

# The Bee.

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## Indian School Statistics.

Some interesting statistics regarding Indian schools in the Dominion are contained in a return just presented by Hon. Mr. Dewdney. It may be a surprise to know that the Church of England has more of these schools than any other denomination, their division of provinces being:—Northwest Territories, 21; Manitoba, 27; British Columbia, 31; Ontario, 32; Quebec, 1. Next in numerical strength comes the Methodist church with 33 schools—13 in Ontario, 9 in the Northwest Territories and 4 each in British Columbia and Quebec and 3 in Manitoba. The Roman Catholic church has 35 schools divided thus:—The Northwest Territories, 19; Manitoba, 10; British Columbia, 6; Ontario, 19; Quebec, 14; Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 5 and Prince Edward Island, 10. The Presbyterian church has 10 schools, all in the Territories, and there are 10 undenominational schools in Ontario and 6 in Manitoba. The Government aid to the schools in Manitoba and the Territories during the period from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1889, has amounted to \$574,285, divided as follows:—

Church of England	\$186,751
Roman Catholic	257,600
Methodist	21,541
Presbyterian	56,439
Non-denominational	54,439

## The Crop Prospects.

As is usual at this time of the year, the people are enquiring what are the prospects for the coming season in crops, live stock and the general productions of the country. In bulletin XXXII, issued by Bureau of Industries for Ontario, under date May 1st, it appears that fall wheat presents a very uneven condition throughout the province. Some fields are exceptionally fine and others unusually poor in appearance in the same township and even on the same farm, according to the soil, cultivation and physical aspect of the country. Hence it is found extremely difficult to make an accurate report upon the outlook of the crop. Throughout the west seeding was driven late into the fall on account of the drought, and the acreage was somewhat reduced thereby. When winter set in the crop had hardly made sufficient headway to stand the alternate freezing and thawing of the mild winter which followed, with insufficient snow to protect the young plants. On this account it suffered more or less from winter-killing, and in the extreme west it is very uneven and poor. Considering all these unfavorable conditions, however, the crop may in other portions of the province be said to have wintered better than was expected, as seen in Huron, Bruce, Brant, and some other counties, but the night frosts and cold, dry northerly winds and rains, commencing in February and continuing late into the spring, played havoc with the crop and greatly reduced its vitality and retarded its growth. On low, loamy soils the condition of the crop is very unpromising on account of the frost's action, being patchy and delicate, but on light, rich loams, where well underdrained, and especially where protected by bush or the lay of the land, and where the crop was got in early and the land well prepared, it generally presents a very fine appearance.

The condition of clover is not very satisfactory, being very similar to that of fall wheat. The seed appears to have made a very good "catch," but the light snow fall during the winter afforded little protection to the roots, and much damage has also been caused by alternate freezing and thawing, especially on old meadows and where the land was low and poorly drained. A number of instances are given where it is said that the roots may be raked into heaps, and the land will be replowed for other crops. But on high and sandy soils the new clover particularly presents a more encouraging appearance, and is reported as looking very well in many cases and promising a good crop under favorable conditions. The most serious damage from all causes has occurred in the south-western counties, more especially in Essex and Kent. In the central, northern and eastern portions of the province the reports are more cheerful in tone.

The reports concerning orchards are on the whole favorable. On the 1st of May the peach was in blossom along Lake Erie and Niagara River, and the damage to this tender tree is said to be very slight. While not so far advanced in bud, apples promise, well, more especially in the Lake Huron and West Midland counties, where it was an "off year" in 1889. Plums and cherries are suffering from black-knot, the latter to such a degree that the extinction of the fruit in Ontario at an early day is threatened unless decisive measures are taken to deal with the disease. A heavy wind-storm uprooted orchard trees in several counties, but the damage was not at all general. Grapes and small fruits generally are considered as promising, although in two or three western counties straw-berries were injured by lying too long under water. As was reported last year, mice or other field vermin did no perceptible injury.

