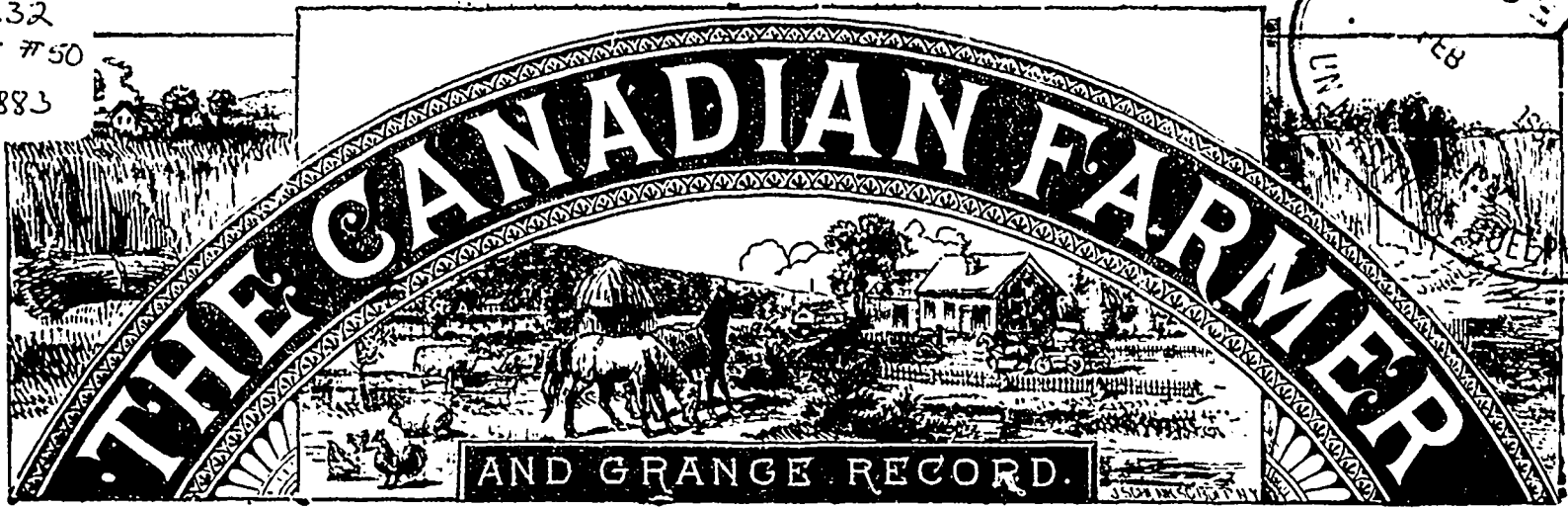


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AND ORGAN OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION

VOL. V. } WHOLE No. }
No. 50 } 253 }

WELLAND, ONT., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1883.

TERMS: { ONE DOLLAR
Per Annum,
IN ADVANCE

DAIRY.

DAIRYING.

The advance which has been made in the manufacture of cheese and butter within the past few years has been something phenomenal. The old dash churn with its splash splash, has given place to the scientific creamery, and the old hand lever press capable of pressing one small cheese, has made way for the full fledged cheese factory, turning out its hundreds of pounds weekly, or in some cases daily. Science has made huge operations possible, which by "the rule of thumb" it would be simply madness to attempt. The progress which has been made in appliances for making butter and cheese, will account to a certain extent for the immense increase in the production of these two important articles of food. Besides, the utmost intelligence being brought to bear on the subject, the result is that butter and cheese making has become as much a matter of certainty as any other business in which known laws can be applied to obtain certain results. Scientific research, combined with careful experimenting, has resulted in the establishing of positive rules, by following which failure in either of these operations is rendered, humanly speaking, impossible. It is this which has rendered the dairy business so important in both Canada and the United States. The export of cheese from Canada last year amounted to over 50,000,000 lbs., whereas in 1875, for instance, it was only about 32,000,000 lbs, an increase in 7 years of about 60 per cent. In butter a like increase has taken place. In 1875 the exports of butter amounted to over 9,000,000 lbs., while last year it was more than 15,000,000 lbs., an increase in 7 years of over 60 per cent. It must not be forgotten also, that the home consumption of cheese, especially, has greatly increased, so that while the export trade shows a large growth in the manufacture of this article, it does not show the whole growth, for it is undoubted that the home consumption has increased in equal proportion to the export trade. This trade brings millions of dollars to Canada yearly, and it is of the utmost importance to our people that it be increased if possible, for every dollar of increase in this trade is so much value to the country. As we stated at the begin-

ning of our article, the appliances for butter and cheese making are so greatly improved as to greatly facilitate the manufacture of our dairy products, thus reducing the expense of the dairyman, and enabling him to make a larger output than he would otherwise be able to do. Among the many new inventions for the use of cheese makers, is a very useful article called a gang press, a cut of which we give in this issue, also a cut of the Patent Gang Press Hoop. The following will give an idea of these useful articles, and also of the estimation in which they are held. Messrs. Burrill & Whitman, who are old dealers in dairy appliances, speak very highly of them.

"This Gang Press is constructed

ring, also representing the perforated bottom seen below E. C., the other side of the follower, showing grooves in which are holes for the passage of the whey. D, bandager, on which the bandage is placed and the bandager inserted in the hoop, the lower edge resting on the ledge seen on the inside of the hoop, nearly the width of the bandager from the top, forming a smooth surface on the inside of the hoop.

It is a hoop and bandager combined, and so constructed as to hold the bandage firmly, without cutting, chafing, or soiling it in the slightest degree. It has a perforated bottom attached, for the escape of whey, and so it can be handled when full of curd, and is tapered, so that the bottom of one will

bottom into the same grooves, and through transverse grooves to the circumference.

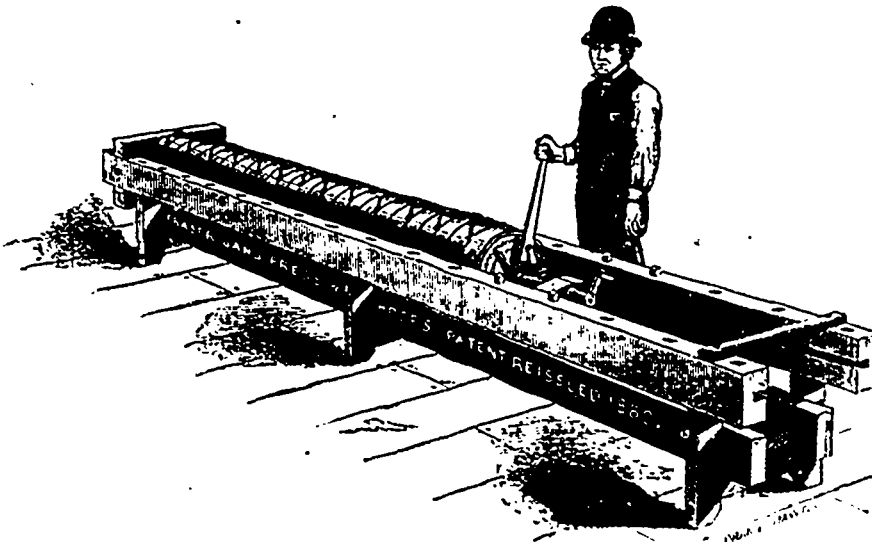
This press received the highest award at the New York State, and the New York Central Fairs, and also the local and county fairs where exhibited, and the cheese which received both first and second awards at the New York exhibition were pressed in this press. It is claimed that cheese made in this press stands better in the minds of buyers.

Persons who have the press in use in large factories insist that the amount of labor saved is fully equal to that of a man, but however that may be, it is certain that by this method the greater share of the labor is saved, while it is held that the cheese are more evenly and much better pressed than can be done by the old method."

HOW TEN-CENT BUTTER IS MADE.

J. A. Smith says in the Cedarburg (Wis.) News: "If an architect and builder should say to a man who wanted a fine building put up that he never used line, level, plumb, square, or rule, he probably wouldn't get the job even of the most ignorant. But it is no more absurd to attempt to frame a fine building without the proper tools, than to attempt to make uniformly fine butter or cheese, without the use of the thermometer. But that is the way the most of ten-cent butter is made. The mass of the butter sold goes for half price, year in and year out, and at all seasons of the year, largely caused by being churned at the wrong temperature, by persons too stingy or too stupid to invest 30 cents for a good thermometer. A variation of five degrees from the standard spoils, or greatly injures, either butter or cheese, while it is common not to guess within ten or fifteen degrees, when feeling the temperature with the hand. The unconscious condition of the body, and the state of the atmosphere, and our exposure to great heat or cold, leads even experts astray. Unlike most men, a good thermometer never lies."

Don't fill the system with quinine in the effort to prevent or cure Fever and Ague. Ayer's Ague Cure is a far more potent preventive and remedy, with the advantage of leaving in the body no poisons to produce dizziness, deafness, headache and other disorders. The proprietors warrant it.



THE FRASER GANG PRESS.



FRASER PATENT GANG PRESS HOOP.

horizontally, and the cheese are pressed in gangs from one to twenty, depending upon the thickness of cheese to be pressed, in each press, and in a horizontal position, as seen in the cut. The hoop is a part of the same combined machine, and is not used in any other press.

A hoop, B the side of the follower next the cheese, showing the press

enter the top of another telescopically far enough to press the cheese. It has a thin grooved and perforated follower, the grooves exactly corresponding with the perforations in the bottom coming in contact with it, so that the whey from one end of the cheese passes through the holes in the follower into the grooves, and from the other ends through the holes in the

STOCK.

CATTLE FEEDING.

We published some time since extracts from the report of Prof. Brown in connection with the experiment of cattle feeding at the Agricultural Farm at Guelph. This week we give an extract from a somewhat similar report of Prof. Roberts, of the Cornell University Experimental Station, as published in the *Rural Home*.

ENSILAGE FOR YOUNG CATTLE AND BEEF COWS.

Three two-year old, half-blood Holstein heifers were selected, which had previously been fed on hay exclusively.

First period.—The ration consisted of ensilage, 50 lbs., and malt sprouts, 0.5 lbs., per day and animal.

All weights were taken at 8 o'clock a. m., after feeding but before watering.

When weighed.	No. 14.	No. 16.	No. 17.	Total.
Feb'y, 24,	770	750	780	2300
March 3,	839	850	831	2510
... 10,	830	850	850	2530
... 17,	810	900	820	2530
... 24,	824	882	821	2527

The total gain during the twenty-eight days was 230 lbs., or 2.73 lbs. per day and animal. The apparent gain of 216 lbs. during the first week was largely due, without doubt, to an increase in the contents of the stomach.

If the weight of March 3rd is taken, the total gain in the following three weeks is but 14 lbs., or 0.22 lb. per day and animal. It is evident that this was about as near a maintenance ration as it is possible to get, for while one animal gained 32 lbs., the others lost 8 and 10 lbs., respectively.

Second period.—On March 25th 2 lbs. of cotton seed meal was added to the daily ration of each animal. On April 14th their total weight was 2672 lbs.; a gain in the three weeks of 140 lbs., or 2.24 lbs. per day and animal.

This experiment indicates that southern corn ensilage forms a maintenance ration when fed in suitable quantities, and that it is economy to feed it in conjunction with some more concentrated food. During the first as well as the second period, the animals appeared to be making rapid growth, yet the scales showed that the weight of two of them decreased.

For several months after being turned out to pasture the ensilage-fed animals appeared far thriftier than others of like age and size which had been wintered on hay.

Beef Cows.—The cows had been "dry off" about three weeks previous to the first washing; two were natives and one, No. 10, was a half-blood Holstein; all had been milked for about ten months and were thin in flesh. They were offered for sale at three cents per pound, or \$99; but owing to the high price of feed no purchaser was found. From Feb. 21st to April 5th, their ration consisted of ensilage 52 lbs., and corn meal 12.5 lbs.; from April 5th until sold, ensilage 50 lbs., corn meal 9.4 lbs., and cotton seed meal 2.8 lbs.; or in volume-measure in the last case, 6 quarts of corn meal and 2 quarts of cotton seed meal.

When weighed.	No. 10.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. N.
Feb'y 21, 18c.	1150	1060	908	
" 29,	1200	1126	1024	
March 7,	1226	1115	1097	
" 14,	1242	1147	1169	
" 21,	1242	1182	1070	
April 5,	1320	1183		
" 12,	1320	1192		
" 20,	1320	1150		

They all sold at \$.09½ per pound, dressed weight. The average gain per animal was 2.84 lbs. per day.

GAIN IN WEIGHT BY STEERS ON A MODERATE FATTENING RATION, AND ON GRASS.

Three steers, purchased March 4th, were weighed daily at first, beginning March 13th, after they had become accustomed to their new surroundings, and afterwards every other day for two months, while fed on the following rations: March 13th to 10th, ensilage, 30 lbs., cut corn stalks, 4 lbs., malt sprouts, 5 lbs., and corn meal, 3 lbs. March 10th to 24th, the same, except that 2.5 lbs. of bran were substituted for 2.5 lbs. of malt sprouts. From March 23rd on, 1 lb. of cotton seed meal was added to the ration. From March 27th, 1 lb. of corn meal was replaced by 1 lb. of cotton seed meal. All weights were taken after eating and before drinking. The weights are given in detail to show the frequent, wide variations from day to day.

March.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
13	694	650	620
14	678	638	638
15	681	629	631
16	687	637	644
17	679	630	643
18	725	664	650
19	700	662	663
20	720	662	661
21	721	664	661
22	739	680	680
23	715	680	678
24	730	681	670
25	730	685	680
26	740	701	678
27	750	690	678
28	742	702	679
29	744	701	680
30	744	701	680
31	744	701	680

April.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1	744	701	690
2	741	699	690
3	762	715	704
4	769	723	720
5	760	737	738
6	750	716	728
7	780	717	740
8	800	719	730
9	800	730	730
10	796	720	730
11	804	732	765
12	801	750	759
13	822	750	776
14	826	766	781
15	815	770	780
16	825	764	794
May 1,			
Gain in 49 days	131	114	174

The gain in live weight per steer and day was 2.85 lbs., or 1,000 lbs. live weight at the beginning of 4.37 lbs.

The weight of the animals on July 3rd, after having been in pasture and on grass alone for 63 days were as follows: No. 1, 1,038 lbs.; No. 2, 962 lbs.; No. 3, 940 lbs. The total gain in 63 days was, therefore, 557 lbs. or per steer and day, 2.74 lbs., or per 1,000 lbs. live weight, 4.5 lbs.

Agriculture.

MIXING SOILS TO PRODUCE FERTILITY.

The most productive kind of soils are a natural mixture of sand and clay, and known as loams. The nearer poorer soils can be made to resemble loams the better they will be. There are many ways of improving inferior soils and one is rendering them fertile by a proper admixture.

A soil, for instance, with too large a per cent of clay in its composition will be improved by an application of sand or sandy loam. Calcareous, sandy and peaty soils will respond favorably to the addition of clay. Calcareous earth may be added to clays, sands and peats with the certainty of benefits.

The benefits arising from an admixture of soils are twofold—the mechanical texture is improved and the chemical composition of the soil is altered.

While there is no doubt but that soils possessing defects in their physical and chemical properties may be rendered productive by a proper admixture it does not of necessity follow that it will always pay to resort to this method. For instance, a piece

of very stiff land might require so large a per cent of sand to be added in order to make it as loose and friable in texture as is desirable that the operation will involve more labor and expense than is within ordinary farm practice. In such a case as the above it is advised to ascertain the nature of the subsoil, through which the surface soil may often be readily improved. For example, if a sandy soil rests immediately upon a substratum of clay, which is near the surface, the clay may be turned up and mingled with the surface soil to advantage. Or where the clay is uppermost great good may sometimes be done by deepening it and mixing it with the sandy layer below. Where the soil or subsoil are similar in character and this plan cannot be resorted to, if there is soil possessing opposite properties sufficiently near at hand so that it can be applied at reasonable cost, then admixture becomes the proper process.

There are situations, however, where neither of the advantages named exist, the whole farm being of a uniformly sandy or clayey soil. In such a situation various expedients are resorted to. Heavy rolling and sheep folding are practiced with favorable results on light soils. Strong, stiff lands are greatly improved by turning under of green crops and by applications of lime.—*N. Y. World.*

CORN RAISING.

