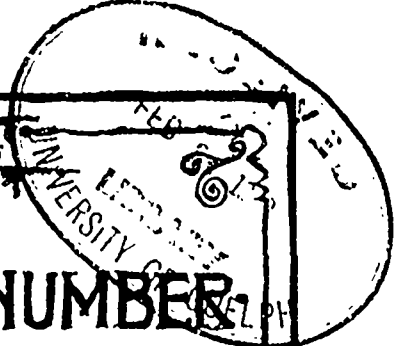


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VOLUME
VII.



OCTOBER 15TH.



NUMBER
4



THE
CANADIAN FARMER
and Grange Record
ORGAN OF THE BEE-KEEPERS ASS'N.



THE REWARD OF TOIL

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



INDUSTRY

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W. H. MONTAGUE, M. D. Editor.
Printed and Published by
THE WELLAND PRINTING AND
PUBLISHING HOUSE COMPANY.
DRAWER · A · WELLAND · ONT.

THE ONLY
SEMI-MONTHLY
AGRICULTURAL
JOURNAL IN
CANADA.

MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP CO. BUFFALO, N.Y.



CANADIAN FARMER

AND GRANGE RECORD.

Vol. vii. New Series No. 4.

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 15th, 1884

Whole Number 312

Jewett Stock Farm.

We have given two or three illustrations of the magnificent stock owned at Jewett Stock Farm, East Aurora, N. Y., a few miles from Buffalo. This time we give a bird's eye view of the farm itself. The Jewett Farm is one of the most extensive and most famous stock farms of the United States, and its owners among the most noted stockmen of the age. We found them ready to extend a very hearty welcome to the CANADIAN FARMER, representative, as they are, we know they are ready to welcome

less detail, then the scale must be greater than if only the fields with their area are to be shown.

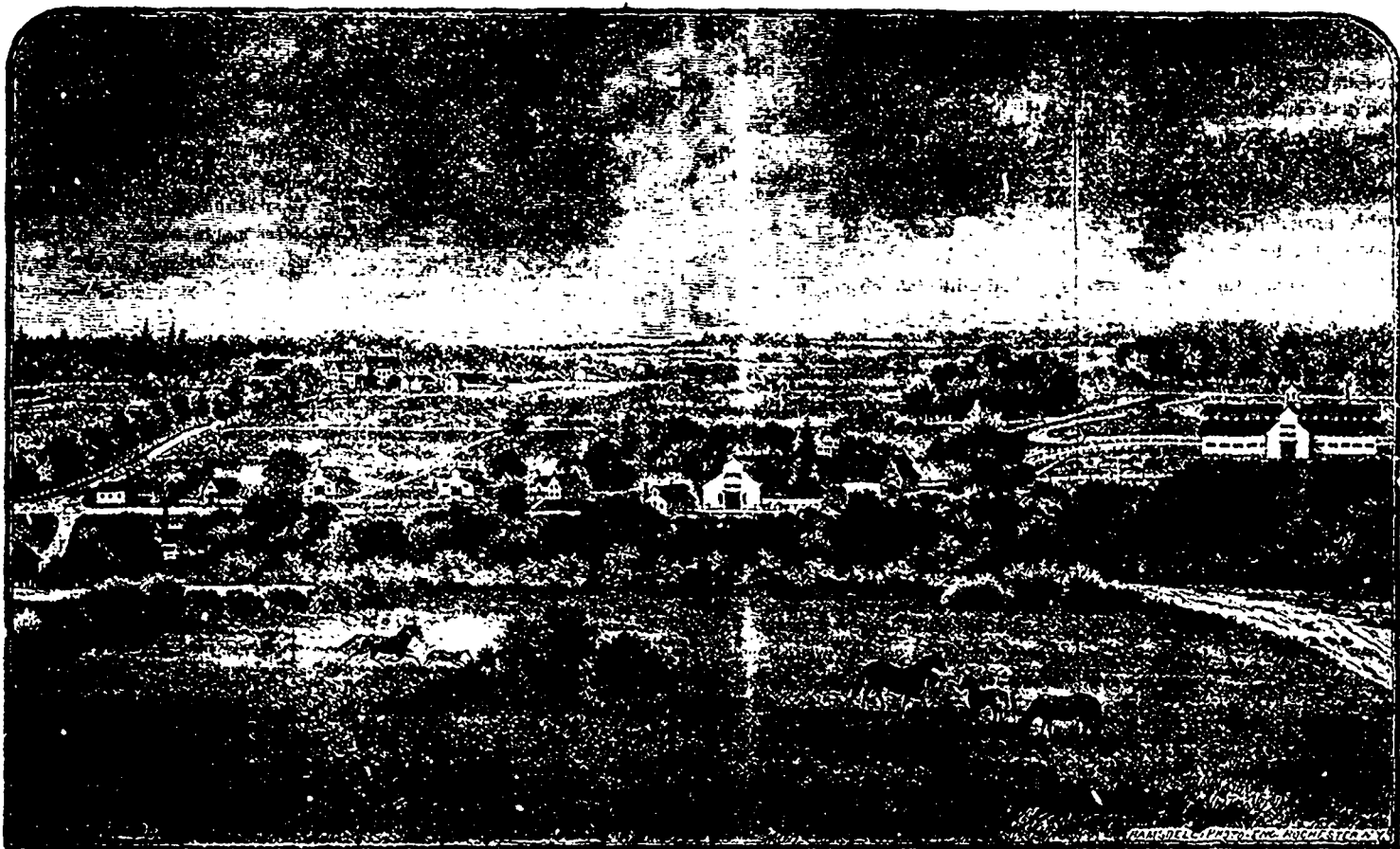
On a stiff piece of manilla paper (manilla is the best, as it is firm and very cheap) draw the boundary lines. If the farm is irregular, the location of the lines may be determined as given for inaccessableness. If a stream of water or any like irregular body forms one side of the farm, its outline may be located by measuring offsets from a base line. Having a plat of the farm, it now becomes necessary to locate the position of all objects and divisions of the farm that

grounds. Springs should always be carefully located, and if space permits, a note stating whether they are permanent or not may be added. If there is a poor spot of ground in a field, outline it with pencil as near as possible. Buildings may follow next in the order of location, with the usual yards, etc. Orchards in all cases, with the different varieties of fruit, should be placed on the map, and whenever a tree is added it may be noted. This saves trouble in fixing the kind of fruit when a tree begins to bear, especially with those that are not familiar with pomology.

A Little Late

This issue of the FARMER is a little late, owing to a great rush of work and the absence of some of our type-setting staff. We give our promise that it will not occur again, as we know our readers are extremely anxious when they do not receive the FARMER.

English papers report that an unusually large amount of wheat and other grain is coming into market as soon as threshed. The dry summer in England has favored the



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF JEWETT STOCK FARM.

visitors at any time. The magnificent horses and cattle owned at Jewett Stock Farm are too well known to need any commendation from us; but every reader of the FARMER who visits Buffalo should go out to East Aurora and visit the farm. He will receive a hearty welcome at the hands of its proprietors and learn much from his visit.

Farm Engineering.

The first requisite of a farm map is the boundary. Determine the scale on which the map is to be drawn. This must be regulated by the character of the map. If it is to be a permanent map, showing all the

are worthy or a place, such as fields, swamps, creeks, buildings, etc. Begin with the location of fields on the outside of the farm. Continue the location till all are in their proper position. The interior work will be comparatively easy, as data can be had on every side. The location of water courses may follow. The most expeditious way will be to note where they pass from one field to another. Even if there is drainage only during wet weather, the position of the water course ought to be noted, either by a single fine line or by a double row of light hatching facing the lowest

Fences may be designated by different signs. A board fence may be a double dotted line. But in general, the signs used for various objects are too numerous and arbitrary to be used on a farm map.

Unless a very elaborate map is to be made, no attempt at topography should be undertaken, as it confuses the rest of the work. The representation of natural features depends largely upon the natural ability of the executor for their beauty, but in practice it is better to only indicate the object and then letter it with reference to a note.—Ohio farmer.

early marketing of wheat; but a further reason is to be found in the fact that a series of bad harvests with low prices have made farmers poor and compelled early selling. It seems paradoxical, but is none the less a fact, that in some cases the lower grain or other produce is selling, the more ready farmers are to sell. They are like the story told of the German's wife who had recently died. Some one asked the bereaved husband if his wife was resigned to die, and his response was, "Mien Got, she have to be."

Send 10 cents and get the FARMER till January, 1885.

Farm and Garden.

For the CANADIAN FARMER :
Vegetable Garden.

Very much credit is given, and justly so, to the vegetable garden, but in many instances the credits show a small margin of profits on the labor employed since by the generally prevailing plan nearly all the work is manual hand labor, which is often very scarce at the proper season. The old established plan of a garden is a square plot varying from six to eight rods on the sides, with regularly laid out walks and square plots garnished with rows of currant bushes along the principal walks, which divide the garden into small beds that can only be cultivated with the spade or hoe, an operation that requires much time and labor, when, if the same quantity of land were laid out along the side of a ten acre field, a boy with a team and plow could turn it over ten inches deep in as many minutes as it would take days in the small garden plot, and the work be more thorough by the plow than the spade. Everyone knows how work hurries in spring and fall, and how the digging of the garden can be done only imperfectly and at odd times and often when the land is not in the best condition to work, which must injure the succeeding crop which will certainly be the case if the land be wrought when it is wet, which is often unavoidable under the system or remain undone till too late. In some instances, for economy sake, a few plum or cherry trees are planted in the vegetable garden, which is all right for the trees, but all wrong for the garden crop since the trees will shade the ground so as to prevent dews and showers from getting to the ground, and, leaving this aside, a full crop of vegetables cannot be grown at the same time.

To render a permanent garden enclosure profitable and satisfactory to the farmer, the old-fashioned arrangement can be modified by laying out the ground in a way something in this way: Make the garden as long as convenient, say ten rods, at least so as to make it convenient to work with a horse, and lay out one or two permanent roads wide enough for a wagon the whole length so that manure may be hauled on without tramping the cultivated ground, and if a gate, or panel of movable fence, be at each end so that the wagon can enter at one end and go out at the other all the better. A row of currant bushes or other small fruit can be planted along the road allowance, and the tilled part be cultivated with a horse both in preparing the ground and after cultivation, if the sowing and planting be done in drills as it should be, when very little hand labor will be needed.

For our part we have long since abandoned the system of planting in beds and hand cultivation, and raise our garden crops in the field with field roots by selecting the outside of the field for the earliest sort, as onions, parsnips, lettuce and beets. Manure the land, work it early in the fall, and if the ground be dry late in the season plow in high narrow ridges, which will get the frost to pulverize it before spring. As soon as the land becomes dry and a little warm, harrow, roll and work fine and plant in drills the whole length of the field, when, with very little care, a horse and drill harrow can do all the work thoroughly and much more satisfactory than any hand labor. Of course, there is one advantage that the garden has over this plan and that is that the permanent garden can be more enriched, but the extra labor that can be put on the field will render a crop sure in the field every time, although a garden wrought by horse power has advantages over the field, since asparagus, rhubarb and such can be cultivated in the garden and not in the field. M.

For the CAN. FARMER :
Weed Seeds In the Stubble.

Rich land, like a fertile brain, will not lie idle, but will always produce something useful either for itself or the owner. By the natural laws of creation the surface of our globe is continually undergoing change of its elements into organized life, which produces and reproduces itself; and it is the province of the farmer to guide those changes so as to raise the original elements into a higher sphere by converting them into animal organisms; in other words, by training the dead elements of soil into components of plants that will furnish food for man and beast, by destroying weeds and encouraging useful plants. A weed has been truly called a plant out of place. In a state of nature without man weeds could not exist, since all vegetable life serves one end that is to use and replace the elements of soil as well as to seize the elements floating in air and return them to the soil. But it is our duty to direct these natural changes so as to produce plants for food instead of those that are not palatable and nutritious, as it takes as much natural force and elements to grow a crop of weeds as a crop of food. The farmer must discourage the one and foster the other, plant and cultivate the grain and grasses and extirpate the weeds. The last can be done on the fields by getting the weed seeds to grow and then turning them under to add vegetable matter to the soil, which, by a little extra labor, can be done in stubble fields in the fall by the free use of the gang plow and harrow. He, who can get a good green crop on his

stubble field to plow under, adds very much to the fertility of his soil, but if the after growth be a crop of clover, turnips or rape, he may reap immediate benefit in the form of beef or butter, but if of weeds his return will come the following year. Hence, in the economy of nature and correct system of tillage, weeds are useful to enrich the soil after harvest or on the bare fallow when no better can be got to occupy the ground since the atmospheric fertility without their aid would in great part be lost to that field.

So much said for the weeds, let us see how we can make them best serve our purpose, for it is with us as it was with the hungry traveller when other fruits fail welcome haws. The great bulk of weed seeds ripen about or soon after harvest, and by the use of the reaper and horse rake the seeds are shed and scattered. If allowed to lie on the surface very many may not sprout, but are plowed under to be in place to start in next year's crop, and struggle with the grain for a share of its food, and, as they are mostly of low growth, take more nourishment from the soil than grain or grass. Annual weeds are easily managed by gang plowing and making a fine seed bed soon after harvest; all or nearly all the weeds will make a good growth before it will be time to do the fall plowing. When the ground and weather are dry success may be attained by harrowing after the gang plow and rolling. Where clover seed can be got a good plan is to sow a light cast with the grain in spring, which will give a good crop to turn under and will shade to death many other weeds.

M. McQUADE.
Egmondville.

Thistles.

Some of the farmers of New York have instructed one of our contemporaries as follows:

"The surest way to successfully fight the Canada thistle was to tackle it on its first appearance, and not allow a single stalk to exist an hour after being discovered. When they suddenly reappear, as they will sometimes in large numbers, cut them off close to the ground, and just before a rain fill the hollows of the stalks with salt, and one dose will be enough. Afterwards dig or plow up the ground thoroughly and remove every particle of the stalk and root, for bear it in mind that a piece no bigger than a finger-nail will produce a shoot, and if this be let alone for a couple of years it will increase fearfully, and will a hundred times over add to the labor of their extirpation. Last fall we noticed half-a-dozen stalks in our garden, the seeds of which were doubtless brought in the hay purchased from up the country; but they were promptly cut off before the seed matured, the

stalks filled with salt as recommended, and thus far we can see no signs of any portion of them having escaped."

Advantage of a Loose Soil.

That a loose soil is protection against ordinary drowth has been repeatedly proven. Being a non-conductor of heat it acts as a mulch and keeps the soil damp and the roots cool; whereas, the hard, unplowed land is a good conductor and affords no resistance to the access of the injurious heat of the sun. Dew in abundance is very valuable to young plants, and its formation is facilitated by stirring the soil. If any farmer will observe in the morning in his flower or kitchen garden, he will see that dew is often abundantly formed upon the loosely cultivated beds, while it is totally absent in the hard walks, and this is just what happens on a much larger scale in the fields. Moreover, when the formation of the dew is so great as to be everywhere, that upon the loose soil is absorbed and carried to the roots of the plants, while that upon the hard soil is quickly evaporated and lost.—*Planter's Journal*.

