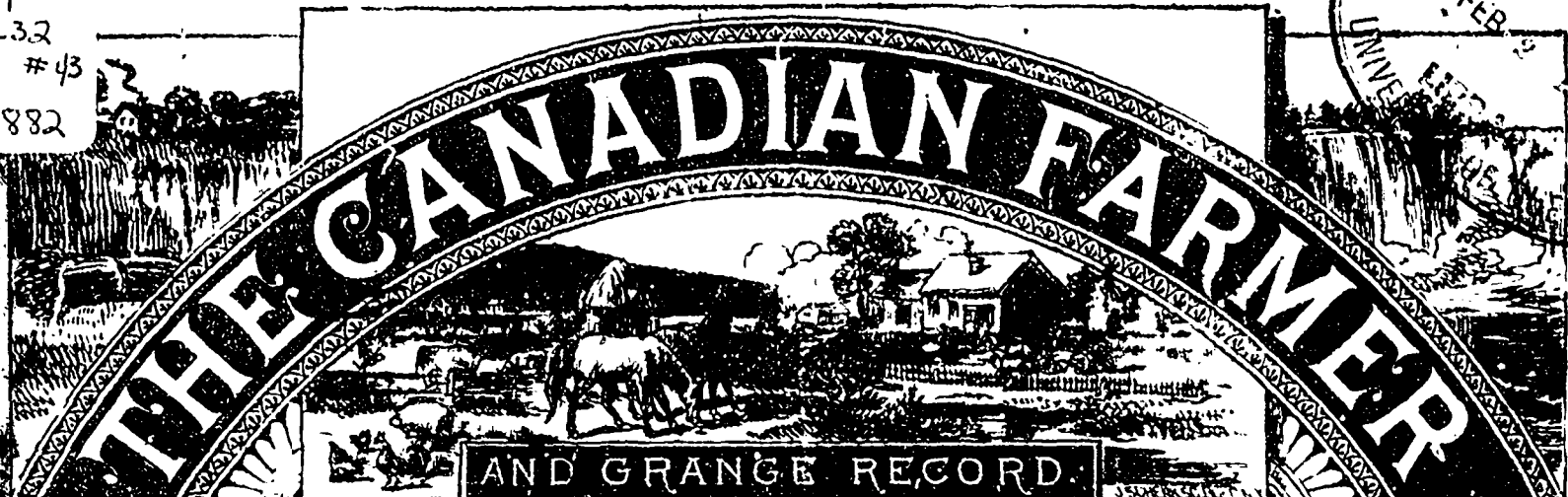
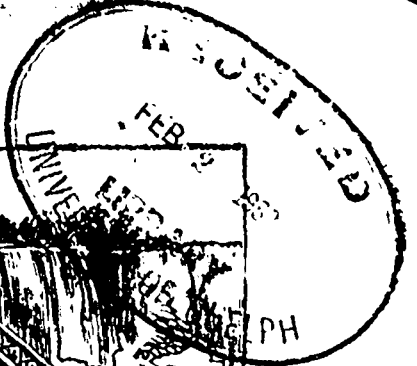


Pages Missing

PER
S
1
C32
v.4 #43
1882



AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

VOL. IV. | WHOLE No. |
No. 43 | 199 |

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

TERMS: } ONE DOLLAR
For Annual, }
IN ADVANCE

STOCK.

PINK EYE IN HORSES.

Dr. C. E. Page writes to the editor of the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal as follows:

The custom of working or exercising horses directly after eating; of feeding after hard work, and before they are thoroughly rested; baiting at noon, when both these violations of a natural law are committed; these are the predisposing causes of pink eye, and of most diseases that effect our horses. Keep the horse quiet, dry, warm and in a pure atmosphere. The nearer out-door air the better, and stop his feed entirely at the first symptom of disease, and he will speedily recover. As prevention is better than cure, horsemen will do well to heed the hint here given and keep their creatures from contracting this or any other ailment. It has been demonstrated in tens of thousands of cases, in family life, that two meals are not only ample for the hardest and most exhausting labors, physical or mental, but altogether best. The same thing has been fully proved in hundreds of instances with horses, and has never in a single instance failed, after a fair trial, to work the best results.

An hour's rest at noon is vastly more restoring to a tired animal, whether horse or man, than a meal of any sort, although the latter may prove more stimulating. The morning meal given, if possible, early enough for partial stomach digestion before the muscular and nervous systems are called into active play; the night meal offered long enough after work to insure a rested condition of the body; a diet liberal enough but never excessive; this is the law and Gospel of hygienic diet for either man or beast. If it be objected that these conditions cannot always be fully met in this active work-a-day world, I reply, let us meet them as nearly as possible. We can, of course, do no more than this; but we can come nearer the mark on the two-meal system than on three. I have never tried to fatten my horses, for I long ago learned that fat is disease; but I have always found that if a horse does solid work enough he will be fairly plump if he has two sufficient meals. Muscle is the product of work and food; fat may be laid on by food alone. But for perfect health and immunity from disease, restriction of exercise must be met by restriction in diet. Horses require more food in cold than in warm weather, if per-

forming the same labor. In case of a warm spell in winter I reduce their feed, more or less, according to circumstances, as surely as I do the amount of fuel consumed. I also adopt the same principle in my own diet. The result is, that neither my animals nor myself are ever for one moment sick.

LINCOLN SHEEP.

The Lincoln sheep are comparatively a rare breed in the United States. They are the largest breed known, under exceptional circumstances dressing up to ninety pounds per quarter. At two years old, they are recorded to have dressed 160 pounds. They require good care, and plenty of succulent food. They have been introduced into some sections of the West and into Canada, and are reported as being well liked, but further time is needed to fully establish their complete adaptability to our Western climate. Other long woolled sheep, as the Cotswold and the larger of the Downs, are giving good satisfaction, and there seems no good reason why these will not on our lush pastures with some succulent food in winter do exceedingly well.

In England fourteen pounds of wool average has been sheared as a first clip from a lot of thirty yearlings wethers, the same averaging 140 lbs. each, live weight, at fourteen months old. They have been known in the United States since 1835, and their long lustrous fleeces, measuring nine inches in length, are the perfection of combing wool.

The Lincolns, originally, were large, coarse, and with ragged oily fleeces, and hard feeders. The improved Lincolns were made by judicious crosses of Leicester rams, careful selection and good feeding, and in England their wool has now a separate class at the fairs.

HOW TO SHEAR SHEEP

I see enquiry about how to shear sheep, and as I am an experienced sheep shearer, I will give my way. Take a piece of oil cloth about six feet square, and tack the sides down on the floor, loose enough to permit a sufficient amount of cut hay, or even straw, to be stuffed under it, to make a cushion, then tack the fourth side down. This makes a nice, clean, soft place to shear on. Provide yourself with a good bright highly polished pair of offset shears, that is a shear in which the blades set down from the hand hold.

Set the sheep up with its belly to-

wards you, then commence at the fore-top and shear down around the head and neck, and strip one shoulder, then turn and shear down the other shoulder and side, and belly, and one hind leg all along to the back bone, then turn over and shear down the other side, keeping the sheep in a sitting position most of the time. In turning the sheep let the head hang over one knee, and then the other in easy position for sheep and shearer; when you want the leg straightened out do not take hold of the leg with your hand, but put your thumb on the stifle point, as it is called in horses, and press back; the leg will straighten out smooth, and the sheep will hold still, but if you take hold of the leg and undertake to pull it out straight the sheep will kick and struggle. Keep the sheep in such a position that the skin will be tight all the time where you are shearing; do not pull the wool down, as that pulls the skin up and you will cut it, but pull the skin up tight and bend the sheep so the surface you are shearing over will be as smooth as possible. Never tie a sheep and do not use any violence towards them. When you catch a sheep take hold of the wool on the back and drag them to the place of shearing. Of course this way will be new to many, and you will think at first that it will be almost impossible to shear this way, but stick to the directions given here and in a short time you will become an expert if you can ever learn. Some men can never learn to be fast shearers. I can shear a pound of wool in a minute off a good sheep.—Rural World.

HANDLING TROTTERS - BROOD COLTS.

Mr. A. B. Allen contributes the following remarks on this subject for the last number of Wallace's Monthly:

Why wait till the colt is a year old to begin its lessons? A well-bred colt is capable of trotting pretty fast for a short distance without injury, after attaining three months of age; and as it is still running with its dam and fondly following her, would it not be better to first mount her, take the end of the colt halter in hand, and teach it to trot smartly alongside of her for a quarter of a mile or so, lengthening the distance a little from mouth to mouth, till the colt was able to go a full mile without fatigue? As its hoofs are still tender, this exercise should be made only on a smooth sod—an old grass pasture, clear of all stone, stumps, stubs of brush, briars, and everything else liable to injure the

foot of the colt, if trod on. Such turf is firm and elastic like that of an English race course, and would never injure the feet.

I would not let the colt take this exercise on any road, however free from stone or gravel, because it might step in a hole or rut to its injury. I may be told that colts follow their dams on rough roads without being injured. Well, this is owing simply to good luck, for it is always liable to get injured in various ways on a road, and ought never to be allowed to travel on one. Moreover, when traveling loose on the road, it can look all about to pick its way, and avoid hurtful places in its steps; but when reined up close alongside of its dam in fast exercise, it cannot do this; it must go with her, and plant its feet near where she does.

I am glad to see you condemn dogs so strongly for exercise, they are bad for this, even when so large as a mill round them, while those only a quarter of a mile or so are a perfect nuisance, and especially injurious to colts and young horses. Many will point, prob, at this assertion, but I know it to be the case.

A colt in its trotting exercise should make as straight heats as possible, whether the pace be slow or fast at the time. All turns or rounds should be made on a walk, and be carefully done. Of course when the ground is frozen or muddy, the colt cannot be safely exercised, or, at least, till old enough to be shod, and its limbs and joints have become strong and well hardened.

As for turning a colt into a paddock or ring, and then driving it around at a fast gait by cracking a whip, or stirring up any noise whatsoever, and especially setting a small dog after it, is so absurd, I wonder at any sensible or judicious person attempting it. The colt should ever be fondly and gently handled, and then it will almost invariably be kind and obedient through life. I cannot conceive how fright and scare are ever able to form a free, easy, steady trot. How much better to train the colt alongside of its dam when young, or when older, by a steady horse. They trot freely and readily along, and the colt will naturally imitate them. For noise, fright and scare, wait till he gets about ready for the race course, or goes on to it, where such things are inevitably to be endured.

It is expected Manitoba and British Columbia will give a majority for the Government.

Agriculture.

FACTS ABOUT ENSILAGE.

Ensilage is green fodder, preserved in its natural state—corn, millet, oats, peas, clover or grass.

A silo is a pit, cellar or building for storing ensilage.

Most silos have been built like ordinary cellars, of stone and cement, plastered inside, only running up above the ground ten or fifteen feet. The green fodder, cut when in flower, is taken from the field, drawn to the silo and passed through a cutting box, cut into half-inch pieces and carried into the silo, by a carrier similar to a straw carrier. It is evenly spread into the silo and packed by treading, either by men or a horse, or both. Pains must be taken to pack it carefully around the edges, next to the walls. The silo should be filled three or four feet each day, and as much more as can be put in. Tread the ensilage every morning before adding to it. When full cover it with sections of two inch plank, four feet square, and put on from one to three feet of stone for pressure. One foot of stone weighs about one hundred pounds to a square foot. In two months it is ready for use.

The cutting box should be made for the purpose. A good small one can be had for \$100, one that would cut four tons an hour. A large one is better, that can handle ten tons an hour. They will be used as threshing machines now are, going from job to job.

WILL IT KEEP?

Decay comes from moisture, heat or contact with the air. Prevent any one of these three causes, and your fodder will keep. We dry grass and it keeps as hay. Cold storage prevents change. Canned fruits preserve their natural condition. We can shut out the air by pressure, as we make cheese. If we shut out the heat also it helps to preserve. So, underground silos are better. Most ensilage is acid, especially the stalks of corn. Some say this is preferable, as sour kraut is more digestible than cabbage. C. W. Mills says a silo filled in a day and weighted with 300 pounds to the square foot does not get acid. When more than a day is taken for filling a silo, heat is also generated, and the ensilage that was put in the day before is warm to the hand. This passes off, however. Ensilage weighs 45 pounds to the square foot. A bushel basket full weighs 30 pounds, and is a full mess for an ordinary animal fed twice a day. Ten tons of ensilage can be put in the same space occupied by a ton of hay. In feeding you cut out square sections with a hay-knife, and use a basket or cart to move it, handling it with manure forks. Where you cut it down it leaves a solid wall of ensilage, which does not hurt any more than cheese does when you cut it. Have a lower and upper door to your silo. I drive in with a horse and cart on the floor.

WILL IT PAY?

