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Is the most complete, and we are always willing to give the best possible attention to outsiders when in town. Have something done at Goldsmith's Hall, Main Street, Listowel.
J. H. GUNTHER.

The Bee.

Where is Listowel?
A look through J. H. Gunther's Jewelry Store will satisfy you that he keeps the finest stock in this part of the country. His staff of obliging young men are always ready to show you through his immense stock.

VOL. 2.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1891.

NO. 27.

The Flavor of Butter.

The value of butter is proportionate to its flavor chiefly, and hence the best tasted butter is made during the summer months, when cows have rich succulent and aromatic herbage. There are other qualities that give value to it, as its color and texture, for butter may be so made as to be white and greasy, but these faults are principally in the making of it, while the flavor is principally due to the feeding. It is true that butter may be spoiled by bad management of the milk and cream, but this may be easily avoided, while the faults in feeding produce such results as cannot be remedied by any after management, and can be prevented only by the choice of the best of foods. A number of so-called American experts in dairying assert that you cannot feed flavor into the butter; that any food a cow can digest and assimilate does not affect the flavor of the butter, and that the flavor is wholly due to the ripening of the cream. It is the business of farmers to extract odors from flowers and plants. This they do by subjecting them to contact with lard or other odoriferous fats or oils, and these quickly absorb these essential oils which are not only apparent to the scent, but are equally so to the taste. Butter may be used in the same way as lard or any kind of oil, as it is equally receptive of odors and flavors. In fact, it is necessary in dairies to be particular that no odorous or volatile substance should come in contact with the butter. A newly painted dairy room, or cold-water tank, will confer the odor of the turpentine on the cream or milk. The same way a dish or basket of onions will impart the flavor to the whole cellular full of milk, cream and butter. Even tobacco smoke in the dairy will scent and taint the butter, and any scent of cooking that may enter the dairy, as of cabbage, will have the same effect. The scent of manure will be absorbed by cream or butter, and it has even been known that the strong smell of decaying turnips in a cellar under the cow stable, and which has only been breathed by the cows, has tainted the milk and the taint has been absorbed in the butter. The food, too, directly confers its peculiar odor and flavor upon the butter. Thus it is that when cabbages and turnips are fed to cows they cause the butter to taste of them; that rag weed, pig weed, tansy and other strong flavored herbs give a peculiar bitterness to the butter, and a great quantity of this is brought to our markets at this time of the year, and people in cities buying it do not know what the trouble is, as the butter may look firm, fresh and nice; and equally the delicate odor of the white clover blossoms, the sweet aroma of the vernal grass are all acquired by the butter of the cows pasturing upon these plants. The art of flavoring butter, and of avoiding other and objectionable flavors is an essential part of the French dairy work, and as it is only a concurrent part of equally good management all through the business, the butter of the French cities has a reputation that is unequalled anywhere else in the world, and brings a proportionately high price in the markets. In fact, the Province of Normandy is at the present time doing a large trade in England with French butter—a trade Canada could have were the same attention paid to details in butter-making as in that country. It is very certain that Canada butter makers are not as careful as they should be in the selection of food for their cows, as the value of butter is proportionate to its flavor, and a fine flavored article cannot be made only on choice feed.

The Society of Christian Endeavor.

A few days ago there was held in the city of Minneapolis, in Minnesota, a convention perhaps as important as that which took place in Toronto recently. It was a gathering of representatives of the Societies of Christian Endeavor in Canada and the United States. The movement is not ten years old, and the beginning of it was small indeed. At the first convention, held in 1882, there were six societies, with a membership of 481. There are now 16,274 societies with a total membership of 1,008,980. Of these societies 829 are in Canada. The originator of the movement was the Rev. Frank E. Clark, a Congregationalist minister of Portland, Maine, who is said to have fallen into a train of thought like this:—"In my church I have a goodly number of young people. Some of them are not Christians, but many of them are. I have noticed in my pastorate that many young converts start well, run well for a time and then drop down into indifference and amount to nothing as spiritual workers. Is there any plan by which this can be prevented?" He answered his own question by forming the first Christian Endeavor Society. It was in connection with a Congregational church; but the movement has spread far beyond the bounds of one church. It is mainly a society of young people; and it has served the purpose of utilizing and giving to the work of the Christian churches youthful energy which might otherwise have been frittered away. It is also one of the several manifestations of that practical Christian unity which seems to be growing day by day, while people are dreaming of or signing for a formal and theoretically perfect union which is probably a