Examine the newly threshed wheat after it has been put in the bins for a few weeks, and if damp or heating it should be run through a fanning mill to cool and air it; or it should be spread on a barn floor and shoveled over occasionally. A good way to examine wheat in bins is to have a stick like a fork handle constantly stuck its length down into the grain; by pulling it up and feeling it with the bare hand, any heat can at once be detected.

The *American Cultivator* says: There is a growing disposition among fruit growers to believe that pine trees are mixed through an orchard it will have a beneficial influence in driving away the moth of many of the destructive insects which prey upon apples and apple trees. It is supposed to be strong effluvia issuing from the turpentine of the pine. Others contend that the pine, in all its varieties, throws off in the grove constantly in cold weather a large amount of warmth or caloric, which has a favorable influence on surrounding trees during our long and severe winters. In fact it is contended by some scientific authorities that all live trees have this influence, besides the protection which they impart as wind-breaks. It is claimed by medical writers that the influence of the turpentine in pine groves is highly beneficial to the health of the human race, as well as to animals which dwell in well-ventilated pine groves.

From now till the end of the year for 10 cents. Can't you get some of your friends as subscribers?

Horticulture

Edited by Linus Wolverton, M.A., Grimsby

Seasonable Hints for Fruit Growers.

PACKING A BARREL OF APPLES.

The following directions should be carefully observed, and by means of them any farmer can put up his own apples for market if he choose to take the trouble: 1—Prepare the barrel by headlining, that is by nailing two strips of hooping above the chime or one end with small nails; by tightening all hoops except those at the end to be opened, and by removing the take-out head, corresponding top hoop. 2—Place the barrels so prepared, if outside, upon a board or plank, so as to be upon a firm bottom. 3—Begin by laying in carefully fair samples of the apples, stem downward, in rings, against the proper head; two layers will be sufficient. Be most careful in this not to allow yourself to choose better specimens than will be borne out in character by the whole barrel, or buyers will lose confidence in your name and say you put your culls in the middle of your barrels. It is allowable to choose well colored specimens for facing. 4—Pick up from the heaps in swing handle round baskets, rejecting all wormy, misshapen, cracked or spotted fruit, and pour gently into the barrel, lowering the basket each time as far as possible. 5—Shake down the apples after each basket full, which can easily be done if the barrel stands upon a board. 6—Fill to about one inch above the chime in case of firm apples, and two inches in case of softer apples, as the Famense. 7—Apply an iron lever or screw press—the former kind is much the best—to bring the head to its place; then tighten the hoops, fasten them in place, and line the head, as in the case of the other end. Carelessness in coopering may result in the loss of the whole package, as the barrels must endure much rough handling, a sailors and others sometimes take advantage of an insecure package and help it apart and have a feast. 8—Stencil the head to be opened with the name of the apples, the quality, the name of the shipper, and the address of the consignee. Some also use stars, one or more, to denote the quality of the firsts. The seconds, if shipped, should be marked with figure 2.

Among other devices for securing the sale of choice fruit at the highest prices are the use of half barrels: lining the ends of the barrels with clean, white tea paper, wrapping each specimen in tissue paper, packing in fine, oat chaff, sizing the apples so that the contents of each barrel will be uniform, &c., &c. But only in case of very choice fruit, placed in the right hands, in the best

markets, will these artifices pay. Nobody can make good fruit out of poor fruit, and to "fix up" poor stuff is only deception. The great art is to grow choice fruit, and their satisfactory sales will follow either with or without artifices. As an illustration of the possible results of shipping superior fruit, properly put up to just the tight markets, we may instance a case mentioned in the fruit growers' report for '83, p. p. 37, where Mr. Allan is said to have received \$8.00 per half barrel for selected lady apples in New York city. It is well to make

THREE GRADES OF THE APPLE CROP

in selecting. The "firsts" should be the highest standard, and of one quality throughout the barrel. They should be free from those cracks which are very common this season, especially on the Greenings and Baldwins, and which not only spoil the appearance of the fruit, but cause early decay. They should be free from worm holes and fungus spots, and should be of respectable size and good shape. Such apples can be shipped anywhere with confidence, and by always keeping them up to the standard and true to their brand would soon bring the shipper a good name and the top price in any market. Such are the only apples that ever pay for exporting. For instance, in September last poorly packed American apples sold in Liverpool as low as \$1.00 per barrel, while some prime lots sold as high as \$6.00 per barrel. The former price would bring the shipper out in debt, while the latter would give him a fine profit. The "seconds" being apples of fair size and free from rot or any very serious defects, may be sold at some near market for present use, or to some preserving company for evaporating. The "thirds" are of course only fit for cider, or for feeding to stock.

We were much interested in the evaporators shown at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. Surely every large orchardist would find much profit in the use of one. It is stated that one bushel of apples will yield about six pounds of dried fruit, which will sell at, say 12c per pound; thus each bushel of apples will sell when dried for 72c. Counting the expenses of drying to be 11c per bushel, there is a net sum of 61c per bushel for the "seconds." If this is borne out by practical experience surely it is too good an opportunity of money saving, to be despised. Careful culling of our apples into "firsts," "seconds" and "thirds" is all very fine but rather disheartening when one finds that of his beautiful Baldwins and Greenings nearly one-half must be thrown out for worms. The question of the day is: "How shall we prevent such wholesale destruction of our apple

crops?" Some one answers: "Pick up all the fallen fruit." Another says: "Turn pigs or sheep into your orchard to eat up the wormy fruit as it falls." No doubt it was wise of that man when he locked the stable door after his horse was stolen, but wiser had he locked the door a little sooner. So it would be much wiser for fruit growers to prevent the worm from entering the fruit at all, if possible. Well, it is possible.

SPRAYING THE ORCHARD

with Paris green will do it. Our neighbor, Mr. Geo. Cline, of Grimsby, has tried it this season with marked success. We visited his orchard on the 3rd inst. to make special inquiries for the benefit of the readers of the CANADIAN FARMER. He applied the poison with Field's force pump when the apples were about the size of marbles. He used 4 ounces of Paris green to 40 gallons of water, mixed in a common coal oil barrel. This he put in his waggon and thus conveyed it from place to place. He sprayed an orchard of 200 apple trees, 200 plum trees and 60 pear trees in three-and-a-half hours with one assistant. He only applied it once during the season and what was the result? He showed us the orchard; the trees were hanging full of fruit, only a few had fallen to the ground, and among these scarcely was to be a wormy specimen. Of 42 trees of Greenings, 9 years planted, he picked 17 barrels of apples, and had not two barrels of culls in the lot; while on trees of the same age not sprayed, fully two-thirds were "seconds." Does anyone want a clearer testimony to the benefit of spraying trees than that? Says one man, "I shall be poisoned eating the fruit." What! with one ounce of Paris green in ten gallons of water, so sprayed that an infinitesimal amount rests upon each apple, and each apple washed with rains for two or three months before you eat it! One danger must be pointed out, and that is to cattle or horses pasturing in the orchard. Care must of course be taken to keep them at a safe distance from such dangerous seasoning of their food. Mr. Cline has also a vineyard of about ten acres of

GRAPES,

largely Concord and Niagara, and has an abundant crop this season of the former. He believes the time will come when the Niagaras will crowd the Concord out of the market. He speaks highly of the Champion, and says it was with him a week earlier than Moore's Early. We also visited Mr. Murray Pettet's vineyard the same day, and found him also very busy in his grape harvest. He is a most successful vineyardist, and showed us some magnificent specimens of all the more

prominent varieties. Of Roger's Hybrids his experience leads him to prefer for market numbers 4, 9 and Salem. He showed us fine samples of the Noah, a white grape somewhat resembling the Niagara but smaller, and the pulp is too hard. The earliest grape he has is the Florence, which he has found to ripen five or six days earlier than the Champion. The Niagara promises to sustain its character with him for vigor and growth and abundant bearing. One of his young vines this year did wonders; it yielded no less than 40 bunches, weighing 14 pounds. He has 500 bearing vines of the Delaware, and has something good to say for this much-abused but beautiful grape. During the present season he has picked an average of nearly 20 pounds to the vine of this variety. What is the secret? "No secret," he says, "it is just the soil, the culture, the manure and the pruning." Simple enough, especially when you consider that a volume might be written under each head. Mr. Pettet's soil, on which the Delawares succeed so well, is alluvial clay close under the mountain. He cultivates his vineyard right up to the season of ripening; he prunes upon the "renewal system," i. e., so as to produce fruit only upon young wood of the previous year's growth; and as for manure, why he has composted four or five dead horses, two or three dead cattle, saw dust, barnyard manure, &c., &c., and applied the same most liberally. Who will say he does not deserve success?

THE ENGLISH APPLE MARKET

does not encourage shippers much, especially over such kinds as the Greening, one of our staple varieties. Red apples, such as the Baldwin, King, and Ribston Pippin, do much better. Messrs. Green & Whineray, of Liverpool, write under date Sept. 13th ult., as follows:

"The condition of New York apples this week has shown an improvement, but being mostly green and yellow varieties, they have not been in much demand and low prices have ruled, from \$3.00 to \$4.50 for tight, sound barrels, while a few choice parcels of colored apples have made \$5.25 to \$6.00; slack packed, \$2.50 to \$3.00. Boston apples have been tender and in some cases wasty; sound reds have made from \$3.50 to \$4.00; green apples, \$2.75 to \$3.25. The first Canadian apples of this season landed yesterday from the "Parisian," and were very good, but unfortunately very green apples; mostly sold at \$2.50 per barrel; a fancy little lot, highly colored, made \$6.62."

Of course about \$1.50 per barrel expenses must be deducted from the above in order to ascertain the net pro-

ceeds accruing to the shipper. One can scarcely wonder, therefore, that Canadian buyers are very cautious and are so slow in offering more than \$1.50 to \$1.75 to growers for apples packed in barrels and delivered at the cars. We shall hope, however, for an advance later on.

QUESTION DRAWER.

A subscriber writes: "Would you kindly inform me what price is usually set on vineyards of good varieties per acre in the Niagara peninsula, in bearing and in good condition; also on orchards of good varieties of apples in full bearing?"

About Grimsby orchards in full bearing are usually valued at from \$300.00 to \$500.00 per acre, according to age, situation and varieties. The sum of \$2900.00 was paid last season for four acres of such orchard with ten acres of woodland attached, on which was a tenant house and a stable. And this season we are informed of an offer of \$10,000 for 25 acres, with good house and outbuildings, 12 acres being in full bearing with best novelties of apples, and most of the rest in young orchard. We suppose a good vineyard would command similar prices.

Dairy.

A Good Hint

There is one point in milking that we wish to call the dairymen's attention to; it is the position of the bucket when he milks. Some set it directly under the cow's udder and trusting to providence, proceed to shake all the dust and draw all the milk they can into it with the chances that a nervous cow in stepping around, especially just as the pail is full and she is tired of standing in one position - she steps to one side and by accident knocks the pail of milk over.

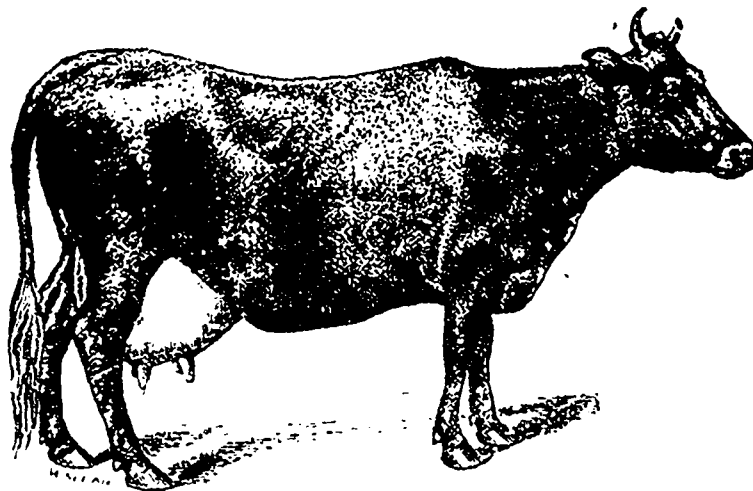
To such a milker we suggest that it is pure carelessness and tempting providence to a shameful degree. You had better hold the pail between your knees and let that be some little distance from the cow, tipping it towards the udder and directing the stream of milk into it.

Thus the dust from the udder cannot enter it and the cow cannot kick it, and the quality of the milk and the temper of the milker will be preserved to the lasting benefit of all the hands concerned. - *American Dairymen*

There is a paragraph floating around to the effect that a farmer has found out that when his cows eat wild onion in the pasture by putting them up in the stable about three o'clock and feeding them on hay and grain as usual, the rest of three hours allowed all the scent to pass off in other secretions, though previously it flavored both the milk and butter. We advise dairymen to put no trust in such stories. The cow that eats

wild onion spoils all the milk that is in her, and no amount of rest will take it out. The only remedy for wild onion is to dig it out of the pasture.

A California correspondent says: If butter does not come firm it may be improved by keeping it in the brine a short time before working. Butter that comes soft from the churn will not be of first quality. Salt makes butter yellow, and any portion not salted remains lighter in color. This makes it streaked and in the reason given for working it the second time. Washing it in brine before it is gathered aids in securing uniformity in color, also in freeing it from milk. To keep any length of time butter must be perfectly freed from milk. It is a common practice in some dairies to salt and partly work butter when churned and finish the working the next day. This breaks the grain, re-



A GOOD MILKER.

moves the brine which should remain in the butter to keep it cool and sweet, subjecting the dairyman to a loss in weight.

Before cream is put into the churn a reasonable amount of acid should be developed in it by placing it in a cool room and stirring it a little occasionally to secure an equal amount of acid in every part of the mass. If the cream from more than one day's milk is required for a churning, and a little salt while stirring it. Milk or cream kept too long, parts with its fine flavor and cannot be converted to gilt edged butter. The microscope has revealed the fact that the oil of milk or the butter in milk is inclosed in sacks varying in size according to the quality of the milk, being larger and more tender in milk rich in oil, while the small ones are not so easily broken in the process of churning.

We learn that the Jersey cow Ida o St. Lambert's, the property of Mr. Valancey E. Fuller, of Oaklands, Hamilton, Ontario, has just finished an official test, and made the wonderful yield of 30 lbs., 21 oz. in 7 days.

FOR THE FARMER.

The Best Time To Dig Potatoes.

On this, as on every other farm operation, there are two sets of opinions and practices, both founded on good reasons. Some maintain that the crops should be dug as soon as they are ripe, and others that they should be left in the ground till the approach of cold weather. Both of these are correct under favorable circumstances, but circumstances govern nearly all our operations and come in to test our judgment at every turn, so that the rule that holds good in one season, and on one soil, may be all wrong in a different soil and climate. It is well known that potatoes will keep better and retain their finest flavor longer in the ground than anywhere else, if the land is in proper condition, but if the conditions are wrong the crop will be lost. With

may be accounted for briefly in this way.

