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Horticulture.

THE "JAMES VICK" STRAWBERRY.

Report of Pomologists who saw it at the Disseminator's Grounds.

A few Rochester horticulturists were invited to see the new strawberry James Vick, in bearing. The day being rainy, we gave up hopes of their coming, but the noon train brought W. C. Barry, late president of the Nur-

bed with Manchester and Bidwell. The new berry showed twice the fruit of either Bidwell or Manchester, and more vigor of plant. The party were next shown a plot of about one fourth an acre, not manured for many years, common farm soil, in the midst of a field of twenty acres of fruit, on which the new strawberry had been permitted to form wide and thick matted rows for the purpose of multiplying plants, from the whole of which plants had been dug a few months previous, tearing and loosening the roots of those

new strawberries he had ever tested this was the most promising. He described the color as bright scarlet turning to crimson, surface glazed, seeds on surface, season medium, quality good. All the party expressed themselves as highly pleased with the display of fruit, and ate it with a relish. We heard no adverse criticism; indeed, there could be none. The plant was vigorous, with large, glossy dark green foliage, the blossoms hermaphrodite (or perfect), the fruit handsome, large, luscious, firm, and in great abundance.

must have occupied the entire soil. Here a sight met their eyes that they could not have anticipated, and such a display as probably never before made by any strawberry or earth. The stools were large and vigorous, and around each was a pyramid of ripe berries piled one on another like a walled fort, and so thickly together a bug could hardly have crawled into the enclosure made by the fruit without climbing the barricade. Berries on every plant were "uniformly of good size," as was remarked by Secre-



CUT OF STRAWBERRY "JAMES VICK. This represents one plant which bore 280 berries.

seryman's Association; P. C. Reynolds, long secretary of the Western New York Horticultural Society, and horticultural editor of the *American Rural Home*; the Vick Brothers, representing the firm of James Vick; John Charlton, the disseminator of the Pocklington grape, and the veteran fruit grower and propagator, Josiah Salter.

They were first shown rows of the new strawberry from plants set late the previous fall, growing in the same

remaining. The soil was packed hard and very woody, showing evidence of neglect, yet under such adverse circumstances, which would lead one to expect no fruit worth gathering, the plants were thickly studded, and the rows fairly ablaze with large, beautifully and evenly colored, firm and shapely berries of superior quality, and from the bed was subsequently picked the largest yield of fruit ever gathered from any variety on our fruit farm. Mr. W. C. Barry said that of all the

We tested them under this rough treatment purposely. A nursed plant in a manure heap is no test of a variety—place it under hardships and see what it will accomplish has been our theory.

A SURPRISE.

The party returned to Rochester, and were invited to visit a small plantation there of the James Vick fruiting under hill culture, the rows lying between bearing grape vines, not a very desirable position, as the grape roots

tary P. C. Reynolds. The fruit stems were long and stout, but could not sustain the great burden imposed upon them (often 12 to 13 ripe berries on one fruit stem), thus the fruit rested one berry on another in a circle about the plant, as is shown by the engraving made by a careful artist.

The news soon spread among the lovers of fruit of the city of nurseries and early next morning our leading pomologists, men whom we all delight to honor, came to inspect the newest

wonder. After these came the younger enthusiasts, the foremen, and others who desired to see for themselves if half were true that had been told them. It was known that we intended to introduce the James Vick this season, but a gentleman who has charge of one of the largest nurseries of the country said that we would not have plants enough to supply the demand, as he thought the large firms would sell 100,000 plants of the James Vick. Mr. Vick and Mr. Charlton also thought the supply of plants would be wholly inadequate, and advised holding over the James Vick until another season. Mr. Charlton said that as soon as Norfolk, Va., and other large Strawberry planters learned of the value of the James Vick for market, and shipment, the demand would be something wonderful. But as our plans had been made we thought it not best to change them.

We received the following from the Geo. A. Stone nursery, Rochester, N. Y.:—"Dear Sir: I saw the James Vick to day at Rochester. It would certainly seem to possess all desirable qualities. It is very prolific, fine of flavor, and of firm texture."

Geo. S. Wales, the Bannockburn nurseryman, said he had seen nothing equal to the James Vick.

Secretary P. C. Reynolds, of Rochester, N. Y., considers the quality of the James Vick very good, and well suited to his taste, which, I will add, is exceedingly critical. With possibly one exception he has not seen anything to equal it in productiveness. He considers it more productive, larger and of better quality than the Manchester.

The roots indicate great vigor, the largest we have seen on any variety. Mr. Peter B. Mead remarked that they were something unusual. We sent fruit of the James Vick to Mr. J. T. Lovett, over 300 miles distant, and he reports that it came in fine condition. As a shipping variety it is particularly desirable.

Marshall P. Wilder writes: "You will be pleased to learn that Mr. Benj. J. Smith, of Cambridge, has succeeded famously with the James Vick." Mr. Wilder sent an order for the James Vick by telegraph.

Mr. Peter B. Mead says he has seen enough of the James Vick from spring set plants to warrant placing it among the very promising varieties, and that it endures drouth remarkably well.

Vick's Magazine says: "Its merits as a prolific and profitable strawberry are now pretty well established."

THE POINTS OF MERIT

of the James Vick are briefly:

1. Fine quality, unusual vigor, and hermaphrodite (or perfect) blossoms.

2. Color, form and firmness of berry, which approaches the ideal. No white tips, no coxcombs.

3. Ability to stand on the vines a week after ripening, without becoming soft, or rotting, or losing quality or much luster. Instead of softening it shrinks a trifle, and becomes firmer than when first ripe.

4. Uniformly large size and productiveness unequalled by any other variety. Two hundred and eighty berries were counted on one average plant, and from one row about 100 feet long nearly two bushels of berries were gathered.

The prices for the James Vick are \$2 per dozen, \$10 per 100.

In this connection we would draw our readers' attention to the fact that this valuable plant has been added to our premium list. Further particulars on pages 200 and 203.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE AS A COOLING DRINK.

Dr. M. A. Henry, New York, says: "It possesses claims as a beverage beyond anything I know of in the form of medicine, and in nervous diseases I know of no preparation to equal it."

STOCK.

A cow reared on a farm where she is to remain is more valuable to her owner than a strange cow. She is acquainted with the herd with which she must associate. She is familiar with the lands from which she obtains her food, and can travel them with greater ease than a strange cow. In consequence of these things she will yield more milk and be more profitable.

SULPHUR FOR HORSES.—When taken internally in quantities of about a teaspoonful once a week with food, sulphur will keep all kinds of animals free from lice, and promotes the general health. One teaspoonful is sufficient for ten or twelve hens, or three or four sheep or pigs. The same quantity of charcoal can be combined with it with good results.

Sheep are said to be the "animals with the golden hoofs; they enrich where they go, not only the master but the soil. Sheep are the best manure makers, the best weed destroyers, the best grubbers, the most easily cared for, and require the least cost for fencing and barns of all the stock kept on the farm.

Many people are slow to take steps for the improvement of cattle, because of the time required to bring about noticeable results. An improved kind of grain or seed can be planted in the ground, and a few months only are required to demonstrate its worth. Many months, however, are necessary for the farmer to reap the benefits of the introduction of good breeding cattle on his premises. In fact, it is a matter of importance and of profit. No consideration of this kind should be an obstacle to breeding up.

HOW TO TETHER A HORSE.

An owner of a horse often wishes to graze his horse for a while on some grass plot where he does not wish him to run at large, and fears to tie him for fear of accident. A horse may be safely tethered so that fear of accident may not prevent his being left to himself for reasonable time, as I well know from experience. A horse should not be tethered with a rope or other fastening about his head or neck, and tied to a stake or other fastening so that the tether will drag the ground. Few horses will fail of getting their feet entangled in some way and getting cast or badly injured. Often if tied by one of the fore legs, about the fetlock, the case is little or no better, as if the rope gets caught under the fetlock of the hind foot the rope will chafe or rub off the skin of pastern, or otherwise injure the horse. Such injury of the pastern is very apt to cause an ugly sore, hard to heal even if it does not lead to grease or scratches.

The only way I have ever tried and felt as if safe, was to fasten the horse by one of his hind legs above the pastern point. I have a leather strap two or three inches wide to buckle around the leg to which the rope or chain, with swivel joint is fastened, the other end being made fast to a pin or stake with a head, so that a ring at the end of the tethering line will not slip over, but be free to turn as the horse may go around in feeding. I have never known a horse thus fastened to get into any trouble, and have known them to be thus left over night, after becoming accustomed to being tethered. For tethering any animal I prefer a light tethering chain to a rope, as a chain never becomes knotted or kinked from being wet, as does a rope. Even when wound around the foot or leg it drops

off easily in moving, never clinging and drawing tight as does the rope. I have often seen an ox, when fastened by the head, get the chain around one hind foot and then raise the foot with a shake, the chain falling off, and even the mere stepping along was enough. —Country Gentleman.

PROVIDING WATER FOR ANIMALS.

All kinds of stock should have access to pure water at all times. Although some animals will exist for almost an unlimited period, and some seemingly thrive, when deprived of water, still all do better when they can have access to pure water, where they can drink a pleasure. My own experience and observation in raising and fattening animals warrant the assertion that they all thrive better if they are well supplied with pure water. On many farms all or a large proportion of the water is obtained from wells. Where such is the case a well should be dug near the barn, yet not so near as to endanger the purity of the water by leachings from the yard. A pump can be placed where the water is to be delivered, connected with the well by an underground pipe. This pump may be operated by a windmill, or by hand, only making sure that a constant supply is kept where the animals can obtain it at will.

A well is almost likely to be reliable if dug while a drouth has lowered the springs to a low point, and then it should be sunk as low as possible after water is once reached. A curb or frame of oak planks should be made to fit the well, on which to build the brick or stone wall. When water is reached, and comes in too fast to dig farther, this frame may be laid on the bottom of the well and the wall built up a foot or so, and then, by digging under the curb the wall will settle, provided the earth is taken out alike from all sides. In this way a well may often be settled several feet after water is once reached; and sometimes old wells which become dry may be sunk deeper in this way, and be thus improved so as to give a permanent supply of water.

In some cases, when there is a spring or stream of water only a few feet higher than the barnyard or stable, a small stream may be brought in pipes to the desired point. A main essential in laying them is to have the pipes lie level, without high and low places where sediment will settle, and below where frost will be apt to interfere with the water in winter. Tiles may often be used for conductors by cementing the joints carefully so that none will leak. In case of a spring or brook lower than the point where the water is desired to be delivered, if there can be a fall of a foot or two away from the spring within a few rods, a water ram will throw a part of the water to any desired point within reasonable limits. Often a suitable fall may be made, where there is not sufficient natural fall from the spring or fountain, by digging a well three or four feet deep with provision for conveying surplus water away from the machine. The quantity of water a given machine will deliver depends upon the yield of the fountain, the fall away from the fountain, the height the water is to be raised and the distance carried. This mode of raising water is the best and cheapest that I have ever seen in operation. The care or expense in keeping one in operation is scarcely anything when once put down as it should be.

For one dime get a package of Diamond Dyes at the druggist's. They color anything the simplest and most desirable colors.

Agriculture.

SPONTANEOUS VEGETATION.

A correspondent of *The American Farmer* asks "What process produced the first vegetation on earth?" and proceeds to discuss the problem in this wise:

"Does any intelligent, reflecting being believe that the material seeds were manipulated by the hand of the Almighty, and by him placed in the ground, and there quickened into life by the sun and moisture of the atmosphere? I know that there are such, and that some of them would condemn any man to be burned at the stake who dared to believe that such an idea is a preposterous absurdity. And yet it may be honestly doubted that such was the origin of vegetation. I believe that vegetation was produced as the result of the chemical combination of the elements of the plant in the earth and the atmosphere. I am as positive in the belief as I am that our bodies return to dust." And just as I believe that vegetation to have been originally produced by nature's chemistry. I believe a great deal of vegetation to be produced by the same process to-day.

