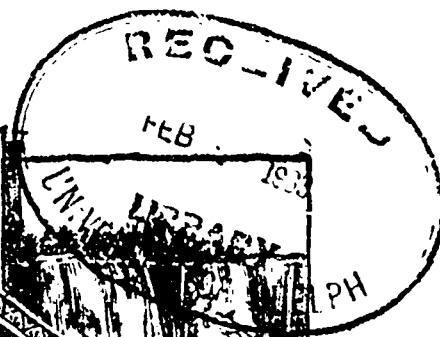


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. IV. | WHOLE No. |
No. 34 | 100 |

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

TERMS: | ONE DOLLAR
| For Annum,
| IN ADVANCE

THE KENNEL.

SPLENDID SPECIMEN OF A COLLIE.

Last week we gave a portrait of Dr. J. W. Downey's handsome Collie dog, Champion Tweed 2nd, and this week we give a cut of the equally fine Collie bitch, Champion "Lass O'Gowrie." Her color is a sable white, and she has all the points of the best class of the Collie. Dr. Downey's address is Newmarket, Frederickton Co., Md.

THE SHEFFIELD (ENG.) DOG SHOW.

Sheffield has had the honor of inaugurating the largest dog show hitherto held in England—outside Birmingham and London—as the show that has been open at the City of Blades during the early part of the week had no fewer than 911 entries, and it was patronized by nearly all the best kennels in the country.

There was a good show of bloodhounds to start with, and, as a proof of how youth will be served, the rising young dog, Nestor, from Mr. Mark Beaufof's kennel, beat the old crack Napier, the third being Vampire, brother to Nestor, and it is wonderful how all the merits appear to cling to one strain in bloodhounds. Nestor, as a matter of course, took the special cup as best bloodhound in the show. In bitches, the Rev. J. C. Tinker's champion Dido had a meritorious win to beat three such beauties as Mr. E. Bronph's Brevity (second), Mr. Morrell's Belladonna (third), and Mr. G. Morrell's Malvina (v. n. c.). Mastiffs formed small classes, and on Cardinal and Crown Prince coming together again for the championship cup the Colchester decision was reversed, in accordance with the opinion expressed in *Bell's Life* at the time. We still think Crown Prince has something the best of the brindle, although the latter is a very fine dog. In the open dog class the winner of the puppy class at the Alexandra Palace, then purchased by Mr. Mark Beaufof, was first, namely, Pontiff, by old Champion Rajah, and

this young dog is to have his day. The second, Bosco, was another young dog, shown by Mr. E. Nicholas, and the third was Mr. Taunton's big dog, Chief Justice, there being fifteen in the class. In bitches, Mr. Mark Beaufof scored again with Dinah, and the second was the first produce of Crown Prince that we have seen at shows, namely, Dr. Forbes Winslow's Crown Princess, a promising puppy whelped last April, and it was a good performance for a young one, as there were twenty in the class, and Mr. Mellor commended nearly all. There were fifty-seven St. Bernards in the show,

and the second, Mr. P. Charles' Mount Leo, was a June puppy also. Newfoundland dogs and bitches were confined in one strong class of sixteen, and with two such well known good ones as Mr. E. Nicholl's Nelson L. and Mr. H. R. Farquharson's Captain Murphy first and second no great mistake could have been made. Mr. Wright's kennel was, as usual, very formidable in deerhounds, getting first and second with Bevis and a son of the latter's. The greyhounds did not represent quite as much quality as might have been expected at Sheffield, but two fairish dogs in Mr. W. Macdonald's

STOCK.

"NO FEET NO HORSE."

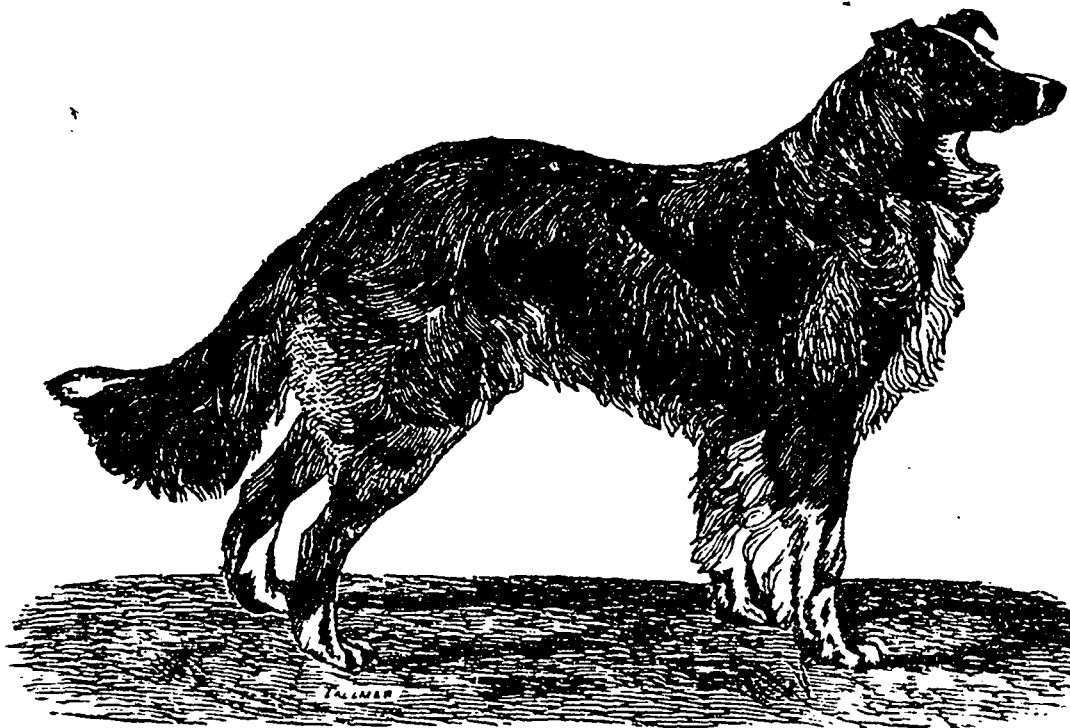
A correspondent of one of our British exchanges, in discussing the subject of judging horses at shows, talks in this wise about the manner of judging in Scotland:—"I think the Scotch have the correct grip of the art, for they adjudicate from the foot up, hence are never carried away by a fascinating top line at the expense of the cardinal, fundamental conditions of the horse as a beast of burden. Time is saved, disappointment avoided by this plan. To be favorably impressed with a horse till you arrive at his knees or below his hocks is vexatious, and results in labor lost. Unless a horse is carefully bred at his elbows and knees, stifles, hocks, cannons, and feet, his shoulders, middle, and quarters count for little. His power, quality, and capability to wear in work must be proportionately reduced as the defect or defects affect the above points and their intimate relation to the superstructure."

WARM WATER—

Warm water is an excellent thing for cows giving milk; it is as good as two or three quarts of meal a day. but if you mix meal and shorts with it cows must be allowed, as they will drink too much—enough to diminish the flow of milk.

The quantity will vary with the character of feed and the cow. A little good judgment is a nice thing here, as everywhere else.

MARES IN FOAL.—The best treatment for a mare in foal is to give her moderate exercise daily, care being taken against over-exertion. The food should be good clover and timothy hay, well cut and salted, ground oats, and a bran mash mixed with potatoes or other roots. Feed some corn or meat, but not too much, in order to guard against milk fever. The colt should relieve the udder as soon as possible after birth.



CHAMPION "LASS O'GOWRIE."

Mr. G. de Landro Macdona's Bayard leading off in the championship, and in the open dog class Mr. E. H. Clarke's Thorwald, a young dog bred by Mr. Russell was first with Mr. Macdona's Boniface, a son of Champion Bayard, second, and Mr. O. P. Lancashire's Leigh Rector third, whilst the bitch class was won by Lady Isham's Abess, who was third only at the Alexandra Palace, but she now beat the Birmingham winner, Irene (second), the Rev. A. W. Carter's Lady Gladys, and a numerous class besides. The puppy class fell to a very young puppy in Mr. J. P. Mackillop's Alpenstock, III., only whelped in June

Physician and Mr. Swinburn's Self Defence were first and second, Mr. Swinburn's Destructive having an easy win in bitches, and the same kennel won the champion class with Bonny Lassie. * * * *
—Canadian Sportsman.

We can vouch for it that Hall's Hair Renewer restores gray hair to its youthful color, prevents baldness, makes the hair soft and glossy, does not stain the skin, and is altogether the best known remedy for all hair and scalp diseases. We therefore take great pleasure in recommending Hall's Hair Renewer to our readers."

Agriculture.

SUGAR BEETS.

We quote a letter written by Mr. L. S. Ware, to the Elmira Farmers' Club, on the above subject. The report and letter are taken from *The Husbandman*.

"As to the comparative value of mangels and sugar beets, I am willing to admit that sugar beets have a higher per cent of sugar than mangels do, but they do not contain any larger, nor quite so large, an amount of albuminoids and flesh formers. Now the sugar is the least valuable part of the root, and as the mangels can be grown on the same ground, with the same care and manure, in about twice the quantity, it will pay much better to grow them. I have never yet seen a sugar beet of any variety that did not grow covered with a net work of fine roots from top to bottom, making it a slow and very disagreeable job to clean the dirt off and fit them for the pits after being pulled or dug. I can almost grow and harvest a crop of mangels for what it will cost to harvest sugar beets."

I beg to call attention to the fact that mangels contain rarely over 4.5 per cent of sugar, while 12 or 13 per cent is an average for German sugar beets. As for the comparative value of the two we have only to say, that mangels contain 1.1 per cent of flesh-forming, and 11 per cent of fat-forming elements, thus giving a total nutritive equivalent of 12.1 per cent. On the other hand sugar beets of an average quality contain 0.2 of flesh-forming, and 14.5 of fat-forming elements, corresponding to a total nutritive equivalent of 14.7. If the best hay be taken as a standard, we should be obliged to use 400 pounds of mangels or 536 pounds of sugar beets to obtain the same nutritive result, as with 100 pounds of hay. What your correspondent evidently wishes to convey as regards the sugar of the beet being the least valuable part of the root, is, that after the sugar has been extracted from the root, by any process, there remains a refuse pulp, that is as nourishing, weight for weight, as was the original root; such being a fact, the immense value of this product may be readily realized; it was, however, offered for sale at Portland for \$1 per ton.

Under these circumstances it would not be difficult to prove that there is more actual money to be made from growing beets and selling them to a beet sugar factory, and re-purchasing the pulp at a nominal sum, than from mangels—even admitting that the yield of the latter to the acre is double that of sugar beets.

We fear your correspondent does not appreciate the subsequent advantage of the "net-work of fine roots from top to bottom," found on all sugar beets. In reference to this we would say, that they grow in two principal directions from the root, and have for object the supplying of it with the nourishment required during its growth. When properly harvested they tear open the soil, frequently to a depth of eighteen inches, more effectually than could an ordinary sub-plough, consequently this in itself represents a saving in working the soil for subsequent crops. The washing of the roots prior to placing them in silos or pits is seldom done. In a properly ventilated silo there can be no possible danger from a second growth.

The cost of harvesting sugar beets with a plow varies from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per acre, which, in reality, is nearly the same as for mangels. The difficul-

ty of washing the roots was also sadly exaggerated; for, with proper appliances for holding water, and costing in France but a few dollars, the roots used daily on the farm may be washed in a few minutes, at a cost of perhaps thirty to forty cents per ton, or many times less than the cost of cultivation of mangel, even admitting that ten tons is an average yield of sugar beets to the acre.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

From the Annual Report of the Minister of Agriculture we conclude the following items:

Some 35,372 letters were received and 40,286 sent out by the Department during 1881. The total number of immigrants and immigrant passengers arrived in Canada was 117,016 as against 85,850 in the previous year. The total number of cattle imported and subjected to quarantine were:—Improved breeds of cattle, 620; milch cows, 98 calves born in quarantine, 33; total, 751. The number of pure-bred sheep imported for the same purposes was 1,170, and 53 pigs. The export trade showed a falling off in both cattle and sheep. The number exported through Canadian ports was:—Cattle, 45,535; sheep, 62,401. In addition it is estimated there were shipped through United States ports 7,965 cattle and 9,465 sheep. This is owing to the lower freights prevailing there. The export of phosphate of lime amounted to 15,601 tons, valued at \$239,493, against 12,000 tons last year. A paragraph referring to the lazaretto at Tracadie, Gloucester, N. E., states there are now 22 inmates, representing all the states of leprosy. One death occurred and seven now cases admitted. The total expenditure during the year on account of the census was \$333,015. A special report on the alleged exodus from Canada to the United States by Mr. Lowe, Secretary to the Department, is given in the volume. He controverts a statement made by the Chief of Bureau of Statistics at Washington to the effect that 125,391 persons from the various Provinces of Canada settled in the States during the year ended 30th June, 1881. He endeavors to show that while the principal exodus from Canada to the States is shown by the American reports to be at Port Huron, it amounts in fact to but a few thousands at most. The total number of patents applied for was 1,955, granted, 1,732; fees received, \$2,856 against \$42,141 in the previous year. Canadian patentees were distributed among the Provinces as follows:—Ontario, 361; Quebec, 143; New Brunswick, 19; Nova Scotia, 23; Prince Edward Island, 2; Manitoba, 4; British Columbia, 6. The total number of copyrights, trade marks, industrial designs, and timber marks registered was 451; fees received, \$4,772. The total number of persons who went to Manitoba and the North-West in 1881 is reported in round numbers to have been 28,600, ascertained as follows:—Reported at Emerson, 27,212; Graham's party from the Western States, 399; along the frontier from Emerson to Fort Benton, 1,000. The nationalities were:—From Europe, 3,340; Canada, 21,513; United States, 3,758. Deducting 17 per cent. for floating population, it is estimated that 22,000 settled in Manitoba and the North-West. The total value of the effects of immigrants entered at the custom houses in Canada in 1881 was \$437,425 against \$335,899 in the previous year. It is estimated that the amount in money brought by im-

migrants from abroad was \$3,751,500. The money and effects reach the value of \$4,188,926.

Horticulture.

TOO MANY VARIETIES.

The desire to produce a large number of varieties causes many persons to fail in raising a supply of fruit for their families and prevents them from having any to sell. If they set out an orchard they first look over the catalogue of a nurseryman and select about as many varieties of apples, pears, cherries and plums as it contains. Inexperienced persons sometimes set out an orchard that contains as many varieties as it does trees. Such an orchard is never profitable, for the reason that it is not productive. Only a small proportion of the trees ever produce any fruit, and of these many are shy bearers. Commercial orchardists plant but few varieties, and the longer they continue in the business the more they are inclined to reduce the number of varieties they cultivate. Experience and observation show the kind of trees that are profitable. Few persons can afford to support a horticultural museum. They want an orchard that will produce fruit. Nurserymen keep a large number of fruit trees on their lists chiefly for show. They are glad to sell varieties that are not in favor with professional orchardists as there is little demand for them. If their opinion is asked, however, they will, if they are conscientious, recommend the planting of but few varieties. The owner of the largest orchard in this state recommends but three varieties for general cultivation. He finds that no kinds of trees are profitable that are not in the highest degree hardy and productive. The most extensive pear-raiser in the country now limits the varieties to six, though he commenced with sixty. In most localities two varieties of cherries and two of plums are as many as will prove to be profitable.