Potatoes require a cool, well ventilated and damp atmosphere around them to keep them in prime condition. All these conditions cannot be attained so completely as in a dry porous soil, even the very best cellar will lack in some particular. It will be either too close and the roots will lose their flavor and become bitter, too warm and sprouting will take place, too dry and they will shrink. A bad cellar will ruin the finest potatoes in a few months; a well made pit is far preferable to a cellar when quality for table use is an item to enter the calculation. We have used potatoes dug in the spring in beautiful condition, though in severe winters with little snow on the ground. With light well drained land, the better practice is to dig before cold weather sets in and put by in narrow pits covered lightly by straw, coarse wheat straw is preferable, and a few inches of vegetable mould over it in the shade of a fence that will insure an additional covering by a snow drift in winter. If the pit be made thirty inches wide and about two two feet high, covered with two inches of straw, nicely drawn and put on like a thatch, so that it will not overlap at the ridge, and have three or four inches of nice black loam laid over it, the roots should come out all right in the spring. The string can be done conveniently by selecting a place with a gentle slope and throw two furrows out on each side with the plow, and then shovel out smooth for a foundation, when the team and waggon can be driven astride the pit and the potatoes can be dumped from the gravel box. The furrows thrown out make it easier to cover. The advantages of a narrow pit are that heating is prevented and the right kind of ventilation secured, as the air will circulate freely all through. but those, who live on undrained or clay soil, must follow a different rule and should it happen to be very fertile more must be used. With these conditions heat and wet weather will be disastrous after the potatoes have attained their growth. In the clay district of the Huron tract we have had four seasons in forty four years when a very warm, wet time caused the whole soil to ferment and all the full grown part of the crops fermented and rotted. To guard against such occurrences the only safe plan is to dig as soon as the stalks become ripe and pit with a covering of straw, only, till the approach of winter. By this plan, risk is avoided but the cooking quality of the potatoes injured. With the utmost precautions we sometimes get caught, as was the case last year when all that was left was the half grown tubers. FARMER.

Send 10 cents and get the FARMER till January, 1885.

a sandy, well drained soil, not too rich in vegetable mould, potatoes may remain in the ground until winter approaches and, if out of the reach of frost till spring, and come out number one with all the fine flavor and mealiness in April or May, and the owner will say, and say truly, that the ground is the best place to keep potatoes, but with undrained or clay land he will say no: dig your crop as soon as the stalks are ripe, or you may lose your potatoes. We have here two conflicting opinions and some may say that agricultural papers are not reliable as they give contradictory advice on the same subject. But no; let such persons call to mind the old fable of the two donkeys crossing the river, the one loaded with salt and the other with wool. The one with the load of salt on his back waded through the river and got its load lightened, and advised its companion with the sack of wool to do the same. The unfortunate donkey took his advice and had his load doubled. If we leave out the donkeys, the fable will be on a parallel with the theory of potato digging, because different soils have different properties and are very differently affected by heat and moisture, which

Stocks

Hints On Horse-Dealing.

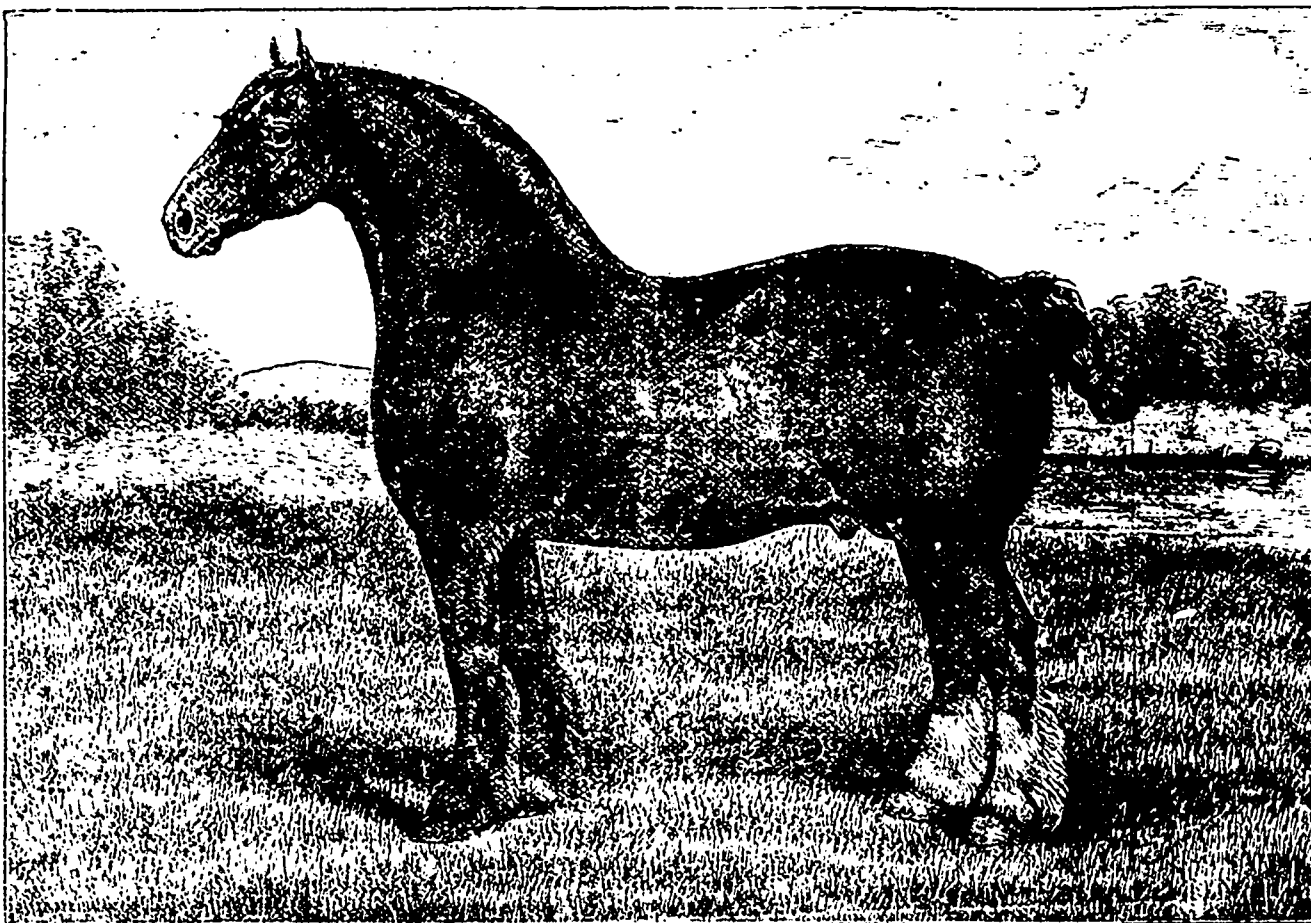
A traffic in horses must have been carried on in very early times, for we read that even Solomon himself dealt largely in horses, having them brought from Egypt and other countries and selling them again at a great profit to the neighbouring sovereigns. It would, indeed be very interesting to us to be informed in what way this traffic was conducted generally in the days of the ancients. Whether the cheating and frauds now in use were resorted to then, and whether the wholesome precaution, "caveat emptor" let the buyer beware was as necessary as it is at present. We can trace cheating in horse

condly, by the almost general ignorance of the economy of the horse either in theory or in practice. Judge and jury often labor under many disadvantages, in thier endeavours to get at the truth, again the warrantor of the horse, "and it is upon warranty alone that an action of trover can be brought": warrant him sound, free from vice &c., &c. Now there is no such doubtful word in the English language as the word "Sound." However, we shall endeavour to show what in law is considered an unsound horse. A warranty of free from vice is of a very ticklish nature. It might be very difficult to prove any real act of vice in a horse, whilst in the possession of the seller, and in the next, a horse from being ill treated or alarmed, may be

chance of protection from loss by submitting the horse to the inspection of a qualified veterinary surgeon, who, from his anatomical knowledge, will be able to detect not only the incipient disease, but to make a fair estimate of the probability of the animals not becoming unsound from malformation of limbs, ill organized eyes, &c., &c. As to the good qualities of the horse they are to be judged of by the buyer, and this is difficult without a trial. In fact, as knowledge of horse flesh can only be the result of experience, we strongly recommend inexperienced purchasers not only not to rely on their own judgment, but in their purchases from regular dealers to procure, if they can, a week's trial of horses for their own

been if returned immediately after such discovery, I think the party can have no defence to an action for the price of the article on the ground of non-compliance, with the warranty. A difficulty often arises in returning unsound horses, but an offer of the horse, as not answering to the warranty, should always be made, because on that being made the purchaser will have a claim for the expenses of his keep as well as for the value given for him. Verbal warranties are not to be depended upon by reason of their being liable to mis-interpretation.

We will now proceed to the most important part of this subject, and state what constitutes a sound and what an unsound horse. At first view it seem,



ENGLISH SHIRE HORSE.

flesh in English history as far back as the reign of Richard II, for so much was it practised then, that to the English legislators it appeared necessary that rules should be established for the protection of the ignorant against the arts of the designing; and, accordingly, a statute was passed regulating the price of all horses: this related to selling all horses on warranty, and these laws have been in themselves rendered as protective to the purchaser as we believe it possible for words to make them. But the difficulty and uncertainty of appealing to these laws lie in the difficulty and uncertainty of proof, which may thus be accounted for - first, no evidence is so vague and contradictory as that given in horse cases. Se-

come vicious in a week, never having been so before. In all cases of a horse warranted sound, difficulties often arise in the event of his proving unsound and that is the proof of his having been unsound or lame from the very identical cause of his present unsoundness or lameness, whilst in the possession of the seller. Without this proof, no action of trover can be maintained, and as we are aware that many diseases will remain a long time inactive, in fact will not be brought into action at all until the horse has done some work, the buyer will thus see that warranties are after all but very slender securities. In our opinion, the purchaser, if he have no knowledge of the horse he wishes to become possessed of, has a better

work, with a stipulation to pay a certain sum for the trial in case of their not being found suitable. In the event, however, of the warranty being required of the seller, it may be well to let it embrace as many points as may be called in question afterwards, as *free from vice, sound, &c., &c.*

There does not appear to be any general rule on the subject regarding the length of time a warranty should extend; but "no length of time elapsed after the sale will alter the nature of a contract originally false;" but if a person should keep an article which has been warranted sound for any length of time after, discovering that it was defective, and when he returned it, it was in a worse state than it would have

easy enough to define a sound horse; but upon further consideration, that is if we use the word "sound" only when every part of the horse is in perfect health, it would appear that such is not the case; for scarcely a five year old in the country could be found free from blemish. The most trifling wart or splint, no matter how small or where placed, is a deviation from health, and would make a horse unfit to be warranted. The reader may imagine how difficult it is to distinguish soundness from unsoundness and, under such circumstances, we consider a middle course the most advisable, and though there must be some outstanding points, yet they are so seldom met with that

(Continued on page 12.)

Around the Hearth.

The Plowman.

Clear the brown path to meet his coulters gleam!

Lo! on he comes, behind his smoking team,
With toil's bright dew drops on his sun-burnt brow,

The lord of the earth, the hero of the plow!

First in the field, before the reddening sun,
Last in the shadows when the day is done,
Line after line along the breaking sod
Marks the broad acres where his feet have trod.

Still where he treads the stubborn clods divide.

The smooth, fresh furrow opens deep and wide;

Matted and dense the tangled turf upheaves.

Mellow and dark the ridgy cornfield cleaves.

Up the steep hillside, where the laboring train

Slants the long track that scores the level plain;

Through the moist valley, clogged with oozy clay,

The patient convoy breaks its destined way.

At every turn the loosened chains restund,

The swinging plowshare circles glistening round.

'Till the wide field one billowy waste appears.

And the wearied hands unbind the panting steers.

These are the hands whose sturdy labor brings

The peasant's food, the golden pomp of kings;

This is the page whose letters shall be seen,

Charged by the sun to words of living green:

This is the scholar whose immortal pen

Spells the first lesson hunger taught to men;

These are the lives that Heaven-commanded toil

Shows on his deed the charter of the soil.

Olivier Wendell Holmes.

Preserving Vegetable Roots.

Few persons, except market gardeners, understand the best method of keeping vegetables through the winter. It is a leading branch of the business of these to supply at all times these vegetables, which, as the winter advances command increasing prices. They can afford, by the extent of the crops they raise, to provide suitable buildings, or rather cellars, to keep these crops, and have a sufficient supply at all times to meet the market demand and realize the high prices which are usually commanded late in the winter and early in the spring. But the small growers of these vegetables, though many in number, cannot incur the expense of providing structures in which to preserve these roots for their own use, and have, therefore, to shift the best way they can in feeding out the roots to their limited herds of cattle. Heat and moisture are the two agents which, more than others, are hurtful to vegetable roots in general. Keep them dry and as near the freezing point as possible, without positively freezing.

But, as a rule, we regard the keeping of the vegetables buried, or protected, out-of-doors, to be preferred to any other method. Turnips of all kinds,

celery, cabbage, carrots, etc., by being carefully buried, not very deep yet sufficiently so to protect them from the rains and consequent freezing, will be longest preserved. Celery, cabbage, carrots, etc., are not injured by what may be called dry freezing; in fact, we consider celery to be benefitted by it. It must be understood, however, that no roots should be buried in large bodies, because they will of themselves produce heat, and, as a matter of course, decay. Better to be placed in small heaps, or in rows or ridges, covered with straw or cornfodder, with apertures leading to the body of them, stuffed with straw, which will admit of evaporation and naturally of the escape of the heated, or more properly of the impure air. We have found, however, by repeated trials that by covering these bodies of vegetables with boards, so placed as to shed the water, and the whole on an inclined surface thus preserving the vegetables in a dry condition, they will be protected against decaying better than in any other way. We have kept celery and cabbage to the first of April in a good state.

On some farms the cellars underneath dwellings, which are generally the extent of the building, are used for this purpose; but we do not recommend them. From the warmth of cellars vegetables will soon decay, and very frequently produce serious illness as well as causing an offensive odor. It would do no harm, however, to deposit there a small quantity of some of those vegetables for immediate use in the early part of winter; but all else should be placed in the open grounds, after the manner suggested.

The Newest Fashions.

—The very newest sleeves are pointed at the top and extend up the shoulder to within two inches of the collar.

—Pocket handkerchiefs of pale-blue or pink cambrie, bordered with lace, are preferred to those of white cambrie for purely ornamental purposes.

—The gray jersey is most in favor, and if worked with steel braid so much the better. The steel braid is really very elegant and becoming, especially in the evening.

—The suits which are made of skirting with draperies of plain serge, have silk waistcoats matching one stripe in the skirting.

—Bird of paradise plumes are cut into short lengths and used to make tufts to be set in the centre of lace rosettes.