"My reflections were first drawn to this belief by noticing, during a ride in Southern Maryland when I was quite a youth, a thicket of young white oak growing upon the site of a former thicket of pine. I was deeply impressed with the observation, and later reflection and observation have all tendered to strengthen the belief and conviction in what I thought then, viz.: that the chemical elements of the white oak lay dormant in the soil, but the pine having possession of the soil in living growth it preserved the ascendancy, and that as soon as the pine was removed the chemical combination was formed that quickened the elements into life and produced the oak by the contact of the atmosphere with the soil, which was before interdicted by the vital power of the pine. I believe that soils in a natural state teem with vegetation, and that the plants in actual possession of the soil lose their strength from continued reproduction of their seed which robs the soil of the elements of their nature. That, gradually, other combination occur, producing plants of a different nature. And thus in agriculture we fail utterly to get a stand of the seeds that we plant even with fertilizer. The ground becomes covered with some other plant—rag-weed for instance—which produce a most luxuriant growth from the effects of a fertilizer that we have used for an entirely different purpose. I believe that seed placed in the earth, except in isolated cases, either rot or vegetate. And it is impossible for a field to be cultivated for years without the absolute destruction of seeds that have fallen on the surface from growth that has existed before the land went into cultivation. And when such growth occurs it is because the chemical elements that originally produced it are still dominant in the soil awaiting a favorable opportunity to form the chemical combination that reproduce the plant.

"If a field be set in grass and then regularly fertilized with the elements that chemical analysis shows to be the constituent of the plant, the grass will hold the soil to the exclusion of all foreign vegetation, as far as human science can produce the analysis of the plant. And if foreign vegetation does make its appearance it will be attributable to the fact that, in the fertilizer used some element is absent that

should be present to replace that which the plant draws from the soil, and by which its strength and vitality are sustained."

EFFECTS OF DRAINING.

1st. It removes the surplus water and prevents ponding in a soil. It should be noted, that, if the drains are used, they should be of sufficient size to remove the surplus water in twenty-four hours.

2d. It prevents the accumulation of poisons in the soil, which result from stagnant water, either above or under the surface.

3d. The ammonia is carried down into the soil by the descending rain, stored for the plant food instead of stopping on the surface and passing off by evaporation, or borne away with the surface waste.

4th. It deepens and enriches the soil by opening the ground, allowing the roots of the plant to go deeper into the earth decaying after harvest, they form, this subsoil into surface soil, providing resources for the plant more reliable, and making the same ground better for a greater length of time.

5th. It avoids drouth, by enabling the plant to thrust its roots deeper into the soil.

6th. The drainage increases the temperature of the soil. In some cases the average has been increased as much as ten degrees.

7th. By securing uniformity of condition for plant growth, it hastens the maturing of the crop from ten days to two weeks.

8th. It enables the farmer to work his land in wet or dry seasons, and insures a return for the labor bestowed.

With our land thoroughly drained we can carry on the operation of farming with as great success and as little effect from bad weather as any business which depends on such a variety of circumstances. We shall have substituted certainty for chance, as far as it is in our power to do so, and made farming an art rather than a venture.—*Ex.*

SALT AS A MANURE.—The Massachusetts Agricultural Society concludes that salt, as a manure, has a property of hastening the maturing of all grain crops. That wheat on salted land will ripen six to ten days earlier than on unsalted land, all other conditions being equal; that it increases the yield from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; that it stiffens the straw and prevents rust and smut; and it checks, if it does not entirely prevent the ravages of the chinch bug. The quantity used may be from 150 to 300 pounds per acre, but the greater quantity is the better.

THE most valuable of all information to spread among the cultivators of the soil is a sound and thorough knowledge, not a blundering and superficial claim to it, of everything affecting the growth of crops, and the best modes of meeting intelligently the numerous enemies which sometimes sweep away the farmers' profits by millions. It may sometimes require years to reach all the facts on which practice may be founded, and thorough, deliberate and wise conclusions are better than superficial and blundering haste.

GOOD roots are evidences of civilization, and a true index of the thrift and public spirit of those sections which they traverse.

Why will you let your horses suffer from lameness when you can get Kendall's Spavin Cure? Read their advertisement.

POULTRY.

POULTRY ITEMS.

There are people who think raising poultry and eggs for market is small business; anyway; let all such meditate on the following figures:

Over 20,000 car-loads of live and dressed poultry are carried into New York city yearly, and 25,000,000 of eggs go into the same market. According to the best estimates, the United States produce 800,000,000 of eggs annually.

France exports eggs yearly to the value of \$6,000,000.

In Great Britain the demand for poultry and eggs exceeds the supply.

The wild parulane that grows in all gardens during the summer months makes excellent green food for fowls that are confined. Chop it up and mix with scalded corn meal.

One bushel of corn and oats ground together and fed to poultry will produce fifteen pounds of flesh. How many pounds of pork would the same quantity of food produce?

A cross between fine-blooded Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins will produce the largest fowl known.

After chicks are a month old cracked corn and wheat screenings are better for them than dough.

Exhibition poultry is generally a poor investment for breeding purposes. They are generally stuffed for some time previous to the show, in order to attain the greatest possible weight, for other points being equal, the biggest bird gets the prize.—*Prairie Farmer.*

DISEASES OF POULTRY.

Fowls are particularly liable to colds, as the air-cells occupy so large a part of their physical framework. Where there is a slight cold, put the fowl in a warm, sunny place, give warm food, and nothing more will be needed. The same method should be pursued in hard colds. If there is much fever, put four drops of tincture of aconite into the water, or sweeten it, and make it a little sour with sulphur or nitric acid. Add to the food a pinch of ginger or cayenne pepper. If there is much swelling about the head, a mild purge will be useful. The homœopaths give mercur virus for slight colds, croup, and for more serious ones; each thrice daily, adding aconite for the fever.

A roup may only begin with catarrh, and, like roup, catarrh and bronchitis, sometimes cause death. But how are we to know such cases from roup? Simply by the offensive discharge of the beak which characterizes the latter disease. When the fowl has a discharge at the beak that is not offensive, you may call it a simple catarrh or common cold. When the odor is bad it is roup. No better distinction is possible in the present state of knowledge of fowl ailments.

The difficulty in telling these maladies apart will suggest to the careful poulterer prompt isolation of cases where he is not certain.

Cough may come from parasites in the air passages. This applies more particularly to the sneezing effort caused by the gape worm in the throat of young chickens. A spasmodic cough, lasting a whole day even, is reported as having accompanied the opizootic. It yielded under a treatment with potash.

Consumption or tubercular deposits may be suspected where a cough does not yield to treatment, and admits of no other explanation. Cod-liver oil

in barley meal would be the treatment if anyone really wanted to save consumptive fowls.

Asthma is nothing more than roup, as far as we know, and very likely this name may have been given to cases of that sort.

KEEPING EGGS.

In the last week's issue of the *Rural Times* (agricultural department edited by D. Kennedy, Esq.), we see the following on keeping eggs, a practical test which is worth knowing.

About a year ago I put down a quantity of fresh eggs in various ways for the purpose of telling the merits of each method. The lime and salt mixture, consisting of one pint of lime, newly slacked, and one pound of salt, well stirred with a ten-quart pail of water, kept the eggs very well for six months, when the whites began to become clouded and the yolks dark and too tough to beat up. The mixture of beeswax, melted with twice as much olive oil, smeared, while warm, over eggs, kept the eggs well for a year, and some of the eggs yet unused, are still good. Those eggs which were thus prepared and packed in air-slacked lime, kept better than others packed in oats; the latter tasted considerably of the rancid oil, which seems to be absorbed.

The eggs covered with melted paraffine, kept the best of all, and those of them that were put down in weak brine, in which they sank to the bottom, kept better than others placed in dry salt or in plaster. Since then I have become acquainted with a German preparation of salt, saltpeare and borax, which however, is patented in America. I have some eggs put down in this for five months, and they are equal to fresh eggs, even when boiled for eating, a very delicate test, as eggs very soon exhibit any staleness when so cooked. An omelette made of eggs put down in this solution was very good, and so was one made of eggs a year old kept in paraffine, as was also a sponge cake made of beaten eggs. Paraffine is easily removed from the shells by holding them in hot water for a short time. The salt and lime mixture and the German salt both keep the shells in perfect condition, and simple rinsing only is required to cleanse them. I think the German salt promises to be the best, but it is outrageously dear.

TO CHOOSE POULTRY.

In a young turkey, the toes and bill are soft. A young goose is plump in the breast, and the fat white and soft. The feet are yellow, the rest of the legs thin and tender. Boil it an hour before roasting. Young ducks are very tender under the wings, and the web of the foot is transparent. The best fowls have yellow legs; if very old, the feet look stiff and worn. Pigeons should be quite fresh, the breast plump and fat. Fowls, in a general sense, mean all kinds of poultry, but in a limited view one species of bird. We distinguish this kind in cookery, as the chicken, capon, pullet, cock and hen. Chickens from their age can not be otherwise than tender. Capons should have a fat vein under the wing; thick belly and rump; comb short and pale; spurs short and blunt and legs smooth. Pullets are best in the spring just before they begin to lay. Cocks should have their spurs short, legs smooth, and comb short, smooth and bright color. Hen's legs and comb smooth, and full breast. Black legs are the best for roasting and entrees, and white for boung.

DAIRY.

MILK AS A CURATIVE AGENT.

Milk has the power to absorb obnoxious gases and effluvia from the air around it, and it should not be forgotten that the purest butter that ever was made may become tainted and poisoned in one short hour by objectionable surroundings.

Comes now the question of the digestibility of milk.

A glance at a table of the composition of cow's, ass's and goat's, would naturally convey the impression that that of the goat is the richest. This is so, but it is on that account the more difficult of assimilation. It cannot, therefore, be recommended for the very delicate, but it is a grand adjunct to the diet of those who are just beginning to regain strength after long, severe illnesses.

A residence at the seaside to induce a healthy appetite, and a diet consisting largely of goat's milk, would restore many a convalescent far more speedily to health without the aid of drugs, than anything I know of.

A course of goat's milk may often be taken with advantage in the autumn by those who suffer much from cold during the winter months, but who do not care to take cod liver oil. The extract of malt would go well with it as a tonic adjunct. The milk ought to be taken on the principle of little and often, not drunk wholesale.

Ass's milk contains a larger proportion of water, more lactine, and less oil and casine. This is the reason it is so easily assimilated, and is so often prescribed by the physician for patients who have delicate digestions. It is possible that it may be of a somewhat too laxative nature for some, but this is easily corrected.

Cow's milk most invalids can take. It is often an advantage to give it in conjunction with a little aerated water; and in cases where it has a tendency to turn sour or disagree with the stomach, it should be mixed with a little lime water. It should be remembered, however, that lime-water must not be taken for any length of time without intermission, or evil results may follow. Cream, if taken fresh in the morning, and if it can be well borne—which it usually can—is an excellent tonic and restorative. It should be taken with breakfast, and the fresher it is, and the more good and pure the milk from which it has been taken, the better will be the result. The cream of goat's milk is probably better than even that of the cow.

Skim milk is very nutritious, but, of course, being deprived of a large proportion of cream, it is not calculated to sustain the animal heat so well.

It is not every invalid who can take buttermilk; but it has, nevertheless, much to recommend it as a cooling nutritive summer drink. I might also claim for it tonic properties; however, there is no doubt that, taken an hour or two before any of the ordinary meals of the day, when a feeling of emptiness and fatigue is experienced, it is of a great service. The delicate should have it as fresh as possible.

Milk, talking physiologically, is demulcent, and therefore of great service in many cases of cough and lung irritation, as well as in dyspepsia. I need hardly say a word about the virtue of milk as a medicine for those suffering from consumption. In this case it ought to be drunk warm from the cow; it is certain then to be unadulterated. Too much of it can hardly be taken, so long as it agrees.