Grass contains 80 per cent. of water. Hay retains 11 per cent., but in round numbers, it takes four tons of grass to make a ton of hay. It takes two and a half tons of hay to winter a cow, consequently it takes tons of grass, in the shape of hay. Six tons in the shape of ensilage will feed the same cow and keep her in better condition. Turnips contain 91 per cent. of water, carrots 87 per cent., beets 85 per cent., potatoes 70 per cent., and yet they are worth raising for feed. The Southern white dent-tooth corn is more generally used for ensilage. It costs about a dollar a bushel in New York. From three pecks to six are used for drilling in. Prepare the land as for corn. Drill in a double row, four inches apart, leaving 28 inches space between the rows, is the best way to plant. This gives from ten to twenty tons to an acre of valuable fodder. Broadcast

corn is not nutritious, except the leaves. It is too young, and grows too closely together to make nourishing food. More weight can be grown in drills. Ensilage should not cost more than two dollars a ton, and two tons of ensilage are equal to one ton of hay. A ton a month is full feed for a cow; so that a cow can be wintered for \$12. With hay at \$8 per ton, it will cost \$20.

HOW DOES IT FEED?

My four-year-old Devon bull, fed on ensilage and barley meal (4 quarts a day), gained 100 pounds in 42 days. An old cow without teeth, weighing 875 pounds, fed on 60 pounds of ensilage and 4 quarts of barley meal, gained 100 pounds in 40 days.

Fine grade, short-horned steers coming two years old, having had 30 pounds of ensilage each, and the pickings of the barnyard and nothing else, weigh 800 pounds each, and in the last 71 days have gained 65 pounds each. Fourteen steers have been fed on ensilage for 100 days. They weighed 11,685 pounds (827, each). They have consumed three tons of cornmeal, and now weigh 13,530, a gain per head of 130 pounds in the 100 days. For three weeks they were fed in an open yard, without shelter; then they were housed. They were also covered with lice when bought, and it was a very long, tedious job to get rid of them. They consumed about 70 pounds of ensilage a day, and had no hay, straw or corn-stalks; nor did they drink any water, and they were irregularly fed. In feeding ensilage alone, or with meal, the cattle require no water. They do not scour. The dung is neither dry nor liquid, but of a proper healthy consistency, it appeared digested and the food assimilated. There is no strong smell or odor perceptible in the manure.

For the dairy, ensilage increases the flow of milk from one quarter to one-third, and greatly improves the quality of the butter, so that winter butter cannot be mistaken for oleomargarine. To make the best butter, grain is absolutely necessary; it cannot be made without it, even with ensilage.

THE COST OF A SILO

Depends on its size. It will cost as much as a good cellar, and should be plastered with water lime on the inside and bottom. The trouble in using water lime is, that it is not always used as soon as it should be after mixing. The cement should be fresh ground, and the mortar mixed in small quantities and kept in motion till it is put in its place. It sets like plaster of Paris; and, when once set, is ruined as mortar if it is not where you want it. Keeping it in motion with the hoe or shovel prevents its setting till it is used.

Much testimony goes to show that wooden silos are equally good, built like an ice-house, and filled and weighted with 200 or 300 pounds to the square foot. The objections to rods and screws is, that as soon as you stop tightening the nuts you take off the weight. One must depend on weights, for gravity never forgets to press. A building of rough hemlock, with ten-inch studding (2x10), and joist spiked together and filled in with sawdust or lined with tar paper, and with a board roof coated with crude petroleum, inside and out, set on the ground, the space between the floor and joist filled in with concrete of water lime, will last thirty years and answer a good purpose. Made 16x16x16, like an ice house, it will hold 54 tons of ensilage, enough for 10 head of cattle 6 months, or 60 good sheep. The crude petroleum penetrates the wood, making it shed water like a duck's back, prevents warping, keeps out all the moisture, making hemlock as durable as cedar.

THE COST OF RAISING.

The cost of a corn crop is the cost of corn ensilage. Twenty tons per

acre costs but little more to raise than ten tons to the acre. So the amount raised on an acre governs cost. If using it costs from 30 to 50 cents a ton. I use trucks and flat racks. Drive by the side of the standing corn, cut and drop it across the rack, and when one truck is loaded another takes its place. With ten men and ten horses (sweep power) I easily housed four tons per hour, all the corn within 160 rods of the silo.

E. M. Washburn, of Lennox, Mass., reports the whole cost of corn in silo, exclusive of manure, as \$1.83 per ton; the whole cost of millet in silo, aside from fertilizer, at \$1.03 per ton; with wages for man at \$1.50, man and team \$4 per day.

Col. J. W. Wolcott, Boston, Mass., reports total cost of ensilage at \$2.55 per ton. The large clover, or meadow grass, can be housed cheaper than they can be cured and put into bins, with no danger or delay from weather or storms. No ordinary winter weather seems to injure the ensilage; when cut down for feeding one will see a little frost on the face of the ensilage, but it does not seem to go in a quarter of an inch. Millet is an excellent crop for ensilage; oats, peas and peas and Hungarian grass are all highly recommended, but they should be cut green, when in flower. My earliest cut ensilage is decidedly the best. It takes 100 pounds of grass to make 25 pounds of hay; 50 pounds of ensilage gives as much nourishment as the 25 pounds of hay. We seem to lose one half the nourishment in the grass in curing it.

Ensilage is equally good for sheep, preventing costiveness in lambs and ewes, and permitting the feeding of wethers with full measures of grain and a very decided gain in flesh over dry feed. Stock fed on ensilage and meal do not require water—do not desire it. Store hogs will live on it and do reasonably well. With a small allowance of grain they will gain finely. For horses it takes the place of a bran mash, and with other food is a decided health-giving addition to their food. Poultry take to it as they do to grass, and will work at it and eat it with relish. It is better than roots—it is cheaper than roots; and it will take the place in American agriculture that the root crop did in English agriculture, and permit the consumption of all coarse fodder on the farm at a profit. It will permit one to take fat steers at October prices with a certainty of being able to add two pounds a day to their weight with six cents' worth of ensilage and seven and a half cents' worth (5 pounds) of cornmeal, and enable one to take Christmas prices or carry the steers through the winter without loss.

There is not to exceed ninety days of good pasturage in our whole season. The first growth of grass is immature, and lacking in nourishment; afterwards comes drought, heat and dry pastures. With ensilage one cuts the food in its richest condition, and preserves it, so that it is far ahead of ordinary soiling, and the testimony goes to show that ensilage, seven months old, is more valuable as food than that which is two months old. The small farmer of fifty acres should keep four cows and two horses. He can raise the food for them on six acres of land, and have forty-four acres to cultivate for saleable crops, and the four cows and the poultry will pay the store bill. Calves eat it readily; with ensilage and a little meal it seems practical to raise grade short horns and make them weigh 1,200 pounds at two years of age. That is, we shall be able to raise stock as cheap as we can buy it, or at least that we can raise it without loss in dollars and cents, and that will be a great step in advance. For if we put market value on the food consumed we cannot raise cattle at a profit. With ensilage it can be done.

I built two silos last summer under

side-hill barns—one of 200 tons, and one of 300 tons. I raised only 800 tons of ensilage. I shall raise more, and probably build two wooden silos. If it be true that we destroy nearly half of the nutriment in grass by curing it, we are losing too much. By ensilaging we escape poor hay, and the terrors of a rainy haying time, and have the control of harvesting the grass crop. I have not yet found the man who has tried the experiment who is willing to go back to the old way.—*Cor. The Husbandman.*

Floriculture.

YELLOWS OF THE PEACH TREE.

In the November and December numbers of the *American Naturalist* for 1881, Mr. W. K. Higley has an elaborate paper on the "Microscopic and general characters of the peach tree affected with the yellows." The first symptom mentioned is premature ripening of the fruit, usually an infallible symptom, though not noticed in some localities. Another symptom is the growth of abnormal branches. These are "slender, wire-like shoot, often no larger than a needle, from two to eight inches long." They grow on the main branches and even on the trunk of the tree. Among the microscopical symptoms are the "decided separation of the annual growths of wood." In the spaces thus formed no fungous growth was found, except, perhaps, "the ends of mycelia." Mr. Higley thinks that the soil has no direct effect on the yellows, but that indirectly it does. The point he makes is that a healthy tree, in well cultivated and suitable soil, will not be as liable to attacks of the yellow fungus as a weaker tree. He believes that the disease is "due to a fungoid growth in the aerial portions of the tree." In no case could he find any filaments of a fungus in the roots, or any spores, or any indications that a fungus had been present, even in the roots of a diseased tree. The cells were a little looser than in a healthy tree, but no fungus could be found other than was common on oak roots growing near by.

The disease is spread, in his opinion, by the carrying of spores from one tree to another, by the winds; by budding from diseased trees, and by the pruning knife. In all cases he finds that there must be actual contact of spores with the bark of the branches, and that in infected districts the spores of the fungus are continually floating around, wafted hither and thither by the winds. These seeds, falling on any plant except the peach tree perish for want of proper food, but on the peach tree they grow, send their mycelia through the bark, mature and ripen spores which are scattered by the winds. This, he thinks, is the principal mode of dissemination. In his microscopical examinations, he found no mycelia of this fungus in the roots of a diseased tree. In the trunk he found the fungus on the underside of the inner bark, and next to the cambium layer. In some specimens he found mycelia between the layers of wood. Peculiarly colored spots were found in the wood and in the pith of the tree, but they consisted of cells filled with coloring matter. "The outer bark showed no sign of any fungoid forms." In the branches, at the tips, the tissues seemed to be filled with mycelia. The chlorophyll in the leaves was completely disorganized, as described by Prof. Peck, in the *Country Gentleman* of Oct. 30, 1879. The fruit was covered with mycelia, just under the skin, extending into the flesh only a little way.

After mentioning the various remedies suggested, most of them based on the supposition that a disinfectant which will kill similar fungi will kill the yellows,—and might kill the trees—Mr. Higley says that the only cure that he can recommend is the rooting out and burning of every diseased tree as soon as it is discovered to be diseased. If each one takes this care, and is also careful to keep the orchard up to the standard cultivation, this malady which is troubling our orchardists to such an extent at present, will surely fall, and become a thing of the past. He is quite positive, considering the fact that man is not so liable to contagious diseases, if in perfect health, and well nourished, that if the orchard is kept in the proper state of cultivation, it will not be as apt to contract the disease. * * On the other hand, lack of care in cultivating, etc., may reduce the tree to such a condition that it becomes susceptible to disease, and is more liable than in the first case to catch this troublesome malady."

THE CURRANT WORM.

When this enemy of both the currant and gooseberry bush first made its appearance in the Western States, its habits were so little known that it often destroyed most of the foliage on the bushes, before discovered, and many thought that the worms hatched out, and grew to full size in two or three days; but careful observation disclosed the fact, that the reason they had been supposed to grow so quick was because the small worms kept hid in the centre of the bushes, where they could eat unseen and also be protected from the hot sun. Careless observers looked only on the outside of the bushes, and seeing no worms, supposed they were not hatched.

After the habits of the worms become known they are easily discovered by opening the bushes and looking into the centre. When the worms are first hatched very small pin holes will be discovered in the leaves. As the worms grow larger they eat more and more of the leaf, and at the same time approach the outside leaves of the bushes. When near the outside they are large enough to make clean work. About this time their appearance may be looked for, and as soon as discovered, measures should be taken to destroy them. The easiest to apply, and perhaps the most effectual, is hellebore sifted on the centre of the bush; it requires but a very small quantity to accomplish the work. Air slacked lime, if it touches the worm, will kill it, so will ashes and even dry dirt. The worm being covered with a sticky substance, anything dry and fine sifted on him will kill him; but, as it is important to kill off the first crop that there may be no second, and as the lime, ashes or dry dirt will do no injury except it strikes the worm, many will escape; usually enough to secure a good second crop; it is therefore best to destroy the first crop with hellebore, which is very likely to make clean work; so that if a second crop comes they must come from worms raised on some neighbor's bushes, where the battle of the first crop has not been fought successfully.

SOAP SUDS FOR CURRANT WORMS.

Mr. B. Hurlbut, Portland, Mich., says he knows by two years successful experience that a dash of soap suds is death to currant worms. "Try it," he tells the Fruit Recorder, "in just such strength as will curl them in a second of time" he uses it very strong, and after it has served this good purpose the rains wash it down and it acts as stimulant to the bushes.

POULTRY.

EARLY CHICKENS.

To be successful in raising early chicks, it is not only necessary to have a good location, and a house properly constructed, but it is also necessary to possess an interest in the business sufficient to insure constant watchfulness. A dry, sandy or gravelly soil, with nothing to obstruct the rays of the sun, is important. As no artificial heat can be made equal to that generated by the sun, the house should be located and constructed with the view of getting all of the sun's rays possible. While the cold north winds should be shut out, the house should be so located and constructed as to be easily ventilated. While the little chicks may be chilled by strong blasts of cold air, there is quite as much danger of killing them with hot, confined air. After the chicks are three or four days old, they should have fresh air a portion of every day, but the hen should not be permitted to run at large. She should be confined in a small house, made light by having the walls principally of glass. Some fresh air should be let in, even in the coldest weather, and when the weather is not very cold, fresh air should have free access. It is more important to keep the chicks dry than to keep warm, therefore in damp, rainy weather they should not be permitted to go outside of the covered house; but in dry weather, when the thermometer is not below forty degrees will improve by letting them out in the fresh air, providing the hen is kept in. The chicks will not go beyond her call, and will frequently return to the house.