—Bonnets with openwork fronts of jet, intended to lie flat on the hair, are worn in London, but are not likely to become fashionable here.

—A pretty combination of color is seen in a bonnet of wine-colored velvet trimmed with peach, pink lace and satin, and a cluster of velvet roses fastened in a cluster of lace on the left side of the bonnet.

—Velvets wrought in small designs set very closely all over the surface are in favor for bonnet crowns. The silk used in the

embroidery matches the velvet, and the general effect is brightened by stitches in gold or silver.

Four bows are sometimes set down the side of the waistcoat when buttons are not used, and a fifth fastens the officer collar. These bows are made of ribbon about an inch and a half wide and are very tightly tied, so that their two bows and ends look like a butterfly.

Some of the prettiest dress skirts are trimmed with folds of velvet of two colors. A very wide fold is set at the bottom of the skirt, and the other appears above it at the top, seeming to be set beneath it and sewed down by it. The cuts and collar repeat the effect.

A pretty silk blouse, to wear with a skirt composed entirely of lace tulle, has its folded waistcoat prolonged almost to the hem of the skirt, to which it is fastened by a jet rosette. This waistcoat does not hang quite straight, but slants a little to the right.

A pretty costume, recently worn by a New York girl, was a tucked skirt of gray alpaca with draperies of the same material, and a ruby velvet jacket with steel buttons, and a ruby velvet bonnet trimmed with silver grapes. This costume might be varied by making the jacket and bonnet of myrtle green.

A new polonaise pattern closes on one side of the skirt by a single button. It is made in plain cloth, and is used to make suits in which the skirt is of a striped stuff of the same color as the polonaise, and of a darker shade. The skirt is made up so that only the darkest color shows, but both appear in the waistcoat. Dark velvet facings are set down each side of the shawl-shaped opening of the waist. The single button on the polonaise is matched by another set in the velvet rosette that trims the hat.

When He Came Home.

"Hand me that collar button," demanded George Wellsby, turning with an annoyed air toward his little girl. "Learn to let things alone, will you? There, now, turn up and howl!"

"George, don't speak to the child that way," said Mrs. Wellsby, depositing a shirt on a chair.

"Well, why can't she behave herself? Every time she sees that I am getting ready to go to any place she makes a point of hindering me. Let that cravat alone."

"Put down papa's cravat, darling. She's too young to know any better."

"No, she isn't. Other people's children know how to behave; I'll bet I'll miss the train; I am sometimes tempted to wish she had never been born."

"Oh, George," exclaimed the wife, "I wouldn't say that!"

"Confound it, she worries me so; I haven't more than time to catch the train," hurriedly kissing his wife.

"Kiss me, too, papa."

"I ought not, you are so hau," stooping and kissing her. "Good bye. Will be back in 'hree or four days."

Mr. Well-by is a commercial traveller, a kind and tender-hearted man, but subjected at times to nervousness. Seated with several vivacious acquaintances, speeding over the country, a little voice would steal in between the roars of merry laughter and say:

"Kiss me, too, papa."

In the sample room of the village hotel,

between the inquiries of purchasers, he could hear the voice, and at night when he lay down he could see the little hands reaching toward him and could hear, "Kiss me, too, papa."

At morning, when the sunbeams fell across his bed, he thought of the bright little face at home, and said:

"God forgive me for wishing that she had never been born."

"Well-by, what's the matter, old fellow?" asked a companion.

They were in a conveyance, riding toward an interior town.

"I don't feel very well to-day."

"Do any business back here?"

"Yes, did very well."

"I didn't do anything, but I won't let it weigh me down; got a letter from the house this morning; the old boy is kicking about expenses; got a bottle of cocktail here."

"I don't care for any."

"Then there must be something the matter with you."

On a night train, going home. He could see the little hands. "Clack, clack, clack—kiss me, too; kiss me, too."

"What's the news?" he asked of a friend, when he had stepped upon the platform and called a hackman.

"Nothing, I believe; everything's quiet."

"No scarlet fever or diphtheria raging, is there?"

"No, not that I have heard."

The familiar scenes brought rest to his mind. He looked back upon his trip with a shudder, like one who awakes and contemplates a nightmare through which he has just passed.

"Good night," he said, paying the hackman. "A fight burning; Julia is expecting me," he mused, ascending the steps.

A ghastly face met him at the door. A voice in agony whispered, "O, George, our little girl is dead!"

AN ACROSTIC.

The following complaints confined Smith to his bed for a week:

W-orms.
H-eadache.
I-ndigestion.
S-tomach ache.
K-idneys out of order.
E-rysipelas.
Y-ellow jaundice.

She Was Dry.

It was in a Pullman sleeping car in the middle of the night.

The passengers were all asleep but two. One of these, an elderly female, was moaning in an undertone:

"Oh, I am so dry, I am so dry, I am so very, very dry—"

She kept up this monotonous cry until the other wakeful passenger, an old bachelor in the opposite berth, grew wild. He got up, groped his way to the end of the car where the porter was engaged in blacking boots, gave him a coin, and told him to take a pail of ice-water to the old lady and see that she drank every drop of it. Then he got back into his berth.

The porter carried out his instructions, the old lady thanked him gratefully, and all was quiet.

Presently, and just as the old fellow was losing himself in sleep, the same voice querulously piped out:

"Oh, I was so dry, I was so dry, I was so very very dry—"

The bachelor passenger bounded to a sitting posture, bumped his head against the bottom of the berth above him, poked his face through the curtains and shouted indignantly:

"My dear madam, would you be kind enough to dry up?"

Apiary

Why Bees Die In Winter.

Lately a very interesting article appeared in the *Kansas Beekeeper*, from the pen of that competent authority, James Heddon, in answer to this all-important question: And yet the main drift of the theme, there, is in the direction of controversy with Bro. Demara's assertions, in regard to pollen as the cause of dysentery. The *Why or How* of the death being that dire disease, the cause of the disease not being so clear, while the *conditions* to secure, from the first cause or causes, might be reasonably expected to be the point sought to be demonstrated. At any rate this is what we want to know. We do know that bees die, and that often dysentery is the forerunner of dissolution; not always, however. They sometimes die dry, and sometimes they get well and thrive after dysentery. All the condition needful and effective to keep bees from dying in winter (and spring too) seem yet somewhat involved in mystery. But, freedom from damp-quality of food, temperature, quiet, sufficient numbers, time and mode of putting past for winter, out or indoor arrangement of winter quarters, each and all, no doubt, ought to be estimated of importance as bearing upon the keeping of bees alive, some of less and some of more importance, and even other factors may play a part in the why and wherefore of life and death. The one particular effort of small contribution to the controversy is distinctly this: to endeavor to place the several generally-admitted essentials for life in the order of their commonly regarded importance: 1st, sufficient numbers; 2nd, good stores; 3rd, enough thereof; 4th, early time of putting past, and late letting out; 5th, perfect quiet; 6th, ample ventilation, without cold current; 7th, protection from extremes of temperature. Now intentionally left unmentioned are the more disputed opinions, as to space between combs, supply of pollen, shape of frame, summer stands or cellar, upward or downward ventilation, artificial heat and sub-earth pipes, granulated sugar or sealed early-season honey, reversed combs, few combs in confined space, and yet many other variously practiced and advocated modes of wintering. The comparing of the reports—though seemingly conflicting—and the free good natured discussion of which will, no doubt, be helpful toward improved theory and practice.

Members of O. B. K. A.

Those who have not sent in the remittance required to renew membership for the current year, are respectfully solicited to do so early, and at the same

time by shewing our organ to neighbor bee-keepers, and explaining the liberal terms, induce additional members to unite so as to secure mutual advantage as extensively as practical. Send in also to the Sec.-Treas. (Jacob Spence, 251 Parliament St., Toronto) reports of hives, honey, &c.; and questions for our department is kindly help towards having a successful year.

Convention Notes.

Many various questions were asked and answered during the several sessions of the late annual meeting. Some of these will supply useful subjects for further attention from time to time, and it is hoped that yet additional answers may be forthcoming. The CANADIAN FARMER, our organ, promises the apiary special prominence, and improvement in regularity in future issues. It is expected also that the large number of our bee-keepers, who are well able, will be induced to supply original matter so that but little clipping from other bee-papers may be needed to fill up an interesting and instructive bee-keepers' department.

Questions and Answers.

This department last year made rather a promising start, but who or how many were to blame is not so much the question now as "How shall we do much better in the future." The answer is not far to search for, simply those who ought do it. Quite ample material is not wanting. We are yet far from perfect in knowledge of our fascinating bee management, and the way is open for attainment; if we are willing to take the needful trouble to "ask and receive" and "follow on to know," a brighter future is before us. Progress is our motto. Please come along with questions.

Management of Bees.

Mr. W. F. Clark supplies some excellent suggestions in writing to the *Canadian Stock Raiser's Journal* on bee management at this season. These very strong broad hints ought to be heeded by us all. They apply indeed widely and well even beyond the bee-keeping line:

"In this northern climate, the rush of the honey harvest is now over. It is a short, brief season with us, and needs the utmost care to make the most of it. One of the best uses to which bee-keepers can put their first leisure moments after the rush is past, will be to recall and record the mistakes and failures of the year. We can all see some particulars in which the season caught us napping. We were not ready with hives full of nimble workers, eagerly waiting the summons to gather honey. Or we had not a full supply of hives well-stocked with

foundations awaiting the exit of swarms, or we neglected to start nuclei, so as to have queens ready for any and every emergency. But what need of multiplying suggestions? Memory will furnish every bee-keeper with reminders enough of lost opportunities. There is perhaps no human calling in which so much depends on taking time by the forelock as bee-keeping. The honey harvest is so brief a period, that a lost opportunity can hardly be recovered. It may print a lesson for next year, but that is all; hence the wisdom of making a record of these things. Every bee-keeper should keep a diary of operations and experiences in his apiary, and whatever is noted, the mistakes should be written down, that they may be corrected next season. In many respects, apiculture is a valuable school of character, and not the least in this that it is constantly giving us lessons on wise and prudent forethought. The want of this is one of the worst and most prevalent besetments of the human race. How many evils and losses we suffer from this cause?"

Questions Asked at the Convention.

Which is best for beekeeping—well settled country where extensive crops of clover are grown or a new country where bees will depend mainly on wild flowers? Answer by Mr. Jones. New country is generally excellent for early spring pollen from soft maple. Dwarf maple and wild raspberry are also good honey producers. Several opinions in favor of Alsike clover and cultivation of honey producing plants rather prevailed in the direction of the advisability of making the older country preferable to the new.

2. Do bees, gathering honey from honey and other flowers, impoverish the soil? Answer: The prevailing belief was, that the presence of bees is always a benefit in various ways, and no injury is any way.

3. Which is the preferable method of procuring surplus comb-honey—top exclusively, or side-storing as well? Mr. Cornell replied: Above the brood. Several members advocated both over, and side and exchange of sections, so as to bring the unfinished to the position of those first ready to take off. Some favored side-storing near to brood, but with separators having narrow spaces.

4. What is the best method of uniting nuclei with colonies having a queen say, 100 feet apart? Mr. Jones would take away the combs and shake the bees well up. Imprisoning also was propounded by some as the means of leading them to forget locality, and along with their being combless, shaking down in front of the hive, they might entertain the idea that they had just swarmed to new localities and act accordingly. (Other interesting questions are held over for later insertion.) S.

M. W. DUNHAM

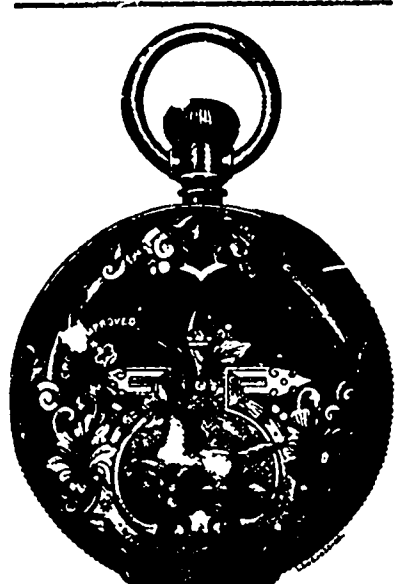
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The Canadian Farmer.

The Organ of the Dominion Grange and Bee-keepers' Association of Canada.

The Only Semi-Monthly Agricultural Magazine in the Dominion.

Printed and Published by the Welland Printing & Publishing House Co.
D. J. JOHN FERGUSON, M. P., PRESIDENT.

EDITED BY W. H. MONTAGUE, M. D.
All communications to be addressed to
Drawer A, Welland, Ont.

NIAGARA GRAPES.

We are in receipt of a basket of Niagara grapes from the well-known grape propagator, T. S. Hubbard, of Fredonia, N. Y., who has been appointed by the owners their general agent for the introduction of the Niagara. Mr. Hubbard writes us as follows: "We send you a basket of Niagara grapes, grown by Jonas Martin of Brocton, N. Y., where, during the past four years, over two hundred acres of this variety has been planted.

Mr. Martin has 47 acres of them, 10x10 feet apart, and given ordinary vineyard culture. The vines on which these grapes grew are four years old, and produced this season from 20 to 40 pounds per vine. The clusters average nearly one-half pound each, and are of large and uniform size. Several single clusters weighed a pound each. One four-year old vine produced eighty-eight clusters, which weighed exactly forty pounds, and notwithstanding this extraordinary yield the fruit all ripened and was picked at one picking less than a week after the first fruit in the vineyard was ripe, and before Concord were one-third of them picked I think the Niagara will succeed as universally as the Concord; it is a trifle earlier; is more vigorous in growth; is equally healthy and hardy, and produces from fifty to one hundred per cent. more fruit. The skin is more firm, making a much better keeper and shipper than the Concord.

In quality many good judges pronounce it very fine, while others think it but little, if any, better than the Concord. We think it would generally be called better. All agents who have authority to sell the Niagara will hold a certificate given under the corporate seal of the Niagara White Grape Co. To every vine sent out will be attached a small metal seal on which will be stamped the trade mark, "N. W. G. C.," a fac simile of which is shown on the certificate of agency. This will effectually protect at least all who read the newspapers from being swindled with spurious vines.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

The CANADIAN FARMER will give \$5 for the best essay upon the subject of "How to make choice butter at home." The essays entered for the prize must not contain over 999 words, and must be mailed so as to reach this office on or before the 10th of November, 1884. The prize essay and the two next in merit will be published in these columns.

The CANADIAN FARMER will give \$5 for the best essay upon the subject of "The improvement of impoverished soils." Essay to contain 999 words only, and be mailed so as to reach this office before Nov. 6th, 1884.

All essays will be submitted to competent judges, whose report will be published at once. They must be written in plain, legible hand, and on one side of the paper only, and must be sealed and addressed, "Essay for prize," and the postage prepaid, CANADIAN FARMER, Drawer A., Welland.

The prize winner will receive the amounts by P. O. order at once, when the prizes are awarded.