In all kinds of internal irritabilities,

even in dysentery itself, milk is invaluable, and the emollient effects of milk warm from the cow are well marked in cases of chronic or winter cough.—*Scientific American*

The *London Live Stock Journal* thus describes a most English dairy, which is considered the most elegant and complete affair of the kind in the world. At the left wing of Sir Henry Peck's nearly completed house at Raddon, Devon, is situated the dairy, which for beauty, solidity, and originality of design has never been surpassed and cannot be matched in all England. The floors and shelves and central tables are formed of slabs of the purest marble; and in the centre there is a fountain, the spray of which lends a delightful coolness to the air and Arcadian beauty to the scene. There is depicted on blue China tiles, arranged in a continuous chain all round the apartment, scenes from every phase of rural life. There is also a magnificent marble fountain in the yard beyond.

DAIRY COWS.

The selection of dairy animals is one which requires considerable experience. A fat cow is but seldom a good dairy animal or a heavy milker, for one which yields large quantities of milk regularly, seldom lays on much fat or flesh, the majority of the food consumed being devoted to the development or production of milk. In the butter dairy mere largeness of yield should not induce the dairyman to purchase, as such milk is seldom very rich nor does it make high-colored butter. Such an animal is worth far more to the milk dairyman than to the butter maker. There are some butter cows which, while they produce a very high quantity of butter as to texture, color and flavor, produce so little of it as not to be very profitable animals to have, unless it be to raise the standard of the butter produced by the rest of the herd. We had a little grade Jersey cow which did not make more than four or five pounds of butter weekly, but it was of such high color and quality as to very decidedly impress the quality produced by the others. For this purpose she was as valuable as any other cow we had. A good butter-dairy cow should have fair size, plenty of development behind; have a large udder, one which milks down small, and not a large and meaty one. The skin should be soft and velvety, and in color should be of a golden yellow. The inside of the ears and base of the horns should be yellow; and such cows are good, high-colored butter-makers. It is impossible to give such directions as will enable a novice to select good and profitable dairy animals, for there are many small items which experience alone can teach and which must be familiarly known to enable the purchaser to make judicious investments. Brains and experience are equally desirable here as in any of the mercantile pursuits, and average fully as large profits.

Cows, when at liberty to select their sleeping places, out of doors, will be observed always to lie down upon the side of a dry knoll, if there is one in the yard or pasture, never lying with the back down the hill, but always with this toward the higher ground. This affords more than one lesson pointing towards thrift, and bear in mind that there can be no full measure of thrift without comfort. These lessons are (1) no farm animal will select a resting or sleeping place that is not entirely dry, unless forced into a wet one; (2) that the comfort of the

cow, while confined in her stall, can be added to by giving her an abundance of bedding, and this may afford an ample cushion in whichever direction she turns her back.



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, R. McKnight, Owen Sound. 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. Shaver, Stratford. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. C. Wells, Phillipstown. Sec'y-Treas., R. F. Hulterman, Fisherville.

Executive Committee—Dr. Duncan, Embro; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; D. A. Jones, Beeton; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; Dr. Thom, Stratfordville; M. Hamer, Cedar Grove, and N. B. Colcock, Welland.

INTRODUCING QUEENS WITHOUT ENCAGING.

It is well known that a serious loss is occasioned to a colony of bees, especially in early spring by the exchange of queens through the stranger being caged for 48 hours, or even a less time. The colony does not only lose the eggs that might have been produced during that time, but the sudden check imposed upon a full laying queen by being imprisoned, throws her back so much, that she does not recover her usual fecundity for some days. Imported queens will often not lay at all for the first few days; and the original sovereign having been deposed or destroyed the colony suffers the loss equivalent to an average swarm before the new arrival is in good order for laying.

This has been so strongly impressed upon my mind, that for a long time past I have been experimenting, in the hope that I might ultimately be enabled to dispense with the introducing cage entirely. I am happy to say that I have succeeded beyond my expectations, and the method is so simple that the only wonder is that I had not thought of it sooner. Colonies with fertile workers, or those that have been long queenless without brood, (as they are sometimes found in early spring), cause me no trouble whatever, as I can give them a laying queen without her ceasing her work, except for the few moments that she is being transferred from one hive to another. When a queen is sold with a swarm, another can be immediately inserted, and the queen of one hive can be exchanged with that of another without confinement, and none of the bees of the respective colonies will know the difference.

It is generally known that the bees of one hive may be united with those of another by altering their combs, and there is no disposition to fight. Having always succeeded in uniting them thus, I came to the conclusion that a queen on a comb with her own bees and brood, would be taken no more notice of than the others, and this I have proved to be the case by continued and unvarying success. Taken from one hive and placed in another, while parading among her own subjects and without being handled, the queen takes no notice whatever of the change, and thus her unconcerned behavior saves her from any rude inquisitiveness. I have introduced them

under all the respective conditions before mentioned, by this means, and have not met with a single failure; and during the last two seasons I have been saved a large amount of extra work by this method, besides a considerable gain in bees. As soon as the comb, queen and bees are inserted, the job is done, and I never troubled to look at the hive again until its turn comes in the ordinary course of manipulation.

The foregoing applies, of course, to queens raised in the same yard, when taken from nuclei or other hives with frames all of one size, as should be the case in every well conducted apiary. If a nucleus cannot afford to lose the comb of brood taken with the queen, it is easily replaced by one from some other colony. When queens are received from other apiaries, the mode of procedure is slightly different, though a state of things somewhat similar has to be introduced. An imported queen will never lay vigorously for the first few days, therefore it might be said what delay would there be in encaging her? There would be considerable delay if the present laying queen were at once deposed.

To make the most of queens, first secure as many combs of hatching brood as there are queens to be introduced, and after cleaning them of every bee, place each in a nucleus hive with a tight fitting division board on either side, put the queens in, and close each so that no bees can get out, but give ample ventilation. Now put these nuclei into a moderately warm room for two or three days, when many young bees having hatched, and the queens nearly recovered from the effects of their previous confinement, each nucleus may be stood by the side of the hive its queen is to be introduced to, and the bees allowed to fly for a day or two before being united to the full colony. As soon as the imported queen is laying nicely on her one comb, the condemned queen can be removed and the former inserted (on her own comb with the bees) at one and the same operation, and no notice will be taken of her. By reserving the condemned queen till the moment the other is introduced, the colony receives no check whatever. The single comb is quite enough for the new arrival for nearly a week, as, after her long confinement, she is some days before getting into full laying order. It will be observed that instead of the usual way of allowing the bees to find out their loss, the exchange is completed before they are aware of the occurrence.

I have no doubt many will still cling to the cage, but no advancing bee-keeper can afford to lose so much valuable time at the beginning of the season. My experience bears me out in stating that there is absolutely no risk whatever in introducing in this way, even in what might be thought most obstinate cases.—*British Bee Journal*.

DOES THE QUEEN LEAD THE SWARM?

The *British Bee Journal* remarks as follows on this subject, correctly concluding that she does not:

"There is an impression prevailing among the uninitiated that the queen of a hive leads off the swarm, but this is by no means the case with first issues, for as a rule the queen does not come forth from the hive until the greater part of the bees are on the wing. Another erroneous idea in existence is that the Queen bee is the first to alight upon a branch or bush, and that the bees congregate about her, but the reverse of this is the fact. When the swarm begins to issue, if the bee-keep-

er will place himself upon the shady side of the hive and watch the stream of bees which pour forth like an army through a gateway, he may see the queen come out, and, if inclined to prove our assertions, he may capture and cage her, and put her in his pocket while he watches the proceedings of the bees. When the throng is circling in the air, we may imagine that the bees are searching for her, and will perhaps conclude that as they cannot find her they will return at once to the hive; but no, they will first congregate near a convenient tree or bush, and make a great noise, sufficient to attract the attention of her majesty, if she were abroad, and they will alight and form a cluster, and wait for some minutes to give her an opportunity of joining them. If now she be taken to them she will join them and all will be well; if not, the bees after a short time will disperse and return to the hive. Now, this sort of experiment has been so often proved that it may be taken for granted when a swarm of bees has alighted, and afterwards returned to the hive, that the queen was unable to join them, or she would assuredly have done so."

DOES THE BEE INJURE GRAPES?

It has long been believed, and is now almost universally accepted as a fact, that the bee destroys grapes and other fruits. I have watched the little workers for years, and have been loth to believe it. I observed long ago that they never attacked sound grapes. But when defective, or split as the result of a rainy spell, they would then suck out the juices. Being unable to convince others of the harmlessness of the insect in any other way, I devised for that purpose the following experiment, which any one may try for himself.

I placed at the mouth of the hives bunches of several varieties of thinskin grapes, and for days, although the bees were constantly crawling over them, not a berry was injured. I then punctured half of the berries on each bunch, and instantly the bees went to work on all so punctured, in a short time sucking them dry. The remainder of the berries were untouched, and remained so until punctured by me, when they in turn were attacked as promptly as the former.

This experiment demonstrated that it is necessary for the grape to have been previously injured so as to allow exudation of juice, otherwise the bee will not molest it. I have not observed so carefully in the case of other fruits, but it is my belief that this is the *modus operandi* in all cases.

Rot, splitting of the grape, injury by insects and birds (in this latitude a small, yellowish bird is conspicuous), are the causes that render grapes liable to attack by bees. And when we reflect that the berries thus injured would decay, it will be seen that the bee actually saves to us what would otherwise be lost, by storing it up as honey.

I have been hurried into this communication by observing that in some quarters legislative action is about to be taken against an insect which I believe closer observation will demonstrate to be not only innocent of harm, but productive of good.—*Scientific American*.

"LOCUSTS AND WILD HONEY."

The Reputation of John the Baptist Saved by a Tennessean.

The *New York Sun's* reference to the Baptist social union at Delmonico's, and the absence of the locusts and wild honey which formed the food for John the Baptist, recalls a little Sunday School incident which we avouch has never been in print and is pure fact. He was a country squire, an elder, a most excellent man, with all the pretentious ignorance of the Dogberry, or Fielding's squire. The lesson was

in John. The boys had formed various theories about the "locusses and wilo honey," but the asking of questions was not encouraged, it gave trouble sometimes. The teacher was in the habit of revealing all that ought to be known, which was all he knew, plus a large amount he didn't know. "Now, boys," said he, raising his specks, "I expect you all want to know what kind of locusses and wild honey John the Baptist et in the wilderness. The eliminators make out it was the seventeen year locusts and bee-honey!" Here the 'squire lifted his specks higher and assumed a severe judicial expression, as if he were about to expound the law or construe the statutes. "The eliminators was but men with passions like ourselves. The seventeen year locusses as you all know who have sense enough to have seen 'em, isn't fitten to eat, and it's my o-pinion, as bein' against nachur, John never et 'em. The Jews was migh v particular, and they never et pork till the Lord showed Peter what was good. If the seventeen year locusses had been in that sheet I told you about they'd a flew away, wouldn't they? It's against reason that John ever et such trash. He was goin' about his master's work and had no time for foolin' with bee trees, and what's more, bees ain't found in the wilderness away from settlements. Now, I'm goin' to tell you, boys, what he et, in my opinion. It was honey locusses; you've all et 'em, and I've et 'em; I mean the common honey locusses and nothin' else." There was a general assent; all the boys had eaten "honey locusses," the fruit of the three-thorned acacia, and the explanation saved the reputation of John the Baptist, in the matter of taste.

Some of our readers may like to know how we are fixing up our bees for winter. On part of our bees we place Hill's device, which is similar to this? If a keg hoop was cut into four pieces, and a strip nailed to the middle of each, so that they would be three inches apart, it would form a hollow under which the bees can cluster, and pass readily from frame to frame. On this we spread new muslin, and it reaches over the frames far enough so that when the cap is put on, the bees are securely fastened below. We have not devices enough for all, and on the remainder we place four corn cobs, which we think will answer the purpose as well. Our bees are in the eight frame Langstroth hive, and we have made a tall hive of a few of them by putting four frames in the upper hive or cap, right over the four in the lower story. These frames are in the centre of the hive, and we put chaff or dry leaves each side. We leave the entrance open, and the same size as in the summer. Chaff cushions, four or five inches in thickness, are put in the cap over the bees, and complete the outfit for every hive. An inducement of fresh air is given above the cushions by raising the covers. It would be better to bore holes in the cap at each end, under the projection of the roof.