E. E. Crosby, a prominent society man of Helena, Mont., shot himself through the heart Sunday night. Deceased was well connected in New York, and his wife is a daughter of Bishop Brewer, of Montana. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause.

## Huron Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Huron met at Blyth on Tuesday, 13th inst., Mr. Acheson, moderator, in the chair.—The Finance Committee presented a report showing the amounts contributed per family for general church schemes and for all purposes, in the various congregations during the year ending December 31st, 1889. For schemes, Clinton occupies the first place and Hensall the second. For all purposes Hensall is first and Clinton second. The committee were instructed to print and to distribute the report. A minute in connection with the death of the late Rev. Geo. Jamieson, of Bayfield, expressive of his worth, and the value of his services in the cause of Christ, was adopted and recorded. The Presbytery also expressed sincere sympathy with Mr. Musgrave, of McKillop, in his recent affliction, through the death of his wife. Mr. Robt. Henderson, licentiate, having accepted the call from Bayfield and Bethany, was examined with a view to ordination and induction. The result being satisfactory it was resolved to meet in Bayfield on the 20th inst., to ordain Mr. Henderson and to induct him into the pastoral charge, services to begin in St. Andrew's church at 2 p. m. J. S. Henderson, of Hensall, to preach, Mr. Simpson, of Brucefield, to address the congregation, and Dr. Ure and Mr. Anderson, of Goderich, to address the minister.

A call from the congregation of Egmondville in favor of George Needham, licentiate, was sustained and the clerk was directed to forward it to Mr. Needham for his consideration. The call was signed by 107 members, and accompanied with a promise of \$800, stipend and manse. The Committee on Systematic Benevolence presented a report showing the liberality of the people in contributing toward the general work of the church to be in the increase during recent years.

## Hard Times, yet Moving Ahead.

It has of late been the fashion to grumble about hard times, as if the slow rate of trade and payments and the repetition of this cry is apt to make people believe the times harder than they are. Discussing this matter in a sensible and timely article, the Montreal Journal of Commerce remarks that the people quite able to pay their bills take advantage of the cry, and the consequence is there is a general reluctance to pay accounts not at all warranted by the true position of affairs. Examining the general state of trade, our contemporary finds very little ground for these pessimistic utterances. The insurance companies report a prosperous year and there has been no increase in the moral hazard such as should be looked for were times really as bad as they are pictured. The loan companies, or many of them, have done well, and report their interest well paid up and a fair proportion of mortgages paid off. Both the great trunk lines report traffic brisk and even a scarcity of rolling stock, due to the quantity of freight they have to move. The banks paid their usual dividends and in most cases made additions to their reserves; building has been brisk; and the factories generally have been running on full time. So far then there are no grounds for believing that a general depression of trade has prevailed over the dominion, and therefore the Journal of Commerce is driven to the conclusion that the depression which naturally followed a poor harvest in those sections of country dependent solely upon agriculture has been magnified and extended over the country at large, until people have made themselves believe that things are a great deal worse than they really are. One result of this pessimism has been a great increase in the number of compromises and private settlements, and a corresponding carelessness in scrutinizing grounds for such concessions upon the part of creditors. Any debtor who can get his assets into such a position that he can do no more with them than any one else can force his creditors into knocking off forty or fifty per cent. of their claims and continuing him in business instead of closing him out at once. Another evil which this cry of hard times has much intensified is that of spreading accounts. Fearful of his ability to pay promptly the merchant is tempted to spread his accounts in order that the amount of his liability to any particular house may be as light as possible. This, says our contemporary, is a grave error. Not only is he in danger of over buying, but where a large number of bills from different houses are falling due he is kept in a constant state of worry. A wide buyer almost invariably over buys—as a consequence he may find himself temporarily in close circumstances, and compelled to solicit the leniency of his creditors. There is one point to be remembered whenever the cry of hard times is raised, and that is that, no matter how close the season may be the country always moves steadily forward. There is no check to our natural development. Railways are being built, traffic facilities are being enlarged, public works improved, and new industrial and financial institutions inaugurated every day. Whether the harvest be good or bad, the movement is always forward, and some section of the country is prosperous no matter how bad trade may be in others. We never lose ground; and as every further development of our resources adds to the wealth and consequent purchasing power of the country every year sees the effect of crop failures more and more minimized.