J. Camp in the *Chicago Review* gives his method of raising corn. He says: I find, if it is possible, the best plan to break my ground deep in the fall or winter, and then in this latitude about the 20th of April or between that and 10th of May, I stir the soil again. But if I don't plow as above stated, the next best chance is to plow up a clover field about as early as I would stir up the former field, then in either case, I drag or harrow thoroughly; this I am very particular about, and always have my soil well pulverized. Then if I drill, which is the case as a rule, I start a man with a single-shovel plow and mark off the ground about three and a half or four feet apart, and immediately I start the drill that is set to plant about one grain to every foot, letting the drill horse walk in the furrow that is made by the first man and plow. This puts the corn not only in a more direct line but in a very loose and fresh soil, and in this way two of us will put in from eight to ten acres per day. And right after the drill the same day, I also put a team and harrow to follow; this levels the ground and puts it in excellent condition. Then as soon as the corn begins to come through the ground, I put my harrow on it again and go over it about twice, and by this time it is large enough to start the plow, which is not the old fashioned diamond or mold-board plow, but a double-shovel or sulky cultivator, and no matter how much corn I have in I make it a point to go through it about four or five times, just as quick as I can, or at least every week, so as to keep the ground thoroughly stirred, as well as all the weeds down, if any should make their appearance. This brings me to the first or middle of June, and my corn, if it has been only an ordinary season, is near waist high, when I drive out of the field and leave the God of nature to do the maturing. Now, of course this kind of farming could not, or probably would not, be done by parties who plant five hundred or a thousand acres; besides, they would not likely have the clover sod.

Agriculture followed as a business with a reasonable regard to business principles, can be made a business success, but without these it will be a miserable failure. The primary end of life is, or should be, happiness, comfort, bodily health, mental improve-

ment and growth. Brain is the great mature power of this age, muscle is the instrument. A wise man once wrote, "The wisdom of a learned man cometh with opportunity of leisure." Farmers require to spend more time in study and thought if they expect to compete with the vigorous minds of this age. We want in agriculture a new declaration of principles, disfeeling all prejudices and notions, letting brain power direct muscles, using head work and less eighteen hour to the day toil.

The best time for cutting grass intended for fodder is doubtless the time of flowering. The saccharine juices that go to develop the seed are then in the stalk and leaves, and the grass mown in this stage is necessarily succulent and palatable. Whether it is cut high or low depends on the nature of the ground. As a rule, timothy should not be cut lower than three inches; if shaved close it is likely to be burnt up, and the roots destroyed by exposure to the sun.

The following from the *London Free Press* is of interest to the many readers of the *FARMER*. The cane sugar industry is becoming one of some importance in Canada, and deserves considerable attention.

Wright's new cane sugar factory near Essex Centre is finished, and the machinery, consisting of two engines, boilers, rollers, sugar boilers, frame coils, etc., are now being placed in position. Mr. Wright expects to begin operations about October 1. He is raising this year himself 30 acres of cane. Several farmers in the vicinity have also more or less, and but for the wet season much more would have been raised. It is claimed that from 25 to 30 tons of cane, worth \$3 per ton, can be raised on one acre, and the indications are that the new industry will prove remunerative to farmers.

Horticulture.

A JAUNT TO SEE SOME BERRIES.

Written for the *CANADIAN FARMER* by T. C. ROBINSON, Owen Sound.

(Concluded from last week.)

Were ever these boots so tight before—and there through the gathering darkness flashes the lightning of a coming storm. The Fourth of July too, and behind us the fire-works flare up from the city, as the average American boy convinces the average American man that their national holiday is a grand institution—for the corner toy shop! Here are some pleasure-seekers home returning tired. "How far is it to Chili Station?" "You're on the wrong road," is the sweet response. "Turn off the track at this road, and travel to where the road stops, turn to your left then and travel to where that road stops, and turn—turn—turn!" There is no help for it; so we walk and turn, and turn and walk, and still no end to the tramp, and no tavern by the road-side, and no let up on the sore feet; and the lights go out one by one in the farm houses in the face of a growing consuming disgust that stronger than the darkness glares upon the stupidity that got us into such a muddle. Well, we knew before that strawberry men are not proof-free from stupidity; so, after stirring up a sleeping farmer that tempts us with a light gleaming at his bedside, we get doubtful permission to rest in a barn; and there we sleep the sleep of the just, and dream of James Vicks sailing in cream on Lake Ontario. But we get a better rest after all among the sweet, cool straw than the farmer sweltering on his cosy pillow this hot night. And our twenty

mile wanderings come to an end at last about seven o'clock in the bright, young July sunshine, and we trudge cheerily among the nursery rows with Mr. Green. So there it is at last—the "James Vick," that we have read and written and guessed about—glowing with its ripened wealth of berries. Not very large, is it? Just the right size to suit a lady's mouth; in fact, don't you feel a soft space in your own that it would exactly fit? So handsome in shape and color, so smooth and glossy in surface, so all alike and so many of them,—was there ever a more attractive fruit! Put hold on; we have seen as much fruit or more on plants of common sorts at home! That's so, and it's a serious consideration; but just examine the method of cultivation. See, Mr. Green has not spent time in fixing up a show-patch, but has run the cultivator back and forth among the rows; and as he has only grown strawberries for plants before it did not occur to him that the cultivator teeth must have damaged the roots, while working the plants up on hills nearly two inches above the level. Why, common sorts on my land, injured as these must have been would have made a poor show, and the James Vick is a remarkable kind to do so well. I can easily believe now that it has borne 180 berries to the plant according to testimonials. And it is very firm too. I think it would ship better than Wilson. It does not taste much (if any) better than Wilson, but it seems to have just the qualities for the very best berry known, to ship to a distant market.

Well here is Manchester. Ah! that is a valuable berry; very productive, exceedingly smooth and handsome; rather larger than James Vick, but not so firm, and about the same in quality. When we go home we will plant Manchester on light land for a near market as fast as we can get plants and ground ready.

What is this poor concern, with so few berries (Oh! how sour!) and the plant hardly able to stay above ground. It's the Big Bob—but you must remember that Mr. Green has no doubt fairly mauled it in growing plants last year and digging them this spring. True;—give the Big Bob a chance.

Here is a fine fruit—large, handsome in spite of the mud splashes, and good to take when you get it clean. "Lacón," sir, and if it had not been exhausted in forming plants you would see something worth while. We believe it.

Daniel Boone over there is making fine growth for spring set plants, and Mrs. Garfield is so badly in the mud, in fruiting that you can't get a fair idea of the berry. But come, don't talk a lot about other new berries that look poor, but let us get away back to Canada and see the Daniel Boone at Fish Creek, beyond Stratford.

So here we go on the cars all night to get in time according to previous contract, and Mr. Little drives us to his hospitable home to see his strawberries. Bah! what wretched weather! Slap, slap, slap!—how can a man test a strawberry with this monotonous drizzle above and splashing puddles beneath. Not so monotonous however, for sometimes it rains harder!

But the Daniel Boone is a beauty in spite of rain and mud and the matted rows that Mr. Little delights in. Its shape is very regular, and its color as fine as the James Vick, though it is not so firm. Still it seems about as firm as Wilson, while in size and taste it stands easily head. Oh, if we only could see it in hills! Well it's not perfect for it is pistillate, and it is not any smoother than Wilson, although so very handsome.

And this is Mrs. Garfield,—a beauty, so firm, so delicious, of such handsome shape, and so large; surely it is the best berry we have seen. But stop—it is not so vigorous or productive as the Boone. True, but it is very promising nevertheless.

Here is the James Vick again—in matted rows this time. It is very late here, scarcely a berry ripe though other kinds are nearly done. "Now Mr. Little, did you ever see anything more vigorous and productive than this? Why the plants are fairly loaded with green fruit!" "Yes, but then it never can ripen all that load of fruit!" And so we go away thinking upon deliberation that these plants have matted too close and are too badly root-pruned in taking up plants to properly mature anything bigger than peas, and its heroic attempt to do better, and its actual success in ripening to good size all that had come to ripening age, were abundant evidence of the vigor and productiveness of the James Vick.

And now I wend my solitary way again to Owen Sound and will call another day, when other berries are booming.

GIRLED APPLE TREES.

We clip the following from the *Canadian Horticulturist*, which if correct is a simple remedy for what is a great annoyance among fruit growers:

"I see in a late *Horticulturist* that a great many apple trees were lost by girdling with mice last winter. Now, there is not a tree need be lost by that as the cure is simple and easy. As soon as you discover the tree in spring take grafting wax and cover the bare wood all over to exclude the air. I then wrap a newspaper all round the wax (the paper may be omitted); I then bank up the whole with earth, and the cure is complete; not one will die if properly done. I remember my years ago I had three trees so it in the bark, and the bark raised entirely from the trees for eight or ten inches, and the wood quite dark and begun to decay. They were four or five inches in diameter. I thought they were certainly past redemption, so I dug four peach trees and planted them instead of the four apple trees. I then got an axe and was about to cut the apple trees down when my wife came by chance and asked me what I was doing. I told her, and she asked if I could not cure them. I said I thought it was impossible. She asked if I would let her try them. I said I would, but she might save her trouble. She got them all fixed and banked up as she had seen me do. They budded out and remained green all summer, but made no progress until next spring. I did not expect them to bud, but they did, and have borne heavy crops ever since. The peach trees are still standing among them. We have great crops of peaches and plums, but few apples.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Annan, July 12, 1883.

Itching Piles—Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing, particularly at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected. If allowed to continue very serious results may follow. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is a pleasant, sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blisters, all scaly, crusty Skin Diseases. Sent by mail for 50 cents; 3 boxes, \$1.25 (in stamps). Address DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Druggists.

The total assessment of the city of Winnipeg, as revised by the Court of Revision amounts to \$33,304,900.

U Kant Koff.

Climax Cough Cakes Quick Cure, safe cure all simple coughs, etc., of all dealers 15 cts.

POULTRY.

FOWLS IN CONFINEMENT, ETC.

A writer in the *Country Gentleman* speaking on the extent of liberty which can profitably be given to fowls, says: "I am fully convinced, from an experience of three summers, that fowls are more profitable when kept in continued confinement. To be sure, there is more care, else the fowls suffer and the profit is small. The yard should be ample, and have both shade and sunshine. To reconcile them to this confinement, and cause them to become contented, frequent visits must be made, until perfectly familiar with their requirements, when regular feeding may be arranged, and a thorough system kept up throughout the season. It must be borne in mind that green food is acceptable at all times of day, and should be given fresh.

The plan of letting fowls get their living six months in the year is unprofitable, as the fowls then become a nuisance in the garden and grain fields. If there is a place for everything and everything is in its place, the farmer can take comfort. The rule applies to fowls. Everything, even the fowls, should have a place, and be cared for therein. Fowls that are brought up and kept in confinement are easily frightened, and fowls that are confined all the time are more steady and persistent in laying, but must not be neglected. This is why they are more profitable.

"There is often complaint about black eggs from the marketmen. If the eggs are carefully assorted when freshly brought in, this will not so often occur, especially where eggs are to be kept any length of time. There is frequently a crack, which appears like a hair mark, but lets the air into the shell, and in warm weather the egg quickly spoils and turns black. But there are often eggs with a spot of blood as large as a small pea on the yolk, even when freshly laid. These eggs soon turn dark and spoil. The fowl that lays them is out of order, or diseased.

"The eggs should be gathered each day, and sometimes twice in a day, where a good many fowls are kept. This prevents breakage, and keeps the hens from the bad habit of eating eggs. There is no necessity for nest eggs, except china ones. It is a bad practice to leave bad eggs for nest eggs, as sooner or later they are collected with the fresh ones. To avoid black eggs, handle every one."

HOW TO PRESERVE EGGS.

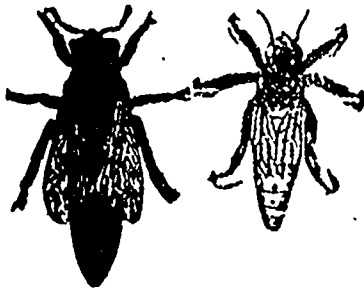
There is a slight difference between "preserving" eggs, and keeping them for an indefinite period as fresh as if new laid. This is just what is overlooked by many poultry keepers, who are anxious to have us give them some "recipe" or "secret process," which will enable them to store all their eggs when plenty, and sell them when scarce—truly a most desirable thing to do, and easy of accomplishment if it is not expected that the preserved eggs will be quite as fresh as if warm from the hen—it is well to regard with suspicion all "processes" for keeping eggs fresh the year round, the recipe for which is given away or sold for twenty-five cents, more or less. Usually the most wonderful thing about these secrets is the announcement that such a valuable discovery should be sold so cheap, and it is only when possessed of the "secret" that we realize that we have been sold at the same price.

Usually it does not pay to attempt to preserve eggs, but there are cases, when eggs are extremely cheap in

summer, when they can be kept till winter at a handsome profit. The best way to do it depends often upon the facilities one possesses for applying the different methods. Chemistry shows us that a fair sized hen's egg weighs about 1,600 grains: 600 grains constitute the white, 300 the yolk, and 100 the shell. The white divided into 100 parts is 80 parts water, 16; albumen, 4; salts, etc.; the yolk contains 53½ parts water, 17½ albumen, and 28½ oil, with a small proportion of salts. The shell is simply the skin of the egg, and like all skins it is porous. The egg, itself, as we see by the above analysis, is largely composed of water, and it is the loss of this water by evaporation through the pores of the skin that causes decay. Impure air, bearing the seeds of decay, enters as the water passes out, and the moisture still left in the egg only assists the process of putrefaction. It is a curious fact that if you can keep all the water confined in the egg it will not rot, and if you can, on the other hand, drive it all out, the substance of the egg left will keep for years exposed to air. The latter, then, indicates one way of preserving eggs—drying them: the moisture is all expelled by heat, the yolk and white crystallized, and converted into a substance resembling coarse corn meal. It is then sold as desiccated egg. This method is not practicable to the average poultry keeper, however, as special machinery is required, and after the eggs are thus preserved they are not the same as fresh eggs by any means, although answering every purpose of eggs in culinary use, such as in making pies, cakes, etc. Probably the most successful method yet adopted of preserving eggs, is the well known cold storage system, by which not only the egg but the hen which lays it, may be preserved for an indefinite length of time. Fresh eggs, kept constantly in a refrigerator, the temperature of which is held at a point just above freezing, will remain fresh for a long period, as there is little or no evaporation, the cause of decay, in such an atmosphere.

Many are the methods of preventing this evaporation by stopping up the pores of the egg shell; an egg hermetically sealed will keep fresh—of this there is no doubt, and it naturally follows that the nearer we can come to making the shell air-tight the longer its contents will remain unspoiled. Here, then, is the field for experiment. Varnishing the shell will answer, but a varnished egg shell is sticky when boiled; for many uses, though, the varnish on the shell is not at all disagreeable, and it completely excludes the air if well applied. The egg will keep for some time, too, if dipped in the beaten white, which serves as a natural varnish coating. Fat or oil answers the same purpose. Pickled or lime-d eggs will also keep for months. To preserve them in this common manner, slack a quart of lime in three or four gallons of water, add a pint of salt, and pack the eggs carefully in the solution, which should cover them three inches or so, deep from the top of the jar. Eggs will keep three months, well packed and covered with fine salt—pack them large end down, and always keep them in the coolest place practicable, no matter what method you adopt of preserving them.—*Poultry Bulletin*.

KISS ME.—"Teaborry" the new and exquisite little Gem for the Teeth and Breath, has a beautifully plated metal screw top. Try a 5-cent sample.



APIARY.

OFFICERS OF THE ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

President, R. McKnight, Owen Sound, 1st Vice-Pres., Dr. Shaver, Stratford, 2nd Vice-Pres., W. C. Wells, Phillipston.

Executive Committee—Dr. Duncan, Embro; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; D. Chalmers, Musselburg; Dr. Thom, Streetsville; M. Ramer, Cedar Grove, and N. B. Colcock, Welland.

MEETINGS OF CONVENTIONS

National Bee-Keepers' Convention—Toronto—Sept. 15, 19, 20.