ONE of the ladies at Labanon (Ind.) Bee Convention, gave the following receipt for a cup cake: Two cups of honey, one cup of butter, one cup of sweet milk and three eggs; warm the honey to make it thin; use baking powder.

THE bee has lost her reputation for industry, and we shall hear no more of people who are as busy as bees. Sir John Lubbock timed a bee and a wasp, for each of which he provided a store of honey, and he found that the wasp began earlier in the morning (at 4 a. m.), and worked on later in the day (till a quarter before 8 p. m.) It worked all this time without knocking off for a "nooning" and visited the store of honey 116 times.

An Extraordinary Offer.

There are a number of persons out of employment in every county,—yet energetic men, willing to work, do not need to be. Those willing to work can make from \$100 to \$500 a month clear, working for us in a pleasant and permanent business. The amount our agents make varies,—some making as high as \$500 a month while others as low as \$100, all depending on the energy of the agent. We have an article of great merit. It should be sold to every house-owner, and pays over 100 per cent profit. Each sale is from \$3.50 to \$10.00. One agent in Pennsylvania, sold 32 in two days, and cleared \$64. An agent in New York made \$45 in one day. Any man with energy enough to work a full day, and will do this during the year can make from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year. We only want one man in each county, and to him will give the exclusive sale as long as he continues to work faithfully for us. There is no competition, and nothing like our invention made. Parties having from \$200 to \$1,000 to invest, can obtain a General Agency for ten counties or a state. Any one can make an investment of from \$25 to \$1,000 without the least risk of loss, as our Circulars will show that those investing \$25 can after a 30 days trial return the goods unsold to us and get their money back, if they do not clear at least \$100. They show that a General Agent who will take ten counties and invest \$216 can after a trial of 90 days return all goods unsold to us, and have money returned to them if they fail to clear at least \$750.00 in that time. We are not paying salaries, but want men willing to work and obtain as they pay the profits of their energy. Men not willing to work on our terms will not work on any. Those meaning business will receive our large descriptive circular, and extraordinary offer by enclosing a three cent stamp, with their address. The first to comply with our terms will secure the county or counties they may wish to work.

Address,
RENNER MANUFACTURING CO.
118 Smithfield street. Pittsburgh, Pa.

A witty nobleman once asked a clerical gentleman at the bottom of the table why the goose, when there was one, was always placed next to the parson. "Really, my lord," said the clergyman, "your question is somewhat difficult to answer, and so remarkably odd that I vow I shall never see a goose again without being reminded of your lordship."

DR. KLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chillblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and Positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists.

"Do you buy your music by the sheet?" "Oh, no," she replied, "I wait until Sunday and then get it by the choir."

Mr. W. R. Lazzer, Bailiff, & Co., Belleville, writes "I find Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil the best medicine I have ever used in my stable. I have used it for bruises, scratches, wind puffs and cuts and in every case it gave the best satisfaction. We use it as a household remedy for colds, burns, &c., and it is a perfect panacea. It will remove warts by paring them down and applying it occasionally."

KIDNEY DISEASE.

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

The temperance people of Rutland, Vt., are triumphant over the sentence of a liquor seller to imprisonment for thirty-five years. There were 200 counts, for as many different offences. The liquor dealer is a woman.

TRUE TO HER TRUST.

Too much cannot be said of the ever faithful wife and mother, constantly watching and caring for her dear ones, never neglecting a single duty in their behalf. When they are assailed by disease, and the system should have a thorough cleansing, the stomach and bowels regulated, blood purified, and malarial poison exterminated, she must know that Electric Bitters are the only sure remedy. They are the best and purest medicine in the world and only cost fifty cents. Sold by all druggists.

The milky way—The road to the well

PHYSICIANS and Druggists has been in the habit of charging patients and customers more than many of them are able to pay. We are glad to inform our readers that Mack's Magnetic Medicine is sold at the low price of fifty cents a box, a quantity sufficient to last over two weeks. Read the advertisement in another column.

Breeches of Trust—Trowsers on credit.

Fortunately Valvular disease of the heart is not very common, its disturbed action may be due to indigestion, liver irregularities, &c. A Stomach disturbed with wind or indigestible food will cause pain and fluttering by crowding on the nerves of the heart. Burdock Blood Bitters will speedily remedy all such difficulties.

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes. "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner.

With an eye to needlework—A needle.

Walter Linton, of Waterloo, writes that Bagyard's Yellow Oil has done great good in his family, his wife being cured of Callous lumps that other medicines failed to remove, he also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of Rheumatism by the same remedy.

Cool, but not always collected.—An ico bill.

The "Myrtle Navy plug" correctly represents the whole plan upon which its manufacture is conducted. There is not a fractional part of a cent expended upon it for mere appearance. It is neither wrapped in tin foil nor worked into fancy shapes, nor put in any fancy cases, nor subjected to any kind of expense merely to please the eye or captivate the fancy. The manufacturers rightly believed that tobacco was not purchased for ornament, but for smoking, and therefore all extraneous expense was avoided and added to the quality of the tobacco. The public have testified in its case that they prefer paying their money for a high quality of article than for ornament out of place.

WALKER HOUSE, Corner
York and Front Streets, Toronto. This Favorite Hotel overlooks Toronto Bay. It has 125 spacious and well ventilated Parlors, convenient Sample Rooms and Passenger Elevator. Free Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats. Terms, \$1.50 and \$2 per day, according to location. 118

ROBERT MAKSH, Importer and Breeder of Southdown Sheep, Berkshire Swine, Lorrigo Farm, Richmond Hill, Ont.

LOOK! A nice 8 page story paper for old and young, 6 months for 10 cents (silver). Good reading for winter evenings. S. H. WILBUR, Rockford, Ill.



Prepared for Health
Lydia E. Pinkham
Lydia E. Pinkham's
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure
For all those Painful Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

A Medicine for Women. Invented by a Woman. Prepared by a Woman. The Greatest Medical Discovery Since the Dawn of History.

It revives the drooping spirits, invigorates and harmonizes the organic functions, gives elasticity and firmness to the system, restores the natural lustre to the face, and plants on the pale cheek of woman the fresh roses of life's spring and early summer time.

Physicians Use It and Prescribe It Freely. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use.

For the Cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S BLOOD PURIFIER will eradicate every vestige of Humors from the Blood, and give tone and strength to the system, of man, woman or child. Insist on having it.

Both the Compound and Blood Purifier are prepared at 251 and 253 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price of either, \$1. Six bottles for \$5. Sent by mail in the form of pills, or 25 cent packages, on receipt of price, \$1 per box for either. Mrs. Pinkham freely answers all letters of inquiry. Enclose 3c. stamp. Send for pamphlet.

No family should be without **LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS**. They cure constipation, biliousness, and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents per box.

Sold by all druggists.

Factory at Stanstead P. Q.—Northrop & Lyman Toronto General Agents for Ontario

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
The SUREST CURE FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT DESPAIR! Use **KIDNEY-WORT**! one (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.
Ladies For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, **KIDNEY-WORT** is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either Sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rosy deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS Price 51

KIDNEY-WORT

LITERARY.

RUTH'S OPPORTUNITY.

A brighter morning never dawned on the little township of Greenville than that of a certain day in the summer of '81. The sun rose with a fierce glare, boding intense heat before night-fall. Every day seemed like a fiery dart sent down to destroy the few lingering traces of verdure, for rain had not fallen in weeks, and plants and animals were alike consumed with thirst.

The sun had wide range for havoc on Mr. Leonard's farm, and it blazed relentlessly down upon his well-tilled acres, upon his roomy barns and stables, which sheltered the panting cattle, and upon a little "root-house" used as a storage for winter vegetables, that stood half underground and covered with earth. The shadowy room within was delightfully cool, and there in the doorway lay little Scott, the five-year-old baby of the household, with his chin resting on two palms, his elbows planted in the damp earth, and heels beating the air, intently watching a swarm of ants. The old root-house had been a favorite haunt of the little fellow during the hot, sultry days of summer, for it was so near the kitchen that he never felt lonely there.

"Breakfast most ready, Ruthie?" he called out.

"Almost, little man," said sister Ruth.

Ruth Leonard made a charming picture as she stood shading her eyes with her hand, framed in by a clustering mass of honeysuckle vines. Yet no one called her a pretty girl. Though only sixteen, she was tall and strong for her age; every well-formed limb indicated the possession of muscular strength, and her broad shoulders seemed just fitted to bear burdens. Her thick brown hair was brushed plainly back from a low forehead and braided, but the braid was oftener coiled up in a loose knot to "get it out of the way." Not a suspicion of a curl was to be seen, for Ruth always forgot to "put up her hair," and nature had evidently intended it to hang straight.

Ruth turned away smiling, and went on with her work of setting the table. Suddenly a shrill voice echoed through the room. "Hi, Betty! ho Betty! its all in m'eye!" came with piercing distinctness from the open doorway, and boisterous Hal presented herself.

"Now, Hal—" began Ruth.

"Now, grandmother," reiterated Hal, striking an attitude, "don't reel off more than a yard of lecture before breakfast."

"Heury, behave," commanded a stern voice from the other side of the room, which caused a noticeable decline in Hal's spirits.

There stood Mr. Leonard, having just come down stairs unnoticed by the young scapegrace. He held little Lou by the hand, a delicate, sensitive child, older than Hal, though scarcely taller than her sturdy brother.

"Here comes the provisions," remarked Hal, as Ruth brought in a smoking omelet from the kitchen.

"Go call Scott," said his father; which cruel mandate obliged the young gentleman to remove his admiring gaze from the repast.

"Ay, ay, sir," he responded.

"Did you see the doctor again last night, father?"

"Yes, daughter."

"What did he say?" she asked.

Mr. Leonard could not at once trust himself to speak, but after a

moment he replied in a husky voice: "The doctor says your mother will never walk again."

"Does mother know it," asked Ruth.

"Yes."

"How does she feel about it?"

"Cheerful as ever," replied Mr. Leonard. "She never thinks of complaining but only of comforting us."

"O, father," broke in Hal, presently, "Jake Murphy says the fire has caught over at Liberty."

"Yes," replied father, absently, "They are having a desperate struggle with the fires this summer."

Lou's great blue eyes had grown brighter and brighter while they were talking, and a pink spot glowed in each cheek as she asked, "Do you think it could get here?"

"No, I think not; the wind is decidedly westward, and the people at Liberty will take all possible measures for checking its progress."

Mr. Leonard sighed as he spoke, and he seemed to be looking straight through Ruth rather than at her. Perhaps he was wondering how the four bairns and the sick wife were to be fed and cared for all winter if no rain came to save his failing crops.

Just then a low call was heard from Lou.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the little girl, running to the foot of the stairs.

"Will thee bring mother a nice glass of cold water?"

"I will, mother," rang out Ruth's cheery voice; "I'm coming up anyway."

Ruth went out to the well with her tin water pail, that her mother might have a draught fresh and sparkling. As she lowered the bucket, peering down into the mossy depths, she noticed how low the water was—lower than she had ever seen it.

"I thank thee, deary. How good it looks!" said the invalid, drinking eagerly. "Thee takes a deal of trouble for thy mother."

"And why shouldn't I? Thee is the best of mothers," responded the girl, tenderly hugging her.

"Now, mother," said Ruth at last, pausing in front of her, "we'll have thee up in a twinkling;" and with one strong motion she quickly lifted the slender form, so light in its best days, and so reduced by pain and suffering now, into a comfortable chair.

When she had settled her comfortably and arranged the blinds so as to make a pleasant shade in the room, she sat at her mother's side.

"What is it, daughter?—what troubles thee?"

"O, a great many things, mother," answered Ruth, laying her head on the sympathetic breast.

"Well, suppose thee tell mother the greatest trouble, and then the second, until my mind is unburdened?" and the soft bands gently smoothed the brown hair.

"Well, the first is about thee;" and the tears would come in spite of her.

"Why, my dear child, do not grieve over that. Almost a year has gone by, and another will soon pass; and think what a calm, peaceful time I may have with so busy a little housekeeper to do everything."