## Aims and Achievements of a Growing Church.

A congregational meeting of the Methodist church took place last Tuesday evening. Rev. D. Rogers presided, and stated that the object of the meeting was to give information to the members and adherents respecting the work of the church. He believed the people should be in possession of all the information it is possible to give, and their interest in all departments of the work would be thereby increased. The Secretary presented a report of the Trustee Board as follows:

TRUSTEE BOARD.—D. Rogers, Chairman; G. Graham, J. Donaldson, J. Fox, J. W. Boyd, W. Shannon, C. Zeran, J. W. McBain, Secretary; H. Hoar, Treas.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from May 15, 1889 to May 15, 1890:

Sabbath collections (not including those for Connexional Funds).....\$ 77 02

Increase, \$8 46.

EXPENDITURE.

Sexton's salary,..... 40 50

Wood \$14.87, insurance \$2.97, .. 17 84

Lamps, pulleys, rope, etc.,..... 3 35

H. Hoar's bill for repairs,..... 2 25

Sundries,..... 3 60

Balance on hand,..... 9 48

\$ 77 02

The report of the Sunday School was presented by the Secretary as follows:

Number officers and teachers,..... 9

" scholars on the roll,..... 115

" books in the library,..... 213

Raised for school purposes,.....\$47 54

Increase, \$10.41.

For missions,..... \$4 21

For S. S. aid..... 95

\$52 70

J. W. McBain, Sup't; R. M. Ballantyne, Sec'y; H. Hoar, Treas.; Jos. Ward, Librarian.

J. W. McBain, Recording Steward, gave a verbal statement to the effect that the past year had been their best in many respects; finances well sustained; congregations and membership increased all over the circuit, and a new zeal infused in our work. He stated the Financial Report of the Quarterly Board would be published shortly giving full details as to receipts and expenditure.

Moved by Wm. Humphrey, seconded by R. P. Pridie that we, the members and adherents of this church, having heard of the report of the general management of the church's interests, and hereby tender our thanks to the trustees, S. S. workers and the pastor, under whose labors, with the blessing of God, we have had a year of unprecedented prosperity in every department of church work. Carried.

Mr. Rogers spoke in commendation of the choir whereupon it was moved by R. S. Pelton, seconded by J. W. McBain that we accord to them our best thanks for their excellent and faithful services. Carried.

Meeting closed with benediction.

## Some of Bismarck's Sayings.

The Paris Figaro publishes two columns of Bismarckian maxims communicated by an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck. The following are some more striking remarks of the Chancellor:—"I have lived for the nation. It is now time I should devote myself wholly to my family." Speaking of the Emperor, he says:—"I pity this young man. He is like a young hound that barks at everybody, that smells everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be. I think he, the Emperor William, is the victim of current history which we might have by a reign of tranquillity, sans colat, in the beaten track, by allowing Germany to enjoy the advantages gained in 1870. If one stone is moved all the other stones of the edifice will fall and degrading will ensue of nothing can check. I am capable of neither astonishment nor scorn. Those are the sentiments of youth." Talking to his physician he said:—"I am also a great physician. I am a physician of a state. Before 1870 the nation suffered from the diseases of childhood. War cured it. Germany was then enabled to profit by her victories that brought with them national unity. Now, another war, even a second Sedan, would not help matters for Germany. The country is now become of age. I have done all I could to prevent the nation from committing excesses. I have tried to curb too rapid march of the people's destiny. I believe I succeeded for 20 years. None but God and myself know how I have worked and what I have endured. To-day this young Emperor with his impatience is a terrible shaker of columns. The greatness of Germany is necessary for the tranquillity of Europe. When I told this to the Reichstag the French shrugged their shoulders and called it presumption. Nevertheless, there was no national vanity in what I said. France, instead of nourishing an unwholesome sentimentality about the loss of provinces that was won by the late war, instead of gazing at her frontier with the near-sightedness of persons who see only the interests of the coming twenty-four hours, should raise their eyes and look further; for the enemy of Europe the hereditary enemy in the true sense of the word, is in the east. It is Russia. Suppose there should be a war in which France would crush Germany, Russia would