The health of the chicks is the most important thing to look after. This can only be obtained by giving them plenty of light and sunshine, pure air, not too cold, and food that is adapted to their age. Fine ground meal should always be given with caution. It is much better to have the corn only cracked. Millet seed in small quantities is good; hay seed and weed, that settles to the bottom of the hay mow, furnishes a variety of food, and keeps both the hen and chicks busy. Care should be taken not to overfeed, for food that is kept before the chicks several days become unhealthy. Soft bones pounded fine make an excellent food, but should be fed only in limited quantities. The same may be said of fresh meat. A variety of food should be given, and care taken not to cloy the appetite of any one of them.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

HATCHING CHICKENS.

Many persons have a difficulty in making their hens set where they will not be disturbed by other hens. It is well known when hens contend about the ownership of the nest that the result is added and broken eggs—and often two hens, after protracted labor, come off the proud mothers of one chicken. To say that this is unprofitable and discouraging to the owner is but to state a common grievance. The French practice a method, which, although some trouble and needing daily care, can be made to produce very satisfactory results. As we have tried this personally we can give the method from our own experience, which may help some thrifty housewife, or enable some enterprising boys to raise a big lot of chickens.

We took young hen turkeys that would be a year of this Spring, commencing with them before they commenced to lay. These we confined on

a nest of glass eggs. The nest we used was a common barrel sawed in two below the middle, leaving one stave on opposite sides six inches longer than the others. Through this stave we bored a hole large enough to slip a broom stick through. A slat cover was made to put over the top of this half barrel and the slat put through the two holes held it down into its place. The nest was prepared by putting dry earth in the bottom of the barrel, and a hay nest made in that. These should be made of such a height that when the turkey is placed on the nest she would be compelled upon putting the cover over her and fastening it down to sit on the eggs. The turkey must be taken off once a day at a regular time, fed, watered and replaced on her nest and fastened down. It is better to have this in a small room or shed, so the turkey can easily be caught and replaced on her nest. After four days of this confinement the turkey will commence to want to set of her own inclination: this can be told by the peculiar noise she will make, similar to a hen clucking when she wants to set. Now the good eggs to the number of twenty-one may be placed under her. She should be taken off and put back on the nest by hand, and kept confined there during the entire time of setting to get the best results. After the first brood is hatched out, a fresh setting of eggs can be put under her. We have raised four different settings from one turkey hen in a season. When the chickens are hatched we give them to any common hen that happens to be wanting to set, by putting them under her at night; if she is of a quiet disposition she will mother them as well as though she had been sitting three weeks.

After the turkey has set on the eggs a week, they can be examined by holding them up to the light, and those that have no chickens in them can be replaced by good eggs.

The turkey will soon lose her appetite for eating meal. If she is crammed with corn meal wet up and made into good sized pills, she will get quite fat. By leaving her off the nest ten or fifteen minutes daily she will take exercise enough in a small place by running around and flopping her wings.

GAPES.

Concerning this disease, Stoddard says: "The earliest treatment, and it is sure, is to put some carbolic acid into a spoon, or metal saucer, and hold it over a lamp; dense white fumes will arise. Hold the chicken's head over this until nearly suffocated, or shut the chickens up in a box and fumigate all together, watching closely lest they be suffocated." The above remedy will cure when the chick is apparently at its last gasp. The fumes of the acid kill the worms, and they are coughed up.

The *Poultry World* warns poultry fanciers against allowing any lime in the dust provided for fowls, as it is sure to bleach the legs of the fowls.

Saturate the perches once a week with coal-oil, and your fowl will be free from vermin.

Feed the young chicks early and late, and often during the day.

DECLINE OF MAN.

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

DAIRY.

DAIRY COWS.

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

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

TAXING OLEOMARGARINE BUTTER.

The *Poll Mall* (London) *Gazette*, after noting the fact that "Dutch butter" is largely taking the place in English markets, of "secondary" dairy butter, goes on to criticize legislation in this country, on oleomargarine. It says:

"The great oleomargarine question is now before the American Congress, and vigorous attempts are being made by the representatives of the dairy interests of the United States to suppress the competition with which beef-suet-butter is threatening butter made direct from cream. It is proposed to place a tax of five-pence on every pound of oleomargarine, and also to tax every manufacturer of the spurious butter. Twenty million pounds of oleomargarine are manufactured in New York every year, and the business is developing at such a rate that it threatens in a few years to equal the annual production of genuine butter in the State, which in 1875 amounted to 111,000,000 pounds. Surely this is protection run mad. The State has obtained an undoubted right to insist that every pound of oleomargarine shall be sold as oleomargarine, and not as butter; but what right has it artificially to enhance the price of a commodity which is wholesome and nutritive, merely because it be produced at half the price of genu-

ine butter? The dairy products of the United States exceed in annual value the yield of either the wheat or the cotton crop; but a business in which \$120,000,000 is invested need not fear extinction merely because New York inventors have discovered how to make a cheap and popular substitute out of beef suet."

The Produce Exchange Bulletin commenting on the above subject, says—

"A law should be passed that would prevent the sale of oleomargarine for butter, but beyond that point the law cannot go. The theory that the manufacture and sale of oleo should be suppressed because it decreases the sale of butter, is not based upon a proper interpretation of the laws of commercial economy. The bulk of the oleo is consumed by the poorer classes, who cannot pay more than 25 cents per pound for their butter. Now, put a tax of 10 cents per pound on the oleo, and the price would have to be advanced to 30 or 35 cents per pound at retail, and this price poor people could not afford to pay. Butter would also advance in price 5 or 10 cents per pound and thus poor people would have to put 5 or 10 cents into the pockets of the dairymen and farmers for every pound of butter or oleo purchased by the poor people. Oleomargarine has been a blessing to the poor of our country as well as the poor of other countries, and it has also caused our farmers and dairymen to greatly improve the quality of their butter."

THE CARE OF COWS

There is frequent trouble with cows when coming in, with their udders from inflammation or swelling, and sometimes the difficulties extend to the failure of one or two teats, and occasionally to the entire destruction of the udder. We do not pretend to certainly account for all these things, but are of the opinion that much of it is the result of lack of careful attention to the cow when drying her up. If a cow is giving but little milk, and it is determined to dry her up, it is too frequently considered useless to let her go dry by a careful system of milking, but to let her go dry without drawing the milk from her udder. In this way the liquid part of the milk is absorbed into the system of the cow, but the curd or cheese part of the milk remains in the reservoirs of the udder, and fills up the smaller and more delicate milk ducts, which become hard and destroy the future udder for which they are intended. When the fresh milk begins to flow again these obstructed milk ducts derange the whole system of secretion.

As a consequence, the obstruction of the full development of the udder and free discharge of the milk causes swelling, inflammation and the destruction of part, if not all, of the udder. These causes are reasonable and natural. It is said that there is seldom a case of inflammation of the udder of a cow where the calf has run with the cow until she weans it herself. The natural instinct teaches the cow not to wean her calf suddenly, for her own and her calf's sake. And the man or woman who has charge of a cow, at the time of drying her up, should carefully draw the milk from the udder before it becomes so hard as to obstruct the milk ducts, and remain there to destroy the usefulness of the cow. It is not necessary that a cow at the time of drying her up should be milked dry, but so as to draw off anything which might harden, and greatly injure or destroy the cow.—*Rural Home.*

BEWARE OF THEM!

A good article that has achieved success, and attained a world-wide reputation by its true merits and wonderful results, is always imitated. Such is the case with Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Already unprincipled parties are endeavoring to delude an unsuspecting public, by offering imitations of this most fortunate discovery. Do not be deceived, but insist on having the true remedy, and take no other. For sale by all reliable druggists everywhere.

Why do ducks put their heads under water? To liquidate their bills.

Why is Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound like the Mississippi river in a spring freshet? Because the immense volume of this healing river moves with such momentum that it sweeps away all obstacles and is literally flooding the country.

Which travels at the greatest speed, heat or cold? Heat, you can catch cold.

GOING TO HIS GRAVE!

There he goes again direct to a saloon and pours down another heavy draught of strong drink, not so much because his appetite demands it, but for the artificial buoyancy it produces—the after effects of which leave him more miserable than before, it is this dreadful practice that is daily sending thousands to their graves. A remedy for all this is found in the true friend of temperance,—the best and purest of all medicines,—Electric Bitters. Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents.

"Yes, sir," said Mr. Gallagher, "it was enough to make a donkey laugh. I laughed till I cried."

The blood at times becomes loaded with impurities and moves thick and sluggish in the veins. This condition of the vital fluid cannot last long without serious results. An alternative is needed to purify the blood and impart energy to the system, and there is none better than Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The way that General Jubal Early became a great man was by going to bed Early and getting up Early.

FLIES AND BUGS.

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

The best description that we ever heard of a slow man was that he was too slow to get out of his own way.

"Twenty years' experience," says an eminent physician, convinces me that the only way to cure nervous exhaustion, and weakness of the sexual organs, is to repair the waste by giving brain and nerve foods, and of all the remedies compounded, Mack's Magnetic Medicine is the best. See advertisement in another column.

We saw a man yesterday who had no advice to give an editor regarding the tone of his paper. He was dead.

SMITH'S GERMAN WORM REMEDY
K. MORRISON, of the Dominion Electrotype Foundry, 597 Craig Street, Montreal, says one dose of DR. SMITH'S GREAT WORM REMEDY removed 13 large worms from his child, 4 years old. Sold by H. W. Hobson, Welland, and all druggists everywhere.

We shall be perfectly virtuous when there is no longer any flesh on our bones.



ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM

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

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

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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

H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N. Y., has for sale pure-bred Poultry, Pigeons, Rabbits, Ferrets, &c. Rabbits \$2 a pair, Ferrets \$3 a piece, White Mice \$1 a pair, Guinea Pigs or Hens, all ready for use. \$1.25 a pair, some fine pit games, cheap. 3 cents for circular.

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

As it is for all the painful diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS. It cleanses the system of the acid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of rheumatism can realize.

THOUSANDS OF CASES of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.
PRICE \$1. LIQUID or DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, (C) Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

KIDNEY-WORT

THE New Paragon SCHOOL Desk!



The strongest, best-made, but finished most comfortable, and handsome Desk in the World!

M. Beatty & Sons,
Welland, Ontario.
Sole Manufacturers in Canada.
Send for Circular.
Feb. 22nd, '83.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Hamilton, Ont." will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 6th day of July next, inclusively, for the erection of

Post Office, &c.
AT
Hamilton, Ontario.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office, Hamilton, on and after Thursday, the 15th June.

Tenders must be made on the printed forms supplied.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.


The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. H. ENNIS,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 24th May, 1882.

Pure Scotch Collies from import stock. Price of Pups, \$10 each. \$10 each. First class stock. Satisfaction guaranteed.
JAMES MOODIE,
Chert.ville P. O., Dundas Co., Ontario.

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

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life or, Self-preservation," bound in the most French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample 3 cents; send now, address, Peabody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch St, Boston.



Murray Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, an endorsed "Tender for the Murray Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday, the twenty seventh day of June next, for the formation of a Canal to connect the head waters of the Bay of Quinte with Presqu'ile Harbor, Lake Ontario.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office and at Brighton, on and after Thursday, the eighth day of June next where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$5,000 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and on the terms stated in the specifications. 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
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS ASSOCIATION.

President, Hon. L. Wallbridge, Belleville. 1st Vice-Pres., J. B. Hall, Woodstock. 2nd Vice-Pres., W. F. Clarke, Listowel. Sec'y-Treas., R. McKnight, Owen Sound. Executive Committee: D. A. Jones, Bolton; Dr. Nugent, Strathroy; Dr. Shaver, Stratford; E. Cornell, Lindsay; W. C. Wells, Philipstown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Will Mr. D. A. Jones please answer the following questions in the CANADIAN FARMER?

1. Are queens raised by driving colonies to the necessity of raising them, as stated in Cook's Manual, Ch. 9, as good in every respect as if raised in the usual way?

2. On page 177 of Cook's Manual, we are informed of the evils of natural swarming, while on page 6 of the specimen number sent around last year there is objection made to dividing, rather recommending swarming. Which is really best is best known to those who have had most experience. Please state for the benefit of those who have had less experience.

EDWARD MOORE.

Barrie, May 27th, 1882.

REPLY.

1. Colonies forced to raise queens, not from strength or the swarming impulse, are not usually as good or as long lived as those raised under the more favorable condition.

2. Those who have not had much experience should not practice artificial swarming, as natural swarming is the best unless the artificial swarming is done by an experienced person and then carefully and properly done.

D. A. JONES.

CURIOSITIES OF BEES.

The London Times gives its readers the following as some of the "curiosities of bees," which were believed in at "out times." The modern bee-keeper will smile (and perhaps audibly, too) at many of the statements:

According to Virgil, Jupiter gave the bee its marvelous habits, because bees fed him with honey when, as an infant, he lay concealed in the Cretan cave from his father's search. The Curetes, a Cretan tribe, used to dance round the babe and drown his cries by rattling brazen cymbals, whence comes the origin of swarms of bees at the present day being pursued with much clanging of keys against frying-pans, the belief being universal that this noise is agreeable to them. Indeed, Pliny, with questionable logic, argues, because this clatter is always made when bees swarm, therefore they must be gifted with the sense of hearing.

Kirby, who wrote a most valuable monograph on bees, estimated that there are about two hundred and fifty species of them in England.