"Ah! but that is just the trouble, mother," said Ruth, earnestly, as she lifted her tear-stained face. "I feel so good-for-nothing when I have only the same homely little duties every day. I do so long for a chance to be great and good."

"My daughter"—and Mrs. Leonard took both trembling hands in her own—"does thee know that the only way to be good and great is to do faithfully the work that is nearest thy hand? Let thy whole heart be drawn into

each homely duty, and when an opportunity comes to do a great work, it will find thee ready."

Presently there was a clatter of stout boots heard on the stairs.

"Harry is coming," said mother with a smile.

In burst the noisy urchin, all aglow with excitement, his hair flying, eyes blazing and breath so nearly spent that he could hardly speak.

"Don't you smell the smoke?" he gasped. "Something's up! Father—and a crowd of men—have gone off—into the woods—to see what's the matter. There's danger, I tell you. Come on, Scott; let's sit on the big post and watch."

"Thee'd better go down and see about it," said Mrs. Leonard to Ruth, as the two sat staring blankly into each other's faces.

"I will, mother," assented Ruth, recovering her wonted energy, as she ran down the stairs.

A strong wind greeted her on opening the door, blowing into her face a sickening smell of burned wood. The whole sky seemed overcast and a thick, heavy haze was settling down upon fields and buildings as far as the eye could reach.

"Harry! Harry!" she called excitedly, "where's father?"

"Gone to the woods, I told you. O there he comes!" and Hal peered into the gloom as he looked into the direction of the woods.

Ruth saw a dark moving object coming toward them. She waited for no second look, but sped away like the wind into the nearest field.

"O, father, what's happened?" she cried, breathlessly, running up to him and catching his arm as she turned to keep pace with his long strides towards the house.

"We're going to burn out," he answered, with set teeth, "and there's no time to lose. Get your mother ready to move, while I harness the horses. We must reach the lake within an hour, or—"

"How can we," uttered Ruth, aghast. "Ten miles!"

"It must be done. Quick, daughter!"

The girl needed no further bidding, but ran homeward, calling to Hal as she passed, and causing him to keep near the house with Scott.

"Mother, we're gone. Not a thing can be saved. Father's getting the wagon ready to drive us to the lake." and Ruth began to dress her mother, slipping on a loose wrapper, and covering her with shawl after shawl as a protection from the scorching air.

"Try and gather up some of the clothing, Ruth, if there's time," said Mrs. Leonard, controlling herself into calmness.

"We must go," Ruth cried, as she snatched other mother into her arms, and stepped firmly toward the door, clasping her burden tight to her breast, and followed by Lou, clinging frantically to her skirts.

Hurriedly Ruth groped her way down the staircase and through the lower rooms, stumbling over the furniture, until they reached the scorching blast without. Upon emerging from the house a burning shower of cinders met them.

Not a sign of father or the wagon. "Come, put your dress over your head, Lou," panted Ruth, whose hands were smarting with pain.

There was not a moment to be lost. They must flee somewhere, for the house was already ablaze. On they rushed through the blistering heat, scarcely knowing where, Ruth still bearing her precious burden, and the children clinging to her in wild despair

How long they pursued this headlong flight no one knew. All sense of time was lost; it might have been hours. Suddenly Ruth lost her balance. She gave utterance to one piercing shriek but she never let go her burden, and then she slid down, down, down. The terrified children screamed as they rolled over and over, and then all was silent and darkness.

Ruth was the first to recover.

"Mother?"

"I'm safe. The children?"

"O, where are we?" moaned the little ones, creeping on their hands and knees toward the familiar void.

"Why, we're in the creek—the dry creek down by the meadow lot," she called out. "Where are you all. I have lost you."

"Here," replied mother's voice, not three yards away. "Is Scott with thee? Harry and Lou are safe."

"No," answered Ruth, aghast, hastening with all possible speed to her mother's side.

"Where is the child?" she cried, immediately calling aloud with all her strength, "Scott! Scott!"

But no answer.

"He must have hidden somewhere when the darkness came," was the mother's despairing conclusion.

"The root-house!" Ruth's words words told the awful story.

"If I could save him!" And with a silent prayer for strength, she once more dashed into the stifling smoke.

Hour after hour crept by; it seemed to the terrified children as if they must have set there for days; and they were so hungry! and Ruth never would come.

Presently, after long waiting, the darkness began to lift somewhat, and they could see each other's faces. Slowly the gloom cleared away until the whole atmosphere was of a dusky hue. And still they waited. At length, starting up with an exclamation of joy as rapid footsteps approached, they heard their father's voice:

"Ruth! Hal!"

"Here," roared Hal, starting to his feet.

Mrs. Leonard at once told of Scott's disappearance, and of Ruth's effort to save him.

The two men hastened to the root-house.

It was the work of a moment to carry them out of the dark building. Both were unconscious, though they bore few traces of the fire.

Quickly the men bore the motionless forms to the creek.

At last Ruth stirred, and slowly opened her eyes. The brave heart once more began to beat, though for many a long, weary day the blistered hands and arms refused to move. But Ruth was spared.

Little Scott lay there for hours, until it seemed that the family must lose their baby, when he wonderingly gazed around upon the anxious group and inquired: "Did you try to cook me for dinner?"

The strong men set to work with a will. It took but a few hours to raise a little shed for protection; and day after day his prospects brightened, as the timely aid and sympathy of friends helped him to rebuild his ruined home.

Ruth's great opportunity had come, and it had found her ready.—*Harper's Young People.*

Election cases—ballot boxes.

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successfully treated by World's Dispensary Medical Association. Address, with stamp for pamphlet, Buffalo, N. Y.

Last words of Webster—Zythepary, zythum.

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Never was such a rush made for any Drug Store as is now at any, for a trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

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Nervous Weakness, Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility, cured by "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1.

Some women who do fancy-work don't fancy work.

Kendall's Spavin Cure is highly recommended by Prof. Williams, the wonderful horse tamer.

The largest circulation in the world—Jumbo's.

TAKEN OUT OF BED.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have to thank you for the great relief received from your "Favorite Prescription." My sickness had lasted seven years, one of which I was in bed.

AMANDA K. ENNIS, Fulton, Mich.

CONSUMPTION,

And all diseases of the Head, Throat, and Chest, including the Eye, Ear and Heart, successfully treated at the

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The only Institute of the kind in the Dominion of Canada.

All diseases of the respiratory organs treated by the most improved Medicated Inhalations, combined with proper constitutional remedies.

Nearly 40,000 cases successfully treated during the past sixteen years for some form of head, throat, or lung troubles.

Out of the thousands of deaths that have occurred during the year 1881 throughout the Dominion of Canada, represented by over fifty distinct maladies, causing the sacrifice of human life, more than one-fourth were caused by diseases of the throat and lungs.

WILL THE READER STOP

and reflect on the fact and try to understand what it means?

It means that nearly one-fourth of the people who die in this country are destroyed every year by head, throat and chest diseases. The deaths have been almost as numerous as the cases treated. Can you doubt that the same results will follow the continuance of the same treatment in the future? What then is the remedy? The prompt adoption of a thorough, direct and curative treatment by inhalation in every case. The disease must be attacked at its seat, the remedies must be applied by inhalation or they cannot be got into the lungs; every hope of life to the patient depends on preventing coagulation and inflammation within the chest, and on clearing and keeping the air tubes free from obstruction of mucus or pus.

I have seen so many of these cases saved by inhalation that I cannot doubt its curative powers or regard any case necessarily hopeless unless both lungs are extensively involved. The great value of inhalation in the treatment of all Head, Throat and Lung complaints has been endorsed by all the leading medical journals of England, France and Germany.

The very best of references given from all parts of Canada from those already cured. If impossible to call personally at the Institute, write for "List of Questions" and "Medical Treatise." Address,

Ontario Pulmonary Institute, 135 Church Street, Toronto, Ont. Mention this paper.

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Horse and Cattle Food

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

—TESTIMONIALS:—

Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, June 30th, 1882. To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co. DEAR SIR,—We have made a thorough trial of your "Empire" Food during the last two years, and can with confidence recommend it to those requiring to tone up, top off, appetite, and generally invigorate all kinds of live stock.

Yours, WM. BROWN, Prof. of Agriculture and Farm Supt.

Norwich, May 4th, 1882. D. A. Kirk, Druggist. DEAR SIR,—During the past winter we have used several kinds of horse and cattle food in feeding our large stock of cattle, such as "Thorley Improved," "Yorkshire," and "Empire," and we unhesitatingly pronounce the "Empire" to be the best, after giving it an impartial trial, and would recommend it to all who keep live stock. One animal that was fed on the "Empire" Food gain 110 pounds in 26 days, or at the rate of 4.3-14 pounds per day.

Yours truly, A. J. STOVER & SONS, Breeders of Shorthorn Stock.

Manor Farm, Gowan Station, May 1st, 1882. Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co. Mitchell, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—Yours of May 1st to hand. I shall be obliged by you sending me 300 lbs. more of your Food to Gowan Station. With regard to this article, having used it both in this country and in England, I think I am justified in giving my opinion on the matter. I think it is quite equal to, and probably better than any other food of the kind my stockman here is well satisfied with it, and tells me that its use is easily seen in the handling of the animals he feeds it to, and I am sure for myself that it is an article well worth using.

Yours, C. C. BRIDGES, Shanty Bay P. O., County of Simcoe, Importer and breeder of Herford Cattle, Shropshire, Down and Southdown Sheep.

WOODSTOCK, Jan. 14th, 1882. GENTLEMEN,—I have used your Empire Horse & Cattle Food for horses in my stables during the last fall. My horses, especially brood mares and colts, were very low in flesh from an attack of influenza contracted while at pasture. I was recommended to try your Food, and I have much pleasure in recommending it to horsemen.

Yours, M. BURGESS, Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Race Horses and Stallions.

STRATFORD, Ont., June 29, 1882. To the Empire Horse and Cattle Food Co., Mitchell, Ont.

GENTS,—After giving your Horse and Cattle Food a trial, we have just purchased a further supply, which is the best testimonial we can give as to its merits. I may say that formerly one of our horses, when heavily driven, would sometimes lose its appetite. Now it is always ready for its food. Since using your Food our horses have done their work well, and kept in good condition. When in England, I visited the Thorley Manufactory, and when visiting yours in Mitchell I could not help noticing the sameness, both as regards smell and appearance of the ingredients used at both places, and have every confidence that your Food is identical in all its essential ingredients with that which has caused Thorley's name to become a household word in England, and has given his celebrated food such a world-wide reputation.

I am yours truly, W. E. SHARMAN, (Gadsby & Shorman) Marble Works, Stratford.

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Devoted to the Cultivation and Utilization of the Sugar Beet.

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1883.

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Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each.

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For Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Dogs, Ferrets, Birds, and all kind of Pot Stock, at

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OUR OFFER

—FOR—

1883.

The Most Liberal Yet.

1st.—Every RENEWAL and every NEW subscriber for 1883, whether coming SINGLY to the office or in CLUBS will receive a copy of the large NIAGARA FALLS CHROMO, 22x28. Those getting up clubs will please bear this in mind.

2nd.—Any old subscriber sending us a new name and \$2, will receive in addition to his Chromo of Niagara Falls a copy of KENDALL'S TREATISE on the Horse and his Disease (which book is described below), also his choice of either of the following (GUARANTEED TRUE TO NAME):

- List of plants and books offered: Ten Strawberry Plants, Five Strawberry Plants, Two Strawberry Plants, Two Strawberry Plants, Five Raspberry Plants, One Pound White Elephant Potato, One Pound Chicago Market Potato, One of either of the following Varieties of Grapes.

3rd.—Any old subscriber sending in more than one new name, and up to FIVE, can retain Ten Cents for every such name.

4th.—All new names over FIVE and under TEN retain Fifteen Cents per name.

5th.—All new names over TEN retain Twenty Cents for each such name.

NOTICE.—All remittances sent by registered letter or Post Office order will be at our risk. Names and addresses must be very plainly written to ensure papers being received.