What is true of the orchard is also true of the vineyard and the plantation of small fruit. A few good varieties are preferable to a large number of doubtful character. In this latitude only a few varieties of grapes are hardy enough to live without winter protection, or productive enough to be profitable. Two varieties of currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and blackberries are enough to afford a change, and as many as will be found highly profitable. One may raise several kinds of strawberries for home consumption, but only a few varieties will be found profitable to raise for market. Only epicures will pay what it cost to raise the choicest varieties of grapes and berries. Only an amateur who has plenty of time and money can afford to experiment with a large number of varieties of doubtful character. The more varieties a person undertakes to cultivate the more time, trouble and expense will be required to take care of them. Experience gained in cultivating one kind will be of little service in the management of another. Each has different habits and modes of growth. One requires much pruning, another little, and a third none at all. The like is true in regard to protection and the application of fertilizers. A person who raises but a few varieties can become an expert in the management, but constant care and study are required to manage a great many varieties. Persons who are engaged in general farming can not raise what are classed as "fancy fruits" without neglecting their field-crops, which they can not afford to do. They should content themselves with a few varieties, and these should be the most hardy

and productive. The lists furnished by state and local horticultural societies should serve as guides to persons of little or no experience. Persons who have had experience in other localities would also do well to consult them.

A large variety of corn, small grains, potatoes and garden vegetables is generally undesirable and unprofitable. It is better to raise one kind of field-corn than several. If different kinds are planted on the same farm they will mix and the crop will not bring as high a price as could be obtained for corn of any one variety. Indeed, it is better to have all the corn planted in one neighborhood of the same variety, and it will be likely to be stored in the same elevator and shipped in the same care. Fences between farms will not prevent the pollen of corn from passing from one farm to another. If corn is to be saved for seed it is essential that it be pure. Every farmer needs to raise both early and late potatoes, but one variety of each will generally be found more profitable than several. Potatoes will not mix in the hill, as many persons believe they will, but they will get mixed in the bin and require labor to sort them for planting or the market. A mixed lot of potatoes will sell no better than a similar lot of corn. One variety of wheat, oats, rye, barley and buckwheat is easier managed than several, and generally gives better satisfaction. It is very difficult to raise several varieties of melons, pumpkins, squash, and cucumbers on the same farm without having them mixed so that the seed will produce fruit of mongrel character. One early and one late variety of cucumber and squash can be raised with advantage without much danger of mixing, as the time of blossoming is different. The like is true of a late and early variety of cabbage. It is desirable to raise several varieties of beans, peas, radishes, and lettuce, as the season for any one of them lasts but a short time, and the seed of pure stock can be obtained for a small sum. — *Chicago Times*.

THE GRAFTING SEASON.

Every farmer and gardener should know how to do his own grafting. It is the easiest thing in the world to do, after paying a little attention to one who is at work. The few implements necessary should always be on hand, to-wit: a grafting-knife, which can be purchased at any seed store; a very fine saw, a long-handled screw-driver to keep open the split stock, a tin-cup in which to prepare and keep warm the wax, and a thin wooden paddle, or rather spatula, with which to apply the wax.

The cherry can be grafted now, as the sap of this tree begins to run early, and there is small chance of a cherry scion growing after this has taken place. The apple and pear can be set at any time up to the middle or even end of May, if the scions have been carefully preserved and have not yet started to sprout. There is no danger of a graft not growing if the stock be split so that the bark shall not be bruised, and shaping the scion wedge-fashion both ways, preserving also the bark uninjured, and placing the rim of the wood of both stock and scion exactly together, or at least crossing each other, so that the sap can intermingle. We prefer two eyes or buds to a graft, and would rather have only one than more than two. One year's wood should always be used when it can be obtained, as it is more certain to take and grows more vigorously, and the graft, should be cut from bearing branches.

We wish to remind those preparing grafting wax, that we have found four parts of rosin, one part of beeswax, and

one part of beef tallow, to be the best proportions. Melt them together in a skillet, (which is best,) or a tin cup, and mix well. It should remain in the vessel and used as needed. Twenty or thirty scions can be waxed with one heating-up. When much grafting is to be done, a little fire for heating the wax should be made on the spot, between the bricks or stones.

We have sent various preparations for making grafting-wax, and we believe we have tried nearly all, but prefer our own where there is only little grafting to do, though we should adopt that recommended by our friend Larkin, of Delaware county, where there is much to do. Applying it warm or hot does no injury. The object to attain in the mixture is that the wax will not crack in cool, dry weather, or run in warm weather. If however, upon trial, different proportions be required, the foregoing can be altered, though after using them in several ways we have come back to these.—*Germanstown Telegraph.*

POULTRY.

POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER.

Small as it may appear when reckoned as part of the operations of the farm, the poultry interest is one of the great importance, whether considered in its aggregate value, or its influence upon individual property. The egg and poultry produce of the country exceeds that of the cotton, the corn, or the wheat crop. It exceeds the hay crop which falls little short of \$400,000,000; and the value of all the cattle, sheep, and swine slaughtered or sold to be slaughtered, falls below the aggregate annual value of the poultry and its products, in the shape of eggs and meat. Nor is it less important comparatively as contributing to the comfort and income of the small farm, where, from its limited numbers, the poultry seems hardly worth taking into account. Poultry-raising ought, therefore, to be studied and pursued as intelligently as any other farm operation. Use diligence, industry, integrity and proper improvement of time, to make poultry-keeping pay. Do not keep any more live poultry on your place than you can keep well, and take good care of. The more comfortable you can keep your poultry, the more they will thrive and pay for your extra care and trouble. Sell when you can get a good price. If you keep fancy poultry be sure and keep the best to behave. Never sell any but good stock.

H. E. SPENCER.
Centre Village, N. Y.

FOR BEGINNERS.

The first consideration in poultry-keeping is the necessary house accommodation. In selecting a house the requisites are perfect shelter from wind and weather, good ventilation and absolute dryness, with pure air. Cleanliness is imperative. Large and expensive houses are not desirable in Canada. Poultry can be kept profitably in a house, no matter what size it is, if the house has the requisites above mentioned. Five or six feet square will accommodate a cock and six hens of any breed; and if a choice can be had, a southern or south-eastern aspect is the most desirable, with plenty of glass to give ample sunlight, of which poultry are especially fond. The roosts should be low and placed so as to be perfectly free from drafts. The nests should be on the ground, and in such a position that the dirt from the fowls will not drop into

them. Cleanliness is very important, and the floor of the house should be liberally supplied with dry earth, road-dust, or coal-ashes. The droppings should be removed often, and a box of dust or coal-ashes placed so that the fowls can have access to it at all times for a dust-bath.

The feeding of poultry stock is a very important matter. If kept in a small run they ought to be given soft feed, made of soft corn, barley or oats, mixed with shorts and a little bran, thoroughly mixed with boiling water till dry and crumbly, for their morning meal; and a light feed at mid-day with oats, buckwheat, &c., and at night a full feed of barley, corn or oats. Corn is the best food for winter. They ought not to be fed more than they will eat up clean, and in the case of Asiatics must be fed more scantily, as they are apt to get too fat for business. In mixing soft food it is necessary to add salt, and pepper may be sparingly added. All poultry should have a regular supply of pure clean water, and if kept in confinement a diet of meat twice a week or so becomes indispensable, if eggs and good health are expected. If the flock is small the scraps from the kitchen will probably be sufficient, but if not, bullock's liver, chopped fine and slightly seasoned with pepper, will be found the cheapest and best. Fowls with a good range will need no animal food in summer, as they will get plenty of worms and insects, but in winter the best result cannot be obtained without regular feeding of meat twice or three times a week. In winter it is also necessary to give fowls a regular supply of green vegetable food, such as cabbage, &c.

In order to have a regular supply of eggs for winter it is necessary to constantly replenish your yards with early hatched pullets, gradually doing away with the older hens. Pullets hatched in April, of most breeds, will, if properly fed and cared for, lay in October and November following, except in the most severe weather, and will probably, if non-setters, continue until moulting, in August and September following.

The nests for laying fowls must be kept absolutely clean, and be placed in a retired position in the poultry-house, and at the same time be readily got at to remove the eggs.

For a supply of poultry for the table it will be a great advantage to have plenty of early hatched birds, using the males for the table and reserving the best of the pullets for layers. The young chicks ought to be forced along, so that when wanted at 10 or 12 weeks old for broilers, they will be plump and the flesh tender and juicy. They ought to be fat enough when taken from the yard without having to go through any fattening process to finish them off, and they will taste all the better.

In selecting stock, pure breeds are always the best, although it may be out of the reach of the beginner to do this on a large scale, yet he ought to have a pair or trio of pure blood, and have the largest hens he can buy for the mother.

Everybody knows, or thinks he knows, just how to set a hen. The plan I have found most successful has been to have the nest prepared by putting two or three inches of soil in the bottom of the nest-box, and on this sufficient short hay or straw to make a hollow for putting in the eggs, and into which I put a few crockery eggs. I next procure the hen, making the removal during the night, and closely covering her up for eighteen or twenty-four hours. I then quietly

remove the screen or cover, allowing her to come off of her own accord for food and water, always taking care to see that she returns to her nest, and if she does not do so it will be necessary to put her on, but it must be very carefully done, as she must not be frightened. After putting her on the nest, drop the cover, leaving her covered until the following day, when it ought to be removed at the same hour, and the hen allowed to feed. If she goes back to the nest herself and covers the crockery eggs, you may then put the good eggs under her, marking on the box the date and variety of eggs set. A little dusting of sulphur in the nest three or four times during the first two weeks will keep away all vermin. If setting hens are scarce and hard to procure, an artificial mother will be found of the very greatest assistance, as the chicks as soon as free from the shell can be removed to the artificial mother, and so soon as all are hatched, the nest can be cleaned and renewed, and a fresh supply of eggs put under the hen. I have kept my hens setting for nine weeks, bringing off three broods of chicks, and then being in good health. This can only be done by regular and systematic feeding and attention. I have had the best success with small hens as sitters; they are more careful than larger breeds.

In mating breeding stock it is very essential that the birds be in robust health. The cock bird, prior to mating, should have been kept separate during early winter months, and only introduced to the hens when his services were wanted. It has been found that in mating fowls for breeding, the ages of the cock and hens should differ, say cock a year old, mated with two-year-old hens, or a two-year-old cock with pullets. This difference of ages gives the best results, and is now universally followed by our most successful breeders. It should be understood that very young pullets are not desirable, and ought to be avoided if possible in the breeding pen. When making up breeding pens discretion should be used in not putting too many hens with the male bird, especially when they will be closely kept in. Of Asiatic, four to six hens to one cock, and of the smaller breeds a few more hens may be allowed if the cock is in good order and high health, but it is safest to err on the small side. The hens ought to be out daily, and kept as healthy as possible, as upon the hens depends greatly the vitality of the chicks. Eggs from hens in good health will often hatch in nineteen days, whereas if the hen is at all feeble the chicks will not hatch until late on the 21st day, and perhaps not at all, not being strong enough to chip the shell.—*From advance sheets of G. H. Pugsley's Illustrated Catalogue.*

DAIRY.

A SHORT CHAPTER ON MILCH COWS.

I take great interest in reading your valuable selection of agricultural news that appear from time to time in your paper.

And, sir, if I have a choice it is reading about the different breeds of cattle, whether of the lordly Short Horn, with their unsurpassed beef producing record, and what appears strange, their great milking qualities given, if the selections are from English papers, for in England it is said nearly all the large dairies are composed of Short Horn cows. Here, in Nova Scotia, if you want a poor milker hunt up a Short Horn and you have found what you were in search of. Not long ago

I read in an English paper a description of a lot of cows, thoroughbred Short Horns, owned by a gentleman in the vicinity of London, England, who sold all his milk to the city. Speaking of the milk yield of some of his cows it said that it was by no means uncommon for them, in the beginning of summer, to yield 30 quarts a day, and that one of his best cows gave 36 quarts a day, or 72 pounds of milk in one day. Now then, those who buy for us Nova Scotians in England either buy from the wrong family of Short Horns, or our country is not adapted for bringing out their milking qualities, for they are proverbially the poorest milk producers of any of the known breeds in our Province.

Sometimes you treat us to accounts of the handsome Ayrshires, with their well-established milking properties. I have the record of one cow, an Ayrshire, now before me, (Old Creamer), owned by General S. D. Hungriford, of New York State. This cow when 9 years old weighed 1080 lbs., and in 1873 gave, during the month of June, 2x20 lbs of milk, in July, 2483½ lbs., and in Sept. same year, 2200 lbs. Her average for June was 94 lbs. or 48 quarts per day.

In our own county of Pictou are two registered Ayrshire cows, "Cuthbert Lass" and "Little Dorrit." Although they cannot show "Old Creamer's" record they are representative Ayrshires all the same, and if you think the account sufficiently interesting I will give you their milk record during the months of January, February, March, April, May, and to June 21st, 1881. Their milk produce was weighed each day and sold at 2 cents per pound. An account was kept against them for feed, attendance, &c.

January, Milk Yield 1884 lbs at 2 cts.,	\$39 03
February, " " 1876 " "	37 53
March, " " 1923 " "	38 41
April, " " 1950 " "	39 00
May, " " 2019 " "	40 92
21 days in June " 1428 " "	13 cts. 24 99
	11 206 \$220 55

Average yield per cow per day 33 lbs., and for each 27 days during the time stated each cow gave her own weight in milk, "Little Dorrit" being only 3½ years old at the time and milking after first calf, having calved Oct. 25th, 1880.

I will now give you the opposite account for feed, attendance, &c.

Jan. to June, 16 lbs of hay each for 174 days—650 lbs at 1 ct. per lb	\$67 52
Jan., 62 bus. of turnips at 15 cents—	\$9 30
250 lbs of bran \$2.50	11 60
Feb., 7 bus. of barley at 70 cts.—\$4.90	15 40
42 bus. potatoes at 23 cts.—\$10.50	2 00
Feb., 32 quarts of oil cake	17 40
March, same as February	37 83
April & May do	6 00
June, meal to the 21st	9 00
Pasture	30 00
Attendance	9 00
Interest on first cost of cows for six months	9 00
	\$153 94

So you see the account will stand thus:

Milk Yield, 11,204 lbs. at 2 cts.	\$224 03
Charges, keep, interest & attendance	153 94
	\$ 70 14

In addition I must add:
2 thoroughbred calves at \$15 each... \$30 00
6 loads of manure 6 00

Leaving to the credit of the two cows \$111 14

It is not a very bad argument in favor of Ayrshires do you think.

Now and again you give us accounts of "Jerseys" and their butter yields.

It is said that the Leicester sheep are the Short Horns of sheep, and by using the same figure I think the handsome and aristocratic South Down has a something about them that always makes me think of the Jersey cow, and think they should be together.

I have lately taken quite an interest in the "Jersey" and love to read of them and their unsurpassed butter yielding qualities, and although my experience so far with them is very limited, it is perhaps not wise to take everything for granted. Still, when we get well authenticated information of tests made and given to the world by gentlemen who have experience in such matters we have no right to doubt them.

In the year 1876 the butter yield of 5 cows belonging to Mr. Thomas Falla of Lea Butter, Jersey, "Brown Fanny," No. 594; "Cherry," 702; "Dairy Maid," 1147; "Cowslip," 24, and "Pretty Maid," 206, amounted to 1629 lbs. of butter, giving an average of 308 lbs. each, or 6 lbs. a week all the year through. This was butter actually sold and it was the produce of the herd for the whole year, milking and dry, old and young.

Within the last four years three Jersey cows have become famous here in America. "Alpha" (171), American Jersey herd book, to her credit stands 4 lbs of butter per day when fresh in milk.

"Eurotas" (2454) a grand-daughter of "Alpha," produced during five months, ending April 9th, 1880, 364 lbs. of butter. In May 10th, her milk of two days milking gave 5 lbs. of butter. Her highest yield in one week was 22 lbs. 7 oz., and up to within 18 days of calving she gave 2 lbs of butter per day on grass alone.