A CRANK.

Recently the *Farmer's Advocate*, of which our esteemed friend Wm. Weld, Esq., is editor and proprietor, has found space to show his dislike for the prosperity that is attending the course of the CANADIAN FARMER. This is quite natural and we extend our hearty sympathy to the *Advocate* man. We have no space for quarrels; there is room enough in Canada for both of us, and we do not propose to waste time in discussing the long-eared species in our stock columns, as our readers are not especially interested in that line of animals. Friend Weld has for years been venting his crankism on the Ontario Agricultural College, and all the satisfaction he has got so far was a vote of censure by its alumni. He has also tried to dictate to the Agricultural and Arts Association, and secured a snubbing for his pains. And if, after having tried in vain to demolish these two institutions, he now attacks the CANADIAN FARMER as the next agricultural stronghold, we are not inclined to grumble. Here we dismiss our esteemed friend Weld, and trust that he, too, with us, will feel it his duty to give information to his readers rather than abuse of a successful competing journal.

CONSTANT READER, Vandeleur. — Glad you like the FARMER. You may obtain 1st class veterinary education at the Royal College of Veterinary Science, Toronto, of which Dr. A. Smith is principal. Send a card to him and he will be pleased to reply. This school is

without doubt the best on the continent and attracts large numbers of pupils from the American States.

CORRESPONDENCE.

North American Bee-keepers' Association.

The next annual session of this association will be held in the City Hall, in Rochester, N. Y., October 28, 29 and 30, 1884. First sessions to be held at 1 p. m., Tuesday, October 28. Essays will be read as follows: "Nectar," by Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan; "Wintering Bees," by W. F. Clarke, of Canada; "Marketing Honey," by T. G. Newman, of Illinois; "Foul Brood," by D. A. Jones, of Canada. The balance of the time will be occupied in discussing these and other topics of general interest, such as "New Races of Bees and their crosses," "Best method of producing box honey," "Prevention of swarming," "Artificial pasturage," "Best size of sections," &c. At the last meeting of the North Eastern Beekeepers' Association, Messrs. C. R. Isham, F. C. Benedict and L. S. Newman were appointed a committee to secure a hall for these meetings, and make necessary arrangements for hotel accommodations. These gentlemen are fully competent, and those attending the convention may be assured that all details pertaining to their comfort will be attended to. Reduced rates over the N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo Railroad are promised. If the beekeepers of North America take the interest in this meeting that the occasion demands, it will be the most interesting and largely attended meeting of beekeepers ever held in the world. It is a matter of national interest and it need hardly be suggested that every prominent paper in the United States and Canada should give it such notice as this growing industry demands. Will all who are interested use their influence in seeing that the notice is thoroughly circulated.

L. L. LANGSTROTH, president,
Oxford, Ohio.

C. C. MILLER, secretary,
Marengo, Ill.

Poultry Again.

Being interested, as usual, in poultry literature, as soon as the last issue of the FARMER came to hand we turned to the poultry department and, not wishing any insult or injury to Mr. Walker, whom, so long as he is in the fancy poultry business we are bound to accept as a gentleman, we were sorry to find him suffering from an overdose of Dark Brahma. Now, friend Walker, we are very glad to find that you are successful with the Plymouth Rock; we too have Plymouth Rocks and think them very good fowls, and purpose

breeding them still to sell to farmers or any one else that wants them, but our experience is that Plymouth Rocks take the place of the barnyard fowl. They are capable of flying over an eight foot board fence, overcoming the cock in the neighboring yard and helping themselves in many other ways that are unpleasant and unprofitable to their owners. They are fair layers, but will not exceed the Brahmas. Further, the breed is not yet sufficiently established to breed true enough to feather to give much satisfaction to the breeder, for be he ever so careful in selecting his breeding stock he can not produce twenty per cent. of his chicks fit to all as exhibition birds. As a table fowl they are good, but no better, if as good, as the Brahmas, which are generally acknowledged to be among the best we have for that purpose. In fact, we consider the Plymouth Rock to occupy much the same position to the Brahmas that the ordinary native cattle do to the Shorthorn. But friend Walker, in upholding the Dark Brahmas, we do not wish to depreciate the value of any other fowl, and if you have read the FARMER for the past two years you have read more than once from us that no one breed was in our estimation for excellence, but that the various breeds were adapted to the various circumstances and tastes of man, and we believe so yet and have no doubt that the Plymouth Rocks suit your situation best, but for eggs and table birds if your runs are limited or if you have regard for confinement within limits at all we believe the Dark Brahma without a peer except its light cousin, which is in every way its equal, except that its plumage is much easier soiled. The fact that Brahmas were among the first thoroughbred fowls bred in this country and that they are now shown at our best fairs in large numbers and have been since our earliest recollection, is proof that they are among the most valuable of all known breeds. Yours respectfully,

J. W. BARTLETT,
Lambeth, Ont., Oct. 11, '84.

Report of the Meeting of the Boston Apicultural Society, Sept. 25th.

Mr. Jones dwelt upon the very important question of drawing out comb foundation, and how to use it to the best advantage. There are few bee-keepers who do not favor the use of comb foundation. Many imagine to put in full sheet of foundation means success. Now, unless properly managed, it means the reverse;—I mean when you put a swarm upon such frames during the heat of the honey flow, and do not make use of the extractor, you have in this case at once several pounds of honey to store away, which the bees intended to use for comb building, and the bees commence to draw out combs at once, and get them built more rapidly and they are filled almost as quickly with honey, preventing the queen from laying many eggs; whereas, if the combs were

built more gradually by the bees, she would have a better opportunity of placing eggs in the cells as they are built. Mr. Jones recorded instances where bees had perished, and on examination found they had no space for brooding larger than your hand; in the best combs the old bees died, leaving few young ones to replace them, which gradually perished, there had been plenty of stores but no young bees. A great many in purchasing go to the heaviest and think they must be the bees, but he prefers just enough stores and no more. These full foundation sheets are all right, but you must use the extractor and give the queen room to lay. If you give the bees starters, the bees draw it out more gradually and the queen can follow and deposit eggs, and a queen can monopolize sufficient space. The use of the extractor not only gives you honey but it pays you to give the bees sufficient space even were you to throw the honey away. To draw off the foundation, commence in the spring as soon the bees commence capping honey, put foundation into strong colonies with laying queens, place foundation towards centre of brood, leaving sufficient space to allow bees to reach young brood over to foundation frame; if strong, they will draw out combs in 24 hours, when they should be removed, as the queen may deposit eggs in them; if the bees have started, drive combs in them, this should be cut off. Strong nuclei are excellent to draw out combs, if you start in a five frame, you draw out two combs first, say the combs drawn out you exchange for sealed and hatching brood in some full colony, placing the latter in the nuclei and so on, getting your colonies rapidly built up and having combs ready to live your swarms on which are no danger of lagging down, they need only be starters, as the bees generally show great energy in filling them out with mostly worker comb. This is a decided advantage, as the bees can commence gathering and the queen laying without delay, and in three or four days you have a good extracting. If you have a colony strong enough to desire to swarm, and give them starters, they will build drone comb at once; after drawing out the foundation, let them do the latter and then put the comb into a nucleus, having before cut all the drone combs off it.

In regard to an "act to suppress foul brood," Mr. Jones thought it would not be of much benefit; he believed, in Michigan, the act is a dead letter. If inspectors were appointed, their decision should not be final, but the matter should be referred to a committee.

The members then discussed the step about to be taken by the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association, regarding local associations, and the following resolution was passed:

We, the members of the Boston Apicultural Society, approve of the scheme of affiliation of local associations, and would heartily join in with any scheme which we believe might be to the benefit of all.

The meeting then adjourned. H.

Public Grievances.

Farmers of Ontario, our province has outgrown her pioneer period and conditions which suited our wants half a century ago are now entirely out of place. The original corduroy road and log wheeled truck has been replaced by steel rails and the polished locomotive and the Pullman coach; all our other surroundings have changed in the same ratio, which demand a remodelling of many of our institutions

which were called into existence by the necessities of early settlement, but which are at present as much out of date as one of our old log wheeled trucks would look if hitched behind an express train. During the past twenty-five years our province may be said to have passed from its construction to its permanent state, and the public and private functions are to-day as different from what they were thirty-five years ago, as those of Algoma are to ours now. When effects differ, causes should differ accordingly; Canada is not a land of sinecures; they will keep no officer without a post, no servant without employment, no laborer without work and no ten men to do the work of one, nor five times travelling over the same road, when once will do as well. Our circumstances have entirely changed and we must change our machinery to suit them which is the general opinion, and it is the duty of every one who intends to make this great young country his home, to use his best endeavors to make the needed changes, each in his own particular trade or calling, so that any changes will be acceptable to all, for what will benefit one will benefit every individual in a country, either directly or indirectly. Our legislators are willing and anxious to do all in their power, but wish to be advised of the manner or methods most acceptable to their constituents, and it is our duty to meet, consult and aid them in the furtherance of that end. I take the liberty to jot down a few ideas so as to call out discussion and get the readers of the FARMER to aid in formulating the best and most acceptable plans.

REDUCTION OF COUNTY COUNCILS.

It is now universally agreed that county councils, as at present constituted, are entirely too numerous for the work to be done; that the assessment law is not equitable, and that other changes in the interest of farmers as a class are needed, which we shall take up in order, as the nights get longer, and our people have leisure to read and discuss.

When during the administration of the late Sandfield McDonald, the present municipal organization was instituted, we were making great public improvements in every county in the Province and costly gravel roads, numerous bridges and other needful improvements, to meet the wants of the rapid settlement then going on all over the peninsula. County councils have much and very important work to do. Each township had to be represented by one of its men, who had a personal knowledge of the wants and circumstances of the people of his municipality, and good counsel and care had to be used that each township bore a fair share of the public expense, and that the

funds were judiciously expended. The thorough and large representation were then needed as some townships were not so well improved as others, and were not so well able to pay as older settled and more favorably situated ones. In those times large representation was not only allowable but a necessity. Now, that state of things has passed away, our county roads and bridges have been established, county buildings erected and all our improvements fixed with, for Huron at least, a board of three commissioners appointed to superintend county bridges and report necessary improvements, so that our large county council, which has grown larger as its work got less, find very little to do save testing the merits of the boarding houses in the county town. One would think that fifty able-bodied men carrying the largest heads in the county should have some work to do more than the equalization of the assessment roll, but it is not their fault that there is not work to do. Circumstances have changed, and even the revision of the assessment will not be needed for the next six years as the county judge, in an appeal case last summer, has fixed it, so that Huron, for the next six years our fifty Reeves and deputies will have one public function to do and that will be to take tenders for printing the minutes of their proceedings, but what the lucky printer will fill his pamphlet with must go hard on his ingenuity.

Though it is not the most natural thing in the world for a person to vote away his own chair, yet very many county councillors admit that their duties in the county town are about on a par with the butcher in a Hindoo city, and Mr. Mowat is of the same opinion and asks us to tell him and his colleagues how the number is to be reduced, and I, on behalf of the farmers, ask you to put your wits to work so as to give the desired information before the next meeting of the Legislature. The Division Granges will give their decision before long.

THE HOW OF IT.

Several methods present themselves. First, dropping the deputies, but that would still give too many in a large county, and give a small village voting powers equal to a large township, which would be wrong at both ends. Second, by allowing the township councils of the county to elect from their numbers a committee to do the work of the county council. Third, by giving the present members power to elect five or six of their number to do the work until the next election of members for the Provincial Legislature, when they could be nominated and elected at the same time and on the same ballot papers as the local member for the county, and hold office for the same time, or for

each riding where the county is so divided. To my mind the last is the best plan and, as an amendment, I would suggest that such a board, committee, or whatever we might call them, should also take the place of the road and bridge commissioners of our county, and have supervision over county business generally. A membership of, say five shrewd level-headed men, can do more important business in a day than fifty in five. Put your views on paper and let us compare notes soon. Yours truly, FARMER.

A great deal of butter is injured in quality before the milk is brought from the barn or stable. If poor butter is the result, the housewife or dairymaid is not the one to hold responsible. If cows are well bedded, and the milker uses due care, there will be much fewer complaints of ill-flavored butter.

If milk is brought just to the boiling point, then poured immediately into cans and sealed air tight, it will keep indefinitely. As the air is expelled by boiling, the milk keeps just as canned goods do. If glass jars are used they must be heated so that the boiling milk will not break them. Many families keep but one cow, and this plan will enable them to have milk during the weeks that she is dry.

IMPORTANT.

When you visit or leave New York City, save Baggage Expressage and Carriage Hire and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central Depot.

Elegant rooms fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, reduced to \$1.00 and upwards per day. European plan, Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroad to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

STAR WHEAT AT COST—This wheat which has yielded 45 to 48 bushels to the acre, will be sold from this date at cost price, two dollars (\$2.00) per bushel, free on board cars; bags 25c each. Med Russian or Russian Amber at \$1.50 per bushel.—WILLIAM HENRIE, Seaforth, P. O. Ont.

FOR SALE—Twenty colonies of Italian and Hybrid bees, mostly pure Italians, in Jersey hives, for which I will take \$7.00 a colony, delivered on board cars at Seaforth. WILLIAMSTON SAUNDERS, Seaforth, Ont.

VIRGINIA FARM VERY CHEAP. Climate mild—taxes low—health perfect. Newborn and Churches conven at Wood stamp for Catalogue. C. D. Egan, Lottery, C. R., Va. 3 18

JOHN JACKSON, Woodside Farm, Abingdon P. O., Ont., Importer and breeder of South-down sheep. Diploma for best Stock at Provincial Fair in 1899, Prince of Wales prize in 1901, and Sweepstakes in 1902. 1-14

W. J. SMITH, Angus, Ont., breeder of Jersey cattle. Young stock for sale. Also high-class Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn Poultry. Eggs (in season) \$1.50 per setting of thirteen. 26

ALEXANDER BURNS, Maple Lodge Farm, Woodstock, Ont., breeder of Short-Horn cattle. Young stock for sale.

THE CANADIAN FARMER.

Published by the Welland Printing and Publishing House Company, Welland, Ont.

All communications for the CANADIAN FARMER and CHANGE RECORD must be addressed to the Business Manager, Drawer A, Welland

THE ADVERTISING RATES Made known on application to this office.

DOMINION GRANGE OFFICERS.

- John Robinson (re-elected) Millborough, Ont. M.
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H. J. Doyle, Two Rivers, Ont. Treas.
Henry Glen-Huntig, Alameda, Ont. Sec.
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The Grange

Circular to Granges.

The busy season for the farmers will soon be over. A liberal harvest has rewarded the toil of the husbandman. The time is approaching when we may look for a little relaxation from manual labor: when we may expect to have a little leisure time: and would it not be well for every Patron to ask himself how he can best employ his spare moments so that it may be of the greatest advantage to himself and to his country at large. Ever keep in mind that knowledge is power. Can we better employ ourselves during the winter months, than endeavoring to promote the growth of our Order and extending the principles which it advocates.