Ontario Bee-Keepers' Convention—Toronto—Sept. 20.

We would take it as a favor if the Secretaries of the various local associations would send us the dates of their meetings. These we would insert until the time, and thus all would know of the time of holding the various conventions. The Rev. L. L. Langstroth, the inventor of the movable frame hive, will be present at the meeting in Toronto.

THE SOUTHERN EXPOSITION.

During this exposition, now in progress at Louisville, Ky., there will be a meeting of Southern beekeepers. In Canada the conditions attaching to beekeeping are, of course, different from those in the South, but still the methods adopted here will be of interest and profit to our more southern brethren. A large number of copies of the FARMER will be distributed during the exposition, and any one desirous of subscribing for this paper will have it sent to them on receipt of the subscription price. We hope to see a large turnout of American bee men at the Beekeepers' Convention to be held at Toronto, on September 18th, 19th and 20th. We will gladly welcome our Southern friends, and we extend to them a cordial invitation.

NORFOLK BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The object of this association is the mutual improvement of its members. The annual membership fee is only ten cents; just enough to cover the Secretary's outlay for stationery and postage. All who are interested in apiculture are cordially invited to attend the meetings; and if they are pleased with the workings of the association, they will then have an opportunity of becoming members. The next regular meeting of the association will be held in the Grange hall, Simcoe, at 2 p. m., on the first Saturday of next month (September). We hope that all the members, and especially those that are on the programme, will make an extra effort to be there.

ELIAS CLOUSE,
Simcoe, Aug. 8th, '83. Sec'y-Treas.

ONTARIO BEE-KEEPERS' ASSOCIATION.

The third annual general meeting of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the City Hall, Toronto, on Tuesday the 20th day of Sept. next, during the second week of the Industrial Exhibition. As the North American Bee-Keepers' conven-

tion meets at the same time and place it has been arranged that the two bodies hold joint meetings in discussing matters pertaining to our common interests, as the leading bee-keepers of America are to be present. This will undoubtedly be the most interesting meeting of apiarists ever assembled in Canada. The venerable Mr. Langstroth and all the prominent bee men of the United States are expected to be present. A profitable time is anticipated and a good turn out requested. The convention will last three days. A meeting for the purely business work of our association will be held sometime during the convention, of which due notice will be given.

R. MCKNIGHT,
Pres. O. B. A.

THE CANADA THISTLE AS A HONEY PLANT.

Looking over Prof. Cook's latest edition of the *Bee-Keepers' Guide*, I was somewhat surprised to find that no notice is taken of a very important honey producing plant in Canada, viz: the so-called Canadian or wild thistle, an entirely different plant from the E-chium or blue thistle. I also find no mention of it in Root's edition of Quinby's bee-keeping. I can only account for the omission of any notice in these works of a very important source of honey in Canada by the supposition that it is rare in the United States, as the States of Michigan and New York are our immediate neighbors, I am at a loss to understand why it has not yet crossed the borders and taken the oath of allegiance, it being essentially aggressive, migratory and tenacious in its characteristics. It is now naturalized over the large extent of country, extending from Quebec to Sarnia. Its flowering season extends from the latter end of June to the same time in August. It may then be fairly relied upon for a continuous flow of honey. It ranks in my estimation scarcely second to the old reliable standbys, clover and basswood. During the past season of 1882, when all other sources of honey seemed to fail in this region, even clover and basswood, the thistle came to the rescue of 100 starving colonies in my apiary, and in the space of fifteen days they had accumulated from that source alone, sufficient winter stores. The present season, with an abundant flow from clover, and a partial one from basswood, the thistle has as usual made its delicious aroma perceptible in the extractor, making glad the hearts of the American bee-keepers. The honey from this source is rather thinner than that from clover, clear, not inclined to granulate, of a delicious flavor and aroma, only to be recognized by those who have passed through fields of ripening grain purple with thistle heads nodding to the breeze. However, I would advise no bee-keeper who is yet ignorant of the "pointed" attentions of our bearded friend, to place them in his specimen honey farm, for they will assuredly remain there, and the next generation of men will not call them blessed. Canada I am assured will hold her own as a producer of a prime article of honey as long as her fields are clothed with the lovely clover, stately basswood, and lest though by no means least, the fragrant Canadian thistle.

J. C. THOM, M. D.
Streetsville, Aug. 2nd, 1883.

It is found that the larger the cakes of wax are, the better it keeps, and the higher price it brings. Also, that the more gently it has been boiled, the better it likewise is; for too hasty boiling renders it hard, and this increases the difficulty in bleaching it.

BEE-KEEPING IN CANADA.

The rapid strides which beekeeping has made in Canada would surprise those who think Canadians slow to take up any new thing. The rapidity with which it has been adopted as a means to increase the income, shows that a really good thing can be as sure of quick appreciation in Canada as in any country under the sun. It is only a few years, comparatively, since Mr. D. A. Jones took up the matter, and to-day we are safe in saying the product of honey in Canada is more than double what it was ten years ago. The new style of hive, and the intelligent application of the latest known methods of beekeeping have revolutionized the business to such an extent as would have been thought scarcely possible a few years ago. The inventions whereby bee-keepers are now enabled to take their honey from the hive while the bees are at work, without seriously disturbing them, is a most important factor in the progress of this industry. It is beyond question that, with the new methods, beekeeping has assumed a totally different character. It is now on a thorough business footing. No longer is it considered necessary to commit murder in order to get at the merchantable article. The life of the tiny busy workers is no longer to be offered up a sacrifice on the altar of Mammon. Instead of this, intelligence has been brought to bear, and such appliances devised as have done away with the necessity for this barbarous wholesale slaughter. Then again, the system of the extraction of honey, instead of the old method of straining, has tended to make it much more popular, for by this means consumers get the pure nectar, instead of a mixture of honey, bee-bread, refuse, and dead and decaying bees.

Take any town in Canada now, during the honey season, and it will be found that the sale of the pure article has wonderfully increased. For instance, a shrewd farmer living a short distance from this town, started with half a dozen swarms of bees last year. By a careful intelligent application of the rules necessary to be observed, he increased his swarms to 35 last autumn, besides getting a ton of honey. He told us the other day that he sold every pound, and this was in addition to the usual supply in this district, and could have sold five tons had he had it. This year he had already increased his swarms to over a hundred, and has extracted about a ton, and is taking it out steadily every day, and will not have the slightest difficulty in marketing the whole of it in this strip of country between Lakes Erie and Ontario. The only difficulty will be to get enough to supply the increased demand. We mention this to show how mistaken is the idea that there is a risk in starting an apiary on account of the market for the product being by no means sure. The fact is shown in this, as in many other products, that the supply, instead of following the demand, creates it. Customers securing honey, pure, in nice glass jars, feel a natural desire to test it, and testing, are sure to keep *tasting*, much to the benefit of the apiarist. The man who desires to start an apiary need not fear failure, if he applies the usual rule of business to his work. Let him become thoroughly acquainted with the habits of bees, the best kind of hives, and other appliances; let him see that his bees have plenty of honey producing food, and then attend properly to his marketing, and the result is sure to be, humanely speaking, one of great profit to him. A man, however, must not think he can locate an apiary anywhere and be equally successful, no

matter where he places his bees. There are some localities in which honey-producing plants are not present in quantity sufficient to afford food for many swarms of bees. This is a fact which apiarists must recognize. Of course this, to a certain extent, can be remedied by supplying the deficiency by sowing the seed of such as are required; but these matters must all be taken into consideration. The "business apiarist," who goes into raising bees for profit, must take this into account. The "fancy apiarist" may not consider it of so much consequence; but nevertheless a total disregard of such conditions, even with him, would likely result in the gilt being all taken off the gingerbread, even if the gingerbread itself did not disappear in the operation. In spite of occasional drawbacks there is no danger of bee-keeping relapsing into its condition of some years ago. It is now becoming a recognized business, is as susceptible as other business (and no more so), to good or bad management, but with good management is surer than almost any other enterprise in which men enter to make money, to give a good return for the investment.

Bees at this season of the year are generally very vigilant in protecting their stores, especially so if they have a prolific queen. Look out for dog days.

The profit of bee-keeping consists in keeping your colonies strong in numbers. When honey is abundant a large apiary will fill up rapidly in the same time and place that a few weak colonies will barely make a living.

There are three kinds of bees that constitute a swarm proper at swarming time, viz.: the queen, drones and workers. The latter are subdivided into three classes—those of outside and inside workers, and guard bees. Those constituting the outside workers are the bees over 14 days old, that carry in pollen (bee bread), water and honey, and those on guard duty are of the middle age, usually over ten days old—they defend the entrances from all intruders and make war on robbers.

MR. A. SCHROEDER, of Trieste, Austria, under date of May 2nd, 1883, says:—"Mr. G. Dathé, of Germany, has arrived in Joppa with four colonies of *Apis Dorsata*. He is very much disappointed in the fact that those bees will not build combs, neither will they stay on them. One colony decamped, and he was obliged to cut the queen's wings. I hope he will reach Europe with his bees alive, to have them to experiment with for the sake of science. I do not believe the bees are worth anything for beekeepers. Bees are doing well here. Strong colonies wintered well, and are in swarming condition now, if the weather would permit. I will build up nuclei into strong colonies, etc. We have never very cold winters here."

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

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

First grave digger—"Have you heard why the English dudo is not wanted in America?" First citizen—"No, why?" D. G. D.—"Because the Yankee dood'll do."

A Wide Awake Druggist.

Mr. H. W. Hobson is always wide awake in his business and spares no pains to secure the best of every article in his line. He has secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only certain cure known for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, or any affection of the Throat and Lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Will give you a Trial Bottle free. Regular size \$1.00.

A woman called a city doctor to see her boy, who had the measles, yesterday. She said it was the prevalent disease, "spots on the son."

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headache, mouth taste bad, poor appetite, tongue coated, you are suffering from torpid liver, or "biliousness." Nothing will cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By all druggists.

It is a mean man who will tell a small boy that there's a piece of gold buried in a mule's heel.

Why suffer such unspeakable torture, Rheumatism has been conquered, Kendall's Spavin Cure is the victor. See advertisement.

A Georgia town has been named Hat-off. When the train strikes that town and the brakeman shouts, there will be fun.

The general verdict of the smokers of Canada is that "Myrtle Navy" is the finest tobacco they have ever used. There can be no mistake upon this point for it has been proved by tangible evidence. The large demand for this tobacco shows it to be true, and the character of the demand gives further proof. It has never been of the spasmodic kind, up one month and down the next. It has been a sustained and constantly increasing demand. The unsurpassed quality of the tobacco accounts for this.

Dobbs thinks that instead of giving credit to whom credit is due, the cash had better be paid.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.—A positive cure for this dangerous complaint, and for all acute or chronic forms of Bowel Complaint incident to Summer or Fall, is found in Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry; to be procured from any druggist.

Like a great many men when a new baby arrives, the old rooster makes the most noise when the hen lays.

Who has not seen the fair, fresh young girl transformed in a few months into the pale, haggard, dispirited woman? The sparkling eyes are dimmed, and the ringing laugh heard no more. Too often the causes are disorders of the system which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" would remedy in a short time. Remember, that the "Favorite Prescription" will unfailingly cure all "female weakness," and restore health and beauty. By all druggists. Send three stamps for Dr. Pierce's treatise on Diseases of Women (96 pages). Address **WORLD'S MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.**

A thrifty farmer took his son to the doctor, "If you can cure him for less than funeral expenses," he said, go ahead, but if you can't sonny will have to take his chance."

"My wife's sister, out in Injanna, is dead, and she's wearing mournin', and she thought it'd be more appropriate like, to use black tea for awhile now."

What costume ought to remind a lady of her washerwoman? Why, her lawn dress, to be sure.

If the mind is the seat of the soul, many souls occupy pin-pointed seats.

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—One of the most valuable discoveries in medical science, for the benefit of mankind, was made when Burdock Blood Bitters were invented. This medicine positively cures all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin and Blood. 25,000 bottles have been sold during the last three months.

Is it in order to believe themselves always young that women give up old friendships?

Do not attempt to remain over night without a bottle of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry near at hand. This is the season for Bowel Complaints, Colic, Cholera Morbus, etc., and the remedy above named is the unfailing specific.

A minister asked some children: "Why do we say 'our Father who art in heaven,' since God is everywhere?" A little drummer boy answered: "Because its head quarters."

It is now in season to warn our readers against the sudden attacks of Cholera, Cramp, Colic, and the various Bowel Complaints incident to the season of ripe fruit, vegetables, etc. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the grand specific for these troubles.

A wag, in "what he knows about farming," gives a very good plan to remove widow's weed. He says a good looking man has only to say "Wilt thou?" and they wilt.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15th, 1880. GENTLEMEN—Having been a sufferer for a long time from nervous prostration and general debility, I was advised to try Hop Bitters. I have taken one bottle, and I have been rapidly getting better ever since, and I think it the best medicine I ever used. I am now gaining strength and appetite, which was all gone, and I was in despair until I tried your Bitters. I am now well, able to go about and do my own work. Before taking it, I was completely prostrated. **MRS. MARY STUART.**

"Marm, may I go fishing," said a little flaxen-haired urchin. "Yes, sonny, but don't go near the water. And remember, if you're drowned, I shall skin you, as sure as you're alive."

"When all other remedies fail" for Bowel Complaint, Colic, Cramps, Dysentery, etc., then Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry comes to the rescue." Thus writes W. H. Crooker, druggist, Watertown, and adds that "its sales are large and increasing."

A good sermon is like a kiss. It requires but two heads and an application.

Young, old and middle-aged all experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young children suffering from sore eyes, sore ears, scald-head, or with any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

"It doesn't take me long to make up my mind, I can tell you!" said a conceited fop. "It's always so where the stock of material to make up is small," quietly remarked a young lady.

THE SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE—Now that it has been ascertained that the cholera that has appeared in Egypt is the genuine Asiatic article from which the worst is to be feared should its move eastward not be stayed by strict quarantine regulations, cholera prescriptions are in great demand by correspondents who write to the editor as if he were a personal friend and the family physician. For more than forty years what is known as "The Sun cholera medicine" has stood the test of experience as the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever devised. As was once vouched for by the New York Journal of Commerce, no one who has this by him and takes it in time will ever have the cholera. Even when no cholera is anticipated it is an excellent thing for the ordinary summer complaints, colic, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c., and we have no hesitation in commending it. Here it is: Take equal parts of tincture cayenne, tincture opium, tincture rhubarb, essence of peppermint and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen to thirty drops in a wineglass of water, according to age and violence of the attack. Repeat every fifteen or twenty minutes until relief is obtained.

A lock of hair from a young woman's head is often a key to a young man's heart.

John Adams said: "The appearance of religion only on Sunday proves that it is only an appearance."

"Dear William, you ask me if I return your love. Yes William, I have no use for it, and return it with thanks. By-bye, William."

The spread of the disease known as tickers was checked when the telegraph operators struck. Men who have been watching the tickers for months could scarcely credit their senses.

The strangest thing of the kind is of a French dramatist, who said to a coffee-house friend that the French critics were so unjust that he had rather a thousand times read his play to a pack of idiots. "And so my friend, if you have no objections, I will read it to you."

A prominent Harvard professor went into the old Cambridge post-office not long since, and presented himself at the delivery. The clerk in charge inquired what he wished. After stammering and stuttering, he said, "Let's see, will you please tell me my name, I have forgotten?"

Cured Free.

Any reader troubled with Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Headache, Liver Complaint, etc., should call at T. Cumine's Drug Store, and secure a free trial bottle of McGregor's Speedy Cure at once, which will convince you of the merits of the medicine. It cures permanently where all other medicines have failed. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Remember it costs nothing to try it. Regular size, fifty cents and one dollar.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Tooth-ache, Lumbago, and all kinds of Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Given's Foundation Press.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT affirms that the PRESS is superior for making Comb Foundation either in wired frames or for sections, and insures straight and perfect combs, when drawn out by the bees. Send for circular and samples.

D. S. GIVEN & CO., HOOPESTON, ILL.

BEE! BEE! BEE!