But even Eurotas can be beaten, for queen of them all stands "Belle of Scituate" (No. 7,828) to whose credit stands 705 lbs. of butter separately churned within the year ending March 4th, 1878, and 22 lbs. 13 oz. in one week. These figures have been proved to the satisfaction of the State Board of Agriculture, Massachusetts, and some of the weekly lists were made under their special supervision. While writing I have before me a photo of this celebrated cow, and I only wish I could produce it in your paper for the benefit of your readers for she is a wonderful animal, and one of the kind from which is made that highly colored butter so many thought colored at our late County Exhibition.

Before closing this rambling discourse of mine, I would like to say a few words about thoroughbreds and their owners in our own county, first introducing to you Mr. James Kitchen, of River John, a gentleman of means which he does not spare in his selections of thoroughbreds. And he is no niggard in caring for them afterwards. His stables are a credit to himself and the whole county. The Short Horns, Ayrshires and Jerseys to be found in them would stand a fair comparison with any in the Maritime Provinces.

King Humbert, an Ayrshire, and winner of 1st prize in the 3 year old class (now owned by the New Glasgow Agricultural Society) at the Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, was bred by Mr. Kitchen. His thoroughbreds took with them from the Dominion Exhibition a fair share of prizes to their home in River John. Mr. K. added some valuable animals to his stock last fall, among them "Century Belle," a beautiful Jersey cow that her former owner held her at \$450. What amount took her to her new quarters I know not, but this much I do know that Mr. Kitchen is doing much for the good of his county, and long may he continue an example that might be followed by more of our rich men, with profit to themselves and untold good to their fellow countrymen.

The Cook brothers, Mount Pleasant, East River, are breeders of Ayrshires, and have some very fine animals of

that breed. They took one 2nd prize last year at the Dominion Exhibition under strong competition, having to compete against such veterans as Blanchard, Col. Starrit, McCurdy and some of the New Brunswick herders, winning second on his young bull "Lord Comford," and some prizes on his other stock.

At Union Centre, Mr. John McDonald breeds Ayrshires and good ones. To Mr. McDonald belongs the honor of exhibiting the first herd of thoroughbred animals ever shown in Pictou County, and taking 1st prize with them too.

Mr. Vaux, of Sea View Farm, breeds Short Horns and Shropshire Down Sheep, and good ones.

Mr. Townsend, Brookside Farm, breeds Ayrshires and Jerseys, Leicester Sheep, &c.

Who can say that our county is not making some progress in their stock. The late importation of Polled Angus Cattle, a bull and cow, by the N. G. Agricultural Society, will no doubt be of great benefit to us, improving our beef stock, and I believe they are better for us than the Durham, until we learn how to prepare pastures upon which the Short Horn can feed to advantage.—FARMER JOHN, in *Eastern Chronicle, N. S.*

LADIES' DEPT.

FASHION NOTES.

Pale pink roses as large as peonies are sold at \$2 each.

Japanese sleeves are on the now silk and satin wraps.

Embroidered balayuses are preferred to those of lace.

India shawls are made into mantles without being cut.

Elder, sycamore, and lichen green are stylish spring shades.

Satin foulard and chene silks make watering costumes.

A big pouf bow with wide ends trims the back of new mantles.

Lace and passementeries have taken the place of fur trimmings.

Satin merveilleux dresses have flounces of cream mull embroidery.

American Easter cards this season excel those brought from England.

"Flats" and shepherdess straw hats will be worn by little girls this season.

Pineapple cloth fabrics are imported by oriental merchants for ladies' dresses.

Last year's dresses need only slight changes of drapery to make them stylish.

Long, undraped redingotes appear beside lunched-up Watteau polonaises.

Handsome evening dresses are of the finest white wool, embroidered in silver threads.

LOWELL MILL-GIRLS A GENERATION AGO.

The home-life of the mill-girls, as I knew it in my mother's family, was nearly like this:—

Work began at five o'clock on summer mornings, and at daylight in the winter. Breakfast was eaten by lamplight during the cold weather; in summer an interval of half an hour was allowed for it, between seven and eight o'clock. The time given for the noon meal was from a half to three-quarters of an hour. The only hours of leisure were from half-past seven or eight to ten in the evening, the mills closing a little earlier on Saturdays. It was an imperative regulation that lights should be out at ten. During those two evening hours, when it was too cold for the girls to sit in their own

rooms, the dining-room was used as a sitting-room, where they gathered around the tables and sewed, and read, and wrote, and studied. It seems a wonder, to look back upon it, how they accomplished so much as they did, in their limited allowance of time. They made and mended their own clothing, often doing a good deal of unnecessary fancy-work besides. They subscribed for periodicals; took books from the libraries; went to singing-schools, conference meetings, concerts and lectures; watched by night by a sick girl's bedside, and did double work for her in the mill, if necessary; and on Sundays they were at church, not differing in appearance from other well-dressed and decorous young women. Strangers who had been sitting beside them in a house of worship were often heard to ask, on coming out, "But where were the factory-girls?"

Lowell was eminently a church-going place, and the hush of the old-fashioned Sabbath had there a peculiar charm, by contrast with the week-day noise. The mill-girls not only cheerfully paid their pew-rents, but gave their earnings to be built into the walls of new churches, as the population increased. Their contributions to social and foreign charities, also, were noticeably liberal. What they did for their own families—keeping a little sister at school, sending a brother to college, lifting a burden of a homestead debt from a parent's old age—was done so frequently and so quietly as to pass without comment. Their independence was as marked as their generosity. While they were ready with sisterly help for one another whenever it was needed, nothing would have been more intolerable to most of them than the pauper spirit into which women who look to relatives or friends for support so easily subside. Perhaps, they erred in the direction of a too resolute self-reliance. That trait, however, is a part of the common New England inheritance; and there was, indeed, nothing peculiar about the Lowell mill-girls, except that they were New England girls of the older and harder stock.—Atlantic.

FACETIÆ.

A young shaver of five or six years was reading at school, when one day, he came upon the passage. Keep thy tongue from evil, and thy lips from guile. Master Hopeful, drawled out: Keep-thy-tongue-from-evil-and-thy-lips-from-girls.

No, Mollie, were we in your place we would not pay \$9 for one of those big fuzzy hats. Just take an old government blanket and stretch it over a large hoghead hoop—the larger the better. You will notice the letters U. S. upon the blanket. That means under side.

A Philadelphia lady was about engaging a servant—a waitress. "What wages do you ask?" she inquired. "Well," responded the girl, meditatively, "three dollars and a half a week, if I'm expected to pass round the dishes, and three dollars if the family 'stretch for themselves.'"

THEY ALL DO IT.—Everybody uses "TEABERRY" for the teeth and breath, the newest, brightest, costliest little toilet gem extant. Try a 5 cent sample.

"The candles you sold me last week were very bad," said Jerrard, to a tallow chandler. "Indeed, sir, I am very sorry for that." "Yes, sir; do you know they burnt to the middle, and then would burn no longer?" "You surprise me! Did they go out?" "No; they burnt shorter!"

One night at one of the Paris theatres some odds and ends of the scenery took fire, and a very perceptible odor of burning alarmed the spectators. A panic seemed imminent, when Arnal appeared on the stage. "Ladies and gentlemen," he said, "compose yourselves. There is no danger. I give you my word of honor there is now danger." The audience did not seem reassured. "Ladies and gentlemen continued the author, raising the necessities of the occasion, 'confound your stupid souls, do you think if there was any danger I'd be here.'" The panic collapsed.

A Boston man, on a rainy day, seeing a man ahead of him whom he thought a friend, with a silk umbrella hoisted over his head, rushed up to him, clapped his hands on his shoulder, and shouted, by way of a joke: "I'll take that umbrella, if you please." The individual addressed looked around, and disclosed an entire stranger, but before the other could apologize he said, hurriedly: "Oh! its yours, is it? Well, I didn't know that. Here, you can have it," and broke away leaving the umbrella in his hand.

VIRTUE ITS OWN REWARD.

There is nothing so noble and touching as a really spontaneous act of generosity, after all. The other day a rough, careless-looking stranger was walking up Mission Street near Sixth, when he observed a lot of hoodlums clustered around the gate of a small frame-house, in front of which a poor woman was weeping bitterly, surrounded by her terrified children. A scanty array of household goods on the pavement showed that it was a case of ejection.

"What are you abusing that woman for?" demanded the man from below, addressing an ill-favored individual who was carrying out the furniture.

"I ain't abusing her," growled the landlord; "she can't pay her rent, and I'm going to bounce the whole outfit, that's all."

"I've a good mind to bounce you," said the stranger indignantly. "What's the amount she owes you?"

"Twenty-two dollars." "Here, take it out of that," said the angry man took out his wallet and handed over a \$100 greenback.

The evictor respectfully turned over a receipt and the change. Forcing an additional "V" on the happy woman, the stranger walked rapidly away.

"Centric case, that," said the house owner looking after the philanthropist musingly.

But the philanthropist said nothing until he turned the corner, when he murmured softly to himself, as he put on a little more pedestrian speed:

"It's no use talking—virtue is its own reward. I couldn't have got another such a chance to work off that counterfeit in a year.—San Francisco Post.

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APIARY.

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PURE RACES OF BEES.

Mr. Frank Benton wrote the following letter, from the Mount Lebanon Apiary, Beyrout, Syria, dated March 6th, 1882, to the editor of the *British Bee Journal*, to correct an editorial statement in the February number of that paper:—

In the *British Bee Journal*, for February, page 214, I find in the "Reply to Query No. 143," signed "Ed.," the following statements, which are such as to demand a word of correction from me:—

"It was claimed by Messrs. Jones and Benton that the Cyprian and Syrian bees were distinct in character, and they immediately set to work to breed both races in the Cyprian apiary; and the Italian breeders have been doing worse by breeding Cyprians and Syrians in their Ligurian apiaries, so that eventually it will be difficult to find or keep a pure race at all."

True, Mr. Jones as well as myself, think the Cyprian and Syrian bee sufficiently "distinct in character" to merit different names. But the next statement can best be answered by a brief account of the work undertaken by Mr. Jones and myself. We came to Cyprus together in March, 1880, and immediately established an apiary in Larnaca. While purchasing colonies in Cyprus and rearing queens in the apiary at Larnaca, Mr. Jones went to Syria and obtained a number of colonies of Syrian bees, also from Palestine a number of colonies were obtained. These were brought to Cyprus and transferred at once from the clay cylinders into frame hives. The drones were destroyed in order to prevent the mis-mating of your Cyprian queens; and in order to ascertain what effect crossing Syrian queens with Cyprian drones (the handsomest of all drones) would have, a few Syrian and a few Palestine were hatched in the apiary at Larnaca. Then Mr. Jones started on his homeward journey, taking with him every Syrian queen and every Palestine queen which he had brought to Cyprus, and also all queens reared from those mothers.

After that a few daughters of the original imported Syrian queens were permitted to hatch, and were sent out by me as Syrian queens fertilized by Cyprian drones, but none of these were sent to England or to Italy, except a single one sent to the editor of the *British Bee Journal*, and mentioned on page 45, of July number, 1880. All colonies having been supplied with queen cells from Cyprian mothers, and the hatching of Syrian and Palestine drones having been prevented, it will readily be seen that there was not af-

ter that time a drop of Syrian or Palestine blood in the apiary, except, of course, the few worker bees, the progeny of the queens sent away.

The past season also obtained a few colonies from the mainland, and, after sending the queens away, hatched a few daughters from their brood, so as to produce a cross between Syrian queens and Cyprian drones, and all the latter were sent to Mr. Jones, in Canada, for purposes of experiment. Thus, at the present time there are no bees in Cyprus that contain the least taint of any foreign blood, nor has there in fact any admixture of races taken place. Furthermore, as the statement above quoted brings in question the quality of queens sent out by me, I have only to say that every queen sent out as a Cyprian queen is bred in Cyprus; every one sent out as a Syrian is bred in Syria; and every Palestine queen comes from Palestine, and at least in this part of the world, if not in other parts, there exists not the least chance of an intermixture of the races.

It is true that the Italian queen breeders have been getting Cyprian bees. This they have done in the belief that the latter would improve their own bees, and if they continue in this direction they are not likely to be disappointed, for the bees of Cyprus, as well as those of Syria, possess an animal vigor and power of transmitting their qualities to their offspring with other bees, not found among Italian bees.

Speaking of crossing Cyprian and Italian bees, Count Gaetano Barbo, President of the National Society for the Encouragement of Bee Culture in Italy, and one of the highest authorities in that country on bee matters, recently wrote: "I am convinced that the crossing of Cyprian drones with Italian queens will give good results."

Professor Sartori, of Milan, another of Italy's first authorities in bee-culture, it was who imported the first Cyprian bees into Italy, and since then other other prominent queen breeders there have obtained them. I have sent a number of consignments direct from Cyprus there, but have sent no Syrian as yet, nor do I think any of this last race have gone there alive.

I have good reason to believe that all the Syrian and Palestine bees thus far landed in Italy were collected in alcohol by an Italian queen breeder, who then wrote some columns for publication, in order to tell of his wonderful exploit in capturing them!

In closing I would like to mention still another point which may not be generally known in England, as I am sure it is not in America, namely, the fact that black bees exist in Italy. Of this I can adduce many authorities, and from the Italian bee journals themselves, as witnesses. Thus I do not believe the introduction of Cyprian bees there will make things any worse, but it is quite possible an improvement may be effected in the bees of Italy.

We had supposed it to be pretty generally known in America that there are, or have been, black bees in Italy. The testimony on this point is not only direct, but many of the bees brought from there are more or less corroborative on this point, unless it be admitted that the Italian bees themselves are a mixed or non-distinctive race; and perhaps both views of the case are correct, as Count Barbo has asserted that Italian bees have been bred there with the peculiar markings of the Cyprians. Queens have been imported from there which produced hybrid bees, and it is notorious that neither the queens nor the bees there

are uniform in themselves, or among their progeny. Yet we do know that superior bees have been bred in America from the imported Italians, either direct or through discriminating selection.

The proof is positive, however, that black bees do exist in Italy. Mr. D. A. Jones asserted publicly and positively he had seen black bees in the vicinity of Rome itself; Mr. Frank Benton says they exist in Italy, and we stated in the National Convention, at its session in Chicago, that we had seen hybrids there. Other evidence can also be adduced to the same effect.—*American Bee Journal*.

EARLY SPRING MANAGEMENT.

BY E. A. THOMAS.

I am satisfied that it is more difficult to carry bees safely through the month of April than it is to winter them up to that time, excepting those wintered out doors which are liable to suffer from extreme cold. Of course much depends upon the late fall management, as it makes a great difference whether bees are in good condition to withstand a siege of war, or whether they are about used up by the first of April.

Bees, if wintered in a good cellar or bee-house, with good food, equal temperature and perfect quietness, will need but little attention up to about April 1st. As the air begins to change in spring, and the tiny buds to awake to new life, so the bees, realizing by some innate instinct that their long night will soon be over, begin to make preparations for the dawn of a new year. By keeping all other ventilators for the ingress of air closed, and admitting air only through the drain ventilator, I can keep my bees quiet, as a general thing until the weather is suitable for putting them to work, but there will always be some colonies, that, realizing the near approach of spring, will begin to prepare for its advent by rearing a large amount of brood. For many years I was puzzled to know what to do with such colonies which became uneasy and scattered out badly. I always notice that such colonies were soon outstripped by those that did not begin to breed until after they were taken out of their winter quarters. As there is no effect without a cause, I commenced to investigate the matter in order to find out why bees were so uneasy when breeding in the cellar, for if they have everything they need they will generally be perfectly contented in a cool room. Knowing that bees consumed large quantities of water in breeding, I concluded to try giving them some in the cellar. I selected a colony that had been uneasy for some time, crawling out into the portico of the hive, and as there was no signs of dysentery I knew they were breeding. I filled a bottle with limpid water and tied a piece of cotton cloth over the nose, and inserted it over the cluster through a hole in the chaff mat. In a few hours I examined it and found the water all gone. Can it be that it has leaked out? I thought. To test the matter I filled it again and placed it in a mat on an empty hive, but after it had remained for twenty-four hours without a drop leaking out, I had to conclude that the bees had received it all right. They took two more bottles full and then stopped, and after that I had no trouble with them, for a more quiet colony I never saw. I continued to keep water on the hive, and at intervals they would take some. Last winter I kept water on all my hives, so that if any of them needed it, they could have it without any trouble.

keeping them perfectly quiet until the proper time arrived for placing them on their summer stands. Every other day after the 1st of April I enter the room with my water can, and glancing along a row of hives I can see just which ones need filling, I remove the bottle, snap off the rubber band holding the cloth, fill and return it in less time than it has taken to write about it. I am not usually in the room more than three minutes, and as I do not jar them by so much as the tap of a finger, do not disturb them.

