SIR:—A few weeks ago you had an article in The Bee calling for some new industry to start in Atwood seeing that the twine factory seemed far away. Now there is an industry very much needed in and around Atwood, and which does not require much capital, and I understand the raw material is near at hand and of good quality. I refer to the manufacture of drain tile and brick. It is true it would not employ fer to the manufacture of drain tile and brick. It is true it would not employ very many laborers, but it would draw a great many in from around Atwood for its product. I was in Listowel the other day and quite a few teams were standing there loaded with tile, some of them were from Elma, their owners all seemed to be doing business with the merchants and no doubt leaving a few dollars in town. Atwood in the future will need quite a few brick and the farmers around will need both brick and tile and to have them near home would cause them to use more of them had tile and to have them near home would cause them to use more of them had they not to draw them 10 or 12 miles, we would then need more brick layers and drainers, and more drains, better crops and more money, more improvements, etc. Hoping some one will make a move along this line,

I remain yours, &c.,

ROBERT FORREST.

## WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.) WASHINGTON, May 19, 1890

Aided by the party whips the republican leaders of the House have forced the McKinley tariff bill through that body, not only against the repeated protests of the democrats, but irrespective of the wishes of a considerable number of their own party. At postage of its the McKinley tariff bill through that body, not only against the repeated protests of the democrats, but irrespective of the wishes of a considerable number of their own party. At no stage of its progress since first formulated by the ways and means committee was the bill satisfactory to a majority of the republican members. Against some of its smost important provisions influential and well-informed republicans in the House made repeated protests to no furpose; yet at the last Speaker Reed and Maj. McKinley and the "power behind the throne" found means to force these men to stifle their consciences, disregard the known interests of their constituents, and vote for the passage of the bill. This furnished anastonishing illustration of the perfection of party discipline and the persuasive powoff the "whips," but what a commentative of the boasted independence and manhood of Americans. The men who thus yielded up their convictions at the crack of the party whips seem to baye.

"The average farmer gets an average of will be the happiest man of all.

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"The average farmer gets an average of will possible at a loss when I did not feed the proper food, nor enough in quantity. Feeding a little is feeding at a loss. Feeding eight to twelve lbs. a day is getting the money back again and a profit. I have some tows which have made an average of over 300 pounds of pounds of anilk. Cows silould be milked up to within four weeks of calving. Cows dry all winter run the owner in debt. Cows well fed and kept out of the cold will produce \$500 pounds of butter, and the same cow will make 625 lbs. of cheese. With batter at 20 cents and cheese at 8 cents the cow will earn will produce \$500 pounds of butter, and the same cow will make 625 lbs. of cheese. With batter at 20 cents and cheese at 8 cents the cow will earn will be a farmer of \$30 pounds of the proper food, nor enough in quantity. Feeding a little is feeding at a loss. Feeding eight to twelve lbs. a day disregard the known interests of their constituents, and vote for the passage of the bill. This furnished an astonishing illustration of the perfection of party discipline and the persuasive powof the "whips," but what a commentary on the boasted independence and manhood of Americans. The men who thus yielded up their convictions at the crack of the party whips seem to have forgotten that the solemn oath they took on entering Congress was to be faithful to the Constitution and the people, and not to the party bosses. It is said many of them voted for the bill on the understanding that some its provisions would be amended or eliminated by the Senate for that sort of thing.

Secretary Blain is taking a lively interest in politics. He misses no good deportunity to inform himself of the outlook for the next Presidential campaign. When conversing with his political friends he always states most emphatically that he will not be a candidate for the nomination in 1892. At the same time he does not hesitate to declare that if his health had been as

date for the nomination in 1892. At the same time he does not hesitate to declare that if his health had been as good two years ago as it is to-day, he would not have written either the cablegram which he sent from Florence or take one which he aftewards sent from Scotland while the convention was in session in Chicago. In other words, it was poor health alone that caused him to withdraw from the political field of candidates. It is apparent from the to withdraw from the political field of candidates. It is apparent from the general tone of the Secretary's remarks that he does not expect either Mr. Cleveland or President Harrison to be nominated for the Presidency in 1892. He looks upon Governor David B. Hill, of New York, as the man on the democratic large same save the best nearer from the best cows. By keeping a better class of milkers and paying more attention to butter making Ontario farmers could increase the dairy business two fold, and their profits 25 per cent, and save the best nearer from the best cows. New York, as the man on the democraand he does not hesitate to say that the Governor will be a hard man

The investigation of different affairs undertaken by the two houses of Congress this session have generally been without psactical result. The Silcott investigation indirectly resulted in the mambars, getting, reimbursement for

COMMUNICATIONS.