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M. RICHARDSON offers his extensive Apiarian Supply business, with all the machinery, buildings, &c., for sale cheap. The firm of Richardson Bros. have resold the business, and until again sold, the manufacture of Apiarian Supplies will be carried on by

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ONTARIO BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLY,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Foundation Honey Cans and Labels specialties. Circulars free. G. B. JONES, P. O. Box 352. Beeswax wanted.

Queens and Bees.

If you want first class Golden Italian Queens raised from a mother which has been imported from Italy, send postal card for free circular.

REV. D. WILLIAMS & SON, Nixa, Ont.



We will pay 40c. per lb., Cash for any quantity of Pure Beeswax delivered here.

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ONTARIO Agricultural College.

THE only institution in Ontario at which a farmer's son can get an education without losing his taste for farm work. All students engage in manual labor and classroom work—half day study and half day work alternately. Special attention paid to

Agriculture, Live Stock, Chemistry and Veterinary Science.

Average cost to an Ontario farmer's son, \$50 to \$70 a year for board, washing and tuition.

Candidates for Admission—16 years of age. Standard for Admission—The same as for High Schools. High School entrance certificates accepted in lieu of examination.

Students Admitted on 1st October.

For circulars apply to

JAMES MILLS, President, Guelph.

LITERARY.

For Better, For Worse.

Upon the terrace at the principal hotel at Whitecliff, two ladies sat in conversation, unheeding, because unaware of a listener behind the closed blinds of a window near them. Not an intentional listener, for he was deeply absorbed in a newly-arrived letter, when the sound of his own name attracted his attention. One of the pretty young matrons was speaking, and said:

"I can't imagine how such a sparkling, brilliant woman as Mrs. Lancaster ever came to marry that solemn piece of granite, Edward Lancaster."

"Solemn piece of granite! One of our most profound scholars, Edith. A thorough gentleman, too, and very wealthy."

"Wealthy!" repeated the first speaker. "I suppose that accounts for it. She married him for his money, of course."

"And spends it royally. I can't imagine Edith Lancaster without the surroundings of money. Her dresses, her jewels, her carriage seem a very part of her."

"But she would be beautiful in a print dress and straw hat."

"Here she comes now in her new yachting dress. Is she not lovely?"

The dark eyes behind the closed blinds followed the same direction as those of the two ladies. Coming towards the hotel was a merry party, who had been on the water several hours, and prominent in the group of pretty women, was a tall, slender brunette, in a jaunty dress of blue cashmere with gilt buttons and a broad hat, from underneath which could be seen a face of exquisite beauty. The perfect oval shape, the clear, olive complexion and crimson cheeks, the regular features and large dark eyes, were all in Oriental style; while the masses of purple black hair needed no artificial additions to wreath the small, shapely head with heavy braids.

She was chatting merrily, and laughing, as she talked, as if youth and happiness were personified in her beautiful face.

The man who watched her from the closed blinds was tall, broad-shouldered and strong-featured. His hair, thick and curling, was iron-grey, and piled high above his massive forehead; his eyes were deep-set, but very large and full of earnest expression. Not a handsome man, but one whose air of distinction was undoubted—a man who would be noticed in any assembly of men.

As he watched the radiant figure in the sunlight, coming towards him, the shadow on his brow grew deeper every moment till, with a groan, he arose and went to his own room, closing the door behind him.

There was little resemblance to granite in his face as he paced up and down his room. It worked convulsively, and the emotions that in a woman would have been vented in passionate tears found expression only in an occasional sigh that was a groan.

He was living over the last three years of his life, as he walked up and down. Until that time he had been a scholar only. With large wealth inherited from his father, he had devoted himself to the acquisition of knowledge, living in his library, except when he traveled, always in pursuit of some light upon a favorite science or study. His money matters were arranged by a lawyer, and his household affairs by a house-keeper, while books were his world.

From this scholarly seclusion, at the

age of forty-five he was awakened by a call of friendship, being summoned by an old schoolmate who besought him to become guardian to a very moderate fortune he was about to leave to his only child. Obeying this summons, Edward Lancaster found his friend already dead, and the orphan turning to him for consolation. He took her home, gave her to Mrs. Keene, his house-keeper, as he would do with a baby, for care and comfort, and retired again to his study.

Between his eyes and the pages of his book came ever the face of the orphan girl. He found himself sitting idly before his papers listening to the sound of a musical voice in the passage or garden. He neglected his studies, to count the hours between meals, when he met his ward at the table. Never before had a woman's face or voice awakened even a passing emotion in Edward Lancaster's heart, and interest once aroused, love crept in and took root, strong, life-long. There was no possibility of driving away this love once it was admitted. Edward Lancaster knew that Edith must be won, even if he was ever to know happiness in life again. If he lost her, he would live, bury himself in his books once more; but never again could the same peace he had known be found.

When he told the child (she was but seventeen) he loved her, she nestled in his arms, lifted her sweet face to his and promised to be his wife. He never doubted her love, strange as it seemed, and they were married within six months of Edith's arrival at her new home.

Once she was his own, Edward Lancaster made his wife a perfect favorite of fortune. He left his dearly-beloved library to escort her to gay watering-places in summer, to New York in winter. He never counted the cost of any indulgence she craved. Her dress was of the costliest description; her jewels were the envy of her circle of friends, and she had but to name a wish to have it gratified. She was of the sunniest temperament, child-like in her gratitude, and sitting from pleasure to pleasure as a bird flies from fruits to flowers.

Life had been very sweet to Edward Lancaster in the three years following his marriage, though many wondered, seeing the grave, elderly man, how he came to marry his child-wife. But as he paced his room in the Whitecliff Hotel, Edward Lancaster questioned his happiness as he had never questioned it before. The letter he held fast in his clenched hand, the conversation upon the porch, combined to probe his heart to the core, and the question hidden there rose to the surface.

Did Edith love him? She had always been gay, affectionate, deferring to his wishes, more like a child with an indulgent father than a wife; for, as yet, but little of wifely duty had been exacted of her. Of household care she had none. Her life had been passed in perpetual pleasure, seeking, with no call for sacrifice.

But the letter, the fateful letter, told the tender husband that the wealth he had held so carelessly for years was gone in one great commercial crash; one hour a man of riches; the next a pauper. It was all gone, the lawyer wrote, and the sale of Elmgrove, his home, would scarcely cover the liabilities incurred in the past three years.

Had she married him for money? The thorn, once planted, stung him sorely. He was not a vain man, but he had thought that his love, so devoted, so true, had won a return. Money had been to him all his life so small a consideration, except to be

glad that it was to give Edith every indulgence. And now, the hateful thought rose and pressed him sorely that Edith had married him for what he had lost and could give her no longer.

A rattling at the door handle, a voice calling his name roused him from his moody misery, and he drew back the bolt to admit Edith.

"Just time to dress for dinner!" she cried, coming in. "I staid down stairs till the last minute. Shall I ring for Mary, Edward, or—?" she looked in her husband's face—"Edward, what is the matter?"

An impulse, a cruel one, prompted him to test her then and there, and he put his lawyer's letter in her hand. In a moment, before she had smoothed the crumpled sheet, he repented, and drew near her to catch her if she fainted, to console her if she wept. She read it all. The light of merriment in her face softened to a sweet, earnest gravity, and some of the rich color faded from her cheeks. Her voice was very tender as she said "I am so sorry for you, Edward. You will miss your library, your books. Perhaps we can save some of them for you."

"But you Edith?" he said, amazed.

"I? Mr. Morrell tells you especially that my property is safe. Five hundred a year," she said with a silvery laugh. "How little it is compared with what you had; but I have seen a time before when five hundred a year seemed positive wealth."

"But Edith, child, you do not understand. I have lost everything. I can no longer give you diamonds, laces, velvets. I cannot carry you from place to place, wherever the whim sends us. I—I can give you nothing."

His face was ashen white, and his eyes rested upon his wife with a pitious, imploring look, as if entreating her pardon for some wrong. She put her arms about him and drew him beside her upon the sofa. Then she rested her head upon his broad shoulder, and put her hand in his before she spoke.

"Edward, my husband," she said gently. "Do not grieve for me. I never owned jewels till you gave them to me. I was brought up in a school of comparative poverty. The income my father left me was gathered together at a cost of privation and hardship I can never describe to you. When my father died you came. I was never in a house as beautiful as Elmgrove. I never had anyone to speak so kindly as you spoke. My father had given me an education, and my teachers were fond of me; but he seldom spoke to me. I was a desolate child."

"Edith! Edith!" her husband said tenderly.

"Then you look me home. Your spoke to me gently, you cared to have me near you. You"—Edith's tears were falling fast—"you loved me. You, so good, so noble, so rich, stooped down to love poor little me. Edward nobody ever loved me in all my life but you. You gave me every wish of my heart; but all the pleasures, all the indulgences, were nothing beside your love."

Edward Lancaster was too much moved to speak. Never before had Edith torn the veil from her heart as she was doing now, and the certainty he was rapidly gaining that she had given love for love was a happiness too overpowering to find vent in words.

"And you," Edith said, softly, "there was always one wish ungratified. Do not think I undervalue all the sacrifices you have made for me.

I appreciate the care for me that has made you leave your home, your books, to take me about in the gay world. I saw that it made you happy to have me dress handsomely, to have me invited into society and enjoy its pleasure. But in all of these three years I have scarcely seen you. I have craved a home where we could be all in all to each other; where no claim of the gay world should come between us. Not a grand home, with servants to perform every task, but a home your wife could beautify with her own hands. Now we will find one, my husband. I am longing to show how nicely I can cook; how daintily I can clean a room. While you read I will work; and in the evening we will sit together in our tiny sitting-room, and be far happier than we are in these crowded hotels. And, Edward, if we are very saving we can buy back your books. There are all my jewels; surely they will buy some?"

"Edith, stop. My own happiness bewilders me. You love me like that? You will be happy in a poor home, cooking and working for me?"

Edith lifted her shining, dark eyes to the noble face bending over her, and drew down her husband's head till her lips touched his.

"I love you—I love you!" she whispered. "Love will make all labor light if it is for you!"

There was consternation in the gay circle of Edith's friends, when, the next day, she was missed from among them. Speculations were wild regarding the sudden disappearance of the brilliant star of society, and many were the pitying words lavished upon her when Edward Lancaster's losses were known.

But the little wife neither knew of the pity nor asked sympathy. Her husband accepted a professorship in a college, and a little house was taken and furnished for the home Edith craved.

The beauty that had made Edith a star in the most brilliant circles of society lost nothing in her husband's eyes when it was the home-light after days of college work. In her quiet dresses, without glittering gems, Edith was as lovely as she had ever been in her costly ball or dinner toilets; and the little hands that could rest idly in luxury, glitter with valuable rings, and flash over the piano keys, were busy from dawn to sunset in the housework that women find ever awaiting them.

Edward Lancaster was never very poor, and Edith never knew again the wants and cares of her girlhood; but the wealth that was lost was not restored, and never regretted. By its loss he had learned his wife's heart; deprived of that, he found the treasure of happy domestic life, and in his new duties he found the pleasure of making the knowledge he loved useful to others.

The professor had been two years in his new home, when, one evening from the college, he found Edith sewing busily upon a cloak for a year old boy crouching in the cradle.

"My yachting dress, Edward."

"I remember it," Edward answered gravely.

"Do you? I never wore it but once—the last day we were at Whitecliff."

"The day," her husband answered, "when after an hour of doubting agony, I found my wife had married me with the true love—for better, for worse."

Don't Pull It.

Newton's One Minute Toothache Cure. Brings happiness in 60 seconds, of all dealers. Price 15 cents.

LADIES' DEPT.

ABOUT FINGER NAILS.

Every one of "Our Boys," as well as "Our Girls," should be particular to keep their finger nails short and clean. It is a bad sign, and one which speaks for itself, to see a boy with long, dirty finger nails. It shows the slovenly habits and want of personal neatness of that boy. And especially is this the case at social gatherings, or at church. I have known boys, and even girls, sometimes, go to church with long, neglected nails, which looked as if they had not been well pared and cleaned for a month. A short nail well pared with scissors, is easily kept clean with a brush and water. There are some parts of the world where long finger nails are the fashion, just as there are some localities where it is the fashion for the women to cramp and disfigure their feet, or the men to tattoo the skin. In China, and some parts of Siam, this curious and disgusting fashion prevails among the aristocracy and upper classes. Just as little stumpy, cramped, and disfigured feet are considered a mark of rank, so the wearing of long finger nails is supposed to add to the importance of the individual, as it is evident that the wearer can not do any work, and must, therefore, be a person of elegant leisure, backed by a fortune corresponding to the length of his nails. The hand of a real first-class dandy has nails four or five inches in length. The thumb-nail has a characteristic shape, but that of the fore-finger is cut short to enable the person to pick up small objects. Without this exception the hands would be nearly useless. Nails of a still greater length and enormity may be seen. They are said to have attained the extraordinary length of thirteen inches in some exceptional cases. But our American boys and girls want neither cramped feet nor long finger nails to show that they are among the upper class. The best class here let their brains grow and cut their nails short.—*Christian at Work.*

OCCUPATIONS OF WOMEN.—Forty-three or forty-four years ago Miss Harriet Martineau is reported to have said that in Massachusetts, one of the most highly civilized and advanced communities in the world, there were but seven industries open to women who wanted to work. They might keep boarders, or set type, or teach needle work, or tend looms in cotton mills, or fold and stitch in book-binders. This statement was rather too definite, because there were other forms of labor open to them, especially those of the needle. But there is no doubt that the opportunities of self-support for women by honest industry in some other way than that of domestic service were very few and very limited. The tendency of society under the exclusive control of men has been to restrict unmarried women to the lowest kinds of drudgery or to the highest forms of luxurious idleness. There has been extreme impatience of all efforts for the "emancipation of women." But the most resolutely contemptuous sneer at strong-minded women, and the most doughty foe of the cry of woman's rights, as if it were the slogan of the destruction of the essential feminine charm—a kind of war upon nature itself, must admit that, whether the discussion be regarded as a cause or a mere unhandsome phenomenon of progress due to other causes, it is during this discussion that the opportunities of women have greatly enlarged, and the general view of the relation of women to society has greatly changed.

In the State of Massachusetts, which was the scene of Miss Martineau's reputed observation, it is now announced that there are 284 occupations open to



No. 2066.—Lady's Basque. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. 4 yards material, 24 inches wide, and 6 buttons for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.

No. 2062.—Lady's Overskirt. The pattern of this garment is cut in five sizes, 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. Seven yards material, 24 inches wide, for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.



No. 2104.—Misses' Costume. The pattern of this garment is cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years old. 3 1/4 yards material, 24 inches wide, 10 yards embroidery, and 10 buttons for medium size. Price 25 cents, any size.

women, instead of seven, and that 251,158 women are earning their own living in these occupations, receiving from \$150 to \$3000 each every year. This computation does not include amateurs, or mothers and daughters in the household, and of course excludes domestic service. Such figures show the most insidious approaches of the sex toward that terrible equality which is the bugbear of some sensitive souls, who wring their hands with apprehension lest this restless development of society should deprive it, to change Charles Lamb's word, of women that are women.—*Editor's Easy Chair, in Harper's Magazine for August.*

Bodice still supersedes the polonaise.

Leather gauntlets are thought will eclipse the tight-fitting Jersey, and Mousquetaire.

In plaids, the large chess-board patterns in two shades or in two distinct colors, takes the lead.

Birds and feathers are generally preferred to flowers, unless for very young girls, in trimming hats.

Very dressy toilets for young and middle-aged ladies are made of black China crape, and trimmed with French or Spanish lace and velvet ribbon bows.

Kate Greenaway figures printed on Satin or foulard, portraying the games of a party of lively youngsters, makes a very effective parasol for the seashore.

French batiste is now made in several colors besides ecru, but the favorite is a lovely shade of light blue which makes up exquisitely, for fete or garden party dress; large hat of Leghorn with white ostrich feather and pink and cream roses.

New collars for street wear are composed of straight bands edged with an upright plaiting of lace or Hesse, and covered with a ruche which terminates in a gabit in front. Small black lace fichus are in great demand to knot at the throat, in place of the dotted lawn with scalloped and button-holed edges, which, however, are still fashionably worn.