After the bees have been placed on their summer stands what is to be done next? For the danger of spring dwindling is by no means passed. Continue to give them water as before, which will generally keep them at home during unsuitable weather, when, to venture out is almost sure death to the too devoted bee. I shade my hives during pleasant days, when the air is too cold or it is too windy, thus keeping them from getting warmed up and the bees from getting uneasy. The bee-keeper should make the care of his bees during the month of April a regular chore, for much of his success during the summer will depend upon his skill and management of the apiary now.

I have never been in favor of early spring feeding to stimulate, in fact I have taken the opposite course and tried by every means in my power to keep down the ambition of my bees until the weather was settled and warm. Then it will do to stimulate by every means possible, and as the colonies have not dwindled as they would if they had been stimulated early, they are in condition to rush business.

Now a word about stimulating when it is not necessary to feed. Very many colonies will have a great abundance of honey, in fact too much, and feeding such stocks is often an injury, as it crowds and cramps the brood nest. By far the better way is to go over such hives every two days and uncup a little of the honey next the brood. I have found this to be equally as good as feeding.

Before closing this chapter I wish to urge upon all beginners in the culture the importance and necessity of giving their bees the utmost care and attention at this season of the year. The month of April is a very critical one in bee culture, and it is only by the most untiring watchfulness that we are enabled to carry our bees safely through the crisis, ready for the bountiful harvest which will follow.

Coleraine, Franklin County, Mass.
—*Bee Keepers' Exchange*.

SOME QUESTIONS.

One of our correspondents asks whether he could send to Mr. D. A. Jones for a hive and have it shipped safely. He also wants to know what kind of bees is the best, and also what Mr. Jones will charge for a hive of bees.

[If our correspondent will write Mr. Jones he will get satisfactory replies on these points, or perhaps Mr. J. will answer through these columns.—Ed.]

AN ELEVATED APIARY.

In a communication from Mr. A. J. King, editor of the *Bee Keepers' Magazine*, New City, he says:

"My bees are on the roof of my office (14 Park Place), and have wintered finely and no loss. I have fifty stocks in excellent condition. I wintered on summer stands on open roof in my chaff electric hives. They consumed about fourteen pounds of honey to the hive. Bees all over the United States wintered on the roof of the

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M. Richardson, a large exhibitor at Provincial Shows, Port Colborne, Ont.
MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c
Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec.
GRAPE CULTURE.
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George Creed, South Rawdon, N.S.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
Mrs. S. H. Nelles, Grimsby, Ont
YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN
Children of our numerous subscribers from every part of the Dominion, under the supervision of "Our Little Folks' Editor."

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Herald, Carleton Place.
Vindicator, Oshawa, Ont.
Herald, London, Ont.
Plainsdealer, New Glasgow, N. S.
Tribune, Chatham, Ont.
Telegraph, St. John, N. B.
Beamers, Sherbrooke, Que.
Chronicle, Beeton, Ont.
Eastern Beacon, Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton.
The Canadian Statesman, Bowmanville Ont.
Newmarket Era, Newmarket, Ont.
Times, Wingham, Ont.
Echo, London.

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W. P. PAGE; B. W. HILL; Editors.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

THE PEACH CROP.

Mr. Jonathan Carpenter, of Grimsby, was in our office a few days ago and showed us some twigs cut from his peach trees, full of fruit buds almost ready to burst. Mr. Carpenter is more fortunate than his neighbors for reports from the Niagara peninsula, all give a very unfavorable prospect for the peach crop this season. The unprecedentedly warm weather during the winter induced the swelling of the buds and made them susceptible to injury by the occasional cold snaps, some of which were severe. We would like to hear further reports from our peach-growing friends, also the prospect for other kinds of fruit.

PARTY! PARTY!

The leaders of the two political parties at Ottawa are busy just now abusing one another, to the intense delight of their followers, the lesser lights, and the political newspapers, which fill their columns from day to day with reports as widely different in substance as it is possible to make them; a studied effort for difference in reports could not more effectually accomplish the end, than is given by the different versions of the same speeches by reporters of the party papers. Thus while the political leaders are diverting legislation from its proper channel, detailing the sins of omission and commission of political opponents—their name is legion—the party papers all over the land, the little fellows snatch the cry given by the great party organs, the Globe and Mail, and growl and bark over imaginary wrongs as well as real errors, until the mass of the people through these misrepresentations are unable to form intelligent opinions of what is being done. They are becoming, however, pretty well satisfied that there is a very large amount of humbug connected with the country's legislation, and that this paying men for publishing the family history of each other and especially their alleged dishonest acts, which by the way seem most prominent,—avail but little for the

A certain line of action is marked out by the Government, and the Opposition, as in duty bound, arrange for a determined attack upon it. This may be legislation, but it is not as we understand the term, nor is it in the country's good. What we understand by legislation is discussing and framing laws in the interest of the country and its inhabitants, and could our legislators be induced to so consider it, and the people as well, much more good might result from the large annual expense Parliament entails upon the country. As non-partizan in our views we are pronounced on this subject, and look to the farmers of the country, the burden bearers, the taxpayers, to inaugurate a reform in this direction; such a reform as will tend "to purify the whole political atmosphere of the country," and this can only be done by laying aside party prejudices, selecting men for members of parliament whose recommendation consists in their honor and integrity, and their desire to legislate for their country's good, irrespective of party feelings or prejudices. Will this be done at the coming election, or will we divide on party lines and go it blind again?

A WONDERFUL SUBSTANCE.

The Chicago Western Catholic says: "It is indorsed by Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, Ohio, and by some of our most honored and respected priests throughout the country who have used it for rheumatics with success where all other remedies failed. We refer here to St. Jacobs Oil. We know of several persons in our own circle who were suffering with that dreadful disease, rheumatism, who tried everything and spent hundreds of dollars for medicines which proved of no benefit. We advised them to try St. Jacobs Oil. Some of them laughed at us for faith in the "patent stuff," they chose to call it. However, we induced them to give it a trial, and it accomplished its work with such a magic-like rapidity that the same people are now its strongest advocates, and will not be without it in their houses on any account.

Mr. Joel D. Harvey, U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, of this city, has spent over two thousand dollars on medicine for his wife, who was suffering dreadfully from rheumatism, and without deriving any benefit whatever; yet two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what the most skillful medical man failed in doing. We could give the names of hundreds who have been cured by this wonderful remedy, did space permit us. The latest man who has been made happy through the use of this valuable liniment is Mr. James A. Conlan, liberian of the Union Catholic Library of this city. The following is Mr. Conlan's indorsement:

UNION CATHOLIC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION CHICAGO, Sept. 16, 1880.

I wish to add my testimony as to the merits of St. Jacobs Oil as a cure for rheumatism. One bottle has cured me of this troublesome disease, which gave me a great deal of bother for a long time; but thanks to the remedy, I am cured. This statement is unsolicited by any one in its interest.

Very respectfully, JAS. A. CONLAN, Librarian.

CROP, STOCK, AND BEE REPORT.

(Continued from last week.)

Four weeks since we sent out a few blanks to be filled in and returned. The following questions were asked, they being considered of the most importance at this season of the year. We have gone over the reports, and out of a large number received, publish those which, taken together, represent the average state of crops, etc., in each county:

- No. 1. How has the wheat in your locality stood the winter?
No. 2. What is the present outlook for a crop?
No. 3. What number of acres were sown last fall in your township?
No. 4. What number sown in the county?
No. 5. How has the clover and timothy stood the winter?
No. 6. What is the outlook for the crop?
No. 7. Is any stock in your locality being fed for the foreign market? If so give details as far as possible as to numbers, &c.
No. 8. Where is the principal market for horses taken out of your neighborhood?
No. 9. What is the average price obtained this spring?
No. 10. If you keep bees, please give us a report of how they wintered; the number of hives kept over, and their present condition.

NORFOLK COUNTY.

1. Better than common. 2. Very good. 3. Very poor. 4. Fair. 5. Norwichville. 6. High.—Amos Pettit.

ELGIN COUNTY.

1. Splendid in Yarmouth. In fact it looks better this spring than for several years back. 2. The probabilities are that we will have an enormous crop. 3. 4,000. 4. 20,000, about. 5. Timothy stood the winter well. Clover badly heaved out. 6. Expect an ordinary crop of timothy; that is 1 1/2 tons per acre. 7. The farmers do not to a great extent raise thoroughbred cattle. The number for home consumption are probably two hundred. 8. Manitoba, Montreal and Dakota. 9. Heavy horses from \$150 to \$200. 10. Bees are not kept to any great extent. Those who have them say they have wintered well, and are in a healthy condition.—Ferguson Bros.

1. Very good so far; but not like last year, nothing spoiled with winter frost last year, but otherwise this year. 2. Very fair; but April is the month that kills our fall wheat. 5. Clover and timothy are very much killed around here. 7. Cannot say how many. 8. St. Thomas. 9. From \$60 to \$175 a head. 10. None kept by me.—D. McIntyre.

1. Very well in Southwold; looks strong and healthy. 2. Very favorable. 4. Area very large. 5. Not well; the clover thrown out by frost. 6. Rather discouraging. 7. A great many, and high prices paid. 8. Montreal. 9. \$100. 10. I keep none; but many do, and they have wintered well.—Henry Puplej.

1. Good. 2. Is better than last year. 3. 20 per cent. 5. Clover bad; timothy looks better. 6. Not very good. 7. About 400 to go out on grass for July and August market. 8. United States. 9. \$250.—C. J.

OXFORD COUNTY.

1. High dry land good; wet low land badly froze out. 2. Fair. 5. Clover badly froze out; timothy good. 6. Fair. 7. Not much stock fed for foreign market in this section. 8. Manitoba. 9. \$115. 10. Wintered

good. One hundred and fifty hives kept over.—Martin Emigh.

1. On high dry lands wheat never looked better. On low or heavy clay farms, it is badly killed out. 2. On the whole in this township it will be slightly above the average. 3. About 500 acres in Missouri. 5. Clover is very badly killed out, especially on low or heavy soil. 6. Present appearances are that the crop of clover will be light; timothy about an average. 7. Very few as coarse grains are high. About 100 head are preparing for grass feeding, within a circle of three miles. 8. United States and Manitoba. 9. \$150 to \$300. 10. I put 15 swarms into winter quarters; one died, two rather weak, the rest are in splendid condition at present.—J. W. Whealy.

ESSEX COUNTY.

1. Very well. 2. Very good for wheat. 5. Clover very badly killed; timothy stands well. 6. Very poor for clover. 8. Manitoba. 9. \$120. Horses are rising now; for heavy ones \$150.—S. G. Wigle.

1. Well. Looks better than I ever saw it in the spring. 2. Very good. 5. Timothy good; but clover is badly heaved out. 6. Good demand for milch cows in the Manitoba market, from \$25 to \$35. 8. Manitoba. 9. From \$100 to \$150; choice horses \$200.—John Kennedy.

1. Good. 2. Very good at present. 3. About 2500 acres. 5. Clover pretty badly frozen out; timothy good. 6. Poor for clover. 8. Manitoba. 9. From \$125 to \$150 per head.—Robert Anderson.

MONCK COUNTY.

1. Poor; being small to begin with. 2. Middling. 3. About 3,000. 4. About 10 per cent. 5. Fair. 6. Fair. 7. I only know of one man, feeding some 20 head of cattle. 8. Hamilton. 9. About \$100, most of them for Manitoba.—John Jackson.

1. Not very well. 2. Not very good. 5. Very good. 6. Good. 7. Very few. 8. Manitoba. 9. \$90 to \$100. 10. Wintered good.

1. High land pretty fair, low land badly heaved out. 2. Rather poor. 3. About 12 per cent. 5. Timothy Fair, Clover badly heaved out. 8. Manitoba, United States and Great Britain. 9. From \$75 to \$175.—C. Berry.

BRUCE COUNTY.

1. Good. 2. Good. 5. Very badly. 6. Not Good. 7. Quite a number. 8. United States. 9. \$110.—Isaac Wright, Sec. No. 513.

1. Excellent. 2. Never was better. 3. 11 per cent. 5. Clover badly heaved. 7. Very little feeding for foreign market. 8. This spring it has been and the North-West. 9. \$125. 10. Bees in this section have wintered well, none dead except those that had no honey.

1. Fair. I think it will be slightly killed in spots. 2. Favorable. 5. It is badly killed. 6. Very poor; most of the Clover ought to be ploughed up. 7. Only one man that I know of Mr. J. Fee, who fed some 45 head of good cattle; were shipped to-day. 8. Manitoba and Dakota. 9. About \$110.—Thor. Penfound.

1. Pretty well. 2. Tolerable. 3. About 6,000 acres. 5. Clover badly killed. 6. Poor. 7. Only a small number, say about 400. 8. United States. 9. \$140 or \$150. 10. Very few kept.

1. Very well so far, in Elderslie township. 2. Good. 5. Timothy well. Clover badly killed. 6. Medium. 8. United States. 9. \$125.—L. Balchey.

1. In Elderslie, on heavy clay, good, never looked better, on loose, loamy

soil, heaved considerable. 2. Very good. 3. 5,500. 4. From 10 to 12 acres per 100. 5. Clover badly heaved, Timothy all right. 6. Not very good at present. 7. There are some being fed, could not give numbers accurately. 8. United States principally, and a few to Manitoba. 9. Heavy horses \$150 to \$170, and medium \$120 to \$150. 10. I put 27 colonies into winter quarters, took out 6 colonies, mostly in good condition, one or two a little light. Bees have wintered well generally in this neighborhood.—Capt J. McIntyre, Paisley.

KINGS CO., N. S.

1. There is very little wheat sown in this Province comparatively. It will not stand our hard winters. 2. The ground is covered with snow at this date, and crop can not be seen. 5. There is so much snow it cannot be seen. 6. As good as usual at this season of the year. 7. There is no stock for the foreign market here. 8. Halifax N. S., and St. John, N. B. 9. Young, sound, good horses sell from \$100 to \$200. Average \$150 for first-class.—D. B. Newcomb, Cornwallis, N. S.

DAKOTA TERRITORY.

1. There has been very little winter wheat sown in this part, and what has been tried won't do much. 2. There is a good chance for a lot of spring wheat. 4. Very large acre this summer. 5. Timothy looks well but don't know of any clover in this neighborhood. 6. From two to three tons per acre. 8. At home; we need more horses than can be raised at present. 9. A sound twelve hundred horse will cost \$200; fifteen hundred, \$275. 10. None in this section. Pembina county, Northern Dakota.—R. W. Irwin, Bowmont.

HURON COUNTY.

1. Very well. 2. Good. 3. About 10 acres to the 100 acres in township. 5. Rather bad; clover badly thrown out with frost. 5. clover light; timothy good. 8. U. S., and Manitoba. 9. About \$120. 10. Two swarms wintered good of my own.—Henry Smith.

