rearly sumcient of itself, without manure or fertilizers, if the land has a medium amount of richness. For apples, pears, plums and quinces, additional fertilizing may be given with such fertilizers as have proved by experience to benefit that particular soil. Where superphosphates have shown their endicincy, they may be ireely used, and if nitrogenous manures are required nitrate of soda may be useful. But without knowing the special requirements of your soil, we would recommend as most important and promising, continued clean and mellow culture till you can procure barn manure, and then top-dress freely and broadly with it. In the absence of wood ashes, which is nearly always useful, it may be well to apply muriate of potash to the peach trees, and perhaps to the apples and pears. The clay soil will require nearly the same treatment.

### Miscellaneous.

CONVENIENT HARNESS.—Many common work harnesses are still used without the conveniences of snaps in place of buckles, which every horseman considers important. The time wasted in working at unhandy harness will pay for all these little improvements, besides the satisfaction which the owner feels in using them.

GRASS AROUND FRUIT TREES. - When an orchard is in sod, it is impossible to plow close enough to the trees, so as to cover all the grass. But there is loose dirt enough the grass. But there is loose dirt enough brought up by the plow to cover the grass if hoed over it, and this will suffice to smother it. The suppression of this grass around the trees makes them much more sightly during the Summer, and in Winter its absence leaves no harbor for mice, which love just such a shelter when gnawing apple-tree bark. bark.

FEEDING GROUND CORN AND COB. -It used to be thought that only the grain of corn had nutritive value, but both by analysis and feeding it is found that there is considerable nutrition in the cob also. Its value, when ground with the corn, is even greater than acalysis would in all the corn, is even greater than acalysis would in all the corn. than analysis would indicate, as it prevents the corn meal from compacting in the stom-sch, as it would otherwise do. Oats or barcop to be ground much more finely than it can be without them. Oats also improve the nutritive ration, not only for horses, but for all other stock

all other stock.

Quack Grass in Sandy Soil.—It is harder to rid sandy soil of quack grass, for the reason that its roots are apt to run deeper. Besides this, a covering of sand over the green part does not smother it so readily as would a covering of more compact earth. Raking up the roots and burning them is the sure way to rid sandy land of quack where it has obtained an entrance. If the soil is poor already this involves taking pretty much all its remaining fertility fromit. On some kinds of sand where no other grass can be grown quack grass might profitably be planted. Its green herbage is better than barrenness.

Newly Set Fruit Trees.

The best treatment of newly-set fruit trees, is a constantly clean and mellow surface of the soil, preventing the formation of hard crust, and not permitting the growth of grass and weeds. This clean and mellow surface must extend for some distance from the base of the trunk, or about as far as the height of the tree. For cherries and peaches, more particularly, this treatment will be nearly sufficient of itself, without manure or fertilizers, if the land has a medium amount of richness. For apples, pears, plums and quinces, additional fertilizing may be given with such fertilizers as have proved by extending the growth of the tree trunks and the provided that eggs produced early in the season have a better flavor than those which bens lay after they run at large and live mainly on grass and insects. We mean, of course, when both are used equally fresh. The character of the feed has much to do with that has become too stale for the market is tut up and boiled for the hens, but though they eat it ravenously, one who knows the feed would not care to eat the eggs it produces. Cheap meats, if fresh and wholesome, are good, but judicious feeding of milk, wheat, bran, oats and other nitrogenous foods will make meat feeding unnecessary. Cotton-seed meal, mixed with other ground feed, in the season have a better flavor than those which bens lay after they run at large and live mainly on grass and insects. We mean, of course, when both are used equally fresh. The character of the feed has much to do with that has become too stale for the market is tut up and boiled for the hens, but though they eat it ravenously, one who knows the feed would not care to eat the eggs. Sometimes mean that has become too stale for the market is tut up and boiled for the hens, but though they eat it ravenously, one who knows the feed would not care to eat the eggs it produces. Cheap meats, if fresh and wholesome, are good, but judicious feeding of milk, wheat, bran, oats and other nitrogenous food when the season hav feed, is excellent for producing eggs, but it is too strong feed to be fed to any stock in large quantities.

Sows and Their Pigs. - Joseph Harris, a well-known agricultural writer, and an authority on everything relating to the pig, has repuliated his former advice to build authority on everything relating to the pig, has repudiated his former advice to build what is called a fender around the inside of the breeding pen. The theory of the fender is that with this six or eight inches from the floor, the sow cannot roll herself back and crush the pigs when they try to get behind her. But the sow knows her own business better than the breeder can tell her. She will pile up straw or other bedding against the fender, tucking it in so closely that nothing can get behind it. The sow knows if the owner does not, that behind her is no place for her young to get themselves. If left to themselves, with plenty of short bedding, sows will generally manage their young better without than with man's help. Unless the sow has been made gentle by petting, any interference with her is a mistake. Even then it has to be done with great caution. Sometimes a pig may stray away and get chilled, but the pig's instinct is for warmth, and the sow places herself so that in finding the warm place he also finds the nourishment he needs.

### Churning.

Dairymen and those who have creameries please pass this article by. It is only for those who keep but a few cows—four or five. We have usually four cows, and make butter the year round. We try to arrange matters to have a new milch cow every three or four the year round. We try to arrange matters to have a new milch cow every three or four months, one in the fall, one in mid-winter, another in spring, and still another late in the spring. This helps greatly with the

churning.