All Chromos, Books and Plants, will be carefully packed and delivered by us prepaid to any post office desired. The Plants, however, cannot be delivered till spring, the season for fall planting being about over.

In all cases the balance of this year will be given free to new subscribers for 1883. Any old subscriber whose time expires between now and Jan. 1st, 1883, by renewing now will get his receipt to 1st of Jan'y, 1884.

DESCRIPTIONS.

Kendall's Treatise on the Horse and his Disease, is a book of 100 pages, containing nearly one hundred engravings; an index of Diseases, which gives the Symptoms, Cause, and best Treatment of each; a table giving all the principal drugs used for a horse, with the ordinary dose, effects, and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the Horse's Teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse, a valuable collection of Receipts, and much other information. In fact no one owning a horse should be without it.

The Colored Lithograph of Niagara Falls is admitted by all who have seen that Wonderful Work of Nature, as the most correct view of the Mighty Cataract ever taken. It is handsomely gotten up, and mounted on heavy paper, all ready for framing.

The "Country Gentleman" (price \$2 50 per year), and the CANADIAN FARMER, (price \$1 per year)..... 3 00

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The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 20, 1882.

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

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

Published by the Welland Printing and Publishing Co., Incorporated October, 1881. N. B. Colcock, General Manager.

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

GRANGE LECTURER.

We received instructions from the secretary of the Lecture Bureau to go to the County of Welland, the far-famed Niagara district, and deliver two lectures, based on the Principles of Farmer Co-operation, and on the 2nd of November, about dusk, we stepped off the C. S. R. train at Stevensville, when two sturdy looking men, the Master and Secretary of Grange 670 received us with such a greeting that Grangers only get. In the Band Hall we found more than a baker's dozen of the ladies of the Grange preparing the feast. At six o'clock we were taken out to supper, at eight we were feasted again. At twelve o'clock the four-story cakes were cut and divided. Our old friend H. N. Hibbard became our guide, philosopher and friend, with a Doctor of Divinity on our knees we proceeded across the famous Fenian battle ground in Bertie, to the village of Ridgeway, and were well cared for. Next morning we proceeded to Port Colborne and found E. W. Fares, Master of Sugar Loaf Grange, who gave us a hearty welcome. At two o'clock we were to speak in the Town Hall, Stonebridge. The building was fitted up with Mr. Verey's panorama of ten nights in a bar room and other scenes. We spoke here for more than an hour. Mr. Verey is a philanthropist and doing

a noble work; he was present during a part of our discourse. He stated that it was his first opportunity of hearing the Grange movement discussed. He said the farmers were the veriest fools if they did not take advantage of this movement to combat the giant monopolies springing up in all directions. In the evening we attended a special meeting of Sugar Loaf Grange. It was not so well attended as we would like to have seen it, but we found thorough, earnest workers in the Grange cause here. Such men as E. W. Fares, E. F. Liedy, J. Schoolfield, J. Stoner and other, need no lecturing. Early next morning we went to Welland, where we saw the government works on the canal; we also called at the office of the CANADIAN FARMER and GRANGE RECORD. We found everything in good order and the staff very kind and obliging. Bro. Colcock was just starting off to push business among the farmers of Willoughby, but insisted that we remain over and pay a visit to our old friends the editors of the paper. In a very short space of time the buggy was waiting at the door to convey us to Pelham behind a 2.40 pony and Mr. Buchner, of the CANADIAN FARMER for our guide, we were soon in sight of the extensive nurseries at Fontbill. We called on Bro. W. P. Page who, with his wife and little girl twelve months old, were visiting the elder Pages. The surroundings here were a model of neatness. We next visited the father of the Grange of Canada, Bro. S. W. Hill; he was just fitting his fine residence with hot air, while his men were hauling in the corn. A hearty welcome, a hearty dinner, and a Godspeed were given. Here we saw the largest Union Jack we have met with in America. It is not floating to the breeze, but cut out on the spacious lawn, and only that the season of flowers is past we no doubt would have seen the red white and blue between the square red cross of St. George, and the sharp angle of St. Andrew. We left then, regretting that all the (hills) of life we meet were not like these. J. R.

BRO. E. H. HILBORNE is doing good work for the American Lecture Bureau if we are to judge by the reports we receive from him. Wherever he has lectured the people received him with open arms, welcoming him to their homes. Reports of different meetings attended, express great satisfaction with Bro. Hilborne's lectures, and the advice generally given to neighboring Granges is, "Be sure and hear Bro. Hilborne from Canada."

BRACE UP—Your system for work. ZOPESA, the new Dyspepsia and Liver remedy, attends strictly to business in correcting the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large bottles, 75 cents.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a regular meeting of Farmers' Home Grange No. 344 held on November 15th, 1882.

When a committee was appointed to draft a resolution of condolence to Sister Isabella Laing and family in their sad bereavement, the following was submitted and passed by a standing vote.

Whereas it has pleased an all-wise providence to remove, by death, Bro. Robert Laing, of the township of Nasagawaya, County of Halton, a member of Farmers' Home Grange,

Resolved, That we tender Sister Laing and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad affliction and bereavement, and earnestly commend them to that God who, while he in wisdom chastised with one hand, is able also to

bind up the broken heart and heal the wounds he has made with the other.

Resolved, That in the death of Bro. Laing the Grange has lost a constant member whose place cannot be easily filled. He was always kind and cheerful under all circumstances, a loving husband and father, a kind neighbor and faithful curstian. While we mourn his loss from our circle we believe he has gone to realize his faith and hopes, and receive his reward.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Grange, and our charter be draped in mourning for three months; a copy be sent to the bereaved family, also to the Grange Bulletin and CANADIAN FARMER for publication.

ALLAN RAMSEY,
ROBERT DREDEGE, } Committee.
SARAH RAMSEY,

ED. CANADIAN FARMER—From the little that has, for some time, been said in your paper about the Grange and Grange matters, I had come to the conclusion that the CANADIAN FARMER had ceased to be the GRANGE RECORD. Your issue of 8th November not only dispels this illusion, but bears the information that you are still a brother, and proves the relationship by publicly telling us that the Grange is in a state of "inactivity" and "the Order at a standstill." Thanks for the statement; that tells what is the matter. It is indifference—the bane of success in every enterprise. I, for one, admit that the Grange is sick; still, the sickness, though grievous, is not incurable. In my opinion the disease originated in the head, still continues there, and thence has spread through all the members. Now, I would suggest that the head should open their eyes to the fact that their disease is infectious and that the contagion has spread through the whole corporation. Let the head apply the medicine; the specifics are zeal in the good cause, and a fellow-feeling for the humblest member, and let us have a proof of their returning good health in an early report of their proceedings, an early issuing of the annual P. W., and instructions that may tend toward our convalescence. If this is not done, and done speedily, we will have to apply to the head a prescription (inaptly applied to you by your Trafalgar correspondent), "You must think that we Grangers will put up with anything." Why should we, when we can take off the old head and put on a new one? Now, sirs, I should like also that the lower members should show their sympathy and brotherly kindness by visiting their neighboring Granges. This will only be systematically and beneficially accomplished when a programme is drawn out, in each Grange, for the guidance of next meeting.

I have lately felt a lack of news as to the doings of Division Granges through your paper, and would ask why some of the officers do not regularly forward you an account of these for the benefit of the fraternity.

Perhaps some brother Granger has a similar feeling, and, in some measure to atone for this, I beg to give you an outline of the business transacted at Huron Division Grange. This Grange met lately in Brussels, and was ably presided over by the W. M., Bro. Isbister. After the minutes of last meeting had been read and adopted, the secretary read a circular from the "Lecture Bureau," concerning employing lecturers in the Division and Subordinate Granges. Next there was a conversation about the amendment of the assessment laws so that mortgages might pay a share of the taxes. This was followed by a few words, from several members, on railroad monopoly. The observations made, and the conclusions arrived at, impressed on my mind that we are in a like predicament with the Britons of old, when they sent to Rome for help, their ap-

plication being termed, "The Grouns of the Britons," and was of the following meaning, if not in these words: "The enemy, on the one hand, drives us into the sea, the sea, on the other, throws us back upon them; and we have only the hard fate left us of falling by the enemy or perishing in the waves." The only difference I can see is this—we put our neck under the yoke; the Britons did not. The routine business of the Grange having been got through, Bro. Currie was re-elected delegate to Ontario Provincial Grange, and Bro. Hood was unanimously recommended as agent in this section for the Dominion Grange Fire Insurance Association, and the meeting was closed in due form. I am sorry to have to add that several Subordinate Granges were unrepresented at this meeting. As it is a "first offence" I would only say, "Fellow Grangers, let your motto be Onward!"

I am yours fraternally,
A PRIVATE, S. G. 511.

The above letter, referring to our remarks in the issue of Nov. 8 gives good evidence of the fact that we struck the right key when we said there was great inactivity among the Granges, and they needed arousing from the head. We have always advocated through the FARMER and also in our official position in the Grange, the necessity of keeping up interest by correspondence, and through printed matter, &c., direct from Dominion Grange to the subordinates. While it is the duty of the Dominion Grange to plan the work and lead, it is the Sub. Granges that are to work it out, and are the mainstay of the institution; hence a close relationship should be kept up between these sections of the organization. We stated in the issue referred to that the Grange was at a standstill, and we gave our opinion of the cause—at least one of the causes. We also stated, and in this we agree with our correspondent, that the Grange is not dead in Canada, but that it will come out of its present condition brighter than ever. We see from reports of the meeting of the National Grange of the U. S. that never in the history of the Order was there more enthusiasm than at present. They have had some dark days, days of depression, but have overcome these and are now active and prosperous. So will the Grange be in Canada in the near future; but we must do something to awaken more enthusiasm, and the Dominion Grange should at once take the subject seriously into consideration, *How shall we interest our Subordinate Granges?*

Our correspondent thinks there was but little Grange matter in the FARMER during the summer, and then gives a reason why it is so, by stating that the Division Granges do not report their meetings and business. Our columns, as they always have been, are open to correspondents, and we gladly give space for all Grange news. We try to collect all we can of interest, and give to our readers from time to time, and if members would take the advice of our correspondent, and send us in reports of their meetings and any information relative to the Grange in their particular sections, we could make the Grange Department much more interesting.—Ed.

During a conference of clergymen, the following dialogue was overheard between two newboys; "I say, Jim, what's the meaning of so many ministers being together?" "Why," answered Jim scornfully, "they always meet once a year to exchange sermons with each other."

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN WINNIPEG.

Latest quotations: Beef, roast, per pound, 16c to 25c; beefsteak, 12 1/2c to 20c; beef, corned, 12 1/2c to 16c; beef, boiling, 8c to 10c; pork, roast, 15c to 20c; pork, steak, 16c to 20c; mutton, roast, 16c to 25c; mutton, leg, 18c to 25c; veal, roast, 18c to 25c; veal, chop, 18c to 25c; ducks, per pair, 25c to 30c; chickens, per pound, 25c; ham, 19c to 20c; bacon, 18c to 20c; lard, 25c; sausage, 16c to 20c; Bologna sausage, 15c to 20c; shanks, 5c; liver, 5c; kidney, 20c; head cheese, 15c; heart, 20c; tongue, 20c; suet, 16c; butter, 30c to 32c; eggs, per dozen, 30c to 36c; potatoes, per bushel, 70c to 75c; cabbage, per dozen, \$1 to \$1.25; cabbage, each, 5c to 15c; turnips, per bushel, 50c; turnips, each, 5c; beets, per bushel, 60c; carrots, per bushel, 50c to 60c; onions, per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.75; celery, per head, 5c; sage, per bunch, 5c; thyme, per bunch, 5c; summer savory, per bunch, 5c; tomatoes, green, per bushel, 75c; citrons, each, 15c to 20c; wheat, per bushel, 85c; oats, 50c to 55c; wood, \$8 to \$10; hay, \$12 to \$15; lamb, per quarter, \$1.50 to \$1.75; wild geese, each, \$1.50 to \$2.00 Live Stock—

Beef, prime, \$6 to \$6.50; beef, common, \$5.50 to \$6; mutton, \$7 to \$8; pork, \$9 to \$10; lamb, \$4.50 to \$5. Fish—Whitefish, 12 1/2c; superior trout, 12 1/2c; fresh salmon, 50c; halibut, 35c; codfish, oysters, New York counts, per can, 75c; selects, 75c; standard, 65c; finnan haddies, per pound, 25c. Fruits (wholesale)—Apples, per barrel, \$6 to \$7; lemons, per case, \$7 to \$8; California pears, per case; \$7 to \$7; peaches, per basket, \$2.75; tomatoes, per basket, \$5.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years."