long way off yet. If the whole world could agree to-day upon a common form of worship, next year would find ministers and congregations disputing over the interpretation of the rubric. If the whole world could agree upon a common creed the meaning of the creed would soon become a matter of doubt, and, besides, reformers would arise within the common church and demand a revision. But men are finding that they may agree to differ about doctrines and forms of worship, and yet unite cordially in Christian work—in societies of Christian Endeavor, in Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, in works of charity, humanity and philanthropy. The same principle of unity in action could with advantage be extended to home and foreign missions. By mutual concession one field of labor could be left to the Presbyterians, another to the Methodists, a third to the Baptists; and a field capable of supporting one strong church would no longer try to maintain three or four weak ones, with half-empty pews and half-starved ministers. In the same way money and labor could be saved in foreign missions, where there is neither to spare.—Globe.

Testing the Milk.

Many creameries and cheese factories have introduced the milk tester, and its regular use is productive of good results. In the first place each patron gets paid according to the value of his milk, the tester showing the per cent. of butter fat in it. Thus the man who takes the milk that is above the average in quality to the creamery gets paid more for it per hundred pounds than the man who takes milk of only average quality. The next good point the tester can be credited with is the fact that the man who keeps poor cows or feeds too lightly, or feeds the wrong kind of feed, finds that he is getting too little for his milk, and he must either get better cows and feed better or else quit the business. And the careless, though honest man who, heretofore, has been carrying poor milk to the creamery and virtually living on his neighbors who carried good milk, now finds that all milk is not of the same quality and he is forced to recognize the fact that it will only pay to send milk that will test up to a certain standard. We think that one indirect result of the general use of milk testers will be a greater demand for cows of the improved dairy breeds, dairymen finding that it will only pay to keep the very best cows. All patrons of the creameries and cheese factories should insist on having milk testers used and the unjust way of paying for milk by weight alone, be abolished.—National Stockman.

Potato Diseases.

One of the finest crops of potatoes ever seen in this district is now maturing, and from reports from different parts of the province the crop is generally good. There is only one thing that may be feared between now and harvest time, and that is the different forms of rot which is present, more or less, every year in certain localities, but this disease may be largely obviated by taking precautions. The rot always appears on the leaves. It is of fungoid growth, and there are two kinds of spores. One kind propagates it throughout the summer months, and the other keeps it alive in winter. In wet weather the spores are ready to propagate the disease. When brought into contact with a wet surface they will send out minute roots into the plant. These little roots are sent into the underside of the leaf; these roots in turn send out a fungoid growth, and this growth in turn bears spores. The spores or seeds are produced by the million, and it often happens that a field of potatoes that looks well one morning will be blasted the next. The disease creeps down the stem and finally reaches the tubers. Another way in which the spores reach the roots is by falling off and being washed by the rains into the ground, and thus the rotting of the potatoes begin. The result is that very few tubers escape. There are several remedies recommended. We can plant our potatoes and thus get the tuber ripe before the fungoid growth ripens. The fungus is more destructive to the late than the early crop, and so if the crop is ripened early it will escape the pest in some part. So too, wet weather is bad for potatoes, helping the fungus to grow, and an advantage can be got over the disease by draining the land.

There is another disease that appears among the potatoes in July and August. It takes the form of a dark blight of the foliage and looks as if a fire had passed through the field. The Bordeaux mixture is a full cure for it. This is made by mixing six pounds of copper sulphate and four pounds of lime with twenty gallons of water, and applying to the vines with a force pump. This mixture will also prevent the potato rot if taken in time. In this new disease mentioned, where the mixture is spread the vines remain green, while where it is not applied the vines turn black. You can go through the field and tell by the color of the vines just where the mixture has been sprayed, so fatal is it to the disease. The Bordeaux mixture is cheap, simple and efficacious, and should any symptoms of potato disease appear from this out, farmers should be on the alert and promptly apply the remedy and thus save their crop.—Free Press.