1. Fall wheat never looked better. 2. I expect a very large yield. 5. Clover badly heaved out; timothy good. 6. Clover will be light; timothy good. 8. The U. S. and Manitoba. 9. About \$150. 10. Four hives kept over on their summer stands, wintered good in chaff hives.—Cornelius Smith.

1. Good. 2. Good. 3. 5,000 acres. 5. Poorly. 6. Middling. 8. Manitoba. 9. From \$120 to \$125.—Neil N. McTaggart.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

1. Very fairly. 2. Good. 5. They have heaved a good deal, but not killed. 6. Very fair.—John W. Ball.

GREY COUNTY.

1. Very bad. 2. Poor prospects. 5. Very poorly. 6. Very bad. 8. United States. 9. From \$100 to \$150. 10. Very well.

1. Very good; I have 20 acres and never had it look better. 2. Fall wheat good. 5. Very good; clover don't heave in this neighborhood. 8. Manitoba. 9. \$120 to \$150. 10. I have nine good hives, and lost one; am a new beginner.—Henry Hudson.

KENT COUNTY.

1. Looks very fair only the late sown. 2. If no further damage is done, good. 6. Moderate. 8. Manitoba and the States. 9. \$100 for small and \$125 for large. 10. Came through the winter well, have been working.

ALBERT COUNTY, N. B.

1. Spring wheat only sown here; good. 7. Yes; in the adjoining

parish three farms feed quite largely; on one about 150 have been fed, and sold at good prices; their places filled again; probably 40 on the others. 9. \$195.—G. M. Peak.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

1. Good. 2. Very good. 5. Bad. 6. Poorly. 8. North-West and England. 9. \$100. 10. Good.

1. Wheat drilled in on well drained land all right; wheat sowed broadcast two-thirds killed. 2. About 20 bush. per acre. 3. 1,100. 5. Timothy all right; clover about one-third left. 6. Cannot possibly be over half of a crop. 8. New York and Albany. 9. From \$100 to \$175. 10. Five left on summer stands, three died; twenty wintered in cellar; one died, the remainder seem strong and in good condition.

STANSTEAD COUNTY, QUE.

5. Very good. 6. Fair crop. Yes a good many. 8. United States. 9. \$100.—Robt. Thompson.

HASTINGS CO.

1. As favorable as I have ever seen. 2. Favorable. 3. Large number. 5. Timothy stood well; clover much thrown out. 7. From 40 to 50 in this neighborhood. 8. Manitoba, Dakota and Michigan. 9. \$150.00. 10. I understand that bees have done well.—John Glen.

GREY CO.

1. Fair. 2. Very good. 5. Fairly well. 6. Very good. 7. Yes. Probably from 100 to 200 head in township. 8. U. S. and Manitoba. 9. About \$100.

1. All early sown wheat has come through very well, in fact better than an average. 2. Very good. 5. Clover has suffered considerably; timothy has stood it well. 6. Clover will be weak, too early yet to judge of timothy. 7. Stock feeding for the British markets is yearly becoming greater. 8. Draught horses have been largely taken for the U. S. market. 9. For draught about \$160, and of course the non-descript class have risen in price having to take the place of the other. 10. I have heard of very few losses where they have been wintered in frost proof rooms; my own 6 in number have wintered well; are now on their summer stands; were wintered in an unused room of dwelling house.—Thos. McIntosh.

1. Good. 2. For fall wheat excellent. 5. Timothy good, clover very much heaved out. 7. Very few are being fed at present, but a large number is in stock to be fattened on the grass. 8. The United States. 9. For good horses about \$130.—William Irvine, Sec., Div. Grange No. 43.

ONTARIO CO.

1. Very well with good prospects as it is now started to grow, and looks well in this Township (Scott.) 2. Good as far as present appearances indicate. 3. About 10 acres to every 100 acres. 5. New seeds all right; second year's clover a good deal hurt. 6. Too soon to decide, but may say fair average. 7. There are quite a number for April and May shipment, say about 200. 8. Different places, quite a number for Boston and New York. 9. About \$120 as average, although a few run up to over \$200.—James Leask.

DURHAM CO.

1. Not much killed by winter. 2. Good. 5. Clover badly killed. 6. Not good, the largest portion being ploughed up. 7. Yes. The best only is sent to England, inferior to Montreal. 8. The United States. 9. \$150.00 up for good, so that the amount would be average for all. 10. Thirty-one hives kept over. 22 are living.—B. H.

1. Badly favored, though some persons give favorable accounts; perhaps half is alive. 3. Rather discouraging, half crop may be expected, not more, according to present appearances. 3. Probably 700 acres. 5. Very poorly; clover is lifted by frost, 1 of it quite dead. 6. A portion sown last season killed by drought, another by frost—probably 1 crop. 7. Not much fat stock in this locality; no roots grown last season. Turnips were a failure on account of dry weather. 8. Montreal. 9. \$90 to \$100. 10. Wintered well; kept three hives, all in good condition.

5. As far as I can judge it is pretty safe in this locality. 6. A large amount of fall plowing done last fall. 8. Lindsay and Bowmanville. 9. From \$120 to \$160 destined for Montreal and Boston markets. 10. Wintered over 6 hives; consider they are in good condition at present.—T. Syer.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

1. Well, in most cases, in this township (Fenelon); not much upheaving by frost. 2. Rather early to decide; but think it will be good. 5. Clover on heavy clay land is very bad. 6. Not good. 8. Montreal. 9. About \$110 or \$120. 10. Very well. I kept seven hives over; all are very lively now.—John Newson.

1. Looks well in this township (Mariposa). 2. Pretty good. 5. Damaged considerably with severe open winter. 6. Not very good. 7. There has been some; not so many as in some places. 8. United States. 9. About \$100. 10. Do not keep bees.—John S. Cruess.

BRANT COUNTY.

1. Pretty well; some on heavy land hurt a little. 2. An average crop if nothing else hurts it. 3. I could not estimate. 4. About 1-5 of the arable land. 5. Clover is hurt a good deal, timothy all right. 6. I think hay crop likely to be short, but may be mistaken. 7. Yes, between 200 and 300 very good cattle, fed in this vicinity this winter. 8. In U. S. and N. W. T. 9. First class, from \$150 to \$250, others down from \$50 to \$75 and \$100. Thomas A. Good, Township of Brantford, County of Brant, Brantford, P. O.

1. Fair; stable ground do not look as good as fallow. 2. Good. 4. About the same as last year. 5. Clover is thrown out some, the old meadows Timothy all right. 6. Fair. 7. Quite a number, mostly sold between \$300 or \$400, has been fed. 8. Manitoba and U. S. 9. About \$100. 10. The prospects are good, if that N. P. was knocked off, it is the greatest drawback the farmer has got. He has to pay the piper for everything.—Brantford, April 5th. John S. Thomson.

1. On the loam soil has come through first rate. 2. Good. 3. and 4. Clerk of the Township can answer this. 5. Badly handled by the frost. 6. A light crop. 7. A few. 8. Our best horses go to the United States, the poor go to Manitoba. 9. About \$150 for good horses and \$50 for Manitoba horses.—Brant Co., Township of Brantford, L. E. Parnall.

WATERLOO COUNTY.

1. Generally very well. 2. Fair. 3. About 11,000 acres. 4. Somewhere about 60,000. 5. Clover very poorly indeed. 6. Not good for clover. 7. Some, cannot say as to amount. 8. United States. 9. From \$100 to \$170, Probable average \$130.

WELLINGTON COUNTY.

1. Not much hurt in this locality; land not very heavy. 2. Present outlook is good, but wheat has a good deal to contend with. 3. Cannot

timothy seems right. 6. Too soon to form an opinion, depends on May weather. 8. American market. 9. From \$100 to \$150.—Charles Playter.

1. I fear it will not be very good. A good deal heaved out and looks bad. 2. The outlook in my opinion is not much over half. 3. Clover badly heaved out, timothy pretty fair. 6. Not good, as there is a good deal of clover sown in our part. 7. A large amount in our Township (Eramosa) I would say at least 400 or 500. 8. The United States. 9. As near as I can say, \$125; I think this not over the mark. 10. I have 13 hives, lost none, condition very good.—Robert Dredge.

1. Good, but frost at night and sun in day time may injure it yet. 2. Generally good at present. 5. Very well so far. 6. Tolerably good now, but spring frosts may injure it yet. 8. United States. 9. From \$80 to \$120 each, would average about \$100.—David Spruce.

WELLAND COUNTY.

1. Highland very good, lowland body killed by the very wet winter. 2. Very good. 5. Clover badly killed, timothy stood it very good. 6. Good. 8. Buffalo. 9. \$100.

1. In my immediate vicinity (Stamford Township) very good, it being gravelly soil, but in our Township generally wheat is badly winter-killed. 2. Do not think it can be an average crop. 3. More than last year. 4. More than last year. 5. Badly; many farmers are plowing their meadows up. 6. Not good, as many lost their seed from the drought last year, the clover did not catch good. 7. About 100 head are fed in my neighborhood for Liverpool and Glasgow. 8. The United States and Manitoba. 9. From \$100 to \$150. 10. Lost all my bees one year ago, 12 hives, but have bought one this spring.—John A. Law.

1. Better than expected four weeks ago, looks fair. 2. Average. 3. About 4000 acres. 5. Clover frozen out considerable. 6. Hard to answer thus early. 8. About 30 or 40 head. 8. United States. 9. From \$100 to \$250 (would have been better if not for N. P.).—Alex. Lerroy.

1. Badly, with few exceptions. 2. Not good. 5. Timothy stood well, clover badly killed. 6. Not favorable. 8. United States. 9. From \$100 to \$150.—Joseph Taylor.

1. Not very good; some fields won't be worth anything, will be plowed up this spring. 2. Not very good. 3. About one fifth of the cultivated land. 5. Clover not good, winter-killed very much; timothy pretty good. 6. Not very good. 8. United States. 9. From \$100 to \$150.—P. S., Sherkeston P. O.

1. Very bad; the early sown has not come through the winter, as much as late. 2. Not very encouraging. 3. Have no idea. 5. Clover nearly all gone, timothy very good. 6. Medium, but too early to form much of an opinion. 8. Manitoba, Dakota and Buffalo. 9. From \$100 to \$150. 10. Bees stood winter very good.

1. Very good at Fork's Road, and if the spring is favorable and fills well, it will be good. 2. I think from appearance it is very good. 5. Clover and timothy is very badly pulled. 6. Very fair. 7. About 20 head for the foreign market in this locality. 8. American market. 9. From 130 to 160 good horses reared here.

1. Very well, except on low and black muck ground. 2. The prospect is good up to the present. 3. 4,200. 5. Middling well, some parts are badly frozen. 6. About an average. 7. 25 heads. 8. 54 cts. Weight aver-

10. I keep none, but my neighbors' have wintered well.

1. In this Township (Stamford) on clay, badly frozen, on sand pretty good. 2. Not quite an average. 3. 2,400 acres. 5. Badly frozen out. 6. Not very good. 7. About 120 head, average 1,500 lb, all sold at 5½ and 6 cents per pound. 8. United States ½, Manitoba, ¼. 9. \$30 \$150.—Anson Garner.

1. In Wainfleet early sowed on low ground badly, on high ground quite well. 2. Not an average in this locality. 3. About 3,000 acres. 5. Clover badly killed, timothy not so bad. 6. Not an average. 8. Dakota. 9. From \$60 to \$100, average \$30. 10. Wintered well where kept.—Elisha Graybiel.

LIVER, KIDNEY AND BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is at all prices. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

We would call the attention of our market gardeners and farmers generally, to the advisability of supplying the home market with home-grown onions. The crop has for many years commanded a good remunerative price. Dutch sets of all the early varieties are now being arranged for, and the supply of seed for the present season, and that of 1883, should be cared for. Mr. James Rennie, of East Market Square, will be glad to supply orders coming through the CANADIAN FARMER or the mails.

Mrs. A. NELSON, Brantford, writes: "I was a sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia for eleven years. Always after eating, an intense burning sensation in the stomach, at times very distressing causing a drooping and languid feeling, which would last for several hours after eating. I was recommended by Mr. Poppewell, Chemist, of our city, to try Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and I am thankful to say that I have not been better for years; that burning sensation and languid feeling has all gone, and food does not lie heavy on my stomach. Others of my family have used it with best results."

We are in receipt of sample of very fine bugless bees, that are absolutely bug proof. As the supply is very limited, we cannot offer many of them. Will supply orders promptly made for lots of not more than two bushels to one individual for \$3 per bushel. Samples can be seen at our office.

DEFINITIONS.

"Brute"—a domestic endearment for a husband.

"Lover"—any young man but a brother-in-law.

"Winkle"—The first thing one sees on another's face.

"Spring Blossom"—Best cure in the world for Dyspepsia, Indigestion or Stomach disorders.

MR. R. KENNETTS, Canal street, N. Y., writes: I have been a sufferer for years from Dyspepsia, and an affection of the Kidneys; have tried numerous remedies but all to no purpose until I tried Spring Blossom. Now

both Dyspepsia and Kidney difficulties have vanished and I enjoy life better than for many years.

C. F. ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. McK., Pinkerton—Thanks for your remittance received and placed.

G. E. F., Rainham—We hope you have received your copy of Home and Science, with pictures, and are pleased with them.

D. S., Whitlington—We forward your order for Home and Science, with thanks.

F. S. Grand Pre—Thanks for your favor. We send you Home and Science at once, hoping they will please you well, and will show your friends that our offer was not common fruit pictures.

W. F., Canfield—Thanks for your remittance.

I. C., Manswood—Thanks for your favor. We have already forwarded your esteemed order for Our Home and Science.

S. J. H., Hazledan—We have flower seeds forwarded you, will please.

L. I., Greensville—Thanks for your timely remittance. We are glad to hear from you J. I. J., Townplot, N. S.—We forward your order for Home and Science to-day, with thanks.

J. McK., Millville—Thanks for your favor covering three subscriptions, all placed as you desire.

A. B., Meaford—We have to apologize for our error in changing date, please observe our correct. Your orders have our care.

THE GREATEST BLESSING.

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it?—Eagle.

FEEDING MILCH COWS.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER:

We would beg to say in answer to "Young Farmer" in your issue of 29th March that we think it would not be profitable (speaking as a farmer with several years' experience in feeding) to feed milch cows "pea meal," or "shorts," or "Thorley's Improved Food" either, during those months when the grains and green fodder are juicy and succulent. Neither is it profitable to feed the above food to horses when supplied with fresh grass, but say quite as unhesitatingly that there is a good margin of profit in feeding the food to both milch cows and horses during the dry feeding periods.

Would "D. P. C.," of "Hedford," whose somewhat vague and hazy notion of our food appears in your issue of 19th inst., kindly favor us with the nature and extent of the experiment he made with it? Is he quite certain, too, that he fed "Thorley's Improved" as tons of other foods have been sold as such during the past year, that were miserable counterfeits? In some instances merchants have secured our stamped bags, and filled them with these counterfeits to secure sales. Many thorough-going farmers in Ontario believe there is economy in feeding it to milch cows, and their testimony to that effect can be produced if need be.

On what grounds would "D. P. C." not feed "prepared food to any animal that he intended to keep any length of time?" Is it that he has concluded that the food contains anything the after results of feeding which would act adversely in any degree? To show that there is not the shadow of ground for such a fear, we are willing to have our food analyzed and the results published. Many of the foremost feeders in Ontario think very differently. Messrs. H. and T. Groff, Elmira, write us in regard to their unrivalled steer "Dominion Champion": "He has been fed your food from a calf." John S. Armstrong, Guelph, says in regard to the beautiful steer

"Royal Prince" victorious last year in every contest, and who never lost a prize: "He has been fed your food for the past 18 months." 10,000 farmers in Ontario and Quebec dissent from the views of "D. P. C." in regard to the value of our food, judging by the fact that they feed it, which is a safe criterion on which to base judgment, as farmers are usually too careful to feed what does not pay them.