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

New Industry Needed.

To the Editor of The Bee.
SIR:—A few weeks ago you had an article in The Bee calling for some new industry to start in Atwood seeing that the twine factory seemed far away.

deal with the tariff question, and coming over to the Senate in company with the tariff bill which he has studied to attack, the democrats reorganized at once, in defiance of senatorial tradition, that the proper place for him is on the finance committee, where he can lead the tariff fight. There has been no controlled will be given an opportunity to distinguish himself that no man before him has had on entering this decorous body wedded to form and tradition.

An average taken from the nomina-

from his address contains some excellent points:—

"The frouble to-day is not so much with the farm and prices as with the farmers. There should be more intelligent labor, less gossip, less grumbling, more method and more money in our pockets. The world is over stocked with men in other professions. The young man who prepares himself tobe a farmer will be the happiest man of all.

"The average farmer gets an average

we must not make all our butter in win-

Elma.

A meeting of the young people of S. S. No. 7, Elma, was held in the school house Monday evening, June 2nd, for the purpose of appointing committees to make preparations for their annual picnic. It was decided if weather permits to hold it on Friday June 27th. Further notice and particulars later.

The following are the names of the pupils of S. S. No. 7, Elma, who obtained the highest standing in their respective classes for the month of May. Fifth Class—Robert Angus, Henry Duncan, Hester Vallance. Sr. Fourth—Ella Bennett. Jr. Fourth—Geo. Love. Sr. Third—Walter Hamilton, Roxey Smith, Maggie Forrest. Jr. Third—Henry Houze, Lizzie Parke, Emily Attidge. Sr. Second—Robert Bowen, J. Lawrence, Nellie Little. Jr. Second—John Gaynor, Jas. Gaynor, Olive Attridge. Sr. Part II—Andrew Denman

### Stanley's Courtship.

deal with the tariff question, and coming over to the Senate in company with the tariff bill which he has studied to attack, the democrats reorganized at once, in defiance of senatorial tradition, that the proper place for him is on the finance committee, where he can lead the tariff fight. There has been no controversy over the question, and Mr. Carlisle will be given an opportunity to distinguish himself that no man before him has had on entering this decorous body wedded to form and tradition.

An average taken from the nominations already made for the next Congress indicates that 64 per cent. of the present House will be returned. This is about the usual average, though the percentage will not apply in Ohio and Maryland unless the McColmas bill should pass which is unlikely. An assertion has been made of late to the effect that the democratic managers have agreed to furnish the needed wites to pass a free coinage bill over a Presidential veto, in consideration of this suppression of the pending Federal election bills.

Does Dairying Pay.

At the Booneille (N. Y.) Institute Mr. Kaw, a successful dairyman of that place discussed this matter from a pracifical man's standpoint. He keeps 65 cows, Jerseys and natives. Last year 45 of his cows produced 12,425 lbs. of butter, or an average of 214 per cow, which sold at an average of 215 per cow, which sold at an average of 215 per cow, which sold at an average of 215 per cow, which sold at an average of 215 cents a pound. He feeds no grain when pasture is good. The following extract from his address contains some excellent points:—

"The trouble to-day is not so much with the farm and prices as with the farmers. There should be more intelligent labor, less gossle, less grumbling, more method and more money in our pockets. The world is over stacked with men in other professions. The young mittee in London is all bosh. Stanley went away a rejected suitor. When, homeward-bound, he arrived at Brindisi, Miss Tennant was not there to meethim, as surely she would have been if she had been betrothed to him. Nor did she meet him in Paris or Brussels. From Brussels Stanley wired to two intimate friends in London to meet him at Ostend and lunch on the boat while crossing to Dover. These friends were Mrs. French Sheldon, of New York, and Harry Welcome, who is getting up the American dinner to Stanley in London. Miss Tennant was not there. Among the party to meet Stanley at Dover was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. During the journey up she contrived to let Stanley know that if he still loved Dorothy Tennant, and would ask her again to meet him, to the home of the Baroness, where Miss Tennant was waiting to meet him. Whether Stanley asked her again there Tennant was waiting to meet him. Whether Stanley asked her again there and then to be his wife I cannot learn. But he did so very soon afterwards.
This is the true story of the engagement, which is still the subject of the greatest gossip. No date has been fixed for the wedding, but it will probably be early in July

be early in July,
Photographs of Millais's celebrated
picture of "Yes or No?" the original
of which was Miss Tennant, are in
great demand, as are that of the house in which Stanley was born at Denbigh, in Wales, under the name of Rowland. It is not known positively what Stanley intends to do, whether to settle in England after his marriage or not.