Additional Local Items.

Miss L. Brooks, of Listowel, is visiting friends in the village.

Book agents have been swarming in Atwood for the past few weeks.

Miss Jennie Harvey is visiting Miss Annie Brooks, of Listowel, for a few weeks.

H. Hoar and W. Humphreys purpose going to England during the coming month. Bon voyage.

Rev. A. Henderson, M. A., assisted his brother, Rev. Robt. Henderson, at his communion service, in Bayfield, last Sunday.

C. W. St. Clare, for some months in the employ of James Irwin, has secured a situation in Cayuga, Haldimand Co., whither he went Thursday of this week.

Subscriptions for THE BEE received and other business in connection with this office will be attended to at the Atwood Drug Store next week—our holiday week.

During J. L. Mader's absence, Wm. Hepburn, of Stratford, brother of Mrs. Mader, has charge of the store. Mr. Hepburn appears quite pleased with the appearance of our village.

The Farm Laborers' excursion will leave Atwood on Tuesday, Aug. 4th, to any part of Manitoba. Fare \$15. Baggage checked through to destination. Train will leave here at 12:30 p. m. For fuller particulars apply to station agent Knox.

J. Irwin was in Toronto part of last week attending the Grand Lodge of A. F. & A. M. There were about seven hundred and fifty of the Free and Accepted present and he reports an extra fine time. In regard to the crops along the route he says that Elma beats anything between here and Toronto.

In answer to query J. M. Eddy, of Saratoga Co., N. Y., is informed that the greater per cent. of casein in milk, the heavier it is, per quart; and the more per cent. of fat it contains the less it weighs per quart. The fact that the fat rises, and the casein does not, only as it is engaged with the fat, proves the case.—Hoar's Dairyman.

The Modern Newspaper.

The growth of the modern newspaper is the matured product of civilization at its highest standpoint. It is the masterpiece of many master-minds. In it is the embodiment of all improvements relating to the commercial interests of the world, and especially of the progress of the age, and especially of the changes for the better which have occurred in the art of printing and preparing our great newspapers and magazines during the last quarter of a century; and, as improvements have been made in all branches of industry, science and art, so, keeping step with them, the modern newspaper has gone steadily on, fulfilling its destiny by occupying the highest niche, socially and morally, in the hearts and affections of an enlightened people because it presents for their consideration a complete and perfect liberal ideas, combined with all that is perfect as an art in modern journalism. So that, to-day, viewing the modern newspaper as an ally; as an aid to our people and commerce; as the best exponent of times and manners; as the mirror in which are clearly set forth the science, industries, and arts of modern times, there is little left to be desired.

We are a progressive people, and the ever varying cycle of events bring many and great changes; but the modern newspaper, in faithfully chronicling all and each passing event, in every known quarter, and each advance in civilized and social improvement, as to the ethics of the age, stands first and foremost in the literature of our country.

Milk Cases.

Wm. Brennan's case was called at 2 o'clock Friday before Justice Conklin and a jury of four men. The charge against Mr. Brennan was substantially the same as against Mr. Abel. On the day in question, July 3rd, his milk was tested at the factory and showed morning's milk 2.8 per cent. and night's milk 3.9 per cent. fat. Mr. Brennan denied having watered or skimmed his milk, and a number of witnesses were sworn who testified to his good character and honesty. The case was given to the jury at 9:30 this morning and at noon they notified the court that they could not agree upon a verdict. They stood three for conviction and one for acquittal. The case will be tried again on Friday, July 21st.

Wm. Abel filed notice of appeal with Justice Conklin Friday afternoon, and says he will carry his case up.

We are aware that some have raised the question whether there is not a marked difference in the per cent. of fat in the normal milk of herd of cows, as between the night's and morning's milk. But while we have seen the reports from what we regard as freaky cows, difference in herds,—if the milking of the cows is done at regular times, and milking, and if for the other—is quite meager. In such cases the mess containing the milk for 13 hours, would be poorer than the other; but this difference is found to be slight.