If milk is heated in the winter season more cream will be obtained, and the churn-ing done with much less trouble. After it has stood twelve hours set the pans one at a has stood twelve hours set the pans one at a time, over a kettle of boiling water and let them remain until brought nearly, but not quite, to the scalding point. If scalded, it injures the grain and flavor of the butter. Let the milk stand, after heating, twenty-four hours, and then skim. The temperature of the room in which the milk stands in the winter season should range from 60 to 70 degrees.

can be grown quack grass might profitably be planted. Its green herbage is better than barrenness.

Grass-Fed Pros.—We believe in summer pasturage for pigs, but the idea that hogs, or, in fact, anything else, for that matter, can be profitably grown on grass alone is a fallacy. The development of early fattening qualities which improved breeds of hogs have been brought to is the result mainly of high and regular feeding. Turning pigs out to pasture, and letting them shift for themselves, is the short cut to the old wild hogs and the undoing of all that generations of good breeding and good feeding have accomplished. The improved hog may thrive on grass, with little or nothing else, but how about its progeny? Is it not certain that they will rapidly degenerate?

Growing Crops Cheaply.—The price of the farmer's commodities is mainly determined by causes that he cannot control. But the cost of producing them depends very largely on himself. If there be anything in soil or location that makes the production of any erop necessarily more expensive for one farmer than for others, he should change to something in which competition is not so active. Every locality has advantages for cheaper production or better marketing for some product. It is part of the farmer's business to study the capacities of his farm, and then learn everything possible about the methods of producing most cheaply what his farm is adapted to. The rarmer who does this need not complain that farming does not pay.

PLOWING LAND WHEN WET.—Nothing is convenient.

ng most cheaply what his farm is adapted to. The farmer who does this need not complain that farming does not pay.

PLOWING LAND WHEN WET.—Nothing is gained on heavy land by plowing land sodden with water. The clay in it is puddled by stirring, and when dried it becomes a clod almost impenetrable by water, and which nothing but freezing and thawing will reduce to condition for roots to penetrate. If there is a large amount of vegetable matter in the soil, this danger of becoming too compacted is lessened. Hence when the country was new and the surface soil full of vegetable mould, it was possible to plow without injury earlier than it can safely be done now. There is also an advantage in plowing sandy soil while wet, as there is every little that does not contain a small amount of clay or vegetable matter, and it is a benefit to this to be made more compact than it now is.

MARKING CORN ROWS STRAIGHT.—The better implements now used in cultivating corn and preparing the ground make it possible to get rows much more nearly straight than was formerly the case. While stumps and straight rows were of less importance. So long as the plow could dodge between the rows, it was thought good enough, and in those days there was current a humorous saying that more corn grows in crooked rows than in straight ones. That is, we hope, no longer true. The improved cultivators will almost entirely take the place of hand culture if rows are straight. They cannot do it with hills dodging in and out. If planting is done by hand care must be taken to place the seed grain in the centre of the checks. Then if rows are straight both ways, the cultivator may be run very close to the corn without danger of knocking some of it out.

Provide the first in the dark of the checks and chash churn more convenient.

All Men

### DOMINION BANK.

Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, on Wednesday, May 28th, 1890.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution on Wednesday, May 28th, 1990.

Among those present were noticed Messrs.

James Austin, Hon. Frank Smith, G. W.
Lewis, Major Mason, Wm. Ince, James
Scott, R. S. Cassels, Wilmot D. Matthews,
R. H. Bethune, E. Leadlay, Wm. Ross, G.
Robertson, W. T. Kiely, Walter S. Lee,
John Stewart, Mrs. E. Campbell, T. Walmsley, J. D. Montgomery, etc.

It was moved by Mr.G.Robertson, seconded by
Mr. James Scott, that Mr. James Austin do take
the chair.

Major Mason moved, seconded by Mr. E.
Leadlay, and
Resolved—That Mr. R. H. Bethune do act as
secretary.

Resolved—nat all values and R. S. Cassels were secretary.
Messrs. Walter S. Lee and R. S. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.
The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as

statement of the characteristics of the April, follows:
Balance of profit and loss account 30th April, 1890, 1899.
Profits for the year ending 30th April, 1890, after deducting charges of management, etc., and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.

248,584 00 \$256,253 12 

ed for interest and exon bills discounted.. 88,960 59

\$ 1,515,877 60 \$ 3,015,877 60 

9,293,501 0

Specie.....\$ 231,690 47 Dominion Government demand notes.

Notes and cheques of other banks.
Balances due from other banks in Canada.

Balances due from other banks in United States in United States.

Provincial Government securities. 701,587 00 338,493 12 195,896 72 1,105,053 20 49,385 32 Provincial Government secur-ities. 277,511 61 Municipal and other debentures. 1,257,525 41 44,157,142 88

2,945 92

ste other than bank 3,156 45 8,152,235

\$12,309,378 R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier. Dominion Bank, Toronto, 30th April, '90.



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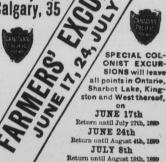
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