There have been 893 Subordinate Granges organized in the Dominion, and it is true that a few of them have surrendered their charters and a few of them have failed to send in reports, yet withal the Grange in Canada has a bright outlook before it. We have had an increase of fifteen since the last annual meeting of Dominion Grange, held in March. With a special effort on the part of the many Deputies who have been appointed in the various parts of the Dominion, we should confidently look for a greater increase in the number of new Granges than has been known for a number of years, and a little effort on the part of each individual member of the Order we could easily have our membership doubled. Patrons put your shoulder to the wheel. Fortune helps those who help themselves. The Executive Committee advise the various Division Granges at their next meeting to take into consideration the expediency of having

Subordinate Granges in their Division, whether active or dormant to have a mutual exchange of visits with each other and that they (the Division Granges) appoint a Committee to regulate those visits between the various Granges for the purpose of social intercourse and improvements, thereby infusing new life and enthusiasm throughout the Order.

Those Division Granges which have not a sufficient number of Deputies in the different parts of their Division are requested to recommend suitable persons for the position, to the Master of the Dominion Grange, who will appoint them for the purpose of organizing new Granges and having a general supervision of the Order in their locality. Attention is called to a circular issued in June in which were a number of subjects selected for discussion. Those Granges who have not taken up this matter yet, are respectfully asked to give those various questions their attention, as you will have more leisure time at your meetings for that purpose now.

The Executive Committee have called the attention of the Dominion Government to the necessity of having our natural and agricultural products brought more prominently before the people of Great Britain.

They have also been considering the best means of bringing the Grange and the Co-operative societies of Great Britain into closer contact with each other, thus bringing the producer and consumer closer together, which would result in a mutual advantage to both.

We have had samples of the badge made which was adopted at the last meeting of the Dominion Grange, but so far they have not been satisfactory. Granges are respectfully requested not to send any more orders for badges until further notice is given.

By order of Executive Committee.

Fraternally yours,

H. V. GLENDENNING,

Secretary.

Manilla, Sept. 29th, 1884.

Patrons Picnic at Kentville, Kings Co., N. S.

The Patrons of Husbandry of Kings and Annapolis Divisions held a union picnic at the Kentville exhibition building on Tuesday 23rd inst. The weather, which in the early part of the day was threatening, was bright and pleasant though unseasonably cold in the afternoon. A special from Annapolis brought in two car loads of picnickers and many more came by train from the East. These together with the living freight brought by hundreds of vehicles from the surrounding country, formed a throng of good humored, happy-faced pleasure seekers, in and

around the commodious buildings. The tables, ten on each side of the central aisle, when set for dinner presented a very handsome and elegant appearance, glistening with silver and glass ware, loaded with meat, poultry, vegetables, cakes frosted and otherwise and pies and puddings of every variety. When all was prepared the Master of Kings Division Grange, who presided called upon Bro. Oxford, the worthy Chaplain of the "Maitland" Provincial Grange to say grace.

Successive hungry detachments attacked the tables, but if, as appeared to be the case, an effort was being made to carry off all the provisions, the victory remained with the tables.

Later in the afternoon an attempt was made to get the people together to listen to speeches, but whether it was too cold to get them to keep still, perhaps because there were no prominent or popular speakers to attend and address them, the crowd kept in continual motion, and but few could hear all that the most penetrating voice could have uttered.

C. R. H. Starr, Esq., Master of "King" Division Grange, acted as chairman. After a few introductory remarks he called upon the choir, who gave in excellent style, "Merry Greetings." W. M. Forsyth, Master of Annapolis Division Grange was then introduced and read an able address. He proffered the thanks of Annapolis Division for the handsome manner in which they had been treated by the Patrons of Kings Division, and hoped that the present would be the precursor of many equally enjoyable occasions of the kind. There is, said he, no profession more honorable, none more noble than that of agriculture, and we should strive to elevate the standard of our profession, socially, intellectually and morally. There could be no reason why the farmer should be the slave or the drudge of any. The Grange is the only existing organization for the emancipation of our profession. In the Grange we can consult together concerning the experience of our elder brothers and sisters and convey that experience to our younger brothers and sisters, thereby giving them the advantage of years of toil and thought. In our work, let us according to the old proverb "Make our heads save our heels," working with the intellect and with the understanding.

The worthy Brother then remarked upon the small share farmers had in making the laws and in governing the country, compared with what they should have in view of their numbers. He said we should throw away the old party feeling and support the men who would exert themselves to the utmost to place the agriculturist on equal footing at least, with others. There are farm-

ers who are as trusty, as honorable and as well fitted in every way for legislative and executive positions as any.

The social feature of the Grange was then considered and its value and importance enforced, and its culture encouraged. In the Dominion Grange the social sphere is more extended, our opportunity for forming valued and valuable friendships enlarged, and in the Provincial and Dominion Granges, these opportunities and advantages are still further enlarged, and through them we can form acquaintances with and receive the benefit to be derived from the experience of representative farmers, not only from our own province, but also eventually from representative farmers from all parts of this vast Dominion. Thanks to the art of printing, what is enjoyed, learned and done in these representative assemblies may be conveyed to every Patron in the land.

Reference was then made to the unfortunate impression prevailing as to the inception of the Grange movement, that connection with the Order would insure prosperity without personal exertion, but it required something more than "catching at straws" to accumulate wealth. The prosperous are those who work with head, hand and all diligence. The Grange is undoubtedly a means towards the accomplishment of wealth and prosperity if rightly used; if we add to our own experience, that of our brothers and work with diligence and perseverance.

N. Coleman of Lateville, Kings Co., was then called upon. It will be impossible in necessarily short notice to give more than the cream of the practically useful portions of Mr. Coleman's address, amounting as it did in excellent points and sententious wisdom. He wished that the countenance which is said to be an index to the mind, would in his case, and on the present occasion, so indicate his thoughts that his mind might be read by his audience, without the intervention of slow words and speaking, at which he did not claim to be an adept.

Mr. Coleman's experience in small fruit culture was certainly such as to encourage them to try it. This summer he had cultivated two acres of strawberries, without assistance, except in picking. From this plantation he had marketed 10,000 quarts of berries, netting 8 cents per quart. It would be well if all farmers felt with this speaker, an earnest love for and pride in their profession, and the same desire for perfection in the theory and practice of agriculture expressed by him. He had he said visited Niagara, had seen it in all its aspects of beauty, grandeur and sublimity. He had crossed the ocean and had seen and enjoyed it in all its

moods; he had travelled in foreign lands, but there was to him no place more beautiful, no place in which he was so happy as in his own field.

The speaker concluded with the loyal wish that should find an echo in every heart, that God would bless our country and save our Queen.

The choirs sang, "Whistle and hoe sing as you go." The W. M. then called upon Rev. Mr. Avery, but it was almost impossible to hear any of his remarks. He was understood to earnestly urge young men and young women to stay at home, instead of by their labor and intelligence adding to the wealth of a foreign land.

"Spring Jubilee" was then given by the choir, after which Mr. Innes, Man., of the Windsor and Annapolis R. R., responded to a call from the chair, as he said, rather as a farmer than a railway manager. He gave a humorous account of his experiences upon an upland farm, and then referring to the dissatisfaction expressed by farmers with the railroad and steamboat facilities for moving their produce, and said the existing means were quite adequate to the demands of trade. As the remarks of Mr. Innes on the subject were of local rather than general interest they are not sent for publication in the CANADIAN FARMER.

The next speaker, Mr. Wm. Miller, expressed his approval of such gathering, as the present, which gave agriculturists an opportunity of meeting together at least once a year. He expatiated upon the adaptability of the climate and soil to agricultural pursuits, and especially to the production of fruit. He thought that if we had London instead of Halifax to supply we could raise all that London would require. In the early days of orcharding many feared that so many orchards would be planted that fruit would be worth nothing. The contrary, however was the case, for notwithstanding the enormous growth of this industry, fruit was actually worth more than in the early days. The speaker considered that if one dollar per barrel could be realized on apples, clear of expenses, apple raising would be the most profitable business that we could go into. Referring to the complaint of farmers, that they had an unfair share of the burdens of taxation imposed upon them and were not represented as they should be in legislatures and governments of the country. Mr. Miller pertinently asked them "whose fault is it?" Every occupation or profession has its organization to press its claims and insure recognition of its rights. The Grange was the only organization of the kind for farmers and it should be the aim of every farmer to be a Patron of Husbandry.

Farmers have only themselves to

blame if they do not obtain their rights nor should they blame the lawyers for getting into the legislatures, &c.

Being obliged to leave in order to catch the evening train, your reporter was deprived of the privilege of hearing the remarks of our Worthy Bro. D. B. Newcomb, who is always worth listening to. We were detained more than an hour at the station waiting for the train to convey us homeward, but the time did not seem long, nor was it wasted. Groups of Patrons discussed the various topics treated of or suggested by the speakers of the afternoon, and going from group to group the time passed quickly, pleasantly and profitably, as should always be the case when Patrons assemble.

BLUE NOSE.

Poultry.

Edited by John F. Hill.

Queries and Answers.

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

Isolated Farmers.

Isolated farmers (we mean those who live at a distance from neighbors) may now get rid of their barn-yard or mongrel fowl stock to the advantage of the owners. There are thousands of such farmers in the interior, who keep good-sized flocks of common fowls, and allow them the run of the farm the whole year, *outside* of the vegetable or kitchen garden—the latter being fenced in, instead of fencing up the fowls.

Upon such farms the conditions are superior to those that the mere fancier's poultry is surrounded with, because the birds have unlimited range, with nothing to do but roam and feed, roost and lay, and get fat. These are the very *best* places in the world to keep fowls in, and to advantage.

But such farmers, in our enlightened time, should turn aside from the played-out old furrow of their ancestors in fowl-keeping, and get rid of the poor stuff that may, nowadays, be so often seen prowling about such farms, inasmuch as it is for the owners' best interests that a change be made for the better.

For a few dollars, they may get a good start with any of the choicer varieties now being bred (and advertised in our columns,) at various points; and they may take their choice among the sitting breeds, such as the Plymouth Rocks, the Brahmas, the Cochins, the Dorkings, etc. These fowls will multiply very rapidly and the old sorts may be killed off, and marketed, meanwhile.

Thenceforward they will have little trouble in raising good fowls, annually, which will find a sale at better prices. Then the increase of poultry meat, and

the positive increase of eggs, thus procurable—with the same care and cost of feeding—are items not to be forgotten by the farmer, who will get out of the old-fogy system, and try our advice. "There is money in this," friends, and we trust you will not forget it.—*Poultry Yard.*

A Cheap Fowl House.

Size 10x14 feet, 7 feet high in front, 5 feet at back (12 feet boards cut nicely, no waste). Sills 3x4 oak or chestnut, or some other wood that will last; plates 2x4 pine: board up and down and batten; shingle the roof. Put in at least, 2 good windows on the front, (front must face south or south-east). Let the window sills down to wit h 2½ feet of the floor. Set the sills on a good solid foundation; a stone wall is best, but a few large stone put in the right position at corners and centre will answer. Put a door in each end, which will help to keep the house cool in summer. The house can be built by any man, who has a handiness with tools, in two or three days, and will cost from \$15 to \$20, exclusive of the labor of building. This includes two windows of nine lights each, 10x12 glass. H.

Seasonable Hints.

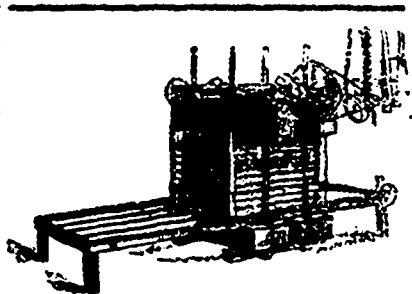
The fowl houses should have attention now. Don't wait till you find the cold fall winds driving through the roof, nor leave the chucks roosting in the apple trees because of the lack of a proper house. Chink and batten up the old house, put on the shingles blown off since spring, clean out the accumulated droppings and put in clean earth or dust several inches deep on the floor, and then fix new roosts. Throw out the old ladder style, where every fowl tries to roost on the top roost, and get some 2x4 scantling, round the corners of one of the four-inch sides, and put up enough of these *all on a level* to accommodate your flock without crowding. Half round poles are just as good as scantling if the bark is peeled off. Clean out all the old nest-boxes and either soak them with coal oil or pull them out and put in new ones, then put in fresh straw.

The early spring pullets should now be laying. Feed them well and you can keep them at work for the next three months, and *eggs are eggs* in November and December. If your flock is of the Dunghill variety, now is the time to look up a few good Plymouth Rock cockerels cheap from some of the breeders in your section. When we say cheap we don't mean 25c or 50c; \$1.50 to \$2 is cheap for a Plymouth Rock cockerel six months old, good for the purpose. Don't expect, however, to get a fine marked

bird at any such figure. We speak particularly of using males of the Plymouth Rock variety with common hens because we think that better results can be had in this way than from the use of males of any other breed.

If a new fowl house is needed, don't delay, but get the material and get to work at it at once. In another column we give a description of a cheap house that will accommodate 40 full-grown fowls through the winter season. In building a new house the first thing to be considered is the location. Let it be where the sun can reach it and where no water will stand. If not thoroughly dry naturally, drain with tile and let there be slope enough to the ground to carry off the surface water. The floor may be of earth, cement or boards; we prefer earth. Whatever it is let it be higher than the ground outside. Put in glass enough on the south side to get plenty of sunlight, also have one or more ventilators to carry off the foul air.

Don't forget plenty of corn now for the turkeys that are intended for the Christmas market. The grasshoppers are nearly, if not quite, all gone and corn must take their place: there is no other grain so good for turkeys. Those intended for next year's breeding should be separated, if possible, from the others. No use getting them fat enough for market, in fact, it's rather a disadvantage. H.



CIDER! CIDER!

Presses, Grinders, Hand Mills, Elevators, etc. 13 sizes Hand and Power "Screw" and "Knuckle Joint" Presses; 3 Large Hand and Power Grinders. Best Cider Machinery in the World. Catalogues free to any address. M. P. SCIBBECK & Co. Fulton, N. Y.

The Great "Francis B. Hayes."

A New Variety of White Grape

Pronounced by eminent Horticulturists to be the Best White Grape Grown.

Write for circulars, price list, etc., to

John B. Moore & Son, Horticulturists, Concord, Mass.

(Continued from page 5.)

they may be left to the decision of the lawyer or veterinary surgeon according to circumstances. It is evident, however, that natural defects in the conformation, action, or temper of the animal must not be considered as unsoundness. To introduce this, that a natural defect is an unsoundness, would only increase the difference of opinion and strife which is already too common in horse dealing. I think the following definition, if accepted, would prove most generally useful: "A horse is sound when there is no disease about any part of him that renders, or is likely to render in future, him less useful than he would be without it, and, of course, a horse must be unsound when he has any disease about him that renders or is likely in future, to render him less useful than he would be without it."

Journal of Agriculture.