It is generally supposed that those bees which are peculiar to the New World are destitute of all offensive weapons. Humboldt, however, explains that they have stings, though comparatively feeble ones, and they use them very seldom—only, in short,

when irritated and forced to defend themselves. While sojourned on the peak over Caracas, in South America, he tells us, "determining the dip of the needle, I found my hands covered with a species of hairy bee, a little smaller than the honey-bees of the north of Europe. These insects made their nests in the ground, they seldom fly and from the slowness of their movements I should have supposed they were benumbed by the cold of the mountain. The people call them *angulitos* (little angels), because they very seldom sting" (*Cosmos*, i. 435).

Among the numerous tribes of leaf-cutting and mason bees common in England, most possessors of gardens must have noticed the ravages of the *megachile centuncularis*, one of the former class. It is much smaller than the hive bee, and cuts little segments, as clear as if punched out by a machine, from the leaves of roses and peas. The operation is very speedily performed when the bee has once made her choice; the strong mandibles go to work, and soon the bee flies off with her green load. If followed, it will be found that her nest is situated in some palisade or gate-post. The creature runs her tunnels into the wood by means of these powerful jaws, and then lines them with the pieces of leaf. They are not fastened together, but the cells are honey tight, and as fast as they are lined with leaves an egg is dropped into each. Perhaps Virgil, Pliny, and the other ancient writers who speak of bees carrying ballast to steady themselves in windy weather, had witnessed the doings of leaf-cutting bees, and confounded them with hive-bees.

The working bee never lives longer than nine months, they labor so incessantly it is supposed they never sleep. The daily consumption and waste of a large hive of bees in summer may be taken at two pounds of honey, it will show the industry of the working bees to bear in mind that, beyond this, such a hive in favorable weather will often accumulate honey to the amount of four and six pounds daily. Indeed it is upon record that a hive once gained twenty pounds of it in two days.

It is curious that even wild bees can soon be taught to recognize and refrain from attacking people who approach them. No wonder that the ancients esteemed them as divine; that their poet laureate, according to the Platonic philosophy, assigns them "a participation in the Supreme mind and in heavenly influences;" and that another speaks of their power of presaging wind and fine weather. Modern science points out that the fructifying of many flowers is due to the labor of bees in mingling the pollen; and most gardeners must have noticed the difficulty of preserving a pure strain of any plant when these active workmen have access to other varieties of it.

SIX FACTS FOR BEGINNERS.

I will offer for publication a few facts which every bee-keeper ought to know:

1. That the life of a worker bee during the working season is only from six to eight weeks' duration and that a large majority of them never live to see seven weeks.

2. That a worker is from five to six days old before it comes out of the hive for the first time to take an airing, and that it is from fourteen to sixteen days old before it begins to gather either pollen or honey.

3. That all swarms engaged in building comb, when they have not a fertile queen build only drone comb, and that all the comb in the lower or breeding

apartment should be worker or brood comb, except a very small quantity of drone comb, four inches square being amply sufficient.

4. That the more prolific the queen is the more young bees you have, and the more surplus honey will be gathered, other things being equal.

5. That you ought never to cut moldy combs out of the hive, for the reason you should never allow it to become moldy.

6. That you ought never to double swarms or stocks of bees in the fall, because you ought to attend to that and make them strong during the summer by taking brood from the strong stock and giving it to the weaker.

HOW BEES WINTERED IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Written for the CANADIAN FARMER.

I thought I would contribute my mite to the bee-keepers of Canada by handing in my report (although not a very brilliant one) of last winter.

After doubling up weak colonies in the fall, I started into winter quarters with ten stocks prepared as follows: five on summer stands packed with six inches buckwheat hulls around and on top, and five in a dark room, upstairs, where the thermometer ranged from 20 to 36 degrees. Each had a division board on each side with chaff cushions, loose chaff or hulls in upper story, and confined in from five to six combs.

Now for the result. April 18th, those wintered inside were brought out with four alive, and four alive outside; but the worse was not over then, for they have since dwindled to five stocks, three of which were wintered inside and two outside. I find that those wintered outside suffered most from spring dwindling, if that be possible, than those wintered inside. They would get to robbing in spite of all I could do. I wonder how Mr. Jones gets his bees to cover the combs down to the bottom when they are weak, for I found trouble with my shallow L. frames. Perhaps he never has any weak swarms.

It has been one of the coldest winters ever known in New Brunswick, with a very cold and late spring. The first pollen was gathered on May 6th. I have come to the conclusion that it wont pay to winter bees on summer stands here, as there are no warm days for them to fly. Between Dec. 1st and April 1st the thermometer never got higher than 35 or 40 degrees, and that only two or three times.

On June 5th we went out to try to buy a few hives of bees but found it impossible, as others were as badly off, if not worse, than myself. One man had sixteen stocks last fall and came through with only seven, all very weak. Some had lost all.

I think that the members of the Ontario Bee-keepers' Association must be asleep. I thought that each member was to send in his report by May or June 1st. How many have done it? Some good articles have appeared from Mr. D. A. Jones, Hon. L. Wallbridge and a very few others, but these gentlemen have not said a word about last winter.

Wake up, bee-keepers, and write for your paper, and don't let it go down. If each member would write two articles a year it would give four every week, which would be a great help to Mr. McKnight.

I see by my paper that C. R. Tench contemplates starting a bee journal. His subscribers will have to do better for him than they do for the FARMER, or he would not be able to get matter enough. Should he start it I will give him my aid the first year, if not

too high in price, and promise to write three or four articles for it to the best of my ability. With regard to size, I would suggest eight pages, 6x9, and be issued semi-monthly at about 50c per year. Of course this is only a suggestion and must be taken with due allowance.

S. G. ECCLES.

Mouth of Netops, King's Co., N. B., June 19th, 1882.

WASTED SWEETNESS.

Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson in the *Burr's New York* says:

"There is, probably, enough honey that goes to waste for want of bees to gather it, to sweeten all the pies, cakes and cookies that are baked. Upon nearly every eighty acre farm there is enough honey secreted by the flowers each year to furnish its owner with sweetening power from honey-harvest to honey-harvest. It is admitted by our best apiarists that a few colonies in a place give better results than a large number, therefore if the bees were scattered about, a few colonies at each farm, there would not be so much sweetness wasted. To be sure, there are, and probably always will be, people who make a specialty of bee-keeping, owning their hundreds of colonies; and that is all right; it is to such persons as these that we are indebted for the improvements that have made bee-culture the safe, pleasant and profitable pursuit it is; but this need not deter any farmer from keeping a few colonies of bees that will supply his table with that most delicious and healthful of sweets, pure honey. They will probably find bee-keeping to be one of the most fascinating occupations in which they were ever engaged."

ABSCONDING COLONIES.

California bees are naughty this season. They have gotten into the habit of absconding at a terrible rate. One man informs the *California Apiculturist* that he has captured thirty-two, another twenty, another thirteen, and many others various numbers. These have been captured mostly by placing hives and boxes out upon the sides of the mountains or in tree tops. One gentleman says that he had a number of hives piled up near his house; his attention was called to a few bees, cleaning out a hive, the next day, about 11 o'clock, a swarm came and took possession of the same hive. He was clearly of the opinion that the bees seen there the day previous were members of the same swarm, and who were in search of a dwelling in which to move. The same thing was noticed several times with like results.

A hive in June is a perfect study, a model of order, work, neatness and beauty. About nine o'clock at night you can not do better than listen for a quarter of an hour by your hives, and you will hear an oratorio sweeter and richer than you ever heard in Exeter Hall. Treble, tenor and bass are blended in richest harmony; sometimes it sounds as the distant hum of great city, and at other times as if the apian choristers were attempting halleluiahs which will swell from earth to heaven when all things are put right.

THERE is no more wholesome or delicious fruit on earth than the Wild Strawberry, and there is no more effectual remedy for Cholera, Dysentery, Cramps and other summer complaints of infants or adults, than Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

Stock, Pink Eye in Horses, Lamb in Sheep, How to St. at Sheep, Handling of the ting-bred colts... Agriculture - Facts about Lardage... Horticulture - Yellow of the Peach Tree, The Currant Worm, Soap for Currant Worms... Poultry - Early Chickens, Hatching Chickens, Gapes... Dairy - Dairy Cows, Taxing Oleomargarine Butter, The care of Cows... Apilary - Questions and Answers, Curiosities of Bees, Six Facts for beginners, How Bees Wintered in New Brunswick, Wasted bycatchness, Absconding Colonies... Editorial and Otherwise - Farmers' Gatherings, From St. Kitts, B West Indies, Tri-State Picnic of Patrons of Husbandry, of Pennsylvania... Miscellaneous - A Talent for Watchfulness, The Telephone for Finding Springs of Water, The verdict of the jury, The Scott Act, Homos: The five obedient husbands... Household - Useful receipts for the kitchen... Young Folks - Communications... Commercial - Toronto markets; The Horse market; Milch Cows; By Telegraph... The Grange - Now Grange Lecture Bureau; Grange Pic-nic at Cumbray; Excursion to Agricultural College; Among the Farmers, Various Subjects... Literary - Go Slow, The Drawbridge... Ladies' Department - Selecting carpets, Economy in Dress, Items

Contributors, &c., to the "Canadian Farmer."

- HORTICULTURE. T. C. Robinson, Owen Sound. C. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon Mich. P. H. Honderhot, Bertie Vineyard, Stevensville, Ont. POULTRY. Geo Elliott, - a taker of eight prizes at the Provincial Poultry Show-Port Robinson Ont. APIARY. D. A. Jones, of the Beekeepers' Association of Ontario, Beeton Ont. J. McKnight, Sec'y-Treas. Beekeepers Association, Owen Sound. M. Richardson, a large exhibitor at Provincial Show, Port Colborne, Ont. MAPLE SYRUP, SUGAR, &c. Levi H. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec. GRAPE CULTURE. Dr. Joy, Tilsburg, Ont. GENERAL LARD SUBJECTS. M. McQuade, Egmondville, Ont. F. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont. E. S. Creed, Newport, N. S. 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"

It takes some grit to make up a box of strawberries at this season of the year.

A. W. Bossey, St. Catharines, Ont., writes: I have been a sufferer for years with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and have tried numerous remedies, but none have done me any good, until I tried your Spring Blossom. I can now sleep, relish any food, have no headache, and am in fact perfectly cured. I can confidently recommend it.

As much real bravery may be shown, sometimes, in saying No, as in facing a battery.

Bucklen's Arnica Salvo.

The Best Salvo in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively Cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by all druggists. 1198 1969

A Western society item speaks of a young lady's being "complimentarily read." We presume it is in the same journal that heads its society column Taffy."

The Canadian Farmer.

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada.

Is published every Wednesday morning by the Welland Printing and Publishing Co. at their offices, Welland, N. B. Colcock, General Manager.

To insure prompt attention send ALL communications by registered letter or Post-office order, and ALL communications etc., to

CANADIAN FARMER, Drawer A, Welland, Ont.

Parties living or visiting in Toronto, will find it convenient in advertising, etc., to address our editor, Mr. W. Pemberton Page. His office is at No. 63, King St. East, Toronto.

W. P. PAGE } Editors. B. W. HILL }

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

EDITORIAL.

FARMERS' GATHERINGS.

In another column will be found reference to a mass meeting, or picnic, to be held by the members of the Grange in Pennsylvania, when speeches will be delivered by prominent men, agriculturists and others, also, an exhibition of agricultural implements. Gatherings such as these are of great advantage to farmers, and we wish there could be more of them held in Canada. If we do not undertake an exhibition or picnic, like the one referred to, we might at least take advantage of the Fall exhibitions and endeavor to get our farmers together on some specified day, when addresses might be delivered by prominent men. Those of our readers who attended the "Toronto Exhibition," and the exhibition of the "Provincial Agricultural Arts Association," at London, last year, will call to mind the pleasant days and large numbers present, when friends from all parts of the Province met. We have been waiting to hear of some effort made, either by Dominion or Provincial Granges, in each Province, for similar gatherings, but are yet disappointed. In both cases referred to, last year, the result was a financial gain to Dominion and Ontario Provincial Granges, and aside from this, the fact of getting so many together on one day for social intercourse, should be sufficient to induce the effort. We hope to hear of something of the kind, and if no effort be put forth by the institutes referred to, THE CANADIAN FARMER will seriously consider the matter, and, if receiving sufficient encouragement from the enquiries they propose making, will proceed to act upon the suggestion.

P. S. - Since writing the above we learn by report of meeting of the executive committee of Dominion Grange that an effort is to be made by that body for a general gathering at Toronto Exhibition. We hope this will be carried into effect, and will join in making it a success.

TRI-STATE PICNIC OF PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We are in receipt of circular calling attention to the holding of the Ninth Tri-State Pic-nic of the Patrons of Husbandry of Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia, to be held at Wil-

liams' Grove, Cumberland Co., Pa., commencing on Monday, Aug. 21st, and lasting until Saturday, the 26th. Excursion rates on all the railways leading to the place. Agricultural and scientific addresses will be delivered by farmers and statesmen. A large exhibition of agricultural implements, &c., is expected. This effort, which is largely due to the energy and perseverance of Bro. R. H. Thomas of the Farmer's Friend, is a worthy one, and has been attended in the past with great success. In referring to the above, we have to acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend meeting of the "Cumberland Valley Editorial Association" to be held on the 25th, which is "Editor's Day" at the picnic, also to acknowledge the invitation extended to us to attend a complimentary dinner given by Bro. R. H. Thomas that day.