A pair of slippers—the orange and banana skins.

GOOD ADVICE.

If our readers will accept proffered advice they will always keep a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use in emergencies, such as Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Lameness, Croup, Chills, Rheumatism and all varieties of aches, pains and inflammations, it will ever be found reliable.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, Nov. 27, '82. Reports from the Old Country indicate firmness in prices there on wheat, a slight advance having taken place also. New York was quiet and steady, and Western higher. In Montreal wheat was dull, the market being largely nominal. Red wheat is quoted at \$1.03 to \$1.04, and white at \$1.02. Flour is generally easy, the demand being rather slow. Superior extra is quoted at \$4.00 to \$4.95; spring extra \$4.60 to \$4.35; strong bakers' \$5.50 to \$6.25, and fine at \$4 to \$4.10.

The Dairy Market is still favorable to sellers. The "Gazette" says:—The butter market continues firm on fine qualities, with more enquiry for lots which sometimes since were not fine enough.

There is also a fair jobbing demand for lots of from 30 to 50 packages, buyers on local account being necessarily less particular on quality than they have been. A dealer remarked to-day that they will be less particular still before the winter is over. The Boston market which has recently been quoted dull and weak by the "Advertiser" is now quoted at a bid by the same paper received to-day. We also notice a steadier market in Chicago. Cable advices are steady. The cheese market rules firm, the improved feeling noticed of late in England having been felt generally on this side. The New York market is firmer, and it looks as if we were about to experience a better movement, at a time when the market is usually dull.

Table with columns for Butter—Wholesale prices, Townships, Morrisburg, Brockville, Western, Kamouraska, Low grades, and Cheeses. Includes prices for various grades and quantities.

Here on the Produce Market matters are quiet. Wheat is firmer than at last report. No. 2 Fall is at 93 to 95c; No. 1 Spring is at \$1.02 and No. 2 at \$1.

On the street grain has come in very well through the week. Fall wheat sold at 90 to 91c, and spring at \$1 to \$1.05. Oats sell at 42 to 43c, and barley at 50 to 70c. Butter for librolls is at 22 to 26c, and tub dairy 17 to 20c. Eggs are at 24 to 28c per doz.

Table titled 'PRICES AT FARMERS WAGGONS' listing prices for various agricultural products like Wheat, Barley, Oats, Pears, Rye, Clover seed, Dressed hogs, Mutton, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Turnips, Carrots, Beans, Parsnips, Rhubarb, Asparagus, Hay, and Straw.

LIVE STOCK.

(Montreal Gazette.) Cable advices just to hand from Glasgow report trade fairly active, top Canadian steers selling at \$3.10 per lb. live weight, and sheep at 9c. Both cattle and sheep in good demand. In this market good to choice butchers' cattle are scarce, and higher prices have been paid. Mr. N. Beauchamp bought four steers weighing 1,300 lbs. each at 50c per lb. A pair of choice steers brought a shade over that figure. Shipping cattle are quoted steady at \$3.50, extra being worth more money. Fair to good butchers' cattle have sold during the past few days at 40c to 42c per lb., medium at 38c, and inferior two-year-old steers and heifers at 28c. Sheep are in good demand, with sales reported at \$6.50 each, a fine lot selling at the latter figure. Lambs were in good request at \$4 to \$4.50 each for best kinds, while small ones fetch from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. Mr. N. Beauchamp bought 25 fine lambs at \$4.50 each. Live hogs are in good demand at stiffening prices, sales being quoted at \$7 to \$7.25 per 100 lbs. for choice fat qualities.

BUFFALO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Nov. 23th, 1882. CATTLE. Receipts of cattle thus far this week 13,331 head, against 10,605 to corresponding date last week; increase 2,666. Shipments 12,781 against 10,229 last week, increase 2,555. The demand was moderate Saturday, and the through run being heavy, the feeling was weaker. Only two loads changed hands, one of medium weight shippers at \$3.50, and another of light butchers at \$4.40. The following sales were reported: Seller. No. Wt. Price. Reynolds, Enoch & Co., Indiana steers, 19 1247 \$5.50 Same, Illinois steers, 20 1657 4.40

RECEIPTS AND LAMBS. Receipts of sheep and lambs thus far this week 23,500 head, against 23,600 to corresponding date last week, decrease 900. Shipments 23,000 against 21,900 last week, increase 1,100. There was a fair demand at about former prices, and as fresh arrivals were light, about all in the yards were sold at \$3.75 to \$4.10 for ordinary to fair, and \$4.30 to \$4.45 for those of good quality, with a load of extra at \$4.25, and another of inferior quality at \$3.95. Western lambs quotable at \$4.25 to \$5.25. Canadian lambs dull, with a few loads on sales which could not be disposed of. Sale one load at \$5.00. The following sales were reported: Seller. No. Wt. Price. Sworn, Hughes & Waltz, extra sheep, 143 114 \$5.95 Same, Ohio do, 140 68 4.45 Same, do do, 103 92 4.80 Same, do do (common), 80 94 3.75 Kerr, Lewis & Co., Ind. sheep, 383 93 4.10 Same, do do, 180 74 4.00 Same, do do (inferior), 118 64 3.25 McDougall & Co., Mich. sheep, 69 94 4.40 Same, do lambs, 33 60 4.85 Geo. D. Matheson, Can. lambs, 153 88 5.00

Receipts of hogs thus far this week 48,940 head, against 46,783 to corresponding date last week; increase 2,156. Shipments 45,035 against 38,640 last week; increase 6,395. Fresh arrivals were moderate, and some of them were late in getting yarded. The market was 5c to 10c better with a very good demand for Yorkers, the best bringing \$6.25 to \$6.35, with a few choice at \$6.40, and pigs and light Yorkers \$5.30 to \$6.25. Medium weight dull at \$5.45 to \$6.60. A few fair to choice heavy brought \$4.45 to \$6.80, and a number of lots of coarse heavy \$6.25 to \$6.35.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal. Nov. 25—Flour—Receipts, 1,300 bbls., sales: 100 bbls superior extra \$4.95; 100 bbls extra at \$4.40, 100 bbls extra at \$4.25, 100 pollards at \$3.40; Ont. b. \$2.25. Market quiet. Quotations—Flour—Superior \$4.90 to \$4.95; extra, \$4.80 to \$4.85; spring extra, \$4.6 to \$4.85; superior \$4.50 to \$4.60; strong bakers \$3.50 to \$7.00, fine, \$3.90 to \$4.00, mid. imp., \$3.75 to \$3.90; Pollards \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario bags \$2.10 to \$2.50; city bags, \$1.30. Grain—Wheat—White winter \$1.01 to \$1.02; new red winter \$1.03; spring, nominal. Corn—60. Pears—90 to 92c. Oats 32 to 33. Barley—60 to 70c. Rye—60 to 62c. Ontario—\$5.20 to \$5.30. Cornmeal—\$4.00 to \$4.10. Provisions—Butter—Western, 16 to 17c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 17 to 22c; Eastern Townships, 19 to 23c. Creamery, 23 to 24c. Cheese—10 1/2 to 11c. Pork—\$23 Lard—15 to 15 1/2c. Bacon—14 to 15c. Hams—15 to 16c.

New York. Nov. 25—Wheat—Steady. No. 1 white, \$1.07 to \$1.09 for November; No. 2 red, \$1.01 to \$1.04 for cash, 184,000 bush. at \$1.13 for January; 24,000 at \$1.15 for February; 21,000 at \$1.10 for November; 21,000 at \$1.10 for December; \$1.06 to \$1.10 for year. Corn—Irregular, 90c. Oats—Quiet. Receipts—Flour, 2,861 bbls.; wheat, 83,000 bush.; corn, 123,000 bush., oats, 33,000 bush.; rye, 74,000; barley, 70,000 bush.; pork, 713 bbls.; lard, 2,665 tes.

Table titled 'Chicago' showing fluctuations of the market to-day with columns for Open, Close, High, Low, and various commodity prices like Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, and Lard.

November 22—Receipts—Flour, 18,258 bbls.; wheat, 78,000 bush.; corn, 129,000 bush.; oats, 57,000 bush.; rye, 6,000 bush.; barley, 22,000 bush.

Oswego. Nov. 25—Barley—Quiet. No. 2 Canada nominally, 81c; No. 2 extra Canada, 82c; No. 2 Canada, 81c; No. 1 bright Canada, 86c. Freight—Quiet; barley, 5c. to New York, 4 1/2c. to Albany. Receipts—None.

Toledo. Nov. 25.—Wheat 90c. bid for cash or November, 92c. for December, \$1.01 1/2 bid for January; 99c. bid for year; 1.02 1/2 bid for February; \$1.00; bid for May.

Milwaukee. Nov. 25—Wheat, 94c for December 95c for January. Barley—Weak, at 72c. Receipts—Flour, 17,918 bbls.; wheat, 32,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush.; oats, 14,000 bush.; rye, 5,000 bush.; barley, 28,000 bush.

Detroit. Nov. 25—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.01 to \$1.03 for cash, \$1.02 for November, \$1.03 for December to \$1.04 for year; \$1.04 for January, \$1.04 to \$1.05 for February. No. 2, 85c to 85 1/2c.

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

Table showing top prices of produce in Liverpool markets with columns for various commodities like Flour, S. W. L., R. W. L., White, Club, Corn, Oats, Barley, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, and Cheese.

1883. Harper's Magazine ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Magazine begins its sixty-sixth volume with the December Number. It is not only the most popular illustrated periodical in America and England, but also the largest in its scheme, the most beautiful in appearance, and the best Magazine for the home. A new novel entitled "For the Major," by Constance Fenimore Woolson, the author of "Anne," was begun in the November Number. In literary and artistic excellence, the Magazine improves with each successive number. Special efforts have been made for a higher entertainment of its readers through humorous stories, sketches, &c.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Table listing Harper's Periodicals and their prices: HARPER'S MAGAZINE \$4 00, HARPER'S WEEKLY 4 00, HARPER'S BAZAR 4 00, The Three above Publications 10 00, Any Two above named 7 00, HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 1 50, HARPER'S MAGAZINE 3 00, HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE 3 00, HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One year (52 Numbers) 10 00.

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Magazine begin with the Numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current Number.

The last Eight Volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$3.00 per volume. Cloth Cases, for binding, 50 cents each—by mail, postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, Alphabetical, Analytical, and Classified, for Volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June, 1850, to June, 1880, one vol. 8vo, Cloth, \$4. Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

JOHN JACKSON, Woodside Farm, Abingdon, Ontario, importer and breeder of Southdown Sheep. First prize flock at the Provincial Fair for last two years.

IF YOU.

Desire without charge, the new drought-resisting potato—THE BLUE—THE GIANT WHEAT, BLACK-BRAIDED CENTENNIAL, for Spring or Fall sowing—THE GREAT GARDEN TREASURES—all of the great white grape Niagara, subscribers for the

RURAL NEW-YORKER.

The great American journal for the farm, garden and home. It is original from beginning to end—500 original illustrations yearly—the best writers in the world. Send for free specimen copies. 34 PARK ROW, N. Y.

CONSUMPTION CURD.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 *Poulters Block*, Rochester, N. Y.

A motto for young lovers—So far and no father.

*"Better be wise by the misfortunes of others than by your own." Take warning in time. Avoid quack nostrums by which thousands annually perish. Use only such remedies as are demonstrated above suspicion, foremost among which is Kidney-Wort. For torpid liver, bowels or kidneys, no other remedy equals it. It is sold in both dry and liquid form by all druggists.