Literary Notes.

The November *HARPER'S* will complete Wm. Black's story of "Judith Shakespeare," with an illustration by Abby, and bring E. P. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story," with Dickman's and Gibson's illustrations, within one instalment of the confusion. Mr. Treatwell Walden's picturesque studies of "The Great Hall of William Rufus" also be completed in this number, and the illustrations will be especially rich, including three full page plates. One of them Van Dyck's "Charles the First and Henrietta Maria," engraved by Closson from the original painting will be the frontpiece to the Number. Some fine art work is promised in Reinbat's illustrations of "Norman Fisher folk" and in Alfred Parsons's studies of plant life in "A Day with Sir Joseph Hooker at Kew," the English botanical gardens, and Gibson's of "Chrysanthemums." A paper on Columbia College, richly illustrated, will continue its history from the reorganization of Kings College to its present remarkable development. Andrew Lang, who is the editor of the English edition of the magazine, is to have a paper on Sydney Smith, illustrated. Abby will also contribute a full-page illustration of Burns's poem, "To Haggis." Mr. F. D. Millet writes on the recent art competitions, in which he was one of the judges, and the history Francis Parkman on "The Acadian Tragedy" in which was involved the episode of Evangeline. Among the stories of the Number will be one by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, "Three Quiet Ladies of the name of Luce."

A \$20 Biblical Prize.

The publishers of *Rutledge's Monthly* offer twelve valuable rewards in their *Monthly* for November, among which is the following: We will give \$20.00 to the person telling us in how many languages the supererception was written on the cross over Jesus at the time he was crucified, by November 10th, 1884. Should two or more correct answers be received, the reward will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner November 15th, 1884. Persons trying for the reward must send 20 cent in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the December *Monthly*, in which the name and the correct answer will be published, and in which several more valuable rewards will be offered. Address **RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Easton, Penna.**

Patrons Rise Above Criticism.

Let critics rage and fret, and vent their ire,
And taw in fragments every dream of mine;
Age! let them sneer at our ambitious hopes,
And ridicule our half-matured powers.
Let them storm on fore'er,
And waste their foolish breath,
We'll laugh and never care,
For our success, we know, will be their death.

Let us, like the fair moon, tread firmly on,
And though dark clouds shall gather round
our way,
Though critics throw cold water in our face,
We'll only whisper, "Each dog has his day,"
And ever climbing higher
To such far flights, we'll dare,
To such high things aspire,
That they will envy the bright crowns we wear.

Then, onward! upward! be our motto still:
Let us improve the talents God has given,
And with perfection for our constant aim.
We'll win the laurel wreaths for which
we've striven,
And hark our feet we'll tread
These poor fault-finding things,
Who strive, with power all dead,
To reach the heights we've gained on
broken wings.

Love me not for comely grace,
For my pleasing eye and face;
No, nor for my constant heart,
For these may change and turn to ill,
And thus true love may sever:
But love me on and know not why
Thou hast the same reason still
To dote upon me ever.

Apiary Notes.

Is the committee appointed to communicate with local associations regarding affiliation at work? The local associations hold many of their meetings this fall.

The poison from the bee king is used in homoeopathy with poison ivy for the cure of scapulas.

A story is going the round in German papers that bees utilize the poison in the kings in curing honey.

All enameled clothes should have been removed from the hives before September, clean clothes free from propolis allow the moisture to escape from the top and stores to ripen properly when the entrances are contracted. Any pleasant day upon removing the enamel moisture will be found condensed on it and moistening the combs, which would escape if a clean cotton cloth were placed upon it; a clean quilt (5c) may be the means of saving your bees.

The bees have consumed large quantities of stores since gathering the last honey. Be sure they have enough; let them have plenty of stores, and don't guess at the quantity. It seems sad upon examining your bees to find swarms have perished after almost wintering for want of two or three pounds of stores. A wiser man is he who brimstones them; he at least has their stores for himself.

Many bees in the box hives and owned by the careless and ignorant will perish this winter unless in the vicinity of buckwheat or some special flower. Bees have gathered little or nothing since basswood, (which did not average one good day over Canada). These bees have consumed an unusual amount of stores, and consequently will be short of stores.

Big Wheat Farms.

It is said that many owners of great wheat farms in the Northwest are forming the opinion that wheat raising on a gigantic scale is poor economy. By the present system the land is cropped to worthlessness and the market heaped up with grain for which there are no buyers. The soil is persistent

ly robbed with untiring industry. Every virtue is drawn from it year after year, and nothing is done to restore it, except leave on it the ashes of burned straw. This wholesale cropping is not tillage any more than indiscriminate pot-hunting slaughter is sportsmanship. The land yields but a light harvest even when it is virgin, and it only rational to conclude that the fate of the worn-out wheat lands of California must be the fate of the prairies of the northwest, if the monster farm system is persisted in. The fertile regions of the great West are needed for industrious emigrants who want homes, and with close tillage and the fertilizing matter of their barnyards will keep up the land instead of wearing it out. These great misers are said to be the most fatigued men on earth, and W. T. Hastings of Greeville, Minn., a very plain-spoken man, has been telling them lately that "they might be doing something better than raising wheat in competition with Russian peasants and the wretched ryots of India."

Something Badly Needed Now-a-days.

THE MODEL GUEST.

There comes to our homes sometimes a friend whom we might call the model guest. He always writes in advance, if possible, in time for us to reply. He comes on the day set in time for the regular tea or dinner hour. He enters at once into the life of the family, for the absent members of which he never fails to enquire. If the house mother has had a tired day he seems to know it, and knows how to toss the baby or help entertain two different sets of callers at once, or even if there is a hiatus in the kitchen, to lift a coal hod. He has a pleasant word neither patronizing nor familiar for the servants, whom he remembers if he has seen them before, and looks pleased when his coming is announced. His sympathy in the work and life of the family is so genuine and hearty that his visits are counted on as a part of the yearly cheer, like Thanksgiving and Christmas. In the morning when he leaves he does it deliberately, taking time for breakfast and prayers with the family. In short, as guest or host, he is full of the same thoughtful courtesy displayed by his kinsman in secretly blackening the boots of a distinguished English guest, who never imagined there was no servant in the house to perform that duty.

TO CURE LOVE FLUEN.

As soon as the itching which indicates the disease is felt, put directly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remain for six hours; at the end of that time, directly under the surface of the blister may be seen the felon, which can be instantly taken out with the point of a needle or a lancet. — *London Lancet.*

POLISH FOR ZINC OR TIN.

To three pints of water, add one ounce of nitric acid, two ounces of emery and eight ounces of pumice stone; shake well together. Any druggist will fill it for fifteen cents.

TO REMOVE TAIL.

Rub well with clean lard, afterwards wash with soap and warm water; apply to either hands or clothing.

W. S. HAWKSHAW, Glenworth, P. O., Ont. breeder of Short Horn cattle and pure bred Shropshire sheep.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again, I mean a permanent cure. I have made the discovery of FITS, RHEUMATISM or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long cure. I can cure anybody to cure the worst case. Several others have called to see reasons for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a bottle and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. Is your suffering for a week and I will cure you. Address Dr. J. G. BOUT, 125 West St., New York.

HIGH CLASS

DARK BRAHMAS.

I have succeeded in raising upwards of Fifty Chickens this year from my old stock of Prize Winners, over Fifty per cent of which will make

GRAND EXHIBITION BIRDS.

and will bring no discredit on their noble progenitors who have always

Won Laurels Wherever Exhibited.

As my stock is large, I will sell reasonable (quality of stock considered) in order to make room.

REMEMBER

My Birds Have Never Been Beaten.

SQUARE DEALING MY SPECIALTY.

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STAR SEED WHEAT.

THE UNDERSIGNED has a quantity of the celebrated Star Seed Wheat for sale. It stands the winter very much better than the Clawson or Scott wheats, and on same soil with similar cultivation will yield 49 bush. and 60 pounds per acre by an official test, weighing 65 lbs. per bush. Pronounced by millers and grain dealers, No. 1 for milling purposes. For further particulars send for circulars to

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POWDER,

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. It is a marvel of Purity, Strength and Wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

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Young Bulls registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club herd Register, for sale at from \$100.00 upwards.

The Herd Embraces 100 ANIMALS,

With cows having well authenticated tests of from 14 lbs. to 27 lbs. 9 oz. of butter in 7 days; also Mary Anne of St. Lambert, who makes 7 lbs. 7 oz. of butter in 11 months and 14 lbs. The public are invited to inspect the stock. Farm, one quarter of a mile from a Waterdown on the G. T. R. R. Address, V. L. ANCKY & S. H. H. FULLER, Hamilton P. O.

To Horse Owners.

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM,

The Great French Veterinary Remedy!

Prepared by J. H. GOMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Surgeon of the French Government Army.

Has been in prominent use in the best Veterinary practice of Europe for the past Twenty Years.

A Speedy and Safe Cure

For Curb, Splint, Swollen, Capped Hock, Strains of Tendons, Fester, Wind Puffs, all skin Diseases of Parasites, Thrush, all tumors, all throat Difficulties, all lameness from nail Itchings, and all other bony tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes, and manes of disease and ailments of horses and cattle. For application to a blister, read directions in its beneficial effects, never leaving a scar or blemish.

We Guarantee that one tablespoonful of CAUSTIC BALSAM will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or sprain cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of CAUSTIC BALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid with full directions for its use.

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IS A POSITIVE CURE

For all of these Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best FEMALE POPULATION.

IT WILL CURE ENTIRELY THE WORST FORM OF FEMALE COMPLAINTS, ALL OVARIAN TROUBLES, INFLAMMATION AND ULCERATION, FALLOUT AND DISPLACEMENTS, AND THE CONSEQUENT SPINAL WEAKNESS, AND IS PARTICULARLY ADAPTED TO THE CHANGE OF LIFE.

IT WILL DISSOLVE AND EXPULSION FROM THE UTERUS IN AN EARLY STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT THE TENDENCY TO CANCERIOUS HUMORS THEREIN CHECKED VERY SPEEDILY BY ITS USE.

IT REMOVES PAINFULNESS, FLATULENCE, DESTROYS ALL CRAVING FOR STIMULANTS, AND RELIEVES HEADACHE OF THE STOMACH. IT CURES BLOATING, HEADACHE, NERVOUS EXCITEMENT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DIARRHOEA AND INDIGESTION.

THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

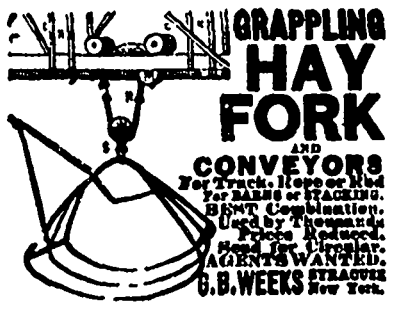
IT WILL AT ALL TIMES AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS THAT GOVERN THE FEMALE SYSTEM.

AS ITS SUPPORT IS SOLELY FROM THE LEGITIMATE SEALING OF BREAD AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CLAIM TO DO THOUSANDS OF LAMES CAN GLADLY TESTIFY.

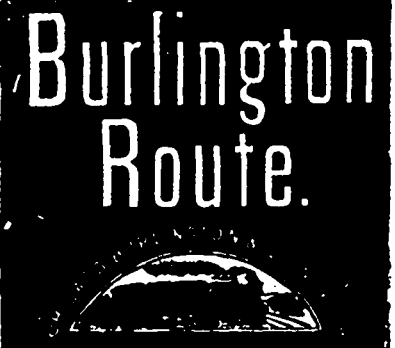
FOR THE CURE OF KIDNEY COMPLAINTS IN EITHER SEX THIS REMEDY IS UNPARALLELED.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND is prepared at Lynn, Mass. Price \$1.00 per bottle for 60 days' use. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, in form of Pills or Lozenges on receipt of price as above. Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" will be mailed free to any lady sending stamp. Letters confidentially answered.

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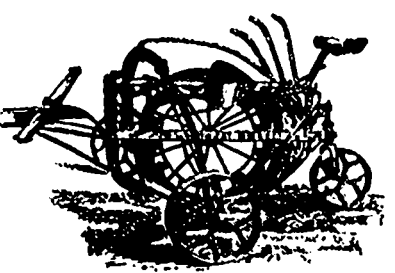
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A. NORMAN, Esq.: Dear Sir, - Soon after I commenced to use your Electric Appliances they cured my bowels, cured my cough and cold, relieved my head, and considerably relieved my catarrh in consequence. The discharges from my head and chest are now easy, and I feel altogether better. My digestion has improved, my stomach is less sour and windy, and I am less troubled with incontinence and vivid dreams. I had previously tried almost all the advertised patent medicines without deriving any good.



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THE ELEVATOR DITCHING MACHINE

dig 37 rods of ditch over three feet deep in 10 minutes.

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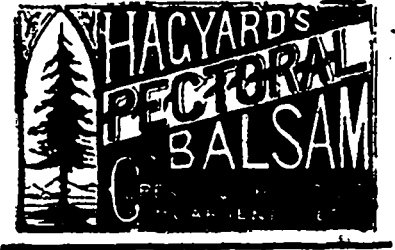
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NEW DAILY PLANT, EARLY SETTING, ripe, large, latitude 45, from July to the end of the year, beautiful, all year known. Sold Wholesale in New York at \$1 per bushel. For Seed for Full Description, Address: W. RENNIE, 117 N. BROADWAY, N. Y.

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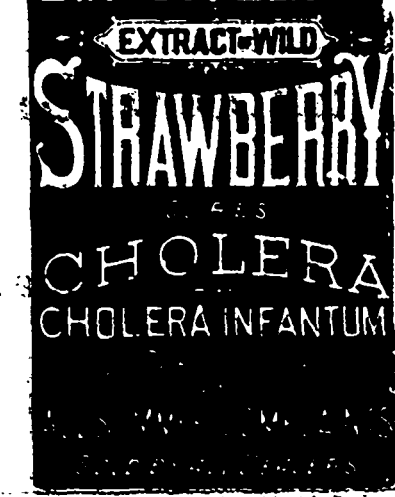


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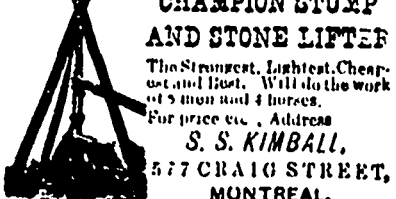
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"Kidney Wort brought me from a nervous, aches, etc. after I had been given up by 13 different doctors in Detroit." M. W. DeWitt, Mechanic, Louis, Mich.

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"Kidney Wort cured me from nervous aches, etc. after I was not expected to live." Mrs. M. M. B. Goodwin, Ed. Christian Monitor, Cleveland, O.

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"Kidney Wort cured me of chronic Liver Disease after I played 33 die." Henry Ward, late Col. 6th Nat. Guard, N. Y.

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"Kidney Wort (4 bottles) cured me when I was so lame I had to roll out of bed." C. M. Tallmage, Milwaukee, Wis.