Mr. S. W. Hill left Toronto on Thursday, the 22nd, for the North-West as one of a committee appointed by "The Temperance Colonization Society" to investigate and report on their land on the South Saskatchewan. As a great deal of interest is being taken in North-West lands, and especially those lands owned by "The Temperance Colonization Society," any information regarding the soil, location, climate, &c., will be read with pleasure. Mr. Hill will give us occasional reports of his travels, and what he sees, which we will insert in the columns of the FARMER for the benefit of our readers.

FROM ST. KITT'S, B. WEST INDIES.

George Fox, in his first epistle to the Governor of Barbadoes, gives the soundest reasons ever written for liberty of conscience. He and others of the society, of which in a sense he was the founder, had suffered in purse and person, and knew somewhat of what they wrote about. Friends, from their first rising, were often called to visit the West Indian Islands, and more than once the query has been put to me: "In your wanderings among these islands, have you ever found any vestige of the works of early Quakers?" I will, as it were, in answer to the above query, give you an account of the only meeting known to be in existence, of those built up by Friends. Both men and women Friends have visited in gospel love, and with a message of mercy, all these islands, but I will confine myself to this Island of Nevis, where I now am. This island was the slave market of the Leeward Caribbee Islands; perhaps it was for that reason that it took up the time and attention of so many Friends.

We read that in 1658 Peter Head, John Rouse and Mary Fisher lodged at the house of Humphrey Highwood, who was not a Quaker then, but he was imprisoned a month by the Governor for inadvertently omitting to give notice of the arrival of strangers, as required by law. In 1682, John Taylor says of Nevis: "I found some Friends who were desirous I should stay with them. I traveled from meeting to meeting in the town, and at Haydock's and up the country." (See Journal of J. T.) In 1773, J. T. says: "I went to visit the Churches of Christ in Nevis, Antigua and St. Christopher, and we had many brave meetings in all these islands; some-

times at the Governor's and other chieftain's houses, and in their great sugar-mill houses."

In 1675, John Brown, John Carpenter and F. Green were put in the stocks for going to New River Church and warning the priest, during service, to depart from iniquity. They were also imprisoned two months, and afterwards had 300 pounds of sugar for fixing a paper against the church wall, the fine not being paid, they were all sent to prison.

The Marshall took from John Brown a negro man, worth 4,000 pounds of sugar, and sold him for 2,000; and, being a poor man, this was a great loss to him.

In 1676-7, Jasper Tryone, of Antigua, being at a meeting in Nevis, was committed to prison.

In 1677, a fine of twenty pounds sterling, in the meeting house at Charleston, was laid on Lawrence Haydock.

John Carpenter, having a meeting at his house at which several of his negroes were present, the latter were put in irons in the fort for three days.

In the same year (1677) a law was made that captains bo fined 5,000 pounds of sugar for bringing Quakers to the island. John Brown, banished for fixing a warning to the church door, David Pencoman, for not appearing in arms at the alarm, was tied by the neck and heels—so close together that he was nearly suffocated—and beaten by Captain Earl. Altogether, this year, there were thirty-two persons imprisoned, and twenty-four fined.

In 1683, William Edmundson says: "In Nevis, where were honest, tender Friends, I had many meetings with them; to which, also, many people came—amongst them several justices of the peace, who confessed the truth. The Chief Judge and his wife were both convinced, and came to several meetings.

In 1707, T. Chalkly says: "We sailed to Nevis and had meetings with the few Friends there."

1709, "Nevis."—Here I went ashore, and, meeting with James Boyden, he invited me to his lodgings in town. After dinner we went to some hot springs near the town, which were so hot that we could scarce put our hands in without scalding them, and the same where the water issued was scarce to be touched, it being so hot. Next morning, being First Day, we rode into the country about eight miles, on the worst way for stones that ever I rode, to the house of Mary Wilson, an honest friend; where, in a meeting of eight or nine persons (for since the French invasion few Friends are left on the island), the Lord was pleased to give us a comfortable use of the love together. (Life of John Story, 443.)

When in this part of the world, some years ago, I had more than once heard of a sect or party called Noahites, Shakers or Quakers, which was everywhere spoken against. I was concerned to know who, or what they were. So one day I went to make inquiry; found it is recorded that these Friends had come to the island, as before stated. The record goes on to say: "But eventually, the Quakers managed to gain a firm footing in that part of the islands called the Lowlands, where is found evidence of their last resting place, in a rude stone which marks the resting place of one of the members of the society."

A daughter of the then Gov. Lake was interred in the same place, and himself soon after. The memorial to Miss Lake forms a part of the pavement to the parish church; that to the father, if any ever existed, is not to be found. After some little trouble I found my way to what is marked, on the map of the island, "Quaker Cemetery." Here, at the corner of two public roads, a pretty large space of ground—much of it overgrown with bush—is the resting-place of all that

stake in the country to be disregarded if they would but express their wishes. But they require a rallying point and a centre and band of union, and this may be found in the Grange. Then let every farmer join the Grange, and having done so do his utmost to carry out its principles not only in the letter, but also in the spirit. There is, however, another matter which is equally as if not more important than buying and selling to the best advantage. This is the subject of education about which there has been some discussion lately in the papers. It appears that neither at the common or high schools nor even at the Model Farm at Guelph, it is possible for a boy to obtain just such an education as is calculated to fit him for following the business of farming. There are hundreds and thousands of farmers in the Dominion who have sons, to whom they can leave fine estates at their death, and whom they would like to educate in such a way that they would be both able and willing to carry on the business of farming these estates, and continuing and extending the improvements which have already been made upon them. If, however, they send their sons to the present existing schools, the result in too many instances is that the young men imbibe a distaste for farming, and perhaps wish to enter some other business or profession, which is in reality, neither so respectable nor so independent as farming. The reason I think for this is that the boys while going to school associate with other boys, who are intending to enter on commercial or professional life, and being just at the age when their opinions are most easily influenced by their companions, learn most unnecessarily and unreasonably to think that the business of farming is one to be looked down upon and despised. Of course, this is an entirely mistaken view since in truth no calling is more necessary, more honorable and more independent. But unfortunately they are not old enough to be able to see this, and are led away into this false view by their companions. In addition to this the course of study which they have to go through is more calculated to fit them for commercial or professional pursuits than for farming. I have no doubt that many fathers have been bitterly disappointed in their views and wishes for their sons by these causes; indeed, I know personally of more than one instance of this. Now, where are we to find a remedy for this evil? I think we may find it in co-operation and the Grange. There are present 850 subordinate grange lodges in Canada, and I think we may safely say they average twenty members in each lodge, that would give 17,000 members. Now, if each of those members would subscribe \$5, that would amount to \$85,000, and I only wish to ask whether that sum would not build and endow a college of our own, to be entirely under our own control, and to be conducted exactly as we pleased. Of course, all details could be attended to by whoever were appointed as a committee to carry out the arrangements; and I must say I think there would be no difficulty in finding 10 or 12 men in the whole body of the Grange both able and willing to act as such committee, and to discharge their duty in the very best manner; or if any difficulty did arise, it would be not because there were no men both willing and competent, but because there were so many that it would be difficult to make a selection. Should this proposal be approved and acted on, I will at some future time lay before

you a few suggestions which have occurred to me, as to the management of such a college. At present, I have perhaps occupied too much time and space, and thereby beg to subscribe myself. Yours faithfully,
H. GLAZENBROOK,
M. Nor'k Div. Grange.

"A fellow must sow his wild oats, you know," exclaimed the adolescent John. "Yes," replied Annie; "but one shouldn't begin sowing so soon after cradling."

A. D. NORES, Newark, Michigan writes: 'I have enquired at the drug store for Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, but have failed to find it. We brought a bottle with us from Quebec, but it is nearly gone and we do not want to be without it, as my wife is troubled with a pain in the shoulder, and nothing else gives relief. Can you send us some?'

Enthusiasm is essential to the successful attainment of any high endeavour.

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

We are advised to look for warm weather when the fly begins to put on his specs.

Sick headache, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and Constipation relieved and cured by the use of Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. Try them. They are safe and effective. Sold by all Druggists.

"It's all a matter of taste," as the boy said when he preferred a piece of ginger-bread to a picture-book!

\$200.00 Reward.

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word HOP or HORS in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale, as they are frauds and swindlers. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.
HOP BITTERS MFG. CO.,
Rochester, N. Y.

The difference between the pawn and pawnee is this: The former watches his prey until he gets it; and the latter prays for his watch, but he doesn't get it.

KIDNEY-WORT
HAS BEEN PROVED
THE SUREST CURE FOR
KIDNEY DISEASES.
Does a lame back or a disordered urine indicate that you are a victim? THEN DO NOT HESITATE; use KIDNEY-WORT at once (druggists recommend it) and it will speedily overcome the disease and restore healthy action to all the organs.
Ladies. For complaints peculiar to your sex, such as pain and weakness, KIDNEY-WORT is unsurpassed, as it will act promptly and safely. Either sex. Incontinence, retention of urine, brick dust or rocky deposits, and dull dragging pains, all speedily yield to its curative power.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Price 21.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.
[From the Boston Globe.]



Messrs. Editors.—
The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is a zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to employ six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.
On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhoea, irregular and painful menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."
It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes biliousness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion, that feeling of being down, causing pain, aching and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.
It costs only \$1 per bottle or six for \$5, and is sold by druggists. A my advice referred to a special case, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.
For Kidney Complaint of either sex this compound is unsurpassed as an abundant testimonial show.
"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are the best in the world for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. Her Blood Purifier works wondrously in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity."
All must respect to it as an Angel of Mercy who so graciously and so good to others.
Philadelphia Pa. Mrs. A. M. D.



Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alternative available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced a remedy so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples and Face-grubs, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disense, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.
By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates the vital functions, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.
It is fully to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.
PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

We have at great expense got up something which we feel every Christian Family should have. No Sunday-School teacher or scholar but should have one. Agents will find this an effective and saleable article ever placed upon the market. We will endeavor to give you a faint description of this work of art.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

have been made the subject of a stone engraving, size 10x24, the elegance of which will be appreciated. Engraved in all the choicest styles of varied type, are the Ten Commandments, in the center is to be seen the figure of Moses descending from the Mount of Sinai, and holding in his hands the two tables of stone. Upon each side the pictures are supported by a faithful and true representation of the pillars of fire and cloud, that went before the children of Israel by night and day. The whole combine to make one of the FINEST, GRANDDEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL pictures ever offered the public. This is no fancy sketch, but a very faint description of one of the choicest pieces ever manufactured, and we will gladly forfeit the amount paid to any one finding it otherwise than as we have described it. In order to introduce them quickly we have put them down much lower than you ever picture of the same quality. Agents should not lose a single day, but order at once, and secure their neighborhood before others get ahead of them.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST:
Sample by mail, post paid, 25c.; 1 dozen post paid, \$2.00; 25 by mail, prepaid, \$3.50; 50 by Express, \$6.50; 100 by Express, \$12.00; 250 by Express, \$30.00.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.—With every order for 25, we send FREE a set of our four beautiful premium Chromos, 16x22. With every order for 50, a handsome seven-shot Nickel-Plated Revolver. With every order for 100, a handsome Hunting Case Watch, and with every order for 250, we will send FREE 3 splendid Watches, and 3 fine heavy Gold-Plated Watch Chains.

JAS. LEE & CO., MONTREAL, P.Q.

LITERARY.

GO SLOW.

When you a pair of bright eyes meet,
That make your heart in rapture beat;
When one voice seems to you more sweet
Than any other voice you know—
Go slow, my friend, go slow!
For brightest eyes have oft betrayed,
And sweetest voice of youth and maid
The very falsest things have said,
And thereby wrought a deal of woe;
Go slow, my friend, go slow.

When you're convinced you are a poet,
And wishing all the world to know it,
Call on some editor to show it,
Your verses full of glow and blow,
Go slow, my friend, go slow!
For many a one has done the same,
And thought to grasp the hand of fame,
And yet has never seen his name
In print, and why—waste baskets know.
Go slow, my friend, go slow!

When you to greed for money yield,
And long the mighty power to wield
That's always found in golden field,
With senseless pomp and pride and show,
Go slow, my friend, go slow!
For thousands tempted by the glare
Of wealth have fallen in the snare
Set for the thief. And now despair,
Regret and shame have brought them low.
Go slow, my friend, go slow!
The good old earth is never wrong,
Each of her works takes just so long,
Months pass before a happy throng
Of daisies in the meadow grow,
Go slow, my friend, go slow!

And spring gives life to summer flowers,
And summer's sun and summer's showers,
Prepare the fruit for autumn crows,
And autumn frost brings winter snow,
Go slow, my friend, go slow!

The Draw-Bridge.

Polly Gardner had been spending her vacation with Aunt Mary in the country. She would have been perfectly happy but her father and mother were obliged to remain in the city. It was five weeks since she had seen them, and it seemed to Polly like five months.

One lovely afternoon Polly sat on the horse-block, idly kicking one foot backward and forward, watching Aunt Mary as she drove off on a visit to a sick neighbor. The birds were singing, bees were humming, and the slender branches of the great gray green willows that shadowed the road moved softly with every light puff of wind. Away off in the field over the hills, Polly could hear the ring of the mowers' scythes. Everything was so pleasant and so peaceful that she wished her parents were there to enjoy it with her.