White is less worn than formerly by little girls, probably because of the pretty light cottons, lawns and gingham with embroidered borders, which make up so well for little girls, and wash so beautifully. Still white has not lost its prestige; there is plenty of it showing masses of needlework, and there are old-looking little girls, at least you should have thought them odd some years ago, wearing these richly-wrought skirts a good deal curtailed, and showing long continuations of black spun silk stockings.

The water-dotted materials are much used for polonaise dresses in combination with the plain fabric of the ground color. Dark blue, with dark red spots, appears in conjunction with a dark red skirt, trimmed with two knife-plated flounces. The apron polonaise will be belted down with the dark shade of red, and a red straw hat complete the costume, which is not showy, because the red is dull and conspicuous. With brown spots upon cream, or ecru, a brown skirt will be worn, and a hat of brown straw, with feathers of the two shades.

The Blues

We get many letters from druggists stating pleasant results from customers of Bileous temperaments having used Zoposa.

Those subject to depression or low spirits, caused by indigestion or Liver troubles will be surprised how rapidly and pleasantly it acts. It corrects the secretions, strengthens digestion. Usually a 10-cent sample convinces one of its value.

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- APIARY.—Rev. D. Williams, M. Richardson, G. B. Jones.
BREEDERS.—Cattle—Wm. Rolph, B. H. Lord, Horses—Powell Bros., T. & A. B. Snider, Poultry—W. Cliff, Geo. Walker, J. W. Bartlett, Herman Rousch, Sheep—Robert Marsh, Swine—L. W. Stuart & Son, Illustrated Journal—J. C. Strawn.
HOTELS.—Walker House, Toronto.
IMPLEMENTS.—Plows—Malcolm & Hooker, Threshers, &c., Waterous Engine Works.
INSURANCE.—Life—Canada Mutual Aid, LAND, FARMS, &c.—Canada West Land Co., Temperance Colony.
MISCELLANEOUS.—Watches—Chas. Stark, Tobacco—T. & H., Norman's Electric Belt, Ontario Pulmonary Institute, Land Plaster—W. H. Morrill, Pot Growth Strawberry Plants—D. C. Wilder, Grange Supplies—Can. Farmer, Norris Enquiry & Collecting Office, International Employment Bureau, Sewing Machines—New Home Sewing Machine Co., Barb Fencing—Washburn & Mowat Mfg. Co., Tobacco—Twin Navy, Fruit Trees—Henry Slight, Wind Mills—U. S. Wind Engine and Pump Co., Grapo Vines—T. S. Hubbard, Cotton Mills—Win Parks & Son, Presents Given Away—J. C. Hough, Intercolonial Railway—W. C. Boyle, Sale of Live Stock—Wm. Brown, Toronto Exposition—H. J. Hill, Secretary, Provincial Exhibition—Henry Wade, Secretary, Ontario Agricultural College—Jas. Mills, Jones' Scales—Jones, of Binghamton.

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

- HORTICULTURE.—T. G. Robinson, Owen Sound, O. L. Whitney, Lecturer Michigan State Grange, Muskegon, Mich., P. H. Hendershot, Bertie Vineyards, 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., R. McKnight, President Beekeepers Association, Owen Sound.
MARKET STREET, SUGAR, &c.—Levi R. Whitman, an extensive manufacturer, Knowlton, Quebec.
GRAPE CULTURE.—Dr. Joy, Tilsonburg, Ont.
VETERINARY.—O. Elliott, V. S., St. Catharines, member Ontario Veterinary College.
GENERAL FARM SUBJECTS.—M. McQuade, Edmondville, Ont., E. T. Pettit, Belmont, Ont., E. S. Crood, Newport, N. S., George Crood, South Hawdon, N.S.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.—Mrs. S. H. Neves, Grimaby, Ont.
YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.—Children of our numerous subscribers from every part of the Dominion, under the supervision of "Our Little Folks' Editor."

The Canadian Farmer.

The Only Weekly Agricultural Paper in Canada.

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

To insure prompt attention send ALL remittances by registered letter or Post-office order, and ALL communications etc., to CANADIAN FARMER, Drawer A, Wolland, 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. 57, King St. W., Toronto.

W. P. PAGE | Editors. S. W. HILL |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

EDITORIAL.

FRUIT CATALOGUES.

As the time for putting out strawberry plants in beds is now near at hand, the various nurserymen who make a specialty of this delicious fruit are getting out attractive pamphlets setting forth the merits of their stock.

R. H. Haines, of Morristown, Burlington Co., N. J., comes out with a voluminous catalogue of all kinds of fruits, but especially referring to the strawberry.

Messrs. Ellwanger & Barry, of the Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y., have a very full list devoted almost entirely to the various sorts of strawberries. Catalogues sent free on application with the exception of that on fruits, which will be sent post-paid on receipt of 10c., and also that on ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. which will be sent on receipt of 20c., or with colored plates 25c.

SUCCESS.

"Life is too short," says a business man, "to waste in deploring bad luck. We must go after success since it will not come to us, and we have no time to spare." The first thing towards success in life is a wise choice of profession. We do not mean to say that success can not be attained in any profession, for it can, but where one man will succeed, another will fail, and where one man will fail, another will succeed, hence the necessity of every young man studying well his inclinations and capacities before deciding on the calling he will engage in. Wise parents will assist their sons in taking this important step in life—choice of profession or calling. Many a man's life has resulted in business failure just from the fact of a mistake when deciding upon his calling.

The notion that law, physic, and divinity, must be worshiped by the candidate for respectability is a great mistake. There is honor and respectability in every legitimate calling. A desire for what is called the learned professions, caused by the mistaken idea that these were more honorable than other callings, has spoiled many a good farmer, or carpenter, or mechanic of some kind. "Our wishes are presentiments of our capabilities" is a noble maxim. Can anything be

more reasonable than to suppose that he, who, in attending to the duties of his calling, can gratify the predominant faculty, the passion of his mind, will be eminently successful. Because a young man is brought up on a farm is not to say he should be a farmer, although we would like to see more of them remain on farms, and which they would do, were it not for a mistaken feeling that it is not as honorable as some other calling. Whatever you do, young men, weigh well your choice of business, and whatever you decide to be, hold on to it with a determination to succeed, and you will succeed.

ST. LOUIS FAIR.—We are in receipt of the catalogue of the St. Louis Fair being a list of the prizes to be given at the twenty-third annual exhibition, which opens in St. Louis on Monday, October 1st, and continues six days, ending on Saturday, October 6th. Premiums amounting to \$50,000 will be given by the Association. All Express Companies will have offices on the grounds. Very large prizes are given in the various classes of horses, and this classification is very minute. In cattle the same extensive classification is observable, and the prizes equally liberal; for instance: for the best 4-year beef steer the prize is \$150, and we may say that for liberal prizes we have never seen this list excelled, if equalled. In fact in all the departments the same spirit of liberality is manifest. One very important feature of the Fair is the daily auction sale of stock. Cheap fares on all railway lines will be given. For further information, address Festus J. Wade, Secretary, St. Louis, Mo.

INSOLVENCY LAW.

Our readers will remember that at the last session of Dominion Parliament a Bill was introduced on the above subject, having for its object the proper distribution of insolvent estates. The Bill was not passed, but deferred, and since that time a good deal of discussion has taken place on the subject. This is a matter that farmers, as well as other business men, may well consider they are deeply interested in. In all probability some action will be taken on this at the next session, and in order to give you some idea of what is discussed, we quote from the Toronto Globe the main points of a Bill proposed by the Toronto Board of Trade.

"This Act is to apply," said Mr. Darling, President of the Toronto Board of Trade, "exclusively to traders and trading co-partnerships, and to trading companies whether incorporated or not, except incorporated banks, insurance, railway, and telegraph companies. The Act defines who are traders for the purposes thereof; but it provides that no proceedings in liquidation are to be taken against traders based upon any debt or debts contracted after he or they have ceased to trade.

THE ACTS OF INSOLVENCY are very much what they were under the old Act. Proceedings require to be taken to place the estate of a debtor in liquidation within three months

after the act or omission relied upon as subjecting an estate to them. A writ of attachment may be issued upon the affidavit of any creditor, or that of his clerk or other duly authorized agent, establishing that a trader is indebted to him in a sum of not less than \$200 over and above the value of any security which he holds, and disclosing such facts and circumstances as shall satisfy the judge that the estate of such trader has become subject to distribution under the provisions of the Act, and then a writ of attachment is issued addressed to

THE GUARDIAN, WHO IS TO BE THE SHERIFF

of the county or district where the proceedings are had, including also the deputy-sheriff where such are appointed. Such writ is to be subject as nearly as can be to the rules of the procedure of the Court in ordinary suits as to the issue and return, and as to all proceedings subsequent thereto before any Court or judge. The writs are to be returnable forthwith, and the guardian under them is to issue an attachment at once on all the estate, property and effects of the debtor within the limits of his county, and the Act vests in the guardian all right, title, and interest which the debtor has in or to any real or personal property, including his books of account, letters, accounts, titles to property, etc., and generally all assets of any kind or description. The guardian is to hold the same in trust for the benefit of the debtor and his creditors until a trustee is appointed by the creditors. The debtor has seven days within which to furnish the guardian with a correct statement of all his liabilities and assets of any kind, and he is required to make a statement including a full, clear, and specific account of the causes to which he attributes his insolvency.

THE DEBTOR MAY PRESENT A PETITION

to the judge within five days of the service of the writ, praying for the setting aside of the attachment for various reasons specified, and such petition shall be heard and determined by the judge in a summary manner, and conformably to the evidence adduced before him thereon, and the judgement (subject to appeal) shall be final and conclusive. Immediately after the petition has been heard and the contestation rejected, or after the lapse of the time within which the attachments may be contested, the guardian is to call a meeting of the creditors to be held within twelve days thereafter. Should he omit to call a meeting, however, the judge, upon the application of any creditor, may order the meeting to be called for the earliest day thereafter, at which TRUSTEES AND INSPECTORS SHALL BE APPOINTED.

The trustee is to convene a general meeting of creditors, to be held within fifteen days from the date of his election, for the purpose of receiving from the debtor a specific delivery of his estate and effects, and a full and complete statement of his affairs. The debtor is to attend this meeting, and after a proper statement of his liabilities and assets is then and there to attest the same under oath, and is also under oath to make clear and intelligible answers to interrogatories set forth in a certain form, and to such other questions as may be put to him touching his estate and affairs. The object of the examination and the interrogatories is to furnish such a statement of the causes that have led to his insolvency and the conduct of his business generally as may be found useful when he comes to apply for his discharge either to the creditors individually or to any Court which may be established hereafter for the relief of insolvent debtors. If he refuses or neglects to attend at the place for

this meeting and examination, upon being tendered his conduct money and expenses, as provided in the case of witnesses subpoenaed in cases tried in the Superior Court, or if he refuses to be sworn or answer such questions as may be put to him, or sign such answers, he shall be committed and punished by the court or judge as for a contempt of court. The court or judge may, upon the application of the trustee or inspectors, be invested with authority to order any person to appear, and

ANSWER UPON OATH

all such questions which may be put to him or her touching the affairs of the debtor and his conduct in the management of his estate. The trustee appointed at the first meeting of the creditors is to give security to Her Majesty for the due performance of his duty, and may be required to give such additional security as shall be fixed by the creditors at such meeting. No guardian, that is no sheriff, his agent, employee, or clerk is to be eligible for the position of trustee, nor can he be appointed by the trustee in any other manner, directly or indirectly, in the winding up of the estate. Nor can any secured creditor, his partner, or employee, be appointed trustee under the Act. Before the trustee can be eligible as such he is to give security in the sum of \$10,000 to Her Majesty for her benefit and for the benefit of the creditors of any estate which may come into his hands under the Act, and provision is made for the withdrawal of this security when the trustee may no longer be disposed to continue his suretyship. The creditors at any meeting may appoint one or five inspectors, who shall superintend and direct the proceedings of the trustee in the management and winding up of the estate. The Act contemplates the

APPOINTMENT OF A REGISTRAR

for each Province, who is to receive the security which may be required by the creditors from the trustee for the due performance of his duties, supplementary to the security which each trustee is required to give to Her Majesty; and this Registrar is to be the depository of certain papers and accounts which a trustee is required to keep when an estate is being closed up, and the insolvent applies for his discharge. All the papers in connection with the estate are to remain in the possession of the Registrar, to be kept among the records of his office for the inspection of the creditors or their agents. The trustee is required to pay over to the Registrar all moneys belonging to the estate in his hands not required for any purpose authorized by the Act, with a statement and account of such moneys, and that they are all he has in his hands, under a penalty not exceeding \$10 for each day he shall delay to make such payment; and he shall be held indebted to Her Majesty for such moneys, and may be compelled to account for and pay over the same. The trustee shall receive remuneration for his services at a rate fixed by a schedule in the Act, and such additional sum as the creditors or inspectors may vote him. No disbursements shall be made by any trustee without the same having been duly sanctioned by the creditors or inspectors. The Registrar is to be appointed by the Governor in Council, and he shall not directly or indirectly have any management of an estate under the Act.

PEARS FOR MARKET.

Many of the "new pears" which have been introduced within the past ten years have proved worthless as a market fruit; and some of our "finest pears" are such poor bearers, or notoriously slim growers that it don't pay to plant them. There are really only a few varieties of pear that can be de-

pended upon. With my observation here on the Hudson River, were I to plant out 1,000 pear trees the coming fall, I should want not over six kinds, that is, if I were planting them for profit only, and they would be the Bartlett, Seckel, Baurre D'Ayer, Lawrence, and Belle Lucrative. The Sheldon is an excellent pear and a fine grower, but the tree is too long a time coming into bearing to make it a profitable market sort. Clapp's Favorite is a fine grower, tree is hardy and an excellent bearer, but unless picked just at the right time, it rots at the core.

A friend of mine planted out, six years ago, three hundred pear trees composed of seventeen different kinds; now his trees are just nicely coming into bearing, and he has so few of some of the best sorts, that his orchard that he has taken such excellent care of, will not prove a profitable investment.

D. C. WILDEY.

THE NORTH-WEST.

The following is a copy of a letter received from Mr. James Hamilton, formerly of Scarborough township, Co. of York:

Saskatoon, N. W. T., July 13, '83.

W. P. PAGE:—

Dear sir,—I take this opportunity of sending you a few lines to let you know of our welfare, the prospects of the colony, and some other matters of personal interest to me. I suppose by some of my other letters you would think I was rather desponding. I may say I have had some attacks of the blues, but am happy to say prospects are brightening every day, and I believe if this is not one of the finest colonies in the North-West, it will be the fault of the settlers themselves, or of the society. I hope they may work together in harmony, and by good faith on the one hand and industry on the other, will soon make it the pride of our fair Dominion. We were rather late in getting here from Prince Albert (wintered in Prince Albert) as the trail was badly blocked with snow till about the middle of April, the North branch of the Saskatchewan not being broken up, but when we got to the South branch, the ferry had been crossing some days. We commenced breaking our land and have got in some 16 acres of crop, which, under the circumstances looks very promising. In fact I am surprised to see wheat and barley look so well on the tough prairie sod. I am sure if we had put them in in the same way in Ontario, they would not look half so well. I have some early peas nearly fit for the table, the beans are coming on splendidly, and I never saw a better patch of turnips with the best preparation; beets, carrots, potatoes, onions, cucumbers and melons, look very promising, and were the land only even properly prepared, I think garden vegetables of all sorts could be raised to perfection, and with very little trouble. We have had one of the finest seed-times I ever saw, fine clear weather, and the land in first-rate condition for working until about two weeks ago, it began to be rather dry, but this last day or two, we have had splendid showers, as much as necessary for the crops at present, and I think the wheat and barley will need very little more. The soil here as far as I can judge, is a nice brown clay loam, in the hollows nearly black. When turned up and exposed to the atmosphere, it gets mellow almost like slacked lime, and if the sod was once fairly rotted, it would be easily worked and very productive. I expect to have over sixty acres ready for

crop next spring. Settlers are beginning to come in lively and things begin to look like business. We expect to see a steamer up the river in a few days. I have two houses building, but will not get them finished until the lumber arrives, which is coming down the river in barges, thus giving us a good supply. I hope now that members of the Board have been here and seen the colony for themselves; they will know more of our requirements, and it will go on booming. I trust they will secure at once at least one line of railway to Saskatoon, if so, it might soon rank among the cities of the Dominion, not only for its wealth and enterprise, but be a pattern of that true righteousness which exalteth a nation, not only temperance, but of all the religious and moral virtues combined, and be a credit to the "Temperance Colonization Society."