A Russian proverb says, "Before going to war, pray once; before going to sea, pray twice; before getting married, pray three times."

*It is impossible to disguise the fact that the Vegetable Compound, prepared under the personal direction of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, with the superior science and art of modern pharmacy, is the most successful medicine for female diseases known.

The Turk and the man who steps on a banana skin both sit down without calling for a chair.

SNAKES AS LIFE DESTROYERS.

The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's-evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofula, sore-eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

Inquirer—What is the most scarce Canadian coin? Don't know, sir; dollars are quite scarce enough.

FLIES AND BUGS

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." \$1.

No circus is complete without a beautiful woman, and Fogg, who is posted, says wherever a beautiful woman is, you may look out for a circus.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is mild and soothing in its immediate apparent effects, and possesses far-reaching and powerful healing qualities which its persistent use will demonstrate in any case of coughs, colds, throat or lung troubles of any kind.



THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

FOR RHEUMATISM

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

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

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

A. VOGELER & CO Baltimore, Md. U. S.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE

\$100 Reward for any case of Catarrh that it will not cure.

Wolland, March 2, 1882. My little daughter was troubled with Catarrh for two years, and was very much benefited by the use of "Hall's Catarrh Cure." She is now about cured.

Toledo, O., Aug. 28, 1880. Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Proprietors Hall's Catarrh Cure. Gentlemen: Our little girl was cured of Catarrh by using Hall's Catarrh Cure, and we would most gladly recommend it to our friends.

J. D. Weatherford, of the house of A. T. Stewart & Co., Chicago, Ill., writes: Gentlemen: I take the pleasure of informing you that I have used Hall's Catarrh Cure. It has cured me—I was very bad—and don't hesitate to say that it will cure any case of Catarrh.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. Bottled for Ontario by H. W. Hobson, Wolland, Ont., who will furnish the trade at manufacturers price.

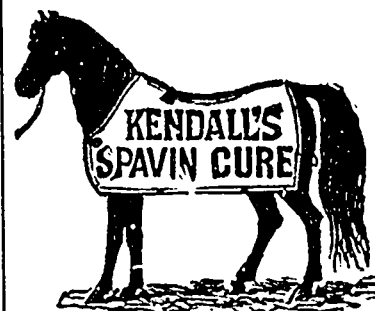
KIDNEY-WORT IS A SURE CURE

for all diseases of the Kidneys and LIVER

It has specific action on the most important organ, enabling it to throw off torpidity and infection, stimulating the healthy secretion of the bile, and by keeping the bowels in free condition, effecting its regular discharge.

Malaria. If you are suffering from malarial fever, chills, or ague, Kidney-Wort will surely relieve & quickly cure. In this season to cleanse the system, every one should take a thorough course of it.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Price \$1.



The most successful remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

Saved him \$1,800.

ADAMS, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882. DR. B. J. KENDALL & Co. Gents.—Having used a good deal of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, with great success, I thought I would let you know what it has done for me. Two years ago I had a speedy colt as was over raised in Jefferson County. When I was breaking him, he kicked over the cross bar and got fast and tore one of his hind legs all to pieces. I employed the best farmers, but they all said he was spoiled. He had a very large thorough-pin, and I used two bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and it took the bunch entirely off, and he sold afterwards for 1800 dollars. I have used it for bone spavins and wind galls, and it has always cured completely and left the leg smooth.

It is a splendid medicine for rheumatism. I have recommended it to a good many, and they all say it does the work. I was in Witherington & Knoland's drug store, in Adams, the other day, and saw a very fine picture you sent them. I tried to buy it, but could not; they said if I would write to you that you would send me one I wish you would, and I will do you all the good I can. Very respectfully, E. S. LYMAN.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

NEW HAMBURG, Ont. Dec. 28, 1881. Mr. F. H. McCallum, Dear Sir.—The bottle of Dr. Kendall's Spavin Cure bought of you last summer gave me the utmost satisfaction and performed a wonderful cure upon a mare nineteen years old belonging to me, which was badly spavined for ten years. She was so lame that I could hardly get her to move. The lameness is entirely gone after using half a bottle of the cure, and she is like a young horse again. Yours truly, J. F. ROTUN.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. ON HUMAN FLESH.

VEVAY, Ind. Aug. 12, 1861. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co. Gents.—Sample of circulars received to day. Please send me some with my imprint, printed on one side only. The Kendall's Spavin Cure is in excellent demand with us, and not only for animals but for human ailments also. Mr. Jos. Vovis, one of the leading farmers in our county, sprained an ankle badly, and knowing the value of the remedy for horses, tried it on himself, and it did far better than he had expected. Cured the sprain in very short order. Yours respectfully, C. O. THIENAND.

Price, \$1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for \$5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co., Enoaburgh Falls, Vt. Send for illustrated circulars.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Grange Supplies

- For sale at this office.
- Applications for Membership, per 100 \$0 20
 - Blank Duplicates, per 100 50
 - Membership or Trade Cards, per 100 50
 - Bonds for Secretary and Treas., each Receipts, bound (100 in a book) 70
 - Orders on Treasurer, (100 in a book) 70
 - Letter heads, full size, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on) 50
 - Letter heads, note size, 1 (Grange or business card printed on) 70
 - Envelopes, per 100 Grange or business card printed on 50
- (No orders will be received for letter heads, note heads, and envelopes for less than 100)
- Blank Quarterly Reports for Subordinate Granges furnished to Div. Granges at the rate of, per 100 1 00
 - Blank Books (in duplicate), special blank for use of Granges acquiring property 20

1883. Harper's Young People

An Illustrated Weekly—16 Pages. Suited to boys and girls of from six to sixteen years of age. Vol. IV. commences Nov. 7, 1882.

The Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post. It has a distinct purpose, to which it steadily adheres—that, namely, of supplanting the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal. For neatness, elegance of engraving, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazette.

TERMS: Harper's Young People, per } \$1.50. year, Postage Prepaid. } Single Numbers, Four Cents each. Specimen copy sent on receipt of Three Cents. The Volumes of Harper's Young People for 1881 and 1882, handsomely bound in illuminated Cloth, will be sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of \$3 00 each. Cover for Young People for 1882, 25 cents; postage, 13 cents additional. Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ANY YOUNG LADY

Can find profitable and permanent employment by writing us. Some ladies have been working for one year making from \$75 to \$200 a month. We want more lady agents—one in every county.

ANY YOUNG MAN

Who is energetic and willing to work can do equally as well. We have goods suitable for either sex to sell. We guarantee permanent employment. AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER was made in offering to start Agents in selling goods for us without risk—we to take back all goods unsold of first order, and we will still do it.

\$250 A MONTH

Has been made by some Agents who were energetic and bought goods in such quantities as to always have a supply. We send goods C. O. D. when a small advance is made on them to insure good faith. We want every reader out of employment to send and get our circulars, and go to work to test our business—at our risk of loss.

U. S. Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEVONSHIRE.



For Horses, Cattle, Pigs and Sheep. See that the name is on every box. You will then be sure you are not feeding Copperas, Antimony, or other injurious drugs. Read the testimonials from G. P. Frankland, Canada's first exporter of cattle to England; W. H. Ellis M.D., Lecturer on Chemistry, Trinity College, Toronto; Veterinary Surgeons, Doctors, and others, all of which will be found in the GREAT DEVONSHIRE CATTLE FOOD BOOK, sent free on application. Price of Large Box, \$1. For sale by Druggists and country storekeepers, or send your order direct to

JOHN LUMBERS, —SOLE MANUFACTURER— 99 ADELAIDE ST. EAST, TORONTO, Ont.

FARMS FOR THE MILLION!

In Northern & Western Texas. 5,000,000 Acres of the best wheat, cotton, corn land, timber and prairie, for sale at low prices and easy terms, by The Texas and Pacific Railway Co. Call on or write to W. H. ABRAMS, Land Commissioner, Marshall, Tex



SILVER MEDAL

Thorley's Improved Horse and Cattle Food

Was awarded this present season a SILVER MEDAL at the

Industrial Exhibition, Toronto

The only Medal ever awarded to any Food at the above Fair. Also a DIPLOMA at the

Provincial Exhibition,

Kingston and at each of the Great Central Fairs at Hamilton and Guelph; the only Food ever awarded a Diploma at these Fairs, and was also awarded a Diploma at the Western Fair, London.

For sale by dealers everywhere.

—MANUFACTORY.—

48 John St. South, Hamilton, Ont.

Pure Scotch Collies from import and working stock. Price of Pups, \$10 each. Pups, \$10 each. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAMES MOODIE, Chesterville P. O. Dundas Co., Ontario.

—22—

1883. Harper's Weekly. ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Weekly stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make Harper's Weekly the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world.

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Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY.....	\$4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR.....	4 00
The Three above Publications.....	10 00
Any Two above named.....	7 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.....	1 50
HARPER'S MAGAZINE HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE }.....	5 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year, (52 Numbers).....	10 00

Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The Volumes of the Weekly begins with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of Harper's Weekly, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each.

Remittances should be made by Post Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

—IS MARKED—

T. & B.

IN BRONZE LETTERS,

None Other Genuine

EARS FOR THE MILLION!

Foo Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

Positively Restores the Hearing, and is the only Absolute Cure for Deafness known.

This Oil is abstracted from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as the CARCINORHON RONDELITII. Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous and many seemingly miraculous that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent charges prepaid, to any address at \$1 per bottle.

Hear What the Deaf Say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better. I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to Haylock & Jenney, 7 Day Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—Editor of the Mercantile Review.

To avoid loss in the mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER. Only imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY (Lato Haylock & Co. SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA, 7 DAY ST. New York

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC BELT

—INSTITUTION—



ESTABLISHED 1874

4 QUEEN Street EAST, TORONTO.

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

—CIRCULARS AND CONSULTATION FREE

Most Extensive Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment in the World.



Clydesdale Horses, Percheron Norman Horses, Trotting Bred Roadsters, Holstein and Devon Cattle.

Our customers have the advantage of our many years experience in breeding and importing large collections, opportunity of comparing different breeds, low prices, because of extent of business and low rates of transportation. Catalogues free. Correspondence solicited.

POWELL BROTHERS

Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. Mention CANADIAN FARMER

The Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.

Head Office, Toronto.

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The Directors have filed with the Hon. S. O. Wood, (Provincial Treasurer of Ontario) Trustee for the Association, Bonds to the Amount of \$60,000 as a guarantee for the honest carrying out of the terms of Certificates issued to Members.

Reliable Aid to Families of deceased members at Small Cost. For particulars apply to S W Hill, Membership Superintendent, Ridgville, or to W Pemberton Page, Secretary, No 87, King Street West Toronto.

Manitoba!

W. A. SHEPARD'S HEADQUARTERS LAND GUIDE

AND ALMANAC FOR 1883,

Will be ready by the 1st of December. Every farmer should have one. It covers everything relative to

SPECULATING and Settling in MANITOBA

and the West. 10,000 copies will be issued.

Dominion Land regulations, Cost of Getting There, Cost of Living There, Where You Can Settle, &c.

It is ahead of anything yet published. 12 years experience in the West enables us to

Furnish Information Not Otherwise Obtainable.

Send in your name with 10c to cover expenses. Address,—

W. A. Shepard, 105 Peter St., Toronto.

Small Fruits

Strawberries, Bidwell, Manchester, Sonoca, Queen, Sharpless.

Raspberries, Cuthbert, Lost Rubies Shaffer, Gregg, Souhogan

Currants, Fay's Prolific, Lee's Prolific.

Blackberries, Taylor's Prolific, Snyder.

Gooseberries, Downing, Smith.

Grapes, Worden, Moore's Ea., Jefferson, Ea. Victor

Also all the reliable old standard varieties for sale.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE SMALL FRUIT CATALOGUE ever published in Canada FREE TO ALL who apply by letter or post card. Address,—

T. Robinson,

Owen Sound Ont

CHEAP FARMS

NEAR MARKETS.

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