We have in mind a factory man who has been testing on that point to see if any note should be taken of the allegation of a man suspected of being a skimmer, whose night's milk tested very much lower than his morning's milk. The operator had tested milk from quite a number of patrons, men far above suspicion, and men methodical in their times of milking, and he found next to no difference in the quality of night's and morning's milk.

We think a conclusive array of facts sustaining the point that there is not any material difference between the milk of night and morning should be shown, before conviction should follow, in a case where milk mixed would test above the minimum defined by law—3 per cent. for Wisconsin.—Hoar's Dairyman.

ELMA COUNCIL.

The municipal Council of the township of Elma met at Graham's hotel, Atwood, on the 25th day of July. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and signed.

Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Hammond that the Clerk be instructed to advertise in Saturday's Daily Globe and Mail (three insertions) for tenders for township debentures under By-law 288. Tenders to be received until the 18th day of August next, on which day Council will meet. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that the petition of A. Coxon, J. Lambert and some thirty others respecting improvements on 16th con. be laid over till next meeting favorably recommended. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Bray, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that the Reeve and Clerk be authorized in behalf of the municipality to sign and seal the agreement with the G. T. R. Co. to construct a culvert between cons. 8 and 9, opposite lots 2 and 3, and the Treasurer be authorized to give a marked cheque for \$70. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Hammond, that the report of the Engineer in reference to the Partridge drain be received and the Clerk instructed to prepare a By-law for submission at next meeting. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that an order be drawn in favor of the Treasurer for the sum of \$25 for payment of seven polling places at last Provincial election. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Hammond, that the Reeve be requested to make the necessary inquiry in reference to the South Western drain forthwith and in the event of all being satisfactory that the Clerk be authorized to notify Messrs. Nicholson and Bohan that the tender for sections 1, 2 and 3 be accepted and also the tender of J. Reid for section 4, and the tender of Stewart and Nicholson for section 5, on condition that they give such security as the Reeve may consider thoroughly satisfactory for the due and complete fulfillment of these contracts according to the plan and specifications for the construction of said drain. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that a new bridge be constructed on side line between lots 25 and 26, con. 10, as soon as practicable, and Mr. Bray be appointed to examine the site and draw a plan and specifications and the Clerk be instructed to advertise for tenders and the Reeve be authorized to open the tenders and let the contract. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Bray that Mr. Lochhead be appointed Inspector of the bridge to be built by W. Frier on the 4th con. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that orders be issued for payment of the following accounts:—W. Frier \$125, work and spikes for bridge con. 4; W. Jackson \$150, bridge con. 4; A. Hemphill \$3, ditching; H. Doering \$16.50, gravel; A. Farrell \$12.50, gravel; J. Hamilton \$12.20, gravel; T. Code \$4.30, gravel; J. Vallance \$11.90, gravel; C. Barr \$6, gravel; T. Code \$4.50, gravel; J. Vallance \$11.90, gravel; C. Barr \$6, gravel; G. Steve \$11, gravel; H. Moore \$8.00, gravel; W. Morrison \$300, part contract gravel road and 25c. cleaning culvert con. 7; W. Robb \$9, gravel; J. Roe \$10.00, gravel; C. E. Coghlin \$7, gravel; J. McCallum \$2.70, gravel; J. Mitchell \$6.20, gravel; J. Newbigging \$10.20, gravel; H. Peffer \$3.70, gravel; W. Bell \$2, repairing culvert con. 10; Registrar North Perth \$3, registering Debenture By-law; R. S. Pelton \$27.22, printing By-law Wilson drain, and \$25.20, advertising By-law which was submitted to people; T. Fullarton \$3, copying S. W. Drain By-law for registration; \$10, making and serving By-law Wilson drain; \$10, preparing and serving papers for election, and \$10.46, postage, telegraphing and express to date; W. Brown \$25, overseeing and spreading gravel on gravel road contract, and \$12.25 work on gravel road. Carried.

Council then adjourned and met as Court of Revision on Wilson drain according to adjournment. G. Peebles was further reduced \$8.00; J. McIntyre \$5.20; A. Simpson reduced on what he was raised before, \$6. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Bray, that the change made in the assessment and location of the Wilson Municipal Drain at the Court of Revision on the 15th inst. and to-day be confirmed and the By-law be now finally passed. Carried.