Yours truly,

JAMES HAMILTON.

Saskatoon, July 23rd, '83.

We had the pleasure of seeing the first steamer pass up the river the other day towards Medicine Hat. I am told the captain speaks favorably of the river thus far. We have had some of the finest weather this season I ever saw. The spring and seed time was dry, but since the end of June we have had fine showers and growing weather—all that could be desired—and crops are looking excellent for the chance they have had, being put in late. Roots in particular of all kinds seem to promise well. I do not think any person need be afraid if they only have some means to begin with, if coming out here. I know of some who come in with little more than a yoke of cattle, wagon and plough, who are making more money than they would in Ontario. Of course there are some malcontents who grumble at everything, and will never be satisfied, who expect to get land, as it were, made to order especially for them. No doubt there is some poor land in the colony, and any person taking land should come and choose for themselves.

JAMES HAMILTON.

OUR COAT OF ARMS.

We often hear it asked: "What is Canada's Coat of Arms?" It seems a simple question, and yet not one in a thousand, perhaps, could answer it properly. If the "one" can do it he must have a tolerably good, yes, very good memory. While many countries are content with a single figure, Canada is not satisfied with one, or even two, but the follow conglomeration makes up the list which the ambitious young Dominion pitchforks into its shield:—

- A Cross,
- Three Maple Leaves,
- A Lion passant,
- A Ship,
- Two fleur-de-lis,
- A Lion passant (again),
- Three Maple Leaves (again),
- Two Thistles,
- One Codfish,
- One Thistle,
- One Buffalo,
- One Cross with a Crown,
- One Lion with a Crown,
- One Large Oak Tree,
- One Small Oak Tree,

There is no excuse for suffering from Headache, Constipation and all the wearying train of symptoms of a disordered liver, when Burdock Blood Bitters is an unerring remedy, and only costs One Dollar a bottle. Why suffer on without a trial? 25,000 bottles sold during the last three months, with almost universal satisfaction.

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician Of any school; what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying irritation of the nerves, and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly "Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all the eminent physicians. "What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all the diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women?" "And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians "What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases, dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c.?" and they will tell you Mandrake or Dandelion." Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable And compounded into Hop Bitters, such as (Concluded next week.)

White straw hats, except the time Tuscan, and so on, are almost entirely banished.

The first love of a woman is a hope; the last a long regret.

The Billous,

dyspeptic or constipated, should address, with two stamps for pamphlet, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

Why is a hen immortal? because her .on never sets.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers." Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure Kidney and Liver complaints, Purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year. Sold at fifty cents a bottle by all druggists.

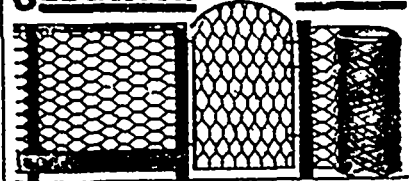
An Australian editor dislikes young married couples, "because they are so apt to give themselves heirs."

Did She Die?

"No; she lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years, the doctors doing her no good; and at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. Indeed! Indeed! how thankful we should be for that medicine."



SEDGWICK STEEL WIRE FENCE



It is the only general-purpose Wire Fence in use, being a strong net work without barbs. It will turn dogs, deer, sheep and poultry, as well as the most vicious stock, without injury to either fence or stock. It is just the fence for farms, gardens, stock ranges, and railroads, and very neat for lawns, parks, school lots and cemeteries. Covered with rust-proof paint or galvanized it will last all time. It is superior to boards or barbed wire in every respect. We ask for its fair trial, knowing it will wear itself into favor. The Sedgwick Fence, made of wrought iron pipe and steel wire, defy all competition in neatness, strength, and durability. We also make the best and cheapest all iron automatic or self-opening gates also chains and nearest all iron fence. Best Wire Stratcher and Post Auger. For prices and particulars ask hardware dealers, or address, in care of Paper, SEDGWICK BROS., Station, Richmond, Ind.



FOR THE
Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by diseased kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where **WARNER'S SAFE CURE** has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver, and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of imitations, and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for **WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.**
For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N. Y., London, Eng.

GOOD
LIVE MAN WANTED

In each PROVINCE of the DOMINION
to work in the interests of the

"CANADIAN FARMER."

Big money can be made.

Apply by letter.

W. P. & P. CO. WELLAND

September 28, 1883.

PUBLIC SALE

—OF NINETEEN CLASSES—

OF LIVE STOCK

The Ontario Experimental Farm,

(During week of Provincial Exhibition
at Guelph.)

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE:

Thoroughbred Bulls, Cows, Heifers, and
Calves of—

DURHAMS, DEVONS,
ABERDEEN POLLS, AYRSHIRES,
HEREFORDS, JERSEYS.

Also, Pure Bred Rams and Ewes of—
COTSWOLDS, SHROPSHIRE DOWNS,
LEICESTERS, SOUTH DOWNS,
OXFORD DOWNS, MERINOES.

With Pure Bred Boars and Sows of—
BERKS, ESSEX, POLAND CHINA.

As well as Pure Bred—
SCOTCH COLLIE DOGS,
Graded FAT CATTLE,
FAT SHEEP.

And several high graded
COWS.
In all about 60 Cattle, 200 Sheep, 50 Swine,
and 10 Dogs.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

WM. BROWN,
Guelph, Ont., Aug. 1st, 1883.

A SABBATH DAY ROMANCE.

Strange Meeting of a Divorced Wife
with her Husband and the Lover
of her Youth.

The Atlantic City Review relates as an actual occurrence at that bathing resort the meeting of three persons who had been intimately connected in their former lives, ending in the marriage of two long-parted lovers. The heroine, Mary B. Donoghue, ten years ago, when only 16 years of age, was the belle of a Virginia village. While at the White Sulphur Springs, five years ago, she was persuaded by her mother to marry a young Austrian, named Frascati, whose debts and dissipation had driven him from home to America. Two years ago her only child died, and a divorce procured her a release from the cruelty of a brutal husband. Since then she had seen neither her husband whom she had never loved, nor the lover who had fled the country on her ill-fated marriage. Among the throng on Sunday gazing out upon the ocean from the porch of the New Inlet house, by a strange irony, were the two men—Frascati, the Austrian drupkard, the divorced husband, on one side of his former wife; John Saunders, the lover who had grown sick with longing for a face now not twenty feet away—yet each unconscious of the other's presence. Driven, no doubt, to despair by remorse and penury, Frascati wandered away along the shore. When he plunged in he did not know whether he could swim out, or whether he would drown his sorrows once for all, and find a grave beneath the waves. But a woman's startled shriek rang shrilly out over the evening air; his own wife had seen his wild leap, all ignorant that this was the man who had wrecked a young life. Her accents touched a chord no other voice had ever waked in Saunders' heart. He rushed toward the spot from which it seemed to come, and dragged Frascati dripping from the water. A mutual and triangular recognition followed, and there, in the presence of the man who had always loved her, Mary Donoghue's divorced husband knelt and prayed her forgiveness. At the quiet marriage which took place the same evening in the house of an Atlantic City clergyman, Saunders was joined for life to the woman he had always loved. Frascati witnessed the ceremony, but how was the minister to know that the divorced and erring husband thus ratified the marriage of his former wife to the man who had saved his life? How stranger after all is truth than fiction; how true it is that all things come to those who wait.

THE AMERICAN NEWS-BOY.

Mr. Stevenson, who travelled across the continent with an emigrant train, gives in *Longman's Monthly* the following anecdote, which says a good word for a much abused class:—"I must quote here an experience of mine with another newsboy. I tell it because it gives so good an example of that un-civil kindness of the American, which is, perhaps, their most bewildering character to one newly landed. It was immediately after I had left the emigrant train; and I am told I looked like a man at death's door, so much had this long journey shaken me. I sat at the end of a car; and the catch being broken, and myself being feverish and sick, I had to hold the door open with my foot for the shake of air. In this attitude my leg debarrd the newsboy from his box of merchandise. I made haste to let him pass when I observed that he was coming; but I was busy with a book, so once or twice he came upon me un-awares. On these occasions he most rudely struck my foot aside; and

though I myself apologized, as if to show him the way, he answered me never a word. I chafed furiously, and I fear the next time it would have come to words. But suddenly I felt a touch upon my shoulder, and a large juicy pear was put into my hand. It was the newsboy, who had observed that I was looking ill, and so made me thus present out of a tender heart. For the rest of the journey I was petted like a sick child; he lent me newspapers, thus depriving himself of his legitimate profit on their sale, and came repeatedly to sit by me and cheer me up.

GETTING INFORMATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

"I do not see any peculiarity about people," said an Eastern Judge, addressing his travelling companion, a well known Arkansas lawyer. "I have traveled quite extensively in this State, and I have not, as yet, found that eccentricity of action and prevarication of reply that has often amused me in the newspapers."

"You have done most of your travelling by rail," the lawyer replied. "This is your first trip away from the main roads, is it not?"

"Yes."
"Well, I'll show you some of our genuine L. lives. Tonder is a house. Call the landlord and hold a conversation with him."

"Hallo!" called the Judge.
"Comin'!" the man replied, depositing a child in the doorway, and advancing.

"How's all the folks?"
"Children's hearty; wife's not well. Ain't what you might call hed-sick, but jest sorter stretchy."

"Got anything to eat in the house?"
"Ef I had it anyhow, I'd have it in the house."

"How many children have you?"
"Many as I want."

"If w many did you want?"
"Wa'n't hankerin' arter a powerful chance, but I'm satisfied."

"How long have you been living here?"
"Too long."

"How many years?"
"Been here ever since my oldest boy was born."

"What year was he born?"
"The year I come here."

"How old is your boy?"
"Ef he had lived, he would have been the oldest until yit; but, as he died, Jim's the oldest."

"How old is Jim?"
"He ain't as old as the one what died."

"Well, how old was the one that died?"
"He was older than Jim."

"What do you do here for a living?"
"Eat."

"How do you get anything to eat?"
"The best way we kin."

"How do you spend your Sundays?"
"Like the week days."

"How do you spend them?"
"Like Sundays."

"Is that your daughter yonder?"
"No, sir; she ain't my daughter yonder nor nowhar' else."

"Is she a relative of yours?"
"No, sir; no kin."

"Kin to your wife, I suppose."
"No kin to my wife, but she's kin to my children."

"How do you make that out?"
"She's my wife."

"How far is it to the next house?"
"It is called three miles, but the man who calls it that is a liar."

"I've got enough," said the Judge, turning to the lawyer. "Drive on. I pity the man who depends on this man for information." — *Arkansas Travler.*

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IRON
BITTERS**

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases

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enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, &c. Try a bottle.

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is the only iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will

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Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints will find it without an equal.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR!

—THE NATIONAL—

EXPOSITION

of Live Stock, Agricultural, and Industrial Products, Fine Arts and Ladies Work, &c., &c.

TORONTO,

September 11th to 22nd, '83.

The programme of special features and novelties will be the best yet presented by this association.

Prize Lists and Entry Forms can be obtained from the Secretaries of all Agricultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes, or they will be sent anywhere on application by post card to the Secretary at Toronto.

Patrons should be made at once.

Cheap Rates and Excursions on all Railways.

The best time to visit the city of Toronto. Wait for it.

J. J. WITHROW, President.

H. J. HILL, Manager and Secretary.
Toronto, August 7, 1883.

GENERAL NEWS.

Pierre Auguste Cot, painter, is dead. Earthquake shocks continue on the island of Ichia.

The condition of Bismarck's health requires complete seclusion and repose.

A London despatch says the remains of Captain Webb will be brought to England.

A party of New York physicians has been visiting New Brunswick studying leprosy.

The bill prohibiting pigeon shooting has passed its third reading in the Imperial Commons.

Mexico and the United States are now united. The first iron bridge spans the Rio Grande.

At Curryville, Albert Co. N. B., E. B. Chandler is discovered a rich-looking vein of copper.

Public and private accounts from China raise the belief that Franco is forcing a Chinese war.

The large shoe and leather firm of Husey & Wigman, Boston, has failed, liabilities half a million.

Capt. Phelan, of Kansas City, supposed to be identical with O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, is at Cork.

Jules Avonsolm, of Paris, professor of organic chemistry, has been ordered to Egypt to study cholera.

Louise Michel is not to wear the prison uniform, or to be put at hard labor, or to be herded with criminals.

Hanlan's challenge to find half a dozen men to beat Courtney, his old rival, has been accepted by his backers.

Mr. Waddington, the French Ambassador at London, says his mission is one of peace and good-will towards England.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was strictly guarded during the setting of the Bristol assizes, the Fenians having threatened his life.

During the past eighteen months five million dollars worth of war material has been shipped to China from San Francisco.

The total number of wrecks reported up to 21st July for the present year were 1,049 against 831 at the corresponding period of last year.

Dr. Henry Meyer, alleged to have poisoned his first wife and several of her relatives to obtain her property, has been captured in Chicago.

Samuel Angby, college professor of the Nebraska State University at Lincoln, State Geologist, has been forging notes to the extent of \$5,000.

Baron Nordenskyold has discovered an ancient map in Iceland, giving part of Greenland and parts of England and Scotland, which is considered important.

In spite of the combined efforts of her family and medical advisers, the Queen declines to go abroad, and insists on spending the autumn at Balmoral.

D. L. James, who has Star Route contracts amounting to \$200,000, has been arrested at Washington, charged with wholesale forgery of names and certificates on his bids and contracts.

Mary Adams, a young girl who has been convicted of stealing a horse and buggy of James Brown, of Simcoe, was sentenced on Friday to one year in the Mercer Reformatory at Toronto.

No sympathy has been expressed anywhere for Carey. It is felt in England that the Government was powerless to protect him, and the carrying out of the Invincibles was only a question of time.

On Friday night many persons partook of ice-cream at a church festival in Camden S. C., and on Saturday 59 persons were taken seriously ill. One child died, and only two-thirds are pronounced out of danger.

Father Cyvitkovicz, better known as Father Alexander, died Sunday, aged 70 years. He was the founder in America of the Order of Redemptorists, and was a very successful missionary among the Indians.

The Queen sent a telegram to King Humbert tendering her sympathy over the catastrophe at Ischia. The King in reply thanked the Queen, saying the Italians regarded the English with feelings of the warmest sympathy.

The discovery on Friday that the record of a suit against the Dime Savings Bank for \$45,000 has been abstracted from the Orphan Courts records, causes excitement in legal circles. The defacement was very skillfully done.

Ground was broken Monday, the 6th, for the foundation of the Salvation Army barracks at Kingston. There was a big crowd to see Capt. Abbie turn the first sod. So far \$723 has been subscribed towards the building, of which \$268 has been paid.

One Dr. Richardson, a Canadian, now residing in Washington, says that some time this month he will go over the Niagara Falls. He proposes to accomplish the feat by aid of a mechanical device. A silken bag seven feet long, and four feet wide is to be inflated with gas and strapped to his back, thus enabling him to shoot out five or six feet beyond the fall of waters.

DYSPEPSIA.—Strengthen your digestion—tone the stomach for utilizing and assimilating every atom of food you take; the body needs it for strength and vigor. *Zopesa* cleanses the entire system, stimulates the Liver keeps you regular, and able to eat ten-penny nails. *Positive Proof* of the health and vigor it gives in a 10-cent sample. Ask your druggist.

CAUTION TO BATHERS.

Now that the season is in date, the following rules, published by the Royal Humane Society, will be very useful:

Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal.

Avoid bathing when exhausted by fatigue or any other cause.

Avoid bathing when the body is cooling after perspiration.

Avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after having been a short time in the water, it causes a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet.

Bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water.

Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water.

Avoid remaining too long in the water—leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness.

The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach.

The young, and those who are weak, had better bathe two or three hours after a meal—the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast.

Those who are subject to attacks of giddiness or faintness, and those who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical advisers.

SWEARING TO A LIE.

"John," said a farmer to an old negro, "if you don't return the plow that you stole from me I'll have you arrested and sent to jail."

"Boss, yer: must be outer yer head."

"No, I'm not. You thought that you were very sharp, but I have caught up with you. Bring that plow home."