If "Young Farmer" will favor us with his address, we will forward him a quantity of our food to be fed at proper seasons, and failing to realize 20 per cent increase in the quantity of milk, no charge will be made for the food.

THORLEY H. AND C. FOOD CO.

SNATCHED FROM THE GRAVE.

Mrs. Helen Pharviz, No. 331 Dayton St., Chicago, Ill., is now in her sixty-eighth year, and states that she has suffered with Consumption for about ten years, was treated by nine physicians, all of them pronouncing her case hopeless. She had given up all hope of ever recovering. Seven bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption completely cured her. Doubting ones please drop her a postal and satisfy yourselves. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

"OUR HOME AND SCIENCE GOSSIP."

The CANADIAN FARMER, desirous that all their patrons might have the benefit of an excellent offer, have arranged with the publishers of "Our Home and Science Gossip," Rockford, Ill., to send OUR HOME AND SCIENCE GOSSIP one year, with four beautiful pictures, to every one of their old subscribers who shall send to them Fifty Cents. This offer of a premium to old subscribers is something entirely new in the newspaper business, and shows how closely the publishers of the FARMER identify the interests of their patrons with their own. We feel sure every reader of the CANADIAN FARMER will appreciate and accept this generous offer, especially after reading the following testimonials as to the character of the pictures by gentlemen who, from their official position and high business standing, are eminently capable of pronouncing upon these pictures as works of art.

PEW'S BANKING HOUSE, WELLAND, ONT., Feb. 14, 1882.

EDITOR "CANADIAN FARMER," Welland:

Dear Sir,—I have with much pleasure examined the four Engravings you are offering to your subscribers and the public, in connection with the "Home and Science Gossip," and must say I consider them high works of Art, in marked contrast to the trashy stuff so often found advertised. The four pictures I allude to viz.—Our Noble Queen, the late President Garfield, Mrs. Garfield, and President Arthur, are without exception the latest and finest I have ever seen of those personages. They are fit to grace any parlor, being real gems of beauty and accuracy.

Yours very respectfully,
D. KEMP, Manager.

The undersigned having read the above recommendation of Mr. Kemp, take much pleasure in adding their testimony to the correctness of his statement regarding your premium pictures.

JAMES MCGLASHAN, Manager Imperial Bank, Welland.

I. P. WILLSON, Clerk of the Crown, Welland.

L. D. RAYMOND, County Attorney, Welland.

GEO. H. BURGER, Post Master, Welland.

REGISTRY OFFICE, WELLAND, ONT. EDITOR "CANADIAN FARMER," Welland:

Dear Sir,—Having seen the Portraits of the Queen, Mr. and Mrs. Garfield, and President Arthur given with your paper in conjunction with "Home and Science Gossip." I must say I consider them very fine, and am quite surprised that they can be offered at the extremely low price you propose.

Respectfully yours, J. C. PAGE, Deputy Registrar Co. Welland.

Mrs. MARY CAMPBELL, Elm, writes: "After taking four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, I feel as if I were a new person. I had been troubled with Dyspepsia for a number of years, and tried many remedies, but of no avail, until I used this celebrated Dyspeptic Cure."

Our Young Folks.

By sending ten cents to us we will have Mr. James Rennie, of Toronto, forward to your address, or any address you may name, five packages of flower seeds, valued at 25 cents, or for 25 cents we will forward to you five packages of flower seeds and also five packages of vegetable seeds.

Communications.

ED YOUNG FOLKS—I am a little girl 7 years old. I went to school last summer and will go next summer. I have three brothers, but no sisters. I am sending you 25 cents for flower and vegetable seeds.

Pictou Co. [Your letter was by some means unknown to us mislaid.—Ed.]

ED YOUNG FOLKS—As I have never written before I thought I would try now. We take your paper and like it very well. We are having Easter holidays now. I am in the senior third class, and am 13 years old. I send a puzzle with this letter.

ED YOUNG FOLKS—I have been thinking of writing for some time and I have at last succeeded. I am 13 years of age. I go to school and am in the 4th class. I am staying at my Uncle's, he takes the CANADIAN FARMER, and we all like it very well. I enclose ten cents for flower seeds.

ED YOUNG FOLKS—I have been thinking of writing for some time and have at last decided to do so. I take the FARMER and I like to read it very well, especially the Young Folks Column. I am ten years old and go to school. Pa and ma belong to Otter Creek Grange, No. 542.

ED YOUNG FOLKS—As I have seen many others writing I thought I would write too. I am going to school. I am nine years old and am in the second book, and expecting to get in the third in a few weeks. We take your paper and like it very much, especially the Young Folks Column.

Middlesex Co. MARY OGILVIE. [You have forgotten to send the answers to your puzzles, Mary, and of course we cannot publish them.—Ed.]

Puzzles From Young Contributors. No. 1.

1—As I was going to Palestine I met a swarm of feeding swine; they were all hickd and hickod, and I never saw such a swarm of feeding swine.

1—What is it that jumps into the wagon; out of the wagon, and it don't do the wagon any good, but the wagon couldn't go without it?

1—I had a sister her name was peep. She went into the water deep, deep; She climbed up the mountains high; My little sister had blue eyes.

2—As I went across a London bridge I met a Westminster scholar. An drew off his coat, An drew off his coat, Nor t I had the name of the scholar.

Answers to Puzzles in April 11th. No. 1. 1—A porcupine. 2—5 broom.

Answers to Bible Questions in April 11. 1—Ezekiel 7 chap. 2nd verse. 2—Joel 3 chap. and 3rd verse.

Words Transposed. Mary Ogilvie sends the following: 1—Gnavolterla. 2—Zagithoranol. 3—Stintisotlu. 4—Teltitlaruroh.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM when properly passed into the blood, brain and nerves produces the most wonderful effect. We are told that these elements are perfectly blended in the medicine known as Mack's Magnetic Medicine advertised in another column, and the good which has resulted from its use cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO, April 23rd, 1882.

Prices for grain have advanced somewhat in the Old Country since our last report, and, in sympathy with this, prices on this Continent are slightly better.

New York and Western markets are quiet and show signs of weakness in spite of the firm tone of the English market. Montreal is quiet and but little business is being done.

Flour was quiet. Quotations were, for Superior Extra, \$6.00, Spring Extra, \$6.20 to \$6.25, Strong Baker's \$6.50 to \$6.75, and Fine \$5.10 to \$5.75.

In better the Gazette reports on Saturday sales of New Eastern Townships at 24¢/25¢, and of New Morrisburg at 23¢/34¢, selling at 21¢/22¢. Old butter is being worked off in jobbing lots at 14¢/17¢ to dealers at Bonsecours. A Pr.uce Street manufacturer of oleomargarine, was around offering his goods to shippers, but met with poor encouragement.

BUTTER—Wholesale prices—Creamery, late made, per lb. 10 @ 00 medium, per lb. 10 @ 00 Townships, good to choice, per lb. 21 @ 25

BEANS—Sept to Oct, choice, per lb. 13 @ 13 1/2 Fair to fine qualities, per lb. 12 1/2 @ 13 Medium grades, per lb. 11 1/2 @ 11 Skims, per lb. 6 @ 7

The market has ruled very strong, and continued offers to pay \$4.75 for choice hand-picked pea do not bring out supplies. Receipts were 148 barrels; We quote choice hand-picked pea beans at \$3.70 to \$3.80; screened at \$3.60 to \$3.65; medium screened are at \$3.55 to \$3.60, and hand-picked at \$3.65 to \$3.70 for the best; choice improved yellow-eyes \$3.20 to \$3.25, and fashioned yellow-eyes at \$3.10 to \$3.15, and red kidneys at \$2.85 to \$2.95.

On the street, grain has not come in very briskly, owing doubtless to the opening of Spring work. Fall wheat is at \$1.23 to \$1.33, and Spring at \$1.31 to \$1.37. Barley brings 89 to 93¢ and oats 47 to 49¢. Clover is quoted at \$1.70 to \$5.00, Dressed hogs per 100 lbs. bring 60 to 62.25. Butter for pound rolls is at 24 to 26¢. Tub Dairy 19 to 27¢.

PRICES AT YAMON'S WAGOONS.

Table listing prices for various commodities: Wheat fall, per bush \$1.20; Wheat spring, do 1.34; Barley, do 0.78; Oats, do 0.47; Peas, do 0.40; Rye, do 0.62; Clover seed, do 4.71; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 9.00; Mutton, by carcass, per 100 lbs 9.00; Chickens, per pair 0.00; Ducks, per pair none; Geese, each none; Turkeys, 1.60; Butter lb rolls 0.24; Eggs, fresh, per doz 0.15; Potatoes, per bag 1.90; Apples, per bush 2.50; Onions, per bag 1.20; Cabbages, per doz 0.49; Celery, per doz none; Turnips, per bag 0.45; Carrots, per bag 0.70; Beets, per bag 3.90; Parsnips, per bag 1.10; Hay, per ton 10.00; Straw, per ton 7.67; Wool, per lb 0.23.

HORSES.

AMERICAN buyers continue to make fair purchases, but they state that their operations are considerably curtailed by the high prices demanded. Besides the export enquiry there is a good local demand, and several private sales have been made during the past few days of high-priced animals, a fine bay driving horse, 8 years old, with a good trotting record, having changed hands on p. t., but the figure is said to be in the vicinity of \$175.

"SPUDS."

The Inevitability of Canada's Potato Supply Against Foreign Attack.

Montreal "Gazette"

In the hot contest which is waged for some months past between the American demand for potatoes and the Canadian supply, we incline to the belief that the former will soon be compelled to shirk the white feather. We have on more than one occasion questioned the possibility of any foreign country being equal to the task of exhausting the supply of Canada's famed "spuds."

BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL.

April 24.—Flour—Receipts, 3,000 bbls. Sales—100 bbls. market quiet and steady at unchanged rates; sales, 100 bbls., medium bakers' \$6.50; 100 bbls. do, \$6.30; 100 bbls. extra, \$4.25; 100 bbls. superfine, \$6.75; 1,000 sacks superior on private terms. The only stock posted is flour 63,562 bbls. Quotations—Superior, \$6.55 to \$6.59; extra, \$6.40 to \$6.45; spring extra, \$6.15; superfine, \$5.75 to \$5.81; strong bakers', \$6.60 to \$6.00; fine, \$5.15 to \$5.25; middlings, \$4.30 to \$4.40; rollers, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Ontario, large, \$4.66.

to 24; at 12 1/2 to 14. Wheat—No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

New York.

April 24.—Exports—Flour, 4,291 bbls.; wheat, 6,192 bush.; corn, 340 bush.; oats, none. Wheat—Chicago, \$1.35 to \$1.37; Milwaukee, \$1.41 to \$1.51; No. 2 red, \$1.47 for cash; 1 1/4 for May; \$1.07 for June; \$1.20 for July; \$1.21 for August. Corn—Sales, 650,000 bush., close, 90 to 92¢ for cash; 89¢ for July; 85¢ for August. Oats—Quiet. Tallow—No. Dressed hogs—91 to 92¢.

Chicago.

Flour—Steady, unchanged. Wheat, unsettled, No. 2 spring, 6. 80 to \$1.33 for cash; \$1.34 for April, Corn—Active, 10¢ lower; 7 1/2 to 7 3/4 for cash or April. Oats—Dull, lower; 48¢ for cash or April. Rye—Dull, 86¢. Pork—Active, lower; \$17.75 for cash or April. Lard—Active, lower, \$11.05 for cash or April.

Detroit.

April 24.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.31 for cash or April, \$1.31 for May, \$1.31 for June, \$1.31 for July, \$1.11 for August, \$1.08 bid, \$1.04 asked for year; No. 2, \$1.30 asked.

Toledo.

April 24.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.39 for cash, \$1.39 for May, \$1.31 for June; \$1.16 for July; \$1.13 asked for August; \$1.13 asked for September; \$1.11 for year. Corn—High mixed, 80¢; No. 2, 80¢ for cash and April, 77¢ for May; 50¢ for June; 57¢ for year.

Oswego.

April 24.—Wheat—Firm, sales, 2,000 bush white State at \$1.41; red State bid at \$1.49. Corn—Scarce; No. 3 Western at 57¢. Oats—Firm, No. 2 State, 58¢. Barley—Quiet; No. 2 Canada held \$1.10; No. 1 Canada, \$1.15; No. 1 bright Canada, \$1.12. Rye—Quiet; Canada nominally, 90¢ in bond.

Milwaukee.

April 24.—Wheat—\$1.32 for cash; \$1.20 for April; \$1.31 for May; \$1.32 for June; No. 3, \$1.10.

English Markets.

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

Table with columns for market days (Apr 17 to Apr 21) and various commodities (Flour, B.Wt., White, Club, Corn, Oats, Barley, Pork, Lard, Beef, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese) with corresponding prices.



TELEGRAPH LINES.

SELKIRK TO EDMONTON.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to Noon on WEDNESDAY the 17th day of May next, in a lump sum, for the purchase of the Government Telegraph Line (embracing the Poles, Wires, Insulators and Instruments), between Selkirk and Edmonton.

E. BRAUN, Secretary.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 14th April, 1882.

The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1882.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single Copies \$1.00 per year in advance to any address. Postage pre-paid.

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.

THE ADVERTISING RATES

Made known on application to this office.

THE GRANGE.

DOMINION GRANGE OFFICERS.

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Wm. Rennie, Esq., President, Toronto.
W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto.
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Division Grange Secretary's Notices.

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

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

FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

Division Grange Meeting.

Cumberland Division Grange, No. 52, met at Salisbury on Tuesday, 4th inst.

A number of delegates attended from the following sub-Granges: Tanitamar, Point de Bate, Fort Lawrence, Aurora, La Planche, Victory, River Philip, North River, Farmers' Adventure, and two other Granges in Salisbury and some delegates from the sub-Granges in Albert.

On the arrival of the Halifax train the members of the Granges at or near Salisbury met the Patrons from the east and had them escorted to the hall where they found the tables set for tea. After repast, the Worthy Master, A. B. Black, opened the Grange. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. After hearing reports from the different committees on temperance, Mrs. Harvey Trenholm read an excellent paper on social entertainments, which was well received.

The officers elected for the year were duly installed by Bro. G. Creed, C. F. Freeman acting as his assistant. A pleasant evening was spent, and at 10 o'clock p. m. the Grange closed.

to meet again on Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m.

On Wednesday Grange met at 9 a. m.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. After some time was spent in hearing further reports from committees, a committee on mileage was appointed, also an audit committee. The work of the session being well through, the W. Master closed the Grange at half past twelve.

At the meeting held in the evening, Bro. Robinson, of Elgin sub-Grange, took the chair. Prof. Burwash, of Sackville, made a capital speech, followed by short and pithy addresses from A. McQueen, A. W. Leeman, H. Humphrey, W. F. George, A. B. Black, S. I. Calhoun, G. M. Peck, and George Creed. C. F. Freeman presided at the organ. Suffice it to say that all seemed to enjoy themselves and declare they had a great time.

GIVEN UP BY DOCTORS

"Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?"

"I assure you it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only ten days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die!"

"Well-a-day! That is remarkable! I will go this day and get some for my poor George—I know hops are good." —*Salem Post.*

NEW GRANGE.

854—Cedar Bridge—Jno. A. Duff, Master, Scotch Settlement, N. B.; A. McLean, Secretary.

Organized by Bro. Geo. Creed, in the county of Westmoreland.