Council then adjourned to meet at Hoar's hotel on the 18th August.

T. FULLARTON, Clerk.

On the Death of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Mourn, Canada, thy greatest son,
Hush all thy cruel party strife,
Let no dissensions break upon
The last sad scenes of mortal life.

What boots it that in years gone by,
All have not deemed him in the right?
Who is there, when he came to die,
But wished him victor in the fight.

A truce to strife of long ago,
All homage to the dead must pay;
For warmest friend and fiercest foe,
Alike must grieve this sad, sad day.

His life was thine, and thine was his,
For he presided at thy birth;
Thy right and duty then it is,
O Canada, to own his worth.

Mistakes he made, but who can doubt
He meant and labored for the best?
But all is ended—life gone out—
The weary worker now has rest.

His task is done, his life is o'er
A nation mourns her storied chief,
And all the land from shore to shore
Is wrapt in universal grief.

And mother England too has wept
To learn that he has passed away,
Who safe the trust of Empire kept
And ever helped her hands to stay.

Nor can mistakes or actions done,
From party zeal, amid the strife,
Forbid the honors justly won
By his long, useful public life.

Grieve, Britain, for thy loss is great;
And mourn, O Canada, for he
Was the firm bulwark of thy state,
And labored first and last for thee.

He needs no marble for his fame;
Seven states in one Dominion blent
Shall still add lustre to his name,
And be his lasting monument.

Pause, critics, pause; the years to come
May yield a brighter, clearer light;
Cease ye a while, till o'er his tomb
History her final verdict write.

A. F. CHAMBERLIN,
Worcester, Mass., June 8, 1891.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Senator O'Dell died at Halifax Sunday night of apoplexy.

France will greatly increase its squadrons in home waters.

The Masonic Grand Lodge held its annual session last week.

The Abbin palace at Carlo was partially destroyed by fire July 23.

Fire destroyed the entire business portion of the village of Castleton.

H. M. Stanley, while walking near Murren, slipped and broke his ankle.

William Kinnear, aged 80, of Sackville, N. B., was gored to death by a bull.

The Imperial Orange Grand Council is holding its triennial session in Toronto.

Alexander McLean, sheriff of Portage la Prairie, was instantly killed July 22nd.

Michael Bowes, of Bathurst township was instantly killed by lightning last week.

Four men were killed in a collision on the Denver and Rio Grand railroad July 21.

The body of a man about 35 years of age was found in the whirlpool rapids last week.

The business portion of West Point, Neb., has been flooded and much damage done.

The Imperial Orange Council will hold its next meeting in London, Eng., in July 1894.

A case of malpractice on a woman who formerly lived in Woodstock is reported from Montreal.

E. A. MacNachtan, clerk and treasurer of Northumberland and Durham, died last week at Cobourg.

The steamship Peveril left Montreal on July 22nd for Bristol with a large consignment of cheese.

Last week 5,594 head of cattle and 5,441 sheep were shipped from Montreal—the heaviest week this season.

The boiler of a steam thrasher in Edmonson county, Ky., exploded, killing 3 men and fatally injuring 5 others.

At Bayfield, July 23rd, Fred, the five year old son of John McLean, builder, fell into the river and was drowned.

W. A. Phillips, B. A., of Toronto University, has been appointed English master at St. Thomas Collegiate Institute.

Two steamers collided near Sault Ste. Marie last Saturday. The steamer Helena sank immediately and one man was drowned.

A petition signed by 1,500 Patrons of Industry in favor of various changes in the present Government's policy was presented to the House of Commons by Mr. Lister.

A special train of five cars composed entirely of steel has been constructed in Chicago. It is claimed the cars neither cost nor weigh more than the old style, while being practically indestructible.

The first vessel from Iceland since the winter has arrived at Gloucester, Mass. The winter was as severe as usual but no great distress prevailed. Fishing is reported to have been a failure. On April 12 a Norwegian boat went ashore and all the crew were drowned.