Just as Aunt Mary was hidden from sight by a bend in the road, she heard the crunching of wheels in an opposite direction, and, on looking up, found that it was another wagon, driven by Mr. Ward, the grocer and postman of Willow Grove. He stopped his horse at the gate, and began fumbling slowly in his coat pocket for something.

After considerable searching he drew out a white envelope, and turning it first one way and then another, shook his head, and began feeling in his pockets again, brought forth his spectacles, adjusted them carefully on his nose, and once more began examining the letter. At last he read in a loud voice:

"Miss Polly Gardner, in care of Mrs. Mary West, Willow Grove. In haste." Then he peeped over his glasses severely at Polly, and asked sharply, "Who's Miss Polly Gardner? Do you know little girl?"

"Oh, that's me!" cried Polly, jumping from the horse block, "and Mrs. Mary West is aunt. Please give me my letter. It is from mamma. I am so glad!"

"Can you read?" asked Mr. Ward, still holding the letter far above Polly's reach.

"Yes, of course I can," cried Polly indignantly. "I am nine years old next week."

"Well, well, Miss Polly Gardner, here's your letter. But if your ma hadn't put 'in haste' on the outside of it, you would have had to come and

and fetch it yourself," said Mr. Ward, as he handed the letter down to Polly.

"Thank you ever so much," said Polly, tearing her letter open nervously. After reading it once, she said "Oh!" in a delighted voice.

"Nothing the matter?" inquired Mr. Ward, who still sat looking at Polly. "No; but father and mother are coming to-day, if this is the 24th of August."

"Yes, it's the 24th of August. But let's see your letter, and I can tell you what they mean."

Polly handed her letter back to Mr. Ward, who read it aloud:

"DEAREST POLLY.—Papa finds that he can leave his business for a short time, so we have concluded to spend the remainder of your vacation with you and Aunt Mary. We will take the train that reaches Willow Grove at 4:30 p. m., on the 24th. Tell Aunt Mary to meet us, if she has the time. Love to all and a thousand kisses from

"MAMMA AND PAPA."

"Well," said Mr. Ward, as he gave Polly back her letter, "they'll be here in about half an hour, for it's almost four now. I guess I'll be moving; it's time I was back to the store." So he chirped to his horse, turned his wagon and was soon out of sight.

As Aunt Mary would not return before five o'clock, Polly determined to walk down to the railroad station, and meet her father and mother alone. She had often been there with Aunt Mary to watch the trains come and go. It was a small station, and very few people stopped there.

Just before reaching the station the railroad crossed a draw-bridge. Polly liked to watch the boats in the river pass through. There was a footpath over this bridge, and Polly had once crossed with Aunt Mary. They had stopped to speak with the flagman, who was pleasant and good natured. He told Polly where she could find some beautiful white lilies in a pond not far away. That was more than a week ago, and the flowers were not then open, and now as Polly ran down the road she thought she would have time to gather some for her parents before the train arrived.

When Polly reached the station she found no one there, and on looking at the clock, saw that it was only ten minutes past four, so she had twenty minutes to wait. Then she ran on quickly.

The flagman stood by the draw, and Polly saw some distance down the river, a small vessel coming toward the bridge. She ran along rapidly and as she passed by the flagman he called out:

"Going for the pond lilies? The pond was all white with them when I passed by this morning."

"Yes sir, I want to pick some for mamma and papa. They wrote me a letter, and they said they were coming in the next train."

"You don't say so! Well, I guess you're glad. Look out for the locomotive, and don't take too long picking your flowers, and you'll have plenty of time to get back before the train gets in."

Polly thanked him and ran on. In about five minutes she reached the pond. How lovely the lilies looked with their snowy cups resting on the dark water! But their stems were long and tough, and most of them grew beyond her reach. She contrived to secure four. Polly was sorry to leave so many behind, but she was afraid if she lingered too long she would miss the train. So, gathering up the blossoms, she pinned them into her belt and scampered back toward the bridge.

The boat had just sailed through the draw, and the man stood ready to close the bridge when Polly came up. He looked over at her from the centre of the bridge, and called out with a smile.

"Couldn't you get any more flowers

than these? If I had time to go to the pond, you should have as many as you could carry."

Polly smiled back at him and then began to watch him as he made ready to turn the great bridge back into place for the train to pass over. His hand was already on the crank, when a rope dangling over the railing of the bridge attracted his attention. As he tried to pull it in, it seemed to be caught underneath. Polly watched him lean over to get a better hold, when, to her great horror, the piece of railing to which he held gave way.

There was a sudden scream, and a great splash in the water. But before the waves of the swiftly-flowing river closed over him, Polly heard the cry—"The train—the fla—"

Poor little Polly! She was so alarmed for the poor man's safety that for some moments she could think of nothing else, and ran backward and forward, wringing her hands in despair. As he rose to the surface she saw that he made frantic gestures to her, and pointed up the road from which the train was to come. He seemed to be able to keep himself above water with very little effort, and Polly saw with joy that the accident had been observed by the occupants of the vessel. The man in the water struck out toward the boat, and Polly could hear shouts and cheers from the men on board.

All at once she was startled by the whistle of the far-off locomotive. In a moment she understood the meaning of the flagman's gestures. She looked at the open space and then at the bridge. In five minutes or less the train would come dashing into that terrible chasm. Polly's hair almost rose on her head with horror. It was as much as she could do now to keep her senses.

There must be some way to avert the awful calamity. She ran swiftly along toward the rapidly-approaching train. Lying on the ground just by the small wooden house where the flagman usually sat, Polly saw a red flag. She remembered having heard that this flag was used in case of danger, or when there was any reason for stopping the cars. She did not know whether there was yet time, but she flew wildly up the track.

"Oh, my papa! oh, my mamma!" she cried, "they will fall into the river and be drowned! What shall I do?" and she waved the flag backward and forward as she ran.

Then came the train around the curve. She could see the white steam puffing from the pipe, and could hear the panting of the engine.

"I knew they'll run over me, but if papa and mamma are killed I don't care to live," she said to herself, as she approached the great black noisy engine.

When it was about three hundred feet away from her, she saw a head thrust out of the little window by the locomotive, and then, with a great puffing, snorting and whistling, it began to move slower and slower, until at last when it was almost upon her, it stopped entirely.

All the windows were alive with heads and hands. The passengers screamed and waved her off the track. She stepped off and ran close up to the side of the engine, and gasped out:

"The bridge is open, and the man has fallen into the river. Please stop the train, or you'll be drowned."

The engineer stared in amazement, as well he might, to see a small girl with a flushed face, hair blown wildly about and four lilies pinned in her belt, waving the red flag as though she had been used to flagging trains all her life.

At that moment another remarkable figure presented itself to the astonished eyes of the passengers. A man, dripping wet, bruised and scratched as though he had been drawn through

briers, came tearing toward the cars, stumbling and almost falling at every jump. As he reached little Polly, he snatched her up and covered her face with kisses.

"You little darling!" he cried, "do you know what you've done? You've saved the lives of more than a hundred people."

Polly, nervous and excited, began to cry. One after another the passengers came hurrying out of the train, and crowding around her, praising and kissing her, until she was quite ashamed, and hid her head on the kind flagman's shoulder, and whispering, "Please take me away, and find papa and mamma."

Almost the last to alight were Polly's parents.

"Why, it's our Polly!" they both exclaimed at once.

The draw was now being closed again, and the conductor cried, "All aboard!" The passengers scrambled to their seats again. Polly's father took her into the car with him, and now she looked calmly at the people as they gathered around, and answered politely all questions put to her, but refused the rings, chains, bracelets and watches, that the grateful passengers pressed her to accept as tokens of their gratitude for saving their lives.

At last Polly grew tired of so much praise, and spoke out:

"Really I don't deserve your thanks for I never once thought of any one but my papa and mamma; so keep your presents for your own little girls. Thank you all the same."

When Polly was lifted out of the car, and stood upon the steps of the platform while her father looked after the luggage, the passengers threw kisses, and waved their handkerchiefs to her until they were out of sight.

A few days afterward Polly was astonished at receiving a beautiful ivory box, containing an exquisitely enameled medal, with these words engraved on it:

"Presented to Polly Gardner, whose courage and presence of mind saved a hundred lives."

A CARD.—To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. 996.

Rev. Canon Carmichael, of Hamilton, has accepted the rectorship of St. George's Church, Montreal.

GOLD—Is excellent for filling decayed Teeth; but "TEABERRY" prevents the decay, makes them white, and makes people loveable. 5 cent samples.

Eloven steamship companies have agreed to pay the 50 cent. immigrant tax to the authorities at Castle Garden.

EPITAPH.

Here lies one who lately died, nobody sorrowed, nobody cried;
Where his grave or how he fares, nobody knows and nobody cares.
His Bilious Fever might have been cured,
If he Spring Blossom had procured.

It is easy to tell the perfect gentleman. He makes sure no one is looking before wiping his mouth on the table-cloth.

CHANGEABLE weather is trying to the system, rendering it more liable to disease. As a preventative of sickness use Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. They purify the blood, cure all Bilious Stomach and Liver disorders, and give tone and strength to the system. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

LADIES' DEPT.

SELECTING CARPETS.

French moquet and English Brussels are the best carpets to wear and give the greatest satisfaction. Aubusson, Axminster and Turkey are equally good, but their price is of course high. Tapestry Brussels is not as desirable as a good three-ply or an ingrain of good quality. A poor, shabby carpet is not the worth of making and putting down, except in rooms that are only kept for visitors and used on rare occasions; and even then a handsome Chinese matting is to be preferred. And in choosing the matting the best quality is the cheapest in the end, for one that costs 60 to 70 cents per yard is far more desirable than one that can be had for 35 or 40 cents. Of course the expense at first is higher but then we must consider the expense of making and putting down, and bear in mind that after two years' wear the more expensive carpeting is often of more value than the cheaper one when first laid upon the floor. Again, in purchasing a drugget or floor-cloth, three yards square, you may have to pay from \$18 to \$18 for the handsome quality, while a hempen one, stamped with quite a pretty a pattern, can be had for from \$7 to \$9. Now, do not take the cheap one. For a year it may look well, but by the next autumn it is worn and shabby, while the expensive one is as good as the day it was laid down, and it will outlast three of the cheap ones. Sometimes we can come across bargains and buy carpets of excellent quality at a low price, but unless we are experienced shoppers it is never well to trust to our own judgment in such matters, and it rarely happens that we can purchase articles below their real market value, except at auctions, and even then we are very likely to be taken in. It is a far better way to go to the carpet-rooms of some well known dealer and then make our selections according to the depth of the purse. The most durable carpets are closely woven and thick, yet soft and pliable; and in real English Brussels the colors can be distinguished on the wrong side, but in the tapestry there is nothing but hem. The beauty of a carpet is quite as important as its durability, and it should be of a kind that will not tire the eyes. Most of us purchase a carpet hoping that it will last several years, and desiring it to be appropriate for all seasons. Now, the gorgeous designs that fill the carpet-rooms and adorn the floors of the elegant houses may be very beautiful, but, unless we can change them frequently, one soon tires of such styles. - Exchange.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

Mrs. "S. O. M." says, in the Farmers' Advance: By economy in dress I will not preach the "patch up and make do for every day, with cheap delaine for Sunday;" far from it. I believe a woman in general likes to be well dressed, and I hope she does, for a moderate love of dress tends to tidiness, cleanliness and civilization, and has a refining influence on her life. To be well dressed does not imply to spend lavishly, or to follow every frivolous freak of fashion; neither does to dress economically mean to wear cheap, soiled or threadbare garments, no more than living on bread and water and hoarding up every dollar would mean economy instead of miserliness.

A wise person with little capital buys only good and lasting material. Many are limited to only a small

amount of money for dress, but even here there is choice, and here the greatest judgment is exercised to appear well. It is not economy to buy eighteen yards of narrow twenty-five cent goods for a dress, and, because it is cheap, use the few extra yards to trim more elaborately in the hope that it will look better (a cheap dress overtrimmed is not good taste), when ten yards of fifty cent goods, made somewhat plainer, will make a richer looking dress, will wear much longer, will not soil so easily, and will cost about the same money for making and material. It is better to spend the money we may have for one good dress than for two cheap ones, for good material may be put to further use when the dress is partly worn, either in trimming or in combination suits, or made over for the little folks.

A person who cannot afford many changes may always be well dressed by adopting some dress of a general character, say black silk or cashmere, and as one skirt will generally outlast two waists, the lower skirt may be made plain, moderately or elaborately trimmed, as fashion may dictate; and one polonaise or basque made somewhat plain, which will be suitable on many occasions of ceremony, or when we desire to appear gayer or more stylish-

ly dressed. If there is but one waist, it may be moderately trimmed, turned down at the neck and filled in with lace; or a fichu may be worn and the sleeves so arranged that part may be taken off or turned back and finished with lace; then, with the addition of a few extra bows or ribbons, it will make a decided change in the appearance of the dress.

A dress that either in make or color is peculiar or striking in appearance, will, if worn often, become disgusting to the wearer and also to others. Such a dress can only be worn occasionally; hence would be expensive. There is economy in buying material alike on both sides, or more than will be used at first making; then, when some part of the dress becomes spoiled, it may be remodelled and passed again for a new dress. Buy only good buttons, laces, ribbons, shoes and gloves, but the good does not always mean the costly or most expensive.