"Boss, I insist that yer mus' be wrong in yer mine."

"All right; have it your own way, but I'll take immediate action, for I know very well that you stole my plow."

"Didn't do it. Now what sorter plow did I steal, sah?"

"A plow with a blue stock."

"Will yer swear to it, sah?"

"Yes, I will."

"Well de plow that I stole from yer is got a yeller stock. Jes' go an' hab me arrested for stealin', an' I'll hab herself 'rested for swearin' ter a lie. Talk ter me 'bout de hones'ness ob a white man."

ASHAMED TO BE SEEN.

In Omaha a man, his wife, and seven children have not stirred out of their house for ten years, except at night, when they occasionally walk out in the dark of the moon. They deal with one grocer for meat, fuel and provisions. The supplies in the evening are taken in through a window in the rear. He has never seen any of the family. His bills are paid regularly, and there seems to be no lack of money. They keep a coffin in the house for each member of the family, and order a new one as often as it is increased in number. These coffins, from the East, are all of adult size, so that they will be sure to be large enough. They are stored in the attic of the cottage. A physician has attended the family regularly. He has never seen one of them, though he has ushered all the children into the world. He always receives a fee of \$25 in gold for each visit, however trifling the ailment. The doors and windows are kept closed in the warmest weather, and it seems to be a vacant house. No one knows the reason of such conduct, and it is presumed that they are ashamed of being seen in Omaha. There are people who feel that way.—*Detroit Free Press.*

CAPTAIN WEBB.

Anything relating to the subject of Captain Webb's death has interest for people here. The following views of Mr. Frederick Kyle are worthy of note. They appear in the *New York Times*. Mr. Kyle says: "I do not know of anything that has been so grossly misrepresented as this affair of Captain Webb's. The captain was not foolhardy or rash, as many suppose. All his wonderful exploits were the result of careful study. When he made up his mind to swim the English channel, before attempting the feat he went and lived with the Japlanders nearly a year to study their habits for enduring excessive cold and for hardening the body. All his dives were studiously planned beforehand, and he calculated to a degree at what angle he would strike the water. Not one of his many feats, to my knowledge was attempted without previous planning as to how he was coming out. He has told me that when making his high dives he was thinking all the time he was going down. He told me last year that he was going to do something great this year, and subsequently informed me that it was to swim Niagara. His object in doing this was simply as an advertisement to bring his name more prominently before the public, and, as he thought, help to earn a larger salary. We spent a number of days in examining

the currents and eddies in the Niagara river, and the captain went so far as to make a chart of the course that he intended to follow. I placed the utmost confidence in him, and had not the slightest doubt but that he would accomplish the feat. When I parted with him he was confident and cheerful, and he said he would wait till after it was all over before he dived. The last seen of him was while swimming or rather paddling like a dog on the outer edge of the whirlpool; he rose, shook his head, and made one of his peculiar side dives head foremost. I claim that he did accomplish his proposed feat, and if he had not struck against a rock or some hard substance which stunned him he would have come out all right."

A WANDERING JEW.

For a number of years past the people in the southwestern portion of Connecticut have been mystified by a man clothed in tattered leather, who appears at regular intervals, something like Scott's "Old Mortality," and passes on without divulging his origin or destination. Our Orange correspondent writes as follows: "That strange character, the 'Leather Man,' takes in the towns of Woodbridge and Orange in the regular course of his travels, and was last seen passing through here on March 9th. He has been over the same route for many years, appearing regularly after an absence of six weeks, always going south in the direction of Bridgeport. When in this vicinity he spends the night in an old barn standing alone by the roadside. It has been his habit since the beginning of his travels through this region to stop for breakfast at the house of the writer, who had become so accustomed to his regular comings as to recognize his peculiar rap at the door, even when it was not known that he was near. Several times attempts to enter into conversation with him were made, but with indifferent success, and on one occasion when we told him that 'they had been writing about him in the newspapers' the information did not seem to interest him very much. However, since we have been the owner of a large dog who sometimes greets his appearance with a lusty bark, he no longer stops at our door, but coolly trudges by on the other side, without even deigning a glance. Notwithstanding the little interest he evinces in the world and its goings-on, he has been seen seated by the roadside with a newspaper in his hands, apparently deeply absorbed in its contents, and at another time near a brook, washing some articles of—we will not say underclothing, for that would spoil the tradition, but something that closely resembled it. Without his wonderful suit of leather he would be an object of curiosity, appearing as he does at regular intervals and always travelling in one direction. Whatever his aim or purpose, he trudges along as if he had the most important business in the world to perform, and as if it was a matter of life and death that he should reach a certain destination at an appointed time. This strange creature's life, in its unbroken silence and started goings and comings, closely resembles that of the veritable 'Wandering Jew.'—*New Haven (Ct.) Palladium.*

Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Imparts New Life and Vigor.

Dr. S. F. NEWCOMER, Greenfield, O., says: "In the cases of several aged men, who complained of forgetfulness and disinclination to think, move or be spoken to, or harassed in any way, they told me it imparted new life and vigor."

The Canadian Farmer

WEDNESDAY AUGUST 15, 1883.

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NOVA SCOTIA.

Master, A. R. Black, Amherst, N. S.; Sec., A. McQueen, Point de Lute, N. B. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Edwin S. Creed, Newport, and W. F. George, Sackville, N. B.

Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

Wm. Rennie, Esq., President, Toronto. W. Pemberton Page, Secretary, Toronto. S. W. Hill, Membership Supt., Ridgerville.

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

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Meeting of Morning Star Div. Grange No. 55.

Kemp, Queens Co., July 3, '83.

Pursuant to notice, Morning Star Div. Grange, No. 55, met in its second quarterly session, with Kempt Grange, No. 836, at Kempt, Queen's Co., at 10 o'clock a. m. The Worthy Master, G. C. Middlemas, opened the Grange in due form, in the fourth degree. A few of the officers being absent, their places were filled by the Worthy Master, Bro. Tom.

The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were confirmed. Delegates and a large number of visitors were present from the following Granges:—Brookfield Grange, No. 848; Pleasant River, No., 859; Caledonia, No. 829; Orangeville, No. 853; Chelsea, No. 852; Kempt, No. 830. Forrest and Hempford Granges sent no delegates.

The committees were then appointed as follows:—

Good of the Order.—Jabez McLanahan, Wm. Douglas and D. H. McPherson.

Condolence.—Rev. Wm. Peacock, James S. Daily and Mrs. Lora Reddy. Temperance.—Mrs. James Cushing, Mrs. James S. Dailey and Mrs. D. H. McPherson.

Programme.—Israel C. Cushing, Wm. Peacock and John C. DeLong.

Worthy Master made verbal reports. At 12 o'clock the Grange separated for

dinner, to meet again at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2 o'clock p. m. the Grange resumed labor in the fourth degree.

The Secretary read his report, giving full information of the onward march of the Granges under the jurisdiction of this Div. Grange. There were eight Sub. Granges, and a total membership of 306, showing a decrease during the half year of 21; but the most of the decrease of that number had been caused by the parties removing from the county.

It was moved and carried that the report be received. The Secretary also submitted a financial report, showing the Order to be in a healthy state, financially.

Moved and carried that the report be received.

Worthy Master then called on the delegates from each Sub. Grange for a report. The delegates made verbal reports from six Sub. Granges, and reports received.

Forrest and Hempford Granges, no report.

Committee on Good of the Order handed in their report, which was read by the chairman. Report received.

Committee on Condolence handed in their report. Report received.

Moved and carried that it be recorded and published.

D. H. McPherson made a very able appeal to the Grange, on the duty of this Grange to take shares in the stock of the Grange Wholesale Supply Company.

This Grange then subscribed for two shares, and several members agreed to do all they could to get as many shares as possible taken by the members under the jurisdiction of this Div. Grange.

Moved, and unanimously carried, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the sisters of Kempt Grange, for the magnificent manner in which they have to-day entertained the delegates and visitors.

Moved, and carried, that our next meeting be held in North Brookfield, Queen's Co., commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., on the last Tuesday on September next.

The labors of the day being declared ended, the Worthy Master closed the Grange in due form. JOSEPH B. HARLOW, Sec'y.

GRANGE OUTLOOK.

From the Indiana Farmer we clip the following encouraging report of the condition of the Order in that State. It is reports of this kind we like to hear, and wish it could be said of all sections of Canada. In many parts the Grange is flourishing, while in other sections it is useless to deny the fact that it is languishing. Where this is the case, we call upon all members, those who regard the future welfare of themselves and their families to arouse and make renewed efforts to build up and sustain the Grange.

"Judging from correspondence, the Grange Press and other sources from which information can be gathered, we are justly confirmed in the belief that the Order of Patrons of Husbandry has at no time been in a more real healthy and prosperous condition than now. Greater activity and more earnest work seems to be the general rule, and as the Order advances in age, we advance in intellectual power with greater rapidity, establishing greater unity in co-operative efforts, that will exert influence of such magnitude that will overcome all opposition, when our claims for justice will be fully recognized and our demand for general reform cannot be withheld. There is

much to encourage and urge us on to greater perseverance in the work. Future success is certain if we but prove faithful to ourselves and our Order; the results are only a question of time, and this period we can hasten by faithful, earnest work.

Try Kendall's Spavin Cure, a sure remedy for spavins, curbs, ringbones, or any enlargement of the joints, See advertisement.

COMMERCIAL.

Toronto, Aug. 13, 1883.

Advices from the old country show the tendency of the market to be towards a rise. There is undoubtedly a feeling that the yield of wheat is not likely to be so great as last year, and this influences prices doubtless. New York market is steady, and Western firm. In Montreal, prices are firm; red winter wheat is at about \$1.17 to \$1.20 white, \$1.15 to \$1.16, and No. 2 spring \$1.15 to \$1.16. Flour is in good demand; superior extra is at \$5.25; spring extra at \$4.90 to \$5.05; strong bakers' \$5.25 to \$5.35, and fine \$4.00. In regard to dairy, the "Gazette" says:

The shipments of butter from this port to the English market during the week are the largest of any week this season, being 2,422 pkgs., against 1,610 pkgs. last week, and 1,706 pkgs. for the corresponding period last year. The market is dull and prices are more or less nominal as follows: Creamery, 10c to 20c; Morrisburg and Eastern Townships 17c to 18c; Western and Brockville 15c to 17c. In cheese there was a dull market to-day, and prices were easy, 9c being considered extreme for choice colored, and we quote 8c to 9c as to quality. In New York the cable is down to 60c. A Western buyer for a Montreal house has offered to contract balance of July at 9c, August at 10c and September and October at 11c. He seems to have a better opinion of the future than a good many in the trade. The shipments during the week are 36,982 boxes, showing a decrease of 21,229 boxes as compared with those of the previous week, and an increase of 5,234 boxes as compared with those of the corresponding week last year. The price of cheese in Liverpool at this time last year was 87s.

The following were the shipments of dairy products to Great Britain for week ending August 11, with comparisons:

Table with columns: Cheese boxes, Butter pkgs. Rows include SS Hanoverian, Liverpool, Ontario, Circassian, Lake Huron, Buenos Ayrean, Glasgow, Cynthia, Scotland, London, and Total.

The shipments from the commencement of the season to date were as follows, with comparisons: 1883 to date, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879.

We have already exported to Great Britain this season 93,665 boxes more than for the corresponding period last year, while the butter shipments are 1,673 packages less. Here matters are quiet on the Produce Market, but prices are firm. No. 2 fall wheat is at about \$1.10, and No. 2 spring at \$1.13 to \$1.14. On the Street there has little grain come in during the week. Fall wheat brought \$1.06 to \$1.08, and spring \$1.08 to \$1.10. Oats are at 45 to 46c, and barley is unchanged at 50 to 62c; butter is at 18 to 20c for lb rolls, and 16 to 17c for tub dairy. Eggs are 18 to 20c per doz for fresh.

PRICES AT FARMERS WAGGONS.

Table with columns: Wheat, Spring, Wheat, Goose, Barley, Oats, Peas, Rye, Dressed hogs, Chickens, Ducks, Geese, Turkeys, Butter, Do. large rolls, Do. tub dairy. Prices listed in dollars and cents.

Table listing prices for various agricultural products: Eggs, fresh, per doz; Potatoes, per bbl; Apples, per bbl; Onions, green per doz; Cabbage, per doz; Cauliflower, per doz; Celery, per doz; Turkeys, per doz; Carrots, per doz; Beets, per doz; Parsnips, per bag; Rhubarb, per doz; Asparagus, per doz; Hay, per ton; Straw, per ton; Wool, per lb.

WHOLESALE FRUIT MARKET.

At Lumbers' auction sale of fruit on York Street Wharf, fruit sold very well. Peaches for first class, sold at \$1.50 to \$1.60 per 14 qt. basket; 2nd class, \$1.30 to \$1.40, and 3rd class 85c to \$1; Pears, 60c to \$1 per basket; Apples, \$3.50 to \$4 per barrel.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Montreal.

Aug 11.—Flour—Receipts, 290 bbls; sales, 25 bbls at \$3.95; 100 bus. spring extra at \$4.40. Market quiet and unchanged rates. Quotations—Superiors, \$5.90 to \$5.25; extra, \$5.00 to \$5.05; spring extra, \$4.85 to \$5.00; superfine, \$4.10 to \$4.25; strong bakers', \$5.25 to \$5.35; fine \$3.80 to \$3.90; middlings, \$3.70 to \$3.80; pollards, \$3.40 to \$3.50; Ontario bags \$2.10 to \$2.20; city bags, \$2.90 to \$3.00. Grain—Wheat—Nominal; red winter, \$1.17 to \$1.18; spring, \$1.14 to \$1.16; white winter, \$1.14 to \$1.16. Corn—64 to 65c in bond. Peas—93 to 94c. Oats—35c to 36c. Barley—55 to 60. Rye—65 to 66c. Oatmeal—\$5.25 to \$5.50; Cornmeal—\$3.50 to \$3.75. Provisions—Butter, Townships, 14 to 18c; Western, 14 to 15c; creamery, 16 to 20c. Pork—\$18 to \$19. Lard—12 to 12c; Bacon—13 to 14c. Hams—14 to 15c. Cheese—8c to 9c.

New York.

Aug. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.17 for Aug; \$1.18 for September; \$1.20 for October; \$1.23 for November. Corn—60c for August; 61c for September; 61c for October. Export—Flour, 4,400 bush.; wheat, 819,000 bush.; corn, 120,900 bush.; oats, 500 bush.; pork, 850 bbls; lard, 2,065,451 lbs.; bacon, 65,370 lbs.

Toledo.

Aug. 11.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.17 for cash; \$1.18 for August; \$1.19 for September. Receipts—Wheat, 174,000 bush.; corn 21,000 bush.; oats, 6,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 159,000 bush.; corn, 49,000 bush.; oats, 2,000.

Milwaukee.

Aug. 11.—Wheat, \$1.06 for October. Receipts—Flour, 6,789 bbls; wheat, 14,000 bush.; corn, 12,000 bush.; oats, 2,400 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 2,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 18,505 bbls; wheat, 41,000 bush.; corn, 1,000 bush.; oats, 4,000 bush.; rye, none; barley, none.

Detroit.

Aug. 11.—Wheat, No. 1 white, \$1.13 bid for cash or August; \$1.09 for September; \$1.11 bid for October. No. 2 white, \$1.00; No. 2 red, \$1.11.

Chicago.

The following table shows the fluctuations of the market to-day:—

Table with columns: Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Lard. Sub-columns: Open, Close, High, Low. Rows include Wheat-Sept, Oct, Nov; Corn-Aug, Sept, Oct; Oats-Aug, Sept, Oct; Pork-Sept, Oct, Year; Lard-Sept, Oct.

English Markets.

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

Table with columns: Aug. 7, Aug. 8, Aug. 9, Aug. 10, Aug. 11, Aug. 12. Sub-columns: S. D., B. D. Rows include Flour, B. Wt., B. Wt., CalNo1, CalNo2, C. new, Oats, Barley, Peas, Pork, Lard, Bacon, Tallow, Cheese.

THE MOST POPULAR

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Sewing Machines

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LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME!

Rapidly taking the place of all other Machines wherever introduced.

200,000 Sold Yearly!