Gilbert Laird, St. Margaret's Hope, Orkney, Scotland, writes: "I am requested by several friends to order another parcel of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. The last lot I got from you having been tasted in several cases of rheumatism, has given relief when doctors' medicines have failed to have any effect. The excellent qualities of this medicine should be made known, that the millions of sufferers throughout the world may benefit by its providential discovery."

CONCILIATION.

This word should be written in bold characters upon the walls of every Grange hall.

A spirit of conciliation is necessary in order to secure the well being of any Grange. In essential unity; in non-essential liberty; in all things charity, is the spirit in which the Grange is founded, and therefore there must be good-will to all.

In all associations banded together for a common object there must necessarily be different temperaments and phases of character, different modes of thought and tastes. Some may have a great love for music and a desire to spend a large portion of the time of the meetings in practicing, or in listening to the sweet harmonies of vocal or instrumental music; others may have no taste in that direction and would prefer to spend the time in some other manner. Some may conceive a strong liking for a particular method of doing business, which others may as strongly dislike. Some are slow in mental and physical characteristics, slow to anger, slow in forming opinion, but when the judgment is once formed hard to change. Others are the reverse of this.

All these and many other phases of character are to be dealt with in the Grange. Each one's pet notion, viewed from his own point, seems the

best; but everyone cannot have his own way in every particular; therefore a spirit of conciliation must be cultivated and all must learn to yield a little.

Instead of dwelling upon and multiplying the points of difference between brothers, let the points of agreement be hunted up, dwelt upon and multiplied.—J. P. H. in *Cincinnati Grange Bulletin.*

FOR WEAKNESS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

From Ethel Pease, of North Scarborough, Me.

"It gives me very great pleasure to inform you of the benefit received from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP in my own family. My wife for the past ten years, has been in feeble health—very much debilitated generally. Last spring she concluded to try a bottle of PERUVIAN SYRUP, and was so well pleased with the result that she continued its use until three or four bottles had been used, and is now in better health than any time for ten years, and has increased in weight from 110 pounds to 126½. I have employed physicians, and used a great variety of patent medicines, to the extent of hundreds of dollars, and I know she received more benefit from PERUVIAN SYRUP than all the rest together. My sales of the Syrup are very large and constantly increasing, and I do not hesitate to recommend and even warrant it to give satisfaction. Sold by all druggists.

DEVELOPMENT.

To unfold, to bring out, to develop all steps in the march of progress; and all progress is the result of labor, work, toil. The pioneer penetrates deep in the forest and with axe, plow, harrow and spade, (emblems of labor in our Order) develops a beautiful farm, and causes the "wilderness to blossom as the rose." The miner climbs mountains, or penetrates deep down into mother earth, and with labor develops the iron, the coal, the silver, the gold, that are used, the first in making our plows, or the iron horse and his rails of steel, and the others in the arts and the currency of a world. The child early taught to follow the plow, to wield the axe, the sledge, or drive the plane, with labor develops the muscle that gives additional power, and grows with its growth. The youth at school or college deep in the mazes of mathematics, or the ancient love of the dead languages, by labor develops the brain power that sways the multitude from pulpit, bar or Senate. Work develops muscle and brain, and develops in both the power for something higher and better. Muscle unused loses its power, the person is dyspeptic, suffers from the "blues," "things are not what they seem," and he confers no benefit upon himself or his surroundings. Brain employed loses its brightness, its crystal, is dull. "A mind quite vacant is a mind distressed," and the individual sinks instead of rising and developing "onward and upward." The mine unworked develops no gold, the farm untilled goes back to thorns and forest, the water unused grinds no grist, the oxen unyoked plow no field, the Grange uncultivated produces no bright golden sheaves for members or the world at large. Patrons at this season of the year, the farmer's busy degree, let us think on these things, and as we follow the plow or scatter the seeds that with our labor and faith in God, are to grow and feed us, and others; ask ourselves the question, is our Grange well tilled? are we cultivating that farm? are we developing all its grand

resources, are we using all its advantages? or are we permitting the ground to lie fallow, the thorns and briars to choke the crops? is our Grange or its members dyspeptic, has it got the "blues" for want of healthy exercise and work? Let us, as we cultivate our farms and keep our plows bright by diligence; also "plow deep" the Grange fields, and "keep the plow share of our minds bright by deep thinking and active use." The plow left idle in the furrow, the Patron who neglects his Grange opportunities soon comes to the same condition—rusty. Let us then be up and doing in the Grange as well as upon our farms and keep it well before our minds that the crops upon both will be brought forth, will be developed just in the proportion as we actively employ both mind and muscle. "Work wins."—*Cincinnati Bulletin.*

A FRIEND TO THE FRIENDLESS.

Sorrow and sickness is the too common heritage of humanity, and when we see how little is done to alleviate the miseries of the great mass of humanity we are a little out of patience with life. Even where the intentions are best, ignorance is prone to bid the afflicted "suffer and be strong," instead of "ministering to the mind diseased," or laying a hand of healing on the poor tortured body.

Ah! when Science and Philanthropy, with love and sympathy and skill, come to the aid of the sufferers, they feel as if the angel of annunciation had drawn near.

Samaritan Nervine really is salvation to thousands. I speak from a full heart when I say it, for friends very near and dear to me have been restored to health and happiness by means of it.

"God bless Dr. Richmond," said one of them to me the other day. "I feel as I know the man mentioned in Scripture must have felt when he went from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves, and when robbed and at the point of death, was befriended and restored to health by the Good Samaritan."

"Yes," he continued, "that was exactly my condition. I had spent a fortune in doctor's bills and patent medicines. Everything I could hear of I tried, so desperate was my situation, but I grew worse steadily, until some kind friend told me of the Samaritan Nervine. Since taking it I am, as you see, restored to perfect health."

With such incontrovertible proof of the beneficent nature of the remedy, it is not strange that an editor, always solicitous for an accurate knowledge of what could benefit the world in general, should take the earliest opportunity of visiting the inventor or proprietor of the medicine at the World's Epileptic Institute.

We found the doctor in his elegant private office busily engaged in superintending the gentleman whose business it is to attend to the details of the immense correspondence which is a natural result of his wide-spread reputation.

On making known our wishes, he very kindly accompanied us in our tour of inspection through the magnificent building and grounds.

Almost as soon as we entered the office our attention was arrested by a wonderful collection of photographs, numbering somewhere in the thousands. All nations, ages and stations were represented. The elegant carriage of the society leader was side by side with the picture of the humble artisan; innocent childhood and withered old

age showed in their counterfeit presentations the gratitude they could not speak; doctors, lawyers, ministers of the gospel, soldiers, laborers, plain mothers of families, haughty children of wealth, rich and poor, high and low, black and white, all were represented. It reminded me of the miracle cures of Europe, only instead of the crutches, bandages, gold, silver and wax images of the recuperated pilgrims, left before the shrine of the miracle worker, Dr. Richmond has as testimonials the pictures of his deeply grateful patients.

"You must feel very happy, doctor, when you look at this collection," we said.

"Ah! yes," said the doctor pleasantly, "but if you like my Art Gallery, what would you say to my Library?"

He led the way to the next apartment, and we followed expecting only to see perhaps one bookcase filled with dusty tomes of abstract science. Instead, the walls were lined with very handsome bookcases, containing over one hundred thousand unsolicited testimonials from those whom the Nervine had cured.

"How wonderfully fortunate as well as talented you are," we exclaimed in amazement. "The Nervine has proved a perfect gold mine."

The doctor looked at us reproachful.

"I am not one to underestimate the value of wealth," he answered, "for I have known what it is to be without it, but what is the most colossal fortune that was ever in the grasp of mortal man in comparison to the good my remedy does? Picture to yourself, if you can, what must be the feeling of an epileptic. Think of him with his dreadful disease so long pronounced incurable. He cannot take part in the studies, duties, employments, recreations or amusements of an ordinary fellow being. He is an object of horror rather than of pity to his friends. His malady never stands still; it is constantly growing worse and more dreadful in all its phases. Last and most dreadful before him stands the awful phantom of insanity. Sleeping or waking he feels that it is there, and that sooner or later it will clutch him; and it does. An epileptic must be, like Job, tempted to curse Heaven and die. Why, it would bring tears to your eyes to read a letter I received from a gentleman at Potsdam, New York, telling how he had two thousand dreadful fits in eighteen months, and is now, thanks to the Nervine, entirely cured. That poor fellow can scarcely find words strong enough to express his feelings. That's the kind of a thing to make a man feel happy.—*St. Joseph Saturday Democrat, Aug. 27, 1881.*

NEVER GIVE UP.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by all Druggists.

C. C. Jacobs, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil cured him of a bad case of piles of eight years' standing, having tried almost every known remedy, 'besides two Buffalo Physicians,' without relief; but the Oil cured him; he thinks it cannot be recommended too highly."

MR. TOPNOODY AND HIS WIFE.

Mr. Topnoody was sitting by the kitchen stove the other night meditatively gazing upon his wife, who was busy finishing up the work for the day.

"Mrs. Topnoody, how old are you?" he said at last in an abstracted kind of a way.

"How old am I, Topnoody? That's a pretty question to ask your own wife."

"Yes, how old are you?" he repeated, without noticing the interruption.

"What do you want to know that for?"

"Oh, I just wanted to know for fun."

"For fun, eh, Topnoody? Well, I can't tell you in years exactly, but I'm just that old that if I had been as old as I am now when you asked me to marry you, I'd have been five thousand years old before you would have got me. Now do you know how old I am?"

Topnoody resumed his meditation and began to whistle, "Darling I am growing old."

"TEABERRY" whitens the teeth like chastened pearls. A 5 cent sample settles.

A TRUSTEE'S LOGIC.

There is nothing like logic, and every thoughtful man ought to keep a package of it on hand in cases of emergency. A countryman was told by a schoolmaster that the earth is round,

and turns round, and he stared in astonishment and then said:

"I'll just try an experiment for myself."

The next day he came back with a triumphant proof that the schoolmaster's yarn was all nonsense. "If the earth turns around," said he inquisitively, "then half the time we are on top and half the time under, ain't we?"

"Most assuredly," was the reply.

"Well, the earth didn't stop turnin' last night, did it?"

"Probably not," said the schoolmaster.

"Now, then," went on the logician triumphantly, "see how foolish you be. Why don't you try experiments before you scare people by tellin' such stories? Last evening when I went home I put a 'tater' balanced on a stick that I stuck in the ground. If the earth had moved a quarter of an inch all night that 'tater' would have dropped sure; but when I got up this morning there it was just as I left it. We don't want no such nonsense taught here. This school closes today, and your bill to date will be paid."—*Ex.*

Pure Imported Collie Pups For Sale.

A choice lot of Highland Collie Pups—bred from imported stock; well marked; price, \$8 each, now ready to ship. JAS. MOODIE, Chesterville P. O., Dundas Co., Ont.



OTTAWA RIVER. Grenville & St. Anne Canals. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Timber for Lock Gates," will be received at this office until the arrival of Eastern and Western mails, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of MAY next, for the furnishing and delivering, on or before the 31st day of October, 1882, of Oak and Pine Timber, sawn to the dimensions required for the construction of Lock Gates for the new Locks at Grocco's Point, Grenville Canal, and the new Lock at St. Anne, Ottawa River.

The timber must be of the qualities described, and of the dimensions stated on a printed bill which will be supplied on application, personally or by letter, at this office, where forms of Tender can also be obtained.

No payment will be made on the timber until it has been delivered at the place required on the respective canals, nor until it has been examined and approved by an officer detailed to that service.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$300 must accompany each tender which shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract for supplying the timber at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

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

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

By order, F. BRAUN, Secretary. Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 15th April, 1882.

THE TEMPERANCE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

(LIMITED.)

INCORPORATED MARCH 14th, 1882.

Capital - \$2,000,000 in Shares of \$100 each.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT, GEO. McLEAN ROSE. VICE-PRES. & SECT. OF IMMIGRATION, W. PEMBERTON PAGE. SECRETARY AND MANAGER, J. ALPH. LIVINGSTONE. LAND COMMISSIONER, JOHN N. LAKE. SUPERINTENDENT OF SUPPLIES, ARTHUR FABLEY. GENERAL COLONIZATION, JOHN POTTS, D. D. TEMPERANCE RESTRICTION, G. W. ROSS, DANIEL ROSE, W. S. WILLIAMS. GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS, DAVID MILLAR, S. W. HILL. RAILWAY & TRANSPORTATION, HENRY O'HARA. AUDITORS, L. H. ROBERTSON, and J. B. KING. ACCOUNTANT, W. K. DICKSON. SOLICITORS, DALTON MCCARTHY & JAS. BEATY, Q.C. BANKERS, MOLSONS BANK.

Chief Office: 114 and 116 King street West, Toronto.

THE CHARTER.

The following are some of the powers conferred by the Charter under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada:

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

Lands for Sale. Present Settlement, &c.

250 Half sections of first third reserve, at \$3.00 per acre and settlement duties. Settlers this season will have special advantages as to location of lands. The Company are now completing arrangements for their first excursion early in May next. Intending settlers should communicate with us at once, stating how many members of their families will go, and what amount of accommodation will be required for live stock and other effects, and whether they wish to go by rail to the terminus of the C. P. R., and thence by their own conveyances across the country, or by boat from Winnipeg. Buildings will be erected on the site of our proposed city at Moose Woods on the South Saskatchewan and rented at a nominal price as temporary residences for farmers and others until they can build for themselves, or may be used during the coming winter, or they may be purchased by mechanics, &c., desiring to settle in the town. The Company will endeavor to send in such supplies as the settlers may require, to be furnished at cost. N.B.—As a special encouragement to EARLY SETTLERS, provisions will be made in the first colony for all who wish to settle this season, for those not subscribers, on first third reserve, forfeits, or re-purchases from scrip holders. Circulars are now being sent to all old subscribers, those failing to receive them will please notify the Secretary.

ADDRESSES—

J. ALPH. LIVINGSTONE,

Or W. PEMBERTON PAGE, Superintendent of Immigration.

LITERARY.

TO CHIPPAWA.

Old Chippawa thou dark and silent stream,
None thought thee worthy of a poet's theme;
No bard thy praises sung, nor minstrel gray
E'er sounded for thee the harp at close of day.
None be the task to vindicate thy wrong,
And elevate thy name in glowing song;
While it shall be my pleasure and my aim
To wrest from dark oblivion thy name.

To tell the generation yet to come,
That thy green bank was once the red
man's home,
And gliding o'er thy waters, swift and true,
Might once be seen the Indian's light canoe;
And oft along thy banks by moonlight
The fearless warrior and the timorous
maid,
And by thy never resting waters wear,
The joys, the cares, the life to share

What scenes of bloody strife thy waves
might tell,
But like a trusty friend, thou keep'st the
secret well;
Safe in thy bosom locked, no hand can
wrest
From thee the secrets that dyed with blood
thy breast.
The savage war-cry which thy stillness
broke,
In thy vast forests wilder echoes woke,
Starting the wild birds from their dreamy
noise,
And rousing from their lairs the savage
beasts.

Along thy banks the prowling wolf has
strayed,
And sought beneath thy trees the cooling
shade;
The panting deer has sought thy friendly
shade,
And plunging 'neath thy waters thought to
hide
From his pursuers, for if he chanced to
gain
The other shore, pursuit would be in vain,
But too oft, alas, escape was not to be
For fleet were his pursuers and scarce less
wild than he.

But time has marked its changes on thy
shore,
Nor wolf nor deer, nor red man roam
there
more;
But on thy banks fair cows may now be
seen,
Where once the wigwams of the braves had
been.
Brave hearts and sturdy hands have left
their traces here,
And sheep and cattle graze where roved the
nimble deer;
Bright fields of waving green lie rich on
every side,
While boats with lumber laden, upon thy
waters glide.