at once put herself in motion to crush France. This is the law of history. Emperor William is fond of history. He wishes to make history, so he wishes to live in history, but he does not understand the spirit of the great laws of centuries. Germany is at the present moment undergoing a crisis—a crisis which William the II. mitigated or checked, but which he has prepared and accelerated. There is no absolute cure for a nation any more than there is for a human body. The principle of destruction is all that exists. Only one thing can be done—delay the work of destruction. Germany needs tranquility at home and abroad, with a prudent and motionless existence in this great body composed of millions of souls.

## Perth County Notes.

The new Blanchard cheese factory is about furnished and will soon be in full operation.

A sow belonging to Joseph Hodge, of Fullarton, shows a very prolific disposition, having recently given birth to fourteen pigs.

Robert Jackson, of Fullarton, delivered at Stuart's mill, Mitchell, the other day a load of wheat, in which there were over 100 bushels, being the largest load ever delivered at the mill.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held at Mitchell on the 27th and 28th of May, when John McMillan, M. P., Professor Greensides, of Guelph Agricultural College, and several others will address the meetings.

Two cows, the property of Messrs. Davidson and Murray, of Avonport, entered into a deadly hooking contest recently, in which they got their horns fastened together so that they could not be separated until a piece was cut off.

On Saturday, May 10th, James Keay, one of the first settlers in South Easthope, was found in a dying condition on a street in Stratford. He died after being taken into a hotel. Deceased was 80 years of age. Cause of death, heart failure.

Geo. Godbolt, who resides at Sunshine, between Woodham and Winchelsea, shot a fox, recently, and captured alive six young foxes in a hollow log. The young reynards are about two months old and doing finely. The family was well supplied by the provident mother, there being found in their larder a young lamb, a turkey, a duck and two chickens. The nest was plentifully lined with feathers.

From the St. Mary's Assessment roll for 1890 the following statistics have been gathered: The total assessed value of real and personal property is \$1,263,110 an increase of \$1,720 over last year. In the West Ward real estate is valued at \$206,555, and personal property and taxable income \$16,200. In the South, real estate \$565,135, personal, &c., \$41,350. In the North, real estate, \$361,350, personal, etc., \$56,050. The total population is 3,644. There are 312 children between the ages of 5 and 16 in the West Ward, 321 in the North, and 407 in the South, making a total of 1,040. There are 277 cattle, 81 sheep, 116 hogs, 259 horses and 126 dogs.

## Live Stock—Ensilage—Bees and Honey—Spring Work.

Owing to the plentifulness of fodder and the mildness of the winter the present condition of live stock is with few exceptions all that could be desired. In very many cases there is a superabundance of food, which will be carried over. Hay is very cheap, ranging as low in one instance as \$4 per ton. A few instances are reported, however, from the extreme south-west in which there appears to have been some scarcity in the root supply, and where the corn crop was too largely depended upon for fodder. Cattle are generally thrifty and strong, although a few correspondents, (especially in the district referred to) report them as thin as flesh. Horses are in an exceptionally good condition for spring work. The mild winter and small amount of labor would seem to be unusually favorable to them. Sheep and pigs are also thrifty generally, except in cases where they were allowed the run of the fields throughout the winter. Sheep are reported as scarce in parts, but the lambing season has been an increase in the number of lambs all over. There seems also to be an increase in the number of young pigs, but complaint comes from the east that there has been an unusual mortality among them from some unknown cause.

Among cattle there is one occurrence of the "corn-stalk disease" reported, (in the township of Bosanquet) with four deaths out of five cases. Distemper and influenza have also been strongly marked among horses. Some describe the symptoms as approaching those of "la grippe," but there is a marked immunity from all malignant types.