# Wheat and Prices.

According to the investigations of leading statisticians there is likely to be a decline in the wheat crop of the world and it may never be as cheap again as it is at present. A writer in the Country Gentleman says that during the last five years in the United States there has been a shrinkage in the wheat area last nve years in the United States there has been a shrinkage in the wheat area of 1,352,000 acres. The crop of 1890 in the United States is not likely to exceed 400,000,000 bushele, and domestic requirements during the next crop year will be more than 372,000,000 bushels, so the exports from the United States will wil be more than 372,000,000 bushels, so the exports from the United States will be limited. The European crop of 1889 was 100,000,000 less than an average, the harvests just completed in the Southern hemisphere being all short 25 to 50 per cent. except that of New Zealand, which covered about 300,000 acres. The Indian crop is now officially declar ed to be 25 per cent. below an average, or a shrinkage of 70,000,000, and the winter wheat crop in the United States has already sustained such injury as to reduce the out-turn 100,000,000. European crop prospects are good, although there are well-supported statements that both the Spanish and Russian wheat fields have sustained material injury, and May and June are critical months for the European crop the supported statements that both the Spanish and Russian wheat fields have sustained material injury, and May and June are critical months for the European crop of 1889 was 100,000 best than 50 the Spanish and Russian wheat fields have sustained material injury, and May and June are critical months for the European crop of 1889 was 100,000 best and supported statements that both the Spanish and Russian wheat fields have sustained material injury, and May and June are critical months for the European crop of 1889 was 100,000 best and supported statements that both the Spanish and Russian wheat fields have sustained material injury, and May and June are critical

at 7,000,000 bushels—which is more than the experience of the immediate past five years warrants—the product will be 69,000,000 bushels less than the world's requirements, with surplus (reserves) heretofore accumulated entirely disposed of. The consuming element of Europe and North America increasing 19,500,000 bushels/lyarly with the avail able supplies increasing less than 7,000,000 bushels annually, this deficit must constantly augment, as we shall see, even should we continue to credit all countries with fullcrops and an increasing out-turn greater than the past warrants.

and careas this session have generally been without psactical result. The Silcott investigation indirectly resulted in the members getting reimbursement for his particular state. It was decided if weather permanent of the purpose of appointing committing to make preparations for their annual plants of the steal provided as repitition of the steal provided as a repitition

as the blossoms fall, and before the young fruit is heavy enough to drop. While the yeung apples are projecting upward much of the liquid sprayed upon the trees will lodge in the blossom end of the fruit, and this is just where it is wanted. It is here that the eggs of the codling moth are laid, and the young worm is poisoned as soon as it leaves the egg, while eating its first meal. It is now definately proved that equally good results follow from spraying plum and peach trees in order to protect the fruit from the curculio. In this case it is the adult insect that is poisoned. The adult is a beetle that feeds on the foilage and fruit of our orchard trees. If the trees be sprayed just after the blossoms fall the beetles will be poisoned before they have stung the plums and peaches.

constantly sugment, as we shall see, eview of the countries with fullcrops and an increasity of the contries with fullcrops and an increasity of the countries where that the past war and the countries with a consumption is an object to the countries of the countri The Fruit Crop.

The surprises so well, will depend we for general business. Minutes of large much on active remedial agents applied at this time to pressore buds, and the thin the council of the values of the various insect forges and fruit from the rayless of the various insect forges that ray orchards. The best method of fighting the various insect fores and fangus discovered by minute after the content of a seases in fruit trees is by spraying with a force pump. It is in this way that the greatest advance has been may that the greatest advance has been may that the gratest advance has been may been the use of Paris green against the potantial business of the various being combatted by poison. The use of arsenical poisons has not only been greatly extended, but the methods of using them have been so improved that now if proper attention be paid there is no fear of bad results. Every fruit grower of bad results. Every fruit grower and now use Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of injuring the crop. Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of injuring the crop. Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of injuring the crop. Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of injuring the crop. Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of injuring the crop. Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of injuring the crop. Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of injuring the crop. Paris green cheaply successfully and without the slightest danger of bad results. For the control of the poison in the proportion of one pound of the poison in the crops of the paris of the paris green is solution to a glass of the paris green is solution to a glass dish and pour over it some liquor ammonia, at least of the paris green is solution to the proportion of the poison into a glass dish and pour over it some liquor ammonia, and paris green is solution to th