Has more points of excellence than all other Machines combined.

Liberal Inducements to Dealers.

NEW HOME Sewing Machine Co.,
30 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK

The "Glidden" Patent TWO POINT BARB FENCING



The PATENT STEEL BARB FENCING of the Washburn and Moen Manufacturing Co., consists of two stout wires, carrying at short intervals of space (5 inches) a firmly twisted barb, that presents two THORN-LIKE POINTS to REPEL assault and COMMAND the respect and forbearance of all trespassers, human or quadruped. Certain well ascertained facts have been ascertained; as follows:

- 1.—BARB WIRE FENCING should consist of at least TWO WIRES twisted together, for the sake of STRENGTH, and the better to resist all change of temperature.
- 2.—The BARB used in connection with two wires should not be twisted around both wires, which defeats the object of the two wires, preventing their coiling together or uncoiling slightly with the cold or heat.
- 3.—The BARB must be short enough so that it will not necessarily tear the animal. A sharp instantaneous prick is all that is needed.
- 4.—The BARB must be firmly twisted upon ONLY ONE of the two wires, the second wire thus holds it in its place.
- 5.—The BARB, with reference to the main wire or wires, should not form in the slightest sense a HOOK.
- 6.—BARBS two in a group are more effectual than four in a group.
- 7.—The BARBS should be as light as possible in weight, and still be efficient, for the MATERIAL IS BOUGHT BY THE POUND. The BARB WIRE FENCING manufactured by us includes and assures the foregoing essential merits.

Farmers, insist upon having the TWO POINT and take no other style, no matter how persistently you are urged.

Write us a postal card and we will send Pamphlets, &c.

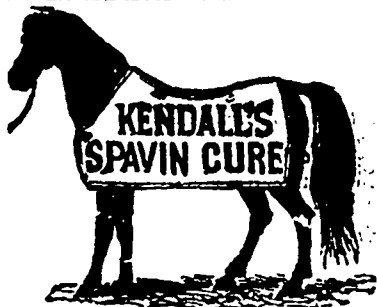
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This Favorite Hotel overlooks Toronto Bay. It has 125 spacious and well ventilated bedrooms. Convenient Sample Rooms and Passenger Elevator. Free Omnibus to and from all Trains and Boats. Terms, \$1.50 and \$2 per day, according to location. 108

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Letter heads, note size, per 100 (Grange or business card printed on).....	75
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The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. **READ PROOF BELOW.** Also excellent for human flesh.

From a Prominent Physician.

Washingtonville, Ohio, June 17th, 1880.—
Dr. B. J. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Reading your advertisement in Turf, Field and Farm of your Kendall's Spavin Cure, and having a valuable and speedy horse which had been lame from spavin for eighteen months, I sent to you for a bottle by express, which in six weeks removed all lameness and enlargement and a large splint from another horse, and both horses are to-day as sound as colts. The one bottle was worth to me one hundred dollars. Respectfully yours,
H. A. BEAULIEU, M.D.

From the Akron Commercial, Ohio, of Nov. 25th, 1882.

Readers of the Commercial can not well forget that a large space has for years been taken up by Kendall's advertisements—especially of a certain Spavin Cure. We have had dealings with Dr. Kendall for many years, and we know of some large business houses in cities near by, who have also dealt with him for many years, and the truth is fully and faithfully proven, not only that he is a good honest man, and that his celebrated Spavin Cure is not only all that it is recommended to be, but that the English language is not capable of recommending it too highly.

Kendall's Spavin Cure will cure spavins. There are hundreds of cases in which that has been proven to our certain knowledge, but, after all, if any person confines the usefulness of this celebrated medicine to curing spavins alone, they make a big mistake. It is the best medicine known as an outward application for rheumatism in the human family. It is good for pains and aches, swellings and lameness, and is just as safely applied to men, women and children as it is to horses. We know that there are other good liniments, but we do believe this spavin cure to be far better than any ever invented.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

West Enosburgh, Vt., Feb. 15, 1881.
Dr. J. B. KENDALL & Co., Gents:—Several months ago I injured my knee joint which caused an enlargement to grow the size of a large walnut and caused me very severe pain all the time for four or five weeks. When I began to use Kendall's Spavin Cure with the most satisfactory results. It has completely removed the enlargement and stopped the lameness and pain. I have long known it to be excellent for horses but now I know it to be the best liniment for human flesh that I am acquainted with.

Yours truly, T. P. LAWRENCE.

Kendall's Spavin Cure.

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

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS



INTERESTING FACTS For Market Gardeners and Vegetable Growers.

Palmer's Plant and Vine Protector

The success of this preparation having been demonstrated by the great quantities used during the past season, and by its proving most efficient in every case where directions were followed, we take pleasure in inviting the notice of Market Gardeners &c., to the following suggestions as to its use; 1st. As the PROTECTOR is Non-poisonous, it does not destroy the insects, but by its peculiar properties, repels all efforts of the Miller, Moth, &c., to cling to the plants, consequently, it is a sure protection against the destructive deposits of these pests. 2nd. It is essential that the PROTECTOR be applied as soon as the plants make their appearance above ground, and while they are damp with dew, or after rain. It should be re-applied as the plants increase in growth; three or four times during the season in the majority of instances proving sufficient. Price 25 cents per pound package. May be obtained from the CANADIAN FARMER Office, Welland, Ont.

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IN BRONZE LETTERS. None Other Genuine

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CHESTER WHITE PIGS, bred from premium Stock. Also Bronze Turkey, Pekin Ducks and Plymouth Rocks. Send for circular. L. V. STUART & SON, Month, Jackson Co., Iowa.

EGGS FOR HATCHING from 30 varieties of thoroughbred Land and Water Fowls, carefully packed and delivered to express. HERMAN ROESCH, 3881 S. Jefferson ave., St. Louis, Mo.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL—A full and complete history of the Poland-China Hog; sent free on application. Stock of all ages and conditions for sale. Address J. & C. STRAWN, Newark, O.

\$10.00 A Pair for Bronze and Narragansett Turkeys. Hooker-town Brand. Bred 11 years for size and beauty. Sets for T. Bunker's Secrets of Turkey Raising. W. OLIEF Hadlyme, Ct

EGGS \$3 per setting of thirteen. Three settings \$8. From Light and Dark Brahmans, Plymouth Rocks, Black Spanish, Buff and Partridge Cochins, Rouen Ducks, and Embden Geese. GEO. WALKER, Box 74, Laurel, Ont.

DARK BRAHMAS.—As my stock of chicks is large I will sell a few pairs of Dark Brahmans, bred from prize stock at from \$8.25 to \$400 per pair, according to age. Larger pens for breeding at corresponding rates. J. W. BARTLETT, Beecher street London South.

Most Extensive Pure Bred Live Stock Establishment in the World.



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

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EXAMINE THE GANDY THRESHING BELT.

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cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrh, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished, or corrupted, condition of the blood; expelling the blood-poisons from the system, enriching and renewing the blood, and restoring its vitalizing power.

During a long period of unparalleled usefulness, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has proven its perfect adaptation to the cure of all diseases originating in poor blood and weakened vitality. It is a highly concentrated extract of Sarsaparilla and other blood-purifying roots, combined with Iodide of Potassium and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable, and most economical blood-purifier and blood-food that can be used.

Inflammatory Rheumatism Cured.

"AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has cured me of the Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I have suffered for many years."

W. H. MOORE.

Durham, Ia., March 2, 1882.

"Eight years ago I had an attack of rheumatism so severe that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without much if any relief, until I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. By the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. I have not been troubled with the Rheumatism since. I have sold large quantities of your SARSAPARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."

E. F. HARRIS.

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

"Last March I was so weak from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced taking AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and before I had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my life. I have been at work now for two months, and think your SARSAPARILLA the greatest blood medicine in the world."

JAMES MAYNARD.

520 West 42d St., New York, July 19, 1882.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA cures Scrofula and all Scrofulous Complaints, Erysipelas, Eczema, Ringworm, Blisters, Sores, Bolls, Tumors, and Eruptions of the Skin. It clears the blood of all impurities, aids digestion, stimulates the action of the bowels, and thus restores vitality and strengthens the whole system.

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I SHALL have on and after August 1st a fine stock of all the new and special Strawberry Plants (Pot Grown) which I shall sell as low as strictly first-class plants can be bought in the States. Send for terms and description of varieties and be convinced. Address D. C. WILDEY, Albany, N. Y., Drawer 83.

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VERY CHEAP.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

NEW BRUNSWICK COTTON MILLS, ST. JOHN, N. B.

WM. PARKS & SON, Cotton Spinners, Bleachers and Dyers.

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At the TORONTO INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—Four Silver Medals and Three Bronze.

At the MONTREAL EXHIBITION—Silver Medal for "Best Exhibit."

At the KINGSTON PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—Silver Medal for Best Exhibit, and first Prize.

For their celebrated Beam Warps, Cotton Yarns, Carpet Warps, Ball Knitting Cotton, Manufacturers' Knitting Cottons and Apron Checks.

Their Carpet Warps and Yarns Warranted full Length & Weight.

The smoothness and even finish of the goods, and brilliancy of color, resulting from the use of the "St. John" Waters cannot be excelled.

Kept by all IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE DRY GOODS DEALERS.

The Canadian Mutual Aid Association.

INCORPORATED AUGUST 20, 1881.

Head Office, Toronto.

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

To Parents.

WANTED—A young woman to do general housework in a small family. The right person will be treated well. Address—Publishers CANADIAN FARMER Wolland

COLORED POSTERS PRINTING.

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Lowest Prices and Best Work Guaranteed.

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All the large colored poster work required for the 21st May celebrations and for Dominion Day attractions in the Niagara District, have been printed at this office.

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ESTABLISHED 1874

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

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OF THE CHOICEST LANDS IN THE N.W.T.

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Canada West Land Agency Co.

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J. R. ADAMSON, Manager.

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This Company takes particulars of farms and other properties from the owners, and advertises very largely, both here and in the Old Country, and has become the recognized medium for the disposal of all kinds of real estate. They sell only on commission, and do not hold any real estate of their own.

Applications are taken from leading farmers throughout this Province, who need assistance on their farms, and are filled by young men from the Old Country, upon the following terms, viz.:

The pupils introduced are usually well-conducted young men of the upper and middle class, who desire to learn thoroughly the work of a Canadian farm, with a view of ultimately commencing for themselves. The conditions under which the pupil is to be received are, that he shall be practically taught farming, being under the orders and control of the farmer, and assist with the work, to the best of his ability, in the same way as the farmer and his sons are accustomed to do, but at first, while he is strange to the life, consideration is to be shown as to the amount of work required from him. He is to live and be treated precisely as one of the farmer's family; is to receive board, lodging, and such washing as is usual with the farmer's sons; and to have a bed and bed-room to himself, with washing accommodation in it. The contract entered into is usually for one year, and specifies that the farmer shall receive a cash bonus of a certain amount, and shall pay the pupil monthly at a certain rate per month. After the expiration of the first twelve months, the farmer and pupil may mutually agree as to future engagements. The bonus to the farmer is to be paid at the expiration of such probationary time (usually one month) as will enable the farmer and pupil mutually to desire that the contract shall be entered into. This wish to complete the contract must be expressed in writing by both parties to the Canadian office, who will then see that the contract is signed and the money paid. A copy of the contract, to be signed by the farmer, will be furnished with his application.

Farmers desiring to invest their money in any business undertaking, or requiring partners, either silent or active, with capital, or wishing to dispose of their interest in established business, will do well to communicate with the Company, as it is receiving constant enquiry from capitalists and others, seeking investments for their means.

The following farms, amongst others, are for sale by the Company:

Brant County—Burford Township.

318—This farm known as the "Kingford Farm," contains 120 acres; 110 of which is cleared and free from stumps; the soil is a clay loam, and is well watered by a creek and well; it is well drained; there are 40 acres of bush consisting of beech, maple, pine, hickory, elm, white ash, cherry, and basswood; the land is gently rolling; the fences are built of black ash rails, there is a substantial brick dwelling 24x40, two stables, containing 10 rooms and cellar; frame barn on stone piers, 30x50; cow house 24x33, and barn 24x30, both on stone foundation; drive house 24x50, on stone foundation, with loft for hay; brick milk house; there is an orchard of about 60 apple, 6 pear, 7 plum, 12 cherry trees, 22 grape vines, with currants and raspberries; it is on a gravel road, half a mile to school and church; market town Norwich, 4 miles, Hatchley station on the B. N. & P. R. 2 1/2 of a mile. Price \$3,500, half cash and balance in 10 years with interest at 6 per cent. No season can be given at any time.

Northumberland County—Murray Township.

260—A magnificent farm of 327 acres more or less; 150 acres cleared, 100 being free from stumps, and 43 are meadow and pasture land; the balance is wooded with beech, maple, elm, basswood, ash and fir; land, rolling; good drainage, partly ditched; soil, sandy loam on clay loam, with clay subsoil; a spring creek and 3 splendid spring wells furnish the water supply; the buildings comprise a 1 1/2 storey frame dwelling, 24x36, 8 rooms and cellar; barn upon stone foundations, 24x34; shed to barn, 30x60; hay barn, 18x36, and small out-buildings. Good orchard of 400 apple, besides a quantity of plum and cherry trees. There are good roads, and the farm, in a first-class one, is situated in a high and healthy location, in a good neighborhood, 1 1/2 miles from school, 2 miles from church, 3 miles from Trenton market and station on the G. F. R., and 15 miles from the city of Belleville. There is also a saw mill on the farm. Price \$13,000; \$5,000 cash, and balance in yearly instalments of \$1,000, with interest at 6 per cent.

Grey County—Derby Township.

(C)—A most desirable residence and small farm of 70 acres, adjoining the town of Owen Sound; 25 acres clear, 40 acres in meadow, 5 acres in bush, consisting of maple, beech and birch; soil nice sandy loam, and easily worked; watered by a spring and two wells at the house and the other at the field. Owen Sound water works supply in house, one cent per gal, picket and board fences, 2 storey stone dwelling 30x32, contain 9 rooms with cellar 12x4, kitchen 12x18, and milk house of stone; frame barn 50x30, on cedar posts 2 cow stables, 10x12 and 18x15; horse stable, 18x12; drive shed, 30x22; 2 hen houses and 2 pig sties, all in good order; orchard, including garden, 5 acres, containing 200 trees, consisting of apples, pears, plums, nearly all in bearing. The taxes amount to \$12 a year. A good gravel road leads to the farm; convenient to school, churches, post office, telegraph office, railway station. Owen Sound market place 3 miles distant. Price \$15,500; half down, balance with interest at 6 per cent. Owner will exchange for city property.

Halton County—Trafalgar Township.

2062—A splendid farm, known as the "Widow's," 20 acres, 160 cleared, 37 meadow, 50 bush, 100 free from stumps, 30 flats, 30 in fall wheat, 21 seeded down, and 35 in spring crop. The timber is pine, oak, beech and ash. Soil, sandy black loam, and clay loam, partly rolling and easily worked; watered by a spring and creek, also by a well at the house, and buildings with a cistern; the farm is fenced with picket, post, rail and stumps; the dwelling is same on stone foundation, 30x50, containing 10 rooms, 1 1/2 stories, cellar 20x30, kitchen 12x30, with a wing 12x12; also a good frame house for hired men, 18x20; No. 1 frame barn, 30x30, stone basement. No. 2 frame barn, 22x51, 15 feet posts; No. 3 frame barn, 28x32, stalls for 17 head of cattle, drive house, 24x36, stalls for 6 horses; shed 30x70, 3 box stalls, all in good repair; orchard 5 acres, 200 apples, 50 plum, 50 cherry, 12 pears, peaches, grapes and small fruits. Taxes amount to \$40 a year, with 6 1/2 days road work; 1 1/2 mi from gravel road, 1 from school, 1 1/2 to 3 miles from churches, 3 from post office, Oakville, 2 1/2 from G. W. R. station, 3 from Oakville, market town. Price, \$12,000; \$3,000 down, balance to suit, with interest at 6 per cent.

The "Canadian Farm Journal," issued by the Company monthly, contains over 2,000 properties, principally farms, for sale, and will be sent free on application, to all intending purchasers. Address J. R. ADAMSON, Manager, Toronto, Ont.

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