The common dress of working people is dark calico. I think good ginghams more economical. Two ginghams will wear about as long as three calicoes, costing less money and a saving of one-third of the labor and time spent in making. It is a great saving of money to be able to make one's own clothing, and with the paper patterns which can now be bought it requires but little ingenuity.

Paniers are worn only in full dress. Black Chevalle lace is growing in favor.

Buttoned boots are going out of fashion.

Archery buds fair to be as fashionable as ever.

It is fashionable now a-days to be unfashionable.

The coarser the flannel the better it is liked.

Any neat utility costume will do for a travelling suit.

Bonnet strings are called bridles in milliners' parlance.

Usters are much worn for travelling costume, but are not *de rigueur*.

There is a rage in New York for small jet beaded Fanchon bonnets.

Street costumes and walking suits should never be made with panier draperies.

Grape in all shades of color is the favorite material for dressy capote bonnets.

Pongee in all colors, as well as the natural ecrushades, is as fashionable as ever.

ENGLISH APRON OR BLOUSE.—This simple little dress, arranged so as to give the effect of a blouse worn over a guimpe, is made of white French nainsook, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes edging and insertion. The blouse is mounted upon a square yoke made of alternate rows of lace insertion and strips of nainsook, and the full sleeves are gathered at the wrist with a band of insertion and lace ruffle. In less expensive goods this design is an excellent one for an apron, and may be worn to protect the dress underneath.

D. TO L.

Dear friend, I find it vain to night
To write one single note of gladness;
And yet I feel a strange delight,
To come to thee in tones of sadness.
For there are times when to impart
Its sorrow, causes a heavy heart.

'Tis thus with me when now I feel
A spell of deep, a darkening power,
When not one sunny ray can steal
Upon me in this lonely hour,
My spirit feels a sweeter pain
To come to thee in sorrow's strain.

I know that often when alone
Thou'st many a bitter sorrow felt
I know full well when I am gone,
Thou'lt think of me with fond regret,
That thou wilt brood with heartfelt sorrow,
Upon the o' words, "We part to-morrow."

And oh! I know, when far away,
When weeks and months will ages be,
That these few lines will still always
Some recollection still of me;
Thy thought shall cast a soothing spell
O'er her who long had loved thee well.

I would not have those sad words break
Upon thee rudely when thou'rt gay;
I would not have them e'er awake
In thy high heart one darkening ray,
Or, ever in thy day-dreams bright,
Come with thy joy dispelling blight.

But may they gently on the fall
In some such lonely hour as this,
And bring a calm when they recall
The memory of departed bliss;
And may this tale they speak so well,
Come softly while they speak "Farewell."

June 10th, 1882.

FARRIS

The exemption of several individuals from Typhoid Fever, which recently prevailed very largely in a Western town, was directly traced to the fact that they maintained an excellent state of health by the use of Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters. The medicine is purely vegetable, non-alcoholic, and may be had at all Druggists. Price 50c.

Last year there were 287 bodies taken out of the Thames at London, England.



No. 1944.—Lady's Polonaise. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 9 yards material and 14 buttons for medium size. Price 25 cents, 37 1/2 size

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.

We are pleased to our very utmost capacity to fill orders for our Telephone and Jointer Plows. We have the best broad and medium width plows made in Canada

Farmers are beginning to see the great financial advantage in dealing direct with us. First class articles sold at small profit. We take no risk, charge no interest, and give no commission, and advertise only what we do

Granges, send for special Price List. Full particulars sent on application

The Telephone Chilled Plow Works, Scotland, Ont.

Notice!

Will beg to inform the public that we are retiring from the retail business carried on under the style and firm name of Petley & Co., Golden Griffin, and have made

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

— IN THE PRICES OF —

Silk Dress Goods, Lace, Hosiery, Fillings, Trimmings, Gloves, Corsets, Fancy Goods, &c. Ribbons, Embroider, &c.

— ALSO IMMENSE REDUCTIONS IN THE PRICES OF —

Men's Fine Dress Suits, Men's Fine Tweed Suits, Boys' Fine Dress Suits, Boys' Fine Tweed Suits, Men's Fine Worsted Suits, Men's Nobby Spring Overcoats, Boys' Fine Worsted Suits.

As we are positively retiring from the Retail Business.

For the accommodation of the many buyers attending the Great Sale, the stores will in future be opened daily at nine o'clock a.m., and closed at six p.m., and on Saturdays at ten p.m. SALES FOR CASH ONLY.

PATRICK HUGHES. B. B. HUGHES.

N. B.—Housekeepers, Hotelkeepers, and others Furnishing, will save fully twenty to thirty per cent. by purchasing their CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, MATTINGS, etc. during the Great Closing Sale now going on at the Griffin. None but first class goods kept in stock. TAPESTRY CARPETS from 35c. per yard. Persons from a distance of from one to two hundred miles can save more than their railway fare and expenses on a purchase of \$25 to \$50. Note the address.

Petley & Co., 128, 130 & 131, King St. East, Toronto.

The First Grand Excursion

TO THE LANDS OF THE

TEMPERANCE

Colonization Society!

On the South Saskatchewan.

Will leave Toronto on June 22nd.

and go by the Overland Route from the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway beyond Brandon.

Arrangements have been made for cheap rates in first-class cars, not to be overcrowded, and special rates from all places east of Toronto and along the line.

Full particulars as to exact time and rates from each station given hereafter. Two or more separate trains will be provided, one having settlers' effects, live stock, &c. along with it for those who prefer it. The board have appointed five good reliable men to go along with the excursion to assist the settlers when they arrive in locating, &c.—Mr. Graham, M.P.P., S. W. Hill, of the Patrons of Husbandry, Rev. Mr. Young, formerly in that country, Mr. Grant, Granton, and Alderman Lake, their Land Commissioner. Intending excursionists should communicate at once with us here, stating the number of their families going and what stock of goods they intend to take with them, that cars may be made up accordingly at different points, and full cars thus secured. It will pay to take along most of what will be needed there—tools, farming utensils, &c., &c.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for January, September and October dates must settle their subscriptions either by cash or note before the 20th inst., or their numbers may be disposed of to late subscribers or others, and no payments will be taken from subscribers heretofore of later date than October until all subscribers of September and October dates have had this opportunity to secure their scrip

J. Alph. Livingston,

GENERAL MANAGER

HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

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

Welland, March 2, 1882

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

W. T. HOUSE.

Toledo, O., Aug. 28, 1880.

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

J. M. ELY.

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

J. D. WEATHERFORD

Price, 25 Cents per Bottle.

Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in the United States and Canada. Bottled for Ontario by H. W. Hobson, Welland, Ont., who will furnish the trade at manufacturers prices. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O., U.S.A.

GENUINE

Rose-Comb White Leghorn

C. F. BARBER, - Breeder.

This variety of Leghorn is rapidly taking the place of the old style White Leghorn, on account of advantage gained in having the Rose-Comb. They are pure white, graceful and handsome; non-setters and probably the best Layers; eggs large and fine. They are hardy and healthy, mature early, and begin laying in early fall. In fine they possess all good points connected with the (White) Leghorn blood.

A few Cockerels for sale this fall. Eggs for sale in spring. Address for terms, etc.,

CHAS. F. BARBER, Ithaca, N. Y.

Potted STRAWBERRY Plants.

I shall be prepared to furnish in large or small quantities, all the leading varieties of Strawberry Plants, such as Manchester, Bidwell, Jersey Queen, &c. pot grown or otherwise, as cheap as first class plants can possibly be procured in the United States. Pot grown plants, planted in August, give a crop the following summer. Address—

D. C. WILDEY, Albany, N. Y.

NEW STRAWBERRIES!

POTTED PLANTS Bidwell, Manchester, And other sorts new and old

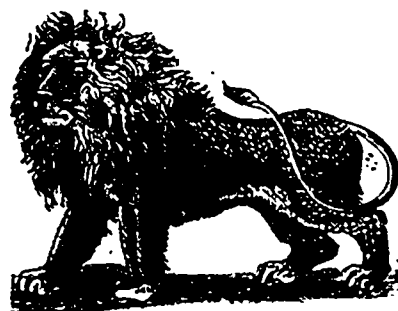
Well Grown! At Low Prices!

Send your address on a post card for—

FREE CATALOGUE.

Full Descriptions, Explanations, and prices! How to grow a fine crop in eleven months from planting.

To T. C. Robinson, OWEN SOUND, Ont.



OPENED OUT.

FULL STOCK

Fall & Winter Dry Goods,

WOOLLENS,

MILLINERY,

MANTLES,

SHAWLS, &c., &c.

Also complete manufactured stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

— Wholesale and Retail. —

R. WALKER & SONS, - Toronto.

The Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.

Head Office, Toronto.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

WM RENNIE, Esq, Toronto, President; F H HILDORN, Esq, Uxbridge, Treasurer; GEO H WATSON, LL. B., Toronto, Solicitor; C. H. MACKINTOSH, ex-Mayor, Ottawa; THOS. MERRISON, Peterboro; PETER GRAHAM, M.P.P., S W HILL, Esq, Ridgville, Membership Superintendent.

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

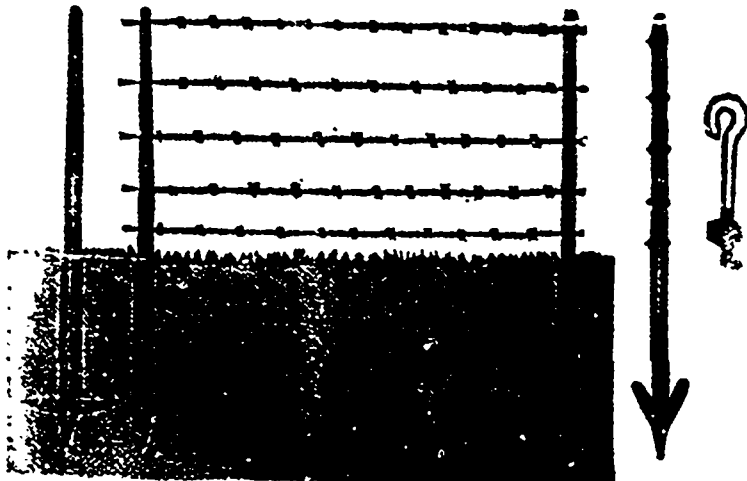
Reliable Aid to Families of deceased members: Small Cost. For particulars apply to S W Hill, Membership Superintendent, Ridgville, or to W Pemberton Page, Secretary, No 64 King Street East Toronto.

COUGHLIN'S

PATENT FROST and FIRE PROOF

IRON FENCE POSTS!

For Barbed and other Wire Fences, patented in the United States and Canada, the Best, Cheapest, and Most Durable Fence Post ever invented or used, having no complications, doing away with the digging of Post Holes, &c.



The above cut shows a section of Fence with 100 feet span, taken from photograph. Also Post, adjusted in ground, post entering ground, and bolt wire attachment, (all patented.)

The entire length of the post is 8 ft., with two adjustable feet at the lower end, 20 inches by 4 inches, making it impossible to be raised from position by the frost or otherwise, except by digging out the entire depth of the post and removing all earth from the foot. The Post is driven into the ground 3 feet deep, with a mallet, beetle or sledge, (with a wooden cap on top of the post for sledge) when the foot adjust themselves. A man can drive down 4 to 6 of these posts while digging one picket hole. These posts stand a straining pressure of 5 bars wire high, making a fence 4 1/2 ft. high with 300 ft. span between posts, as erected for Wm. Little, Superintendent of the Welland Canal, on his farm adjoining Prescott, Ont.; also at the South Grenville Agricultural Show Fair, and at the Toronto Exhibition, 1880. Railroad Companies, County Councils, Toll Road Companies, Farmers, and others requiring Fences impervious and indestructible by fire, winds or floods, easily put up, requiring no repairs for generations, accumulation of snow, drift, or depositories for weeds, &c., and no waste of land, and placing a fire and burglar proof safe about every man's domain, allowing him peace of mind and rest of body, from brachy and unruly stock, bush acre, garden and fruit thicket; also raids on sheep and other stock by dogs, wolves or other wild animals, even the house cat or fowl cannot pass through it when properly erected on this post, and every owner of the land should erect these Fences at once.

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 lot of tools and constant repairing to keep it in order. Either man or beast can shove or cant tools 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 causing 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.

In comparing the actual cost of material for the following fences, I have consulted many farmers and others who all claim that I have underrated the actual cost of Iron and Steel Fences:

Table listing fence types and costs: Common Rail Fence, 6 rails high, capped and staked... 90 cents per rod; Pine Board Fence, capped, using 40 in. Lumber... \$1.70 per rod; Stone Walls, where stone are got on fields... \$2.95 per rod; Barbed Wire, 5 wires high, Coughlin's Patent Post, 100 ft. apart... 90 cents per rod; do do 50 ft... \$1.00 per rod; do do 25 ft... \$1.40 per rod.