Correspondents to the "Bureau" report a very slow movement in the erection of silos for the ensilage crop. The idea seems to have met with the greatest favor in the Lake Ontario counties and in some of the counties along the St. Lawrence River, but even in these sections dairymen are proceeding cautiously. One correspondent claims that an objection to the silo is "the large amount of work it demands during a busy season of the year." Corn is the principle crop used for ensilage. Some correspondents report the silos as being remarkably successful, while one sug-

gestively describes a neighboring silo as "smelling like a brewery." The silo is yet in the first experimental stage in Ontario.

With regard to bees and honey, the winter was favorable to the apiary, the losses resulting chiefly from stocks wintered inside finding the quarters to warm. Dysentery was reported by a few correspondents, and some colonies died from starvation; but, taking the province over, the losses will not average over 8 per cent., and with experienced apiarists the percentage of losses will be reduced one-half. Western bee-keepers appear to have been more successful than those in the east. The spring was rather backward for bees, and when correspondents wrote many colonies had not been out for a fly. Two cases of swarming in April were mentioned in Grimsby—an unusual occurrence.

The progress of spring work on May 1st according to the bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, just issued, was far advanced, as the season proved to be a favorable one for spring work. In a few of the Lake Erie counties plowing was not uncommon during the winter. In the eastern part of the Province work was not so far advanced, wet land in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties having delayed plowing operations. It was generally noted that but little growth was observable at the time correspondents reported. Oats and peas continue in favor, and there will be a considerable enlarged area of spring wheat sown throughout the Province, several correspondents mentioning Goose wheat as being much in favor at present. On the other hand barley will be grown to a much smaller extent than in former years, many correspondents putting the area at two-thirds or one-half of last year's, while a few claim that there will be as much sown as ever. A number of farmers are experimenting with two-rowed barley, having an eye to the English markets.—Free Press.

## Presbyterian Assembly.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

At the General Assembly in session at Saratoga, on Friday last, the committee on methods of effecting changes in the confession of faith and the constitution of the church reported:

1. That since the differences of opinion as to the methods of amendment of the confession of faith and the larger and shorter catechisms are so marked and widespread that it is unwise to raise the issues involved in the General Assembly.

2. That this church has always considered the doctrine of such vital importance that changes in the doctrinal standards should be made under great restrictions than changes or alterations in the form of government, the book of discipline and the directory of worship.

3. That the methods of doctrinal alteration should be included in the constitution itself and in definite terms.

4. That the church speaking officially through the presbyteries can alone determine with authority the questions at issue. Therefore the committee recommends that the question be transmitted to the presbyteries, where there shall be added to the form of government, chapter 23 of amendments providing:

1. For the proposal by the General Assembly to the presbyteries of amendments or alterations of the form of government, book of discipline and directory for worship, but that these shall not be obligatory unless a majority of all the presbyteries approve in writing.

2. That alterations in the doctrinal standards shall not be proposed to the presbyteries unless they have been under consideration for one year by a committee of not less than fifteen ministers and ruling elders, not more than two of whom shall be from any one synod.

3. No alteration shall be made in the provisions of this chapter for changes in the doctrinal standards unless an overture from the General Assembly, submitting the proposed alterations, shall be transmitted to all the presbyteries and be approved, in writing, by two thirds of them.

The General Assembly must transmit to the presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all presbyteries.

5. Any amendment so submitted and approved shall go into effect immediately after the General Assembly shall have certified the fact.

The committee also recommended that the presbyteries be directed to answer the overture as a whole by a simple ye a nay, to be reported to the stated clerk in time to be reported to the next General Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Roberts, chairman of the committee on methods of revision, stated that the committee had done the best they could with the matter submitted to them.

President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, in opening the debate on this report, said it was praiseworthy for its fairness and conservatism. He objected, however, to two main features in it, vastly more important than the question of revision. The report denied to the assembly all functions of legislation, which is a revolutionary feature.

Dr. Van Dyke liked the report notwithstanding Dr. Patton's eloquent objections.

Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, opposed it.