Now, sounds of busy labor the air with
music fill,
Although thy own dark waters drive not the
buzzing mills;
Thou only art unchanged, the same dark,
silent stream.
Thy waters tranquil as an infant's dream;
'Tis not Niagara's beauties that I claim for
thee;
But anglish as thou art thou'rt ever dear
to me.

No up-turned rocks are strewn along thy
side,
Nor cascades wild through which thy waters
roar;
No drooping willows bending o'er thy
bank
As if thy sable waters they would drink,
Or mirrored in thy placid bosom seen,
Their trailing boughs of ever varying
green;
No sandy bed o'er strewn with pebbles
bright
As stars that deck the sky on waxy night

'Tis not for these that I my tribute pay,
But to the friend of childhood's early day,
Yes, Chippawa! I love thee, for my home
Was on thy banks, and where'er I roam,
Though rivers far more beautiful may see,
With recollections fond I'll turn to thee
S. J. S.

Thanksgiving at Stone's Mills.

One night he said, "I'm going away
just after Thanksgiving."

She moved her lips, her eyes grew
wide and sad, but she found no words.

That was the night when Arthur
entered in his note book "Have abundant material for American sketches. Must secure some scenes from Thanksgiving celebration. Experience at mill invaluable. Laroche quite a melodramatic villain. I told Rachael not to say, 'I want to know.' She turned the prettiest pink imaginable, and said, 'I said it since.'"

Work was suspended and Stone looked more desolate than ever.

"Where's the crowd of people, Si?" Arthur asked of the boastful native.

Not to be crushed by the mere force of stupid facts, Si answered boldly, though there wasn't a creature in sight, "Pouin! In—jist crowds an' crowds pouin! in all round." Then he made off in a great hurry.

Stone at his house was giving his men something to drink. As the glasses clinked Arthur could hear from outside the familiar brogue of Cassidy, the Irish lad.

"Oh beedad!" he said, "workin' lad, is it? Divil a bit. He's a young lord; got hap'es o' money. Did he tell me so? Faith, how do you know but I've been acquainted wid him afore? Mike Cassidy's no fool, b'ys. It was a young juke, it was, in the ould country, that herded out wid the piantry all for sport. Good luck to ye, Mister Stone. Here's to ye, b'ys," and Mike drained another glass. Arthur laughed to himself, and walked on.

Presently Stone went up to Rachael's house. He strode through to the kitchen where she was at work.

"Rachael," he began, "will you be my wife?"

"I will not," she answered clearly. "Mon Dieu!" he exclaimed, with a frightful look of despair. "After all these years! I haf renounce my religion, my country, my language all for you, and now you follow a strange man—you go to be a lady in England. Mon Dieu!" He beat his dark forehead with his open palm, disheveling his black hair and looking like a fiend. "I don't know what you mean," said Miss Rachel.

"Don't know? You mock me. This fellow is noble—you know well what I mean—he is a lord, a gentle man, a cursed English noble. He can gif you jewels, dresses, money. He will steal you from me. I—I—!" Rage had half strangled him, but Rachael heard the words, "I hate him!" hissed through Laroche's dry lips.

She flashed upon him an instant the whiteness of her angry face.

"Ah," he cried, with that same stifled scream, "You can be terrible—terrible for his sake! We shall see! We shall see!" He uttered in his own *fatale* some imprecation, some swift jargon impossible to follow as words, but full of dire meaning.

It was not fear of Laroche that sent Rachael to her room, and threw her on her knees in an agony of weeping. She had defended and supported herself from childhood, and hardly knew the meaning of fear. Two hours later she came down stairs with such a look of peace, of renunciation, of self-quest, that Arthur forgot the old brown frock, the little provincialisms of speech, the hands somewhat roughened by toil, and only thought, "She is like an angel."

It had been a raw, threatening day, towards night came a wet, steeting storm of snow. Some loggers dropped in to talk about the change of work. Felling and hauling began with the first snow. In the evening Stone joined them. Rachael gave him a searching look, but he wore a smile, had a leisurely air, and said to the men

"Had a good Thanksgiving, boys?" Cassidy answered, "Yes, sor, and may your whisky bug be like Tim the Piper!"

"How's that, Mike?"

"Always full yer honor."

"I teenk," said Laroche, "that somebody must go down to the mill and shut that sliding window by the saw. The storm comes in that way. Lennox," he added pleasantly, "will you go. You have drunk less as we haf."

"No right," Arthur answered, "I'll go to his room,

looked in again, muffled in a heavy gray ulster.

"It is very slippery on the foot bridge over the dam—take care," said Laroche. "And here, Lennox, pull up the sluice boards as you pass, and let the water over the dam. The river-ces too full."

Soon after, Laroche yawned, bid a civil good night, and went on.

Rachel stepped into the kitchen and quietly shut the door between the two rooms.

Stone's warning about the foot-bridge was not mistimed, Arthur thought. He could hardly bear up against the wind and driving sleet, and in the darkness was near to stepping off the narrow plank more than once. The water was closed in at least twenty feet deep above the dam and below there was an equal depth of sheer fall upon jagged rocks. He made directly for the mill, meaning to pull the sluice-boards on his way back. The window was open, and using all his strength, he closed it, then turned to retrace his steps. Suddenly he became conscious of a strong draught. The doors that led out upon the rails, on which the finished work was sent from the mill were open. These rails were in trestle work and reached the level at the bridge just above Rachael's house. Arthur called out gruffly:

"Who is it?"

"Hush!" the answer came back "it is I Rachael."

"Rachael!" he exclaimed; "why what's the matter?"

In the darkness she reached him. "I came on the cross ties between the rails," she answered breathlessly. "You must use the same means. They are treacherous in this snow, but crawl along, reach the road, and make straight for Madison. An express passes at eleven. Take it, and go away."

"Why Rachael—"

"Don't delay," she pleaded. "You will be attacked to-night—perhaps murdered. Laroche is laying his plans now to do it. I know him. Oh, Arthur, if I've ever done a kind thing for you, do this me."

"And you?"

"I'm in no danger at all. I'll run home across the foot-bridge over the dam. No one has missed me; I arranged that. Arthur! Arthur! if you have any pity on me, go," she sobbed and urged him toward the open doors.

"Rachael, how can I thank you? Here, wrap up in my coat; it will keep you warm to the house."

"No," she replied. Then, "Yes, I'll take the coat."

"But, Rachael, may I come back?"

She was gone into the darkness and he made his escape.

Rachael paused, on reaching the plank walk, to put on the heavy coat; then she stepped lightly and firmly along the treacherous path, stopping now and then to listen. By the jarring beneath her feet she knew, about midway, that some one was meeting her. She guessed who it was, then thought of Arthur, not really safe yet, and felt herself seized. Laroche's breath was on her face, his dreadful jargon of curses in her ears. She knew that wrapped in that coat, he mistook her in the darkness for Arthur. She struggled wildly but uttered no cry. There was a strange shock and pain in her arm, then she was battling with the icy waters of the river. Bewildered she still remembered the sluice-boards were closed, and there was no danger of going over the dam. She held by the boarding all along the top of the masonry and planking, and half swam, half pulled herself to shore, just under the mill. In a moment there was a strange roar a mighty rushing sound, and the whole force of the river was rushing over the rocks below. Laroche had opened the dam. A human body in that water would be swept along,

dashed and torn to pieces, then lie, cast up somewhere, covered by snow, and by spring it would be unrecognizable.

Very late, Rachael crept softly home. She looked at her arm. It had been stabbed. The wound was painful but not deep.

A week later the Johnsonville constable came to Stone's and endorsed the general opinion that Lennox had fallen off the foot bridge, after having raised the sluice-boards, and so been swept away.

After a month Laroche came to Rachael and said, "Don't feel hard to me; I love you."

"Stay," said Rachael. "I have something to show you." She brought the coat—the gray ulster Arthur wore the night he went to the mill. There were holes in it here and there as from unsuccessful knife thrusts, and there was a deep stain of blood.

Laroche turned livid, held by the table with one hand, and with the other tremblingly pointed at the accusing stain, while he vainly tried to speak.

"Ever dare to approach me again, and I will tell your crime to the whole world," said Rachael very distinctly.

In three days Laroche had sold out his property and gone.

Rachael had a letter from Boston, which she answered in this style:

"No; for I taught myself the hour I heard of your rank and title, to renounce all thought of being your wife. You shall not suffer the shame of marrying beneath you."

A letter came back in this way:

"My DARLING—With all your good sense and beauty, you are a credulous little rustic, after all. I'm no lord nor duke, nor anything those intelligent loggers thought me. I'm only a literary fellow, a correspondent of papers, and ambitious to write a book. I'm fairly well off, and my father is a barrister. You won't be a duchess dear, though you'll be the wife of the proudest man on earth."

One day in the honeymoon Arthur asked: "Why do you wear that band on your arm?"

Then for the first time, Rachael told him the story of Laroche and his attempted crime.

There's one English household in which our thanksgiving day is religiously kept, and one little English boy lips to his playmates, "In my mamma's country there's a day when you get an awful cut across the arm, and then there's an awful scar, and that's Thanksgiving Day."

The playmates are awed by the peculiar but tragical statement and look upon little Arthur as an authority on the customs of savage lands.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Premiums, April 1882.

Any subscriber, or member of his family, or any school teacher or postmaster, sending us a new name accompanied with one dollar, will be entitled to a choice of any one of the following articles or collection. Grape vines—from the celebrated Bertie Vineyards of P. Hendershot, Sterensville—one well-rooted vine, one year old, of either of the following varieties, viz., Concord, Lindley, Agawam, Creveling, Eumelin or Champion; 25 strawberry plants, Crescent seedling; 15 packages of garden, vegetable or flower seeds; or 15 packages of assorted seeds. Seeds to be selected from the catalogue of James Rennie, of Toronto. The seeds are being put up for the CANADIAN FARMER and are guaranteed to be pure and true to name.

MARY—Who had that little lamb
Had Teeth as white as snow;
She always brushed them twice a day
With "TRABERRY" you know.

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For the accommodation of the buyers attending this Great Sale the Stores will in future be opened daily at 9 a.m., and will be closed at 6 p.m., on Saturday at 10 p.m.

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| 32 When You and I Were Young | 117 Three Perished in the Snow. | Another. |
| Maggie. | 119 Take Me Back to Home and | 204 You Were False but I'll For- |
| 33 Cottage by the Sea. | Mother. | give You. |
| 35 We Parted by the River Side. | 120 Come, Sit by My Side, Little | 208 Old Log Cabin in the Dell. |
| 38 When I Saw Sweet Nellie | Darling. | 209 Whisper Softly, Mother's |
| Home. | 121 Kiss Me, Mother, Kiss Your | Dying. |
| 37 Maggie's Secret. | Darling. | 211 Will You Love Me When I'm |
| 43 I Cannot Call Her Mother. | 123 A Flower from Mother's | Old! |
| 48 Take this Letter to My Mother. | Grave. | 213 Gathering Shells by the Sea |
| 49 A Model Love Letter—Comic. | 124 The Old Log Cabin on the | Shore. |
| 50 Female Stratagems—Comic. | Hill. | 215 By the Sad Sea Waves. |
| 52 Wife's Commandments—Comic. | 126 The Skids are Out To-day. | 216 Come into the Garden, Maid. |
| 54 Husband's Commandments— | 132 The Battles on our Block. | 218 Where There's a Will There's |
| Comic. | 134 The Skidmore Fancy Ball. | a War |
| 56 Little Old Log Cabin in the | 135 The Hallway Door. | 219 God Bless My Boy at Sea. |
| Lane. | 137 Davlin—Boats of the Lea. | 220 Annie Laurie. |
| 58 Marching Through Georgia. | 141 Old W—ole Stocker. | 221 Sherman a March to the Sea |
| 60 Widow in the Cottage by the | 142 Speak, Only Speak. | (Come, Birdie, Come. |
| Sea. | 143 Pacing Around with Charlie | 225 Now I Lay Me Down to Sleep. |
| 61 Blue-eyed Nellie. | 144 Where Art Thou Now, My Pe- | 226 Ever of Thee. |
| 63 The Heart Bowed Down | loved! | 228 Love Among the Roses. |
| 70 Take Back the Heart. | 146 You May Look, but Mustn't | 233 Old Arm Chair (as sung by |
| 72 The Faded Coat of Blue. | Touch. | Net Barry.) |
| 75 Der Male School on the | 149 Balm of Gilead. | 239 The Sailor's Grave. |
| Sutemhat Deck—Rehe- | 150 There's Always a Seat in th | 243 Oh, Dem Golden Slippers. |
| re it. | Par or for You. | 244 Mountain by the Bright Light. |
| 77 My Old Kentucky Home Good | 152 I've No Mother Now, I'm | 246 Poor, but a Gentleman still |
| Night. | Widow. | 247 Nobody's Darling but Mine |
| 79 Thou Art So Near and Yet So | 153 Fall for the Shore. | 251 But My Little Shoes Away |
| Far. | 154 Nearer, My God, to Thee. | 252 Davilou Nillie Gray |
| 80 The Swoon of Braker Hill. | 155 Yessie in de Cold, Cold | 253 Little Brown Jug. |
| 84 I'll be All Smiles, To-night, | round. | 257 Good-bye, Sweetheart. |
| Love. | 156 Say a Kind Word When You | 258 Ben Bolt. |
| 86 Listen to the No. 11 (Fin) | Get. | |

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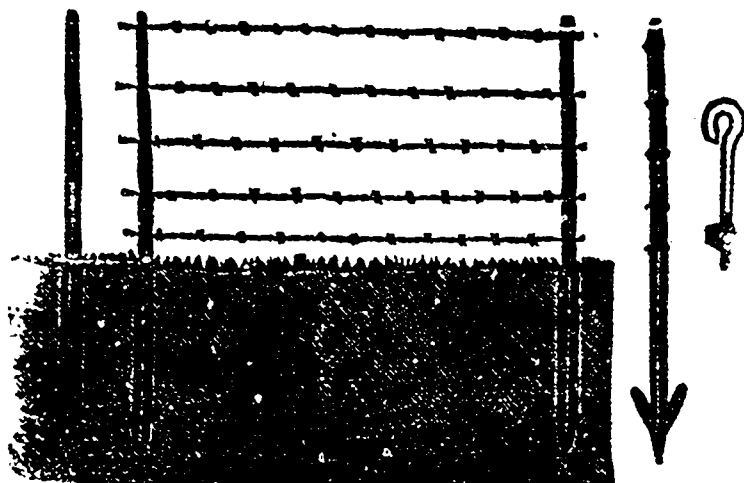
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TO THE PUBLIC.

Be aware of Bogus Imitations of Iron Fence Posts, requiring the digging of trenches, same as cross sills to old fence post, that are only 2 inches by 6 inches under the ground, and held by a wooden pin or iron spike, with the wires fastened to the posts by wrapping a small wire around posts with no other attachments to keep it up to its place, but allowing the wires through working by the winds to slip down to the ground. The small wire rusts off in a short time as in twisting the galvanizing is broken allowing damp to penetrate and rust it off. It also requires a kit of tools and constant repairing to keep it in order. Either man or beast can shove or cut rods of this fence and posts over, while the Coughlin Patent Posts stand a pressure of several tons in either direction sufficient to break the posts without moving the bottom or canting it from a perpendicular; also the wires are bolted to the side of the posts, the bolts passing through with nuts on the back side to tighten or hug wires to face of post. (this bolt fastening is also patented with post), making it impossible to sag should a wire by accident be broken or cut by evil-disposed parties, excepting the span injured which no other posts shown or invented have the power to resist.

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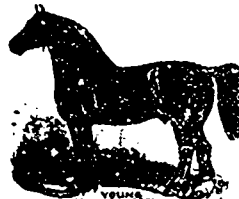
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