I will sell County or Township rights very cheap to enterprising men who wish to build Fences, and furnish them Posts, Wire, &c., at the very lowest cash prices; will also sell rights to farmers at \$200 per 100 acres, farmers to build fence themselves, and I will furnish all materials of best quality at wholesale prices. Fences will only cost 75 cents per rod for material, 3 to 4 men will build one mile per day. By forwarding orders thus addressed to Coughlin, Prescott, Ont., they will receive prompt attention. One pound of wire builds 3 feet of fence 5 wires high, and 3 men can put up 4 miles of side-line fence per day, with a single horse and wagon to lay 5 wires along the ground at once and strain wires every 500 to 600 feet with rope and derrick pulley, costing about 50 cents, for the whole. After straining wire go along and set on hooks of bolts of old or posts, and tighten up with a small wrench. This fence is undergoing a test this winter with spans of five wires high, 200, 300, 175, 150, 125, 75, 50 and 25 feet, the extreme cold weather does not affect it the slightest, all was put up perfectly tight and still remains so, with no breakage or other defect.

For further information and particulars send for circulars to P. COUGHLIN, Patentee & Prop. PRESCOTT ONTARIO



Welland Canal.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Tuesday, the eleventh day of July next, for certain alterations to be made to, and the lengthening of Lock No. 2 on the line of the old Welland Canal.

A map of the locality, together with plan and specifications of the works to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's office, Thorold, on and after Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$1,500 must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

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, 22nd May, 1882.

The People Have Proclaimed

The CLYDESDALE

THE KING OF DRAFT HORSES



The Largest and Finest Collection of Clydesdale Stallions in the World!

Including the got and descendants of the Greatest Prize Winners of Scotland, and among the number the only horse that ever crossed the Atlantic that ever won and held the Great Challenge Cup - Animals of rare individual worth, combined with the choicest breeding, whose constitutional vigor, energy, and stamina have not been impaired by high feeding and over-rattening.

We have not only the largest collection of choicely-bred, Scotland raised Stallions in the World, which the Clydesdale Stud-Books of both Scotland and America will fully verify, but we have some fine American-bred full-bloods, and a few high grados.

While recognizing the Clydesdale AS THE King of Draft Horses

Yet in order that parties desiring either or both breeds might be suited at our establishment, we have added an importation of choice Percheron-Normans.

Also extensive breeds of Hambletonians, and other desirable strains of Trotting Stock, and Importers and breeders of Hoatzel and Devon Cattle.

We handle only our own stock, and act as agents for no other parties; our stock being of that high quality, choice breeding, hardiness, and vitality, that we are willing to risk our own capital in them, and can confidently recommend them as safe investment for any wishing to purchase.

We feel fully justified in saying that our experience as breeders and importers, our low rates of transportation, large numbers constantly on hand, the extent of our business, general facilities, and having met with no serious losses, which in all business must be made up by the purchaser enables us to offer inducements to any wishing to purchase either class of stock not surpassed by any other firm in this country. We can afford to do it and will PAPER-TOWN, TRINITY EAST, ONTARIO.

All stock guaranteed as good as represented. We are the most extensive importers in America of Clydesdales, the best breed of Draft Horses in existence.

Visitors Welcome. Correspondence Solicited

Powell Brothers, Springboro, Crawford Co., Pa. In writing mention this paper.



Trent Navigation.

Fenelon Falls, Buckhorn Rapids and Burleigh Canals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Trent Navigation," will be received at this office until the arrival of the eastern and western mails on Wednesday, the fifth day of July next, for the construction of two Lift Locks, Bridge Piers and other works at Fenelon Falls; also, the construction of a Lock at Buckhorn Rapids, and for the construction of three Locks, a Dam and Bridge Piers at Burleigh Falls.

The work at each of these places will be let separately.

Maps of the respective localities, together with plans and specifications of the works, can be seen at this office on and after Wednesday, the twenty-first day of June next, where printed forms of Tender can be obtained. A like class of information relative to the works at Fenelon Falls will be furnished at that place, and for those at Buckhorn and Burleigh, information may be obtained at the Resident Engineer's office, Peterborough.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that Tenders for the different works must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque as follows:

- For the Fenelon Falls works... \$1,000
do Buckhorn Rapids work... \$500
do Burleigh Falls work... \$1,500

And that these respective amounts shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works at the rates and prices submitted, subject to the conditions and terms stated in the specifications.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the different 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. Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 22nd May, 1882.



Clark's Hay Elevator, and Carrier.

WHAT OUR CARRIER HAS DONE

Nineteen loads of hay weighing over a ton each have been unloaded in three hours each load being pitched off at four forks full in from two to four minutes. We have testimonials from reliable farmers stating that they have unloaded 2,000 pounds of hay in less than two minutes. Hay can be pitched into the barn from the gable end as well as from the barn floor, and can be pitched from the bay as well as into it.

FOR STACKING we guarantee that our Carrier has no equal. In the far West it has been used quite extensively with the best possible results.

ANY FORK can be used with the Carrier, and as most every farming section has its favorite fork, we do not presume to say which is best.

THE CARRIER adjusts itself to any position on the track so that it makes no difference whether the load is under the track or twenty feet away. This is an advantage possessed by few Carriers, and is a very essential one if you wish to fill the barn floor with hay or grain.

Our Offer.

Upon written application we will send one of our Hay Carriers on trial, to any responsible farmer in the United States or Canada, with the understanding that if it performs its work fully up to the warranty, he shall pay us our advertised price for it. If it does not perform according to contract, it may be returned to us, we paying the return freight charges.

Price of Hay Carrier, Complete, \$15.00.

Reliable agents wanted in ever farming community in Canada and the United States. For further particulars address

James Rennie, General Agent. TORONTO, CANADA.

IN EVENT OF A DRY SEASON

Farmers take precaution and sow the

GREAT AMMONIA CONDENSER,

and ATTRACTER and RESTRAINER OF

Moisture; Gypsum or Pure Land Plaster.

Cheapest and Best Fertilizer.

Sow on any crop and the yield per acre will be largely increased Pamphlets or information sent on applying to

W. HAMILTON MERRITT,

Office Grand River Gypsum Co., Mail Building, Toronto

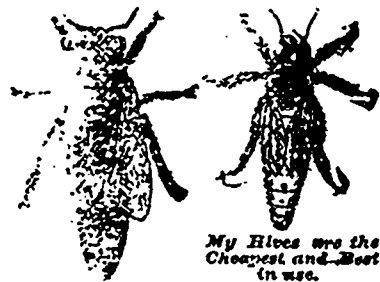
Potato Bug Poison LONDON PURPLE Potato Bug Poison.

TRADE MARK

If nearest Dealer has not got it, write to HEMINGWAY'S LONDON PURPLE CO. (Limited), P. O. Box 303, No. 50 Water Street, New York, who will send prices and testimonials.

BEE-KEEPERS Send your name and address on postal card for my descriptive circular and price list of Italian Bees, Doolittle and Tosted Queens, Bee Smokers, Extractors, A B C Hooks, Comb Foundation, &c. J. O. FACKY, New Hamburg P. O., Ont.

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



My Hives are the Cheapest and Best in use.

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

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

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

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

My New Silk Bee Veil are made better than any previous ones, the material being ordered direct from the manufacturer, specially designed for bee veils. They have no equal.

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

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

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

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

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

D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont

Grange Supplies

For sale at this office.

- Applications for Membership, per 100 \$0 50
Blank Duplicates, per 100 50
Membership or Trade Cards, per 100 50
Bonds for Secretary and Treas., each 100 50
Receipts, bound (100 in a book) 70
Orders on Treasurer, (100 in a book) 70
Letter heads, full size, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on) 90
Letter heads, note size, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on) 70
Envelopes, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on) 55
(No orders will be received for letter heads, note heads, and envelopes for less than 100)
Blank Quarterly Reports for Subordinate Granges furnished to Div. Granges at the rate of, per 100 1 00
Blank Deeds (in duplicate), special blank for use of Granges acquiring property 20



Prices Reduced.

Our New Circular for 1882 is Now Ready, and FREE,

Giving Prices of our two-story hives, Winter and Summer Sawdust Hives, Honey-Comb Foundation, Section Boxes, Honey-Extractors, Wax Extractors, Bee Smokers, Bee Feeders, Shipping Crates, Bee Journals &c. Wax worked for 100 per lb.

12,000 lbs Bees Wax Wanted. Will pay Cash for any amount. Address: M. RICHARDSON, Box 212, Port Colborne, Ont.

Seals AND RUEBER STAMPS



L. G. FELL & CO., 7 Adelaide Street, TORONTO. Good Work at Reduced Prices.

Maack's Magnetic Medicine.



Is a Sure, Prompt and Effectual Remedy for Nervousness in ALL its stages, Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Sexual Prostration, Night Sweats, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, and general Loss of Power. It repairs Nervous Waste, Regenerates the United Intellect, Strengthens the Enfeebled Brain and Restores Surprising Tone and Vigor to the Exhausted Generative Organs. The experience of thousands proves it an INVARIABLE REMEDY. The Medicine is pleasant to the taste, and each box contains sufficient for two weeks' medication, and is the cheapest and best. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to mail free to any address. Maack's Magnetic Medicine is sold by Druggists at 50 cts per box, or 12 boxes for \$5, or will be mailed free of postage, on receipt of the money, by addressing Maack's Magnetic Medicine Co., Windsor, Ont., Canada. Sold by all Druggists in Canada.

HEAD-QUARTERS

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Plated Ware, and Fire-Arms.

Will supply any Grange in the Dominion with the above goods at Rock Bottom Wholesale prices. We do not ask you to pay for goods till examined and approved. If not satisfactory, can be returned. All orders for goods for examination must be stamped with the seal of your Grange and signed by your Secretary. Watches, Small Clocks, Revolvers, etc., sent by registered mail, prepaid. Send for our illustrated catalogue, free by mail.



CHARLES STARK, 52 Church street, opposite St. James Cathedral, Toronto.

DO YOU KEEP

Hens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Pigeons, Canaries, Rabbits, Dogs, Cattle, Sheep, any sort of domestic FET STOCK?

THEN YOU WANT

THE POULTRY BULLETIN

The oldest Poultry Journal in America. The Best Poultry Magazine in the World.

Devoted to the care and management of Poultry, Pigeons, Birds, Rabbits, and Pet Stock of all kinds.

Reliable! Instructive!! Entertaining!!

Original, Independent, Progressive. The latest, the freshest, the most entertaining topics are discussed by the foremost writers on our American fancies. New attractions are constantly appearing.

If you take any paper of the sort you want the BULLETIN. If you keep poultry or pet stock of any kind, you want the BULLETIN. It costs but little.

\$1.25 Per Year, Post-Paid.

Remit by Post Office order or registered letter, and address

POULTRY BULLETIN, 62 Courtland street, N. Y. City



For every Horse Owner and Stock Owner, Horse-Owner, and every Farmer, no home or Factory should be without the Fountain Pump. Send for large illustrated circular.

J. A. WHITMAN, Patentee and Manufacturer, Providence, R. I.

NEW DISCOVERY.



The New Sheep Dip

IS SUPERIOR to all OTHER DIPS AND SALVES. It is certain in effect, for not a single Tick or Loue can be found on the sheep dipped. It is Warm and Protecting to the Skin, water-proofing it against wet weather. It increases Quantity, and improves the Quality of the Wool, for Wool clipped from sheep twice dipped has been declared worth its ported more money. It is easily mixed, as it mixes perfectly with cold water. It is not only Non-Poisonous, but is valuable as a Medicine, for given internally, it perfectly cures Lambs of Worms in the Throat, and also Horses troubled with Bots or Worms. It is the most Effective Disinfectant, Deodorizer and Antiseptic known, and has completely stopped outbreaks of Foot and Mouth, and other infectious diseases.

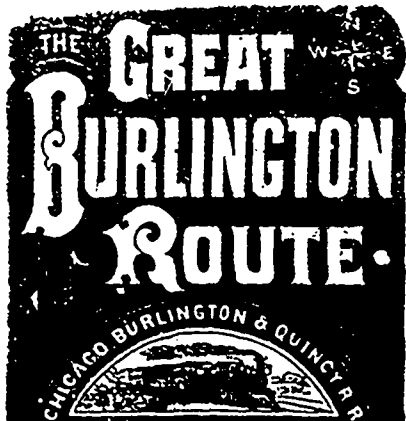
AWARDS GRANTED TO THE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CHEMICAL FLUID:

Medal for especial merit by the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain, Premium Diploma at the International Dairy Fair, New York, First Order of Merit, Adelaide Exhibition, Australia.

SOLD IN LARGE TINS AT \$1. Manufacturers and Proprietors MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, Lancaster, Eng.

Wightman & Helmes, Owen Sound, Sole Agents for Dominion.

Send for Pamphlet. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

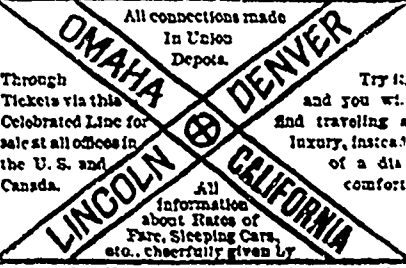


PRINCIPAL LINE

AND OLD FAVORITE FROM CHICAGO

Chicago. This Route has no superior for Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul. Universally conceded to be the best equipped Railroad in the World for all classes of travel.

KANSAS CITY



T. J. POTTER, PERCEVAL LOWELL, Vice President Gen'l Manager, Chicago, Ill. Gen'l Pass. Agt., Chicago, Ill.