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"Kidney Wort made me out of my liver and kidney after years of unsuccessful treatment. Its worth is a gem." Saml. Hodge, Williamson, West Va.

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"Kidney Wort cures every constipation and cured me after 16 years use of other medicines." Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

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"Kidney Wort has done better than any other remedy I have ever used in my practice." Dr. R. N. Clark, South Hero, Va.

Are you Bilious?

"Kidney Wort has done me more good than any other remedy I have ever taken." Mrs. J. T. Callaway, Elk Flat, Oregon.

Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kidney Wort permanently cured me of Piles after 16 years of suffering. I had suffered 16 years." Mrs. Dr. W. C. Clark recommended it to me." Mrs. H. H. Hodge, Charleston, S. C.

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"Kidney Wort cured me after I was given up by my physician and I had suffered 16 years." Elbridge Malcolm, West Desh, Mo.

Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney Wort cured me of peculiar troubles of several years standing. Many friends use and praise it." Mrs. E. L. Lammerson, Lake La Motte, Va.

If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT

THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

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FROM SALES, cheap, pure bred Black Spanish also pure bred Plymouth Rock eggs in season. M. BROPHY Brautfrd, Ont.

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\$10.00 A Pair for Bronze and Narragansett Turkeys. Bookertown Brand. Bred 11 years for size and beauty. Sets for T. Hunter's Secrets of Turkey Raising. W. CLIFF, Hadlyme, Ct.

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LORD, COCK & SON. AULTSVILLE ONT. Importers and Breeders of THOROUGHBRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE. Herd consists of 50 animals, having "LORD HYNON" at the head. All selections made in Holland by Mr. Lord personally. Animal all registered in Holstein Herd Book. Cows, Bulls and Calves for sale. Write for particulars. Visitors welcome.

POLAND CHINA SWINE THOROUGHBRED.

I HAVE the only herd of registered Poland in Canada. First prize at Montreal. Stock for sale. Also Plymouth Rock eggs—\$1.50 for 16 LE V. H. WHITMAN, Lake View Farm, Kew to, Quebec.

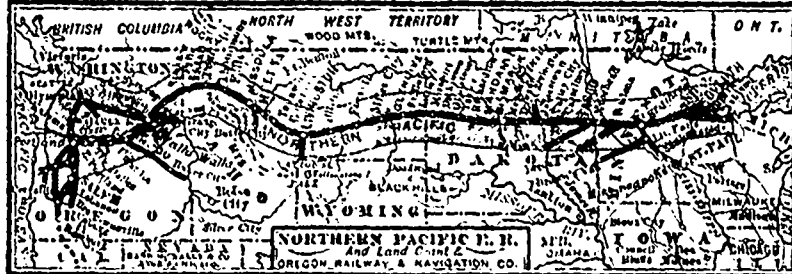
FARMERS' WIVES. 49

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INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.

Head Office, — — Toronto.

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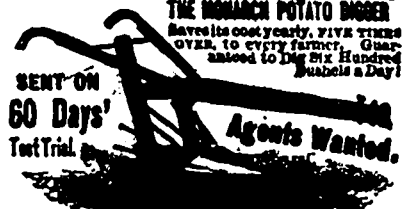
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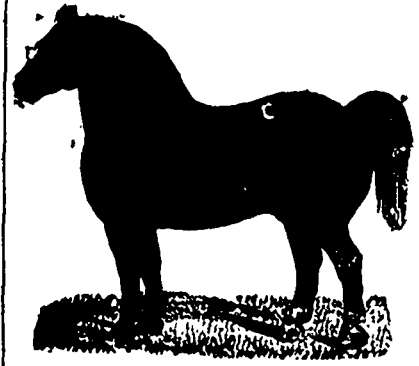
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Brant County—Burford Township.

2201—The "Merrills Farm," containing 100 acres, of which 65 are cleared and 4 free from stumps; there are 15 acres meadow; remainder is wooded with beech, maple, chestnut, etc.; soil clay and sandy loam, nicely rolling and easily worked; it has a spring and the wells are situated near the house; fences are rail; dwelling frame, on block foundation, roofed with shingles; 14 storeys, 21x18; contains 6 rooms and a kitchen 14x21, in good repair; frame barn, on blocks, 30x30; taxes amount to \$12, with 5 days road work; it is on the gravel road, 3 miles from school, and churches within short distance; post office 20 yards; Norwich, on G. T. R., 4 miles; Brantford, on N. & W. and Woodstock each 20 miles. Price \$3,000.

Grey County—Proton Township.

2104—100 acres, of which 75 are cleared, balance hemlock, cedar, elm, etc.; 2 springs and a creek; fences rail. The dwelling is rough cast, containing 6 rooms; also an old dwelling; barn is log, with frame granary 16x18; taxes \$4. Orchard is 1/2 acre. School is 1/2 mile; nearest P. O. is at Cedarville, 2 miles, and the Railroad is at Mount Forest. Price, \$2,800, 1/2 cash, balance to suit at 6 per cent.

Halton County—Nelson Township.

2379—A useful farm of 60 acres, 70 acres cleared, 50 free from stumps; good hard wood bush; soil clay and loam there is a spring and creek, and well at the dwelling; fences principally rail; dwelling frame, on stone foundation, 20x30, 1 1/2 storeys, and contains 5 rooms, with kitchen 20x24, and an extra wing 16x14; also a small dwelling on the north corner of the lot; barn is frame, on stone foundation, 50x6, driving house and stable. Taxes \$13, with 3 days road work. Orchard, 2 acres, containing apples, pears and cherry trees, all bearing. School and Methodist church 2 1/2 yards distant; English and Presbyterian churches 4 miles; Zimmerman Post office, 1/2 mile; Zimmerman railroad and telephone offices on the N. & N. W. R. R., 2 miles; Milton 6 miles. Price \$3,000. \$1,000 cash, balance in 6 years, with interest at 7 per cent.

Muskoka District—Kumfrey Township.

2417—A cheap farm of 100 acres, 50 cleared, 70 in bush, hardwood and pine; soil clay loam, rolling and easily worked. There is a spring and creek, well at house; well ditched, and fenced with rail. Frame dwelling on stone foundation 30x30, 1 1/2 storeys; new frame barn 30x60, stone foundation. Taxes \$2, and 2 days road work; gravel road, convenient to churches, school and P. O. at Ashdown, telephone office at Rowan, 1 1/2 miles; buildings alone worth the money. Price, \$650; \$200 cash, balance in three years with interest at 7 per cent.

Norfolk County—Walsingham Township.

2449—Good farm, 141 acres, 70 cleared and free from stumps, 30 in good hardwood bush; soil partly clay loam and partly sandy loam; spring and wells at the house; fences are principally rail; frame house on stone foundation, 22x30, 2 storeys, 3/4 room, cellar cut to full brick well 16x20, outside kitchen 14x23; wing 12x11 all in good repair; frame barn 30x60, cellar underneath on stone foundation with oak sills. Barn No. 2, 30x10 near well in a living room. Taxes \$16 and 6 days road work; 2 orchards of 4 acres, containing 200 apples, 20 pear and cherry trees all bearing, gravel road 1/2 mile; school 2 1/2 miles; English and Baptist churches 3 miles, Presbyterian 1 mile, Methodist, Rowan Hill post office 2 miles; telephone office and muske; town at Port Rowan, 9 miles. Price \$7,000; half cash, balance as from 8 to 10 years at 7 per cent.

Oxford County—North Norwich Township.

2110—Fine stock, driving or grain farm of 215 acres, 100 cleared and free from stumps, 36 in bush, consisting of beech, maple, oak, elm, ash, etc. Soil is clay loam, gently rolling and easily worked; it is crossed by a creek, 2 wells and a spring; well ditched, and fenced with rail, p. c. and wire fences; dwelling frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 20x30, 1 1/2 storeys, with 7 rooms, kitchen 16x18, and cellar 16x24; in good repair; 2 frame barns, each 30x20, on stone foundations; drive barn, frame, on stone foundation, 30x20, with basement stable, also cheese house with apparatus. The orchard covers 5 acres, containing about 600 trees, embracing apples, pears, cherries, plums, peaches, and berries. There is a windmill on the place which supplies the house and barns with water. It is on a gravel road, 2 miles from school and within easy distance of churches, etc.; Springfield 4 miles, Norwich (on G. T. R.) 6 miles. Price \$12,000; \$6,000 cash and balance to suit with interest at 7 per cent.

Simcoe County—Innisfil Township.

2329—The "Fire Bay Point Farm" contains 177 1/2 acres, 97 cleared, 25 free from stumps. There is a fine pine grove, the rest of the timber being beech, maple, hickory, etc.; the soil varies from clay loam to heavy clay; the farm has lake frontage; there is a well at the house, and a mile of ditching done. The dwelling is of frame on stone foundation; 2 wings, 27x24 and 22x22; 2 storeys and cellar, 16x18, and a kitchen 12x18. There is also a frame cottage in the place, 15x30; frame barn, 16x18, on stone foundation. There is also a log stable, 43x21; cow shed, 12x18; wagon shed, 12x30; hay shed, 6x18; stone root house, 16x14. Taxes, \$26, and nine days road work. Orchard of 1 1/2 acres, containing 100 trees of all varieties; the farm is 2 1/2 miles from gravel road and 4 miles from school. The English church is 7 1/2 miles; Methodist, 4 miles; Paisley P. O., Craig Vale R. R. and telephone office 8 miles on the N. E. R., and Barrie 13 miles. Price, \$9,000; \$4,500 cash, balance in 4 years with interest at 6 per cent.

Welland County—Pelham Township.

2074—This very valuable property, known as the "Ridgeway Fruit Farm," containing 35 acres, all of which are cleared and 5 wooded with pine; fences are rail and picket; dwelling house is of frame, on stone foundation, roofed with shingles, 45x45, 2 storeys and 10 rooms; collars underneath whole of house, 45x45; kitchen outside main building, 8x20—all in capital repair; barn is frame, 40x30. In stone foundation, with roof, cellar and cow stable underneath; also fowl house, 30x18; ice house, 15x18; coach house and stable, 30x40; shed containing beam and stables, 45x20—all in good repair; taxes amount to \$23 and 9 days road work; orchard contains 20 acres, with the following fruit, viz: about 1,500 grape vines, 1,200 peach trees, 300 apples, 80 pears, 25 plums, and about a half-acre of raspberries and strawberries—all bearing; the farm is situated on the gravel road, 1 1/2 miles from school; churches of all denominations about 1 1/2 miles; post office, 7/8 mile, telephone office, 1/2 mile; Welland, the railroad station and market, 6 miles, is situated on the Welland Railway. Price, \$4,500; \$5,000 cash, balance in 10 years, with interest at 6 per cent.

Wellington County—Luther Township.

675—A good farm of 202 acres; 45 cleared, under cultivation and well fenced; balance, 155 acres is excellent hardwood land, heavily timbered with maple, beech, elm, hemlock and basswood, and 30 acres of first-class cedar and valuable mixed timber; this is a particularly good lot; it is a corner lot, and can easily be divided in two farms of 100 acres each; good rail fences, 1/2 mile from Kempton post office, and one mile from school house; there is a splendid cow shed, 30x22, containing 7 rooms, well finished; new frame barn, about 30x45; log stables on the premises; price, \$8,500.

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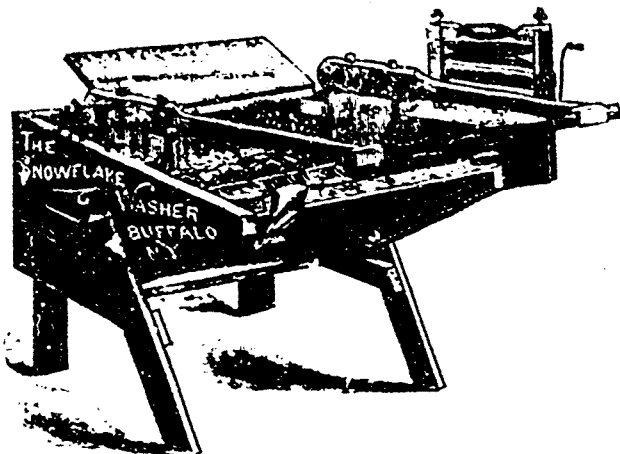
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The following is the Table of Contents. This we, the CANADIAN FARMER, Guarantee to be Correct.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

American Geographical Names, with their Derivation and Signification.
Abbreviations in Common Use and their Signification.
Alphabet, Deaf and Dumb.
Area, Population, and Debts of Principal Countries of the World.
Animals, Powers of Locomotion of.
Alcohol, Percentage of in Various Liquors.
Animals, Duration of Life of.
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Board and Timber Measure.
Brass, Weight of.
Brokers' Technicalities.
Capitals the Use of.
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Cisterns and Reservoirs.
Circles, Diameter, Circumference, Area.
Copper, Weight of.
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Food, Warmth and Strength Derived from.
Food, Percentage of Nourishment in.
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Iron, Reduced to Iron Measure.
Lead Pipe Sizes and Weights.
Lengths, Scripture, Measure of.
Moulders' Table.

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Mythological Dictionary.
Musical Terms, Dictionary of.
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Money, Roman.
Monuments, Towers and Structures, Height of.
Measures, Scripture, Capacity of.
Names Popularly Given to Cities, etc.
Nautical Vocabulary.
Ocean, Area of.
Punctuation, Marks and Rules of.
Parliamentary Rules and Usages.
Paper, Sizes of, etc.
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Proof Correcting, Rules of.
Rivers, Lengths of.
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Substances, Various, Expansion, Heat, and Conducting Power of.
Snow, Perpetual Limit of.
Tables of Weights and Measures.
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Useful Items for Daily Remembrance.
Wood and Bark Measurement.
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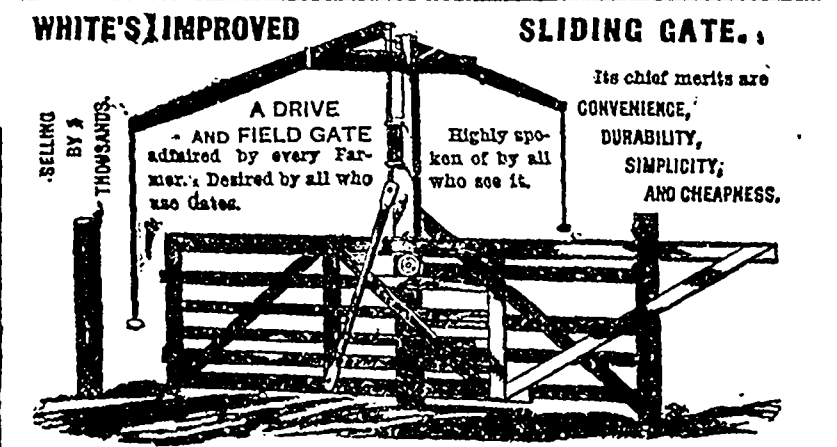
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