

Farm and Garden.

Farm Fences.

P. E. Buoke, of Ottawa, chairman of committee on fences, submitted a report to the President of the Fruit Growing and Forestry Association of Ontario, as follows:

Your committee on fences having examined into the subject have the honor to report:

1st. That the existing laws regarding fences are unjust to land owner, and occupier, because if he has no need for a fence around his farm, society should not compel him to build one.

2nd. That if a farmer chooses to sell his estate he should not be required to expend on fences a tax estimated at two dollars per acre per annum, to keep his neighbors' or highway cattle out of his property.

3rd. That no law should compel a land occupier to make a road or division fence to protect himself from the public at large; that the public are just as much interested in the welfare of the state as the individuals of the public. These last, therefore, should be protected by a public law compelling individuals to inclose their own stock.

4th. That although the public have a right to travel on the roads they have no right to use said roads for a cattle run or a pasture ground.

5th. That every farmer, or property owner either by paying taxes for road construction or repairs, or by the performance of estate labor, has a certain vested right in the roads surrounding his lands, and in newly settled townships being less than half cleared, a majority of owners should say whether the public roads may be used for any other purpose than the legitimate travel or driving of stock, when required, along them.

6th. That during winter these roads are fenced in such a way that they harbor snow-drifts, thus blocking to a considerable extent the travel along them.

7th. That the maintenance of fences is an excessive burden on the farmer, now that timber is becoming scarce and dear, and it behooves the Legislature to make such provision by law as will assist in doing away with such an oppressive expense.

8th. That in the early settlement of this country when cultivated lands were scarce, and their were no pasture lands for cattle, it was in the interest of individuals to fence in their crops and allow the cattle to run at large. Now the case is different. The principal part of the country is cultivated, and the pasture and waste places are in the minority, these, therefore, should be fenced and not the larger tracts of farm lands.

9th. That owners of stock are the individuals who reap the benefit of such stock, and that, therefore, non-stockholders should not be put to the expenses of fences in order that stockholders may make a profit out of their cattle.

10th. Therefore your committee, taking into consideration the above fact, respectfully suggest that, in counties where a majority of the acreage of the soil is arable land, all cattle, horses, pigs, sheep and geese, be prevented by legislative enactment from running at large. That owners of all kinds of stock should be compelled to keep them inclosed, or pay all damages that may accrue from their depredations; that it be the duty of any one finding cattle straying along the roads, streets, or any unfenced lot, when not accompanied by a suitable attendant, in such county, to drive the same to pound; that for every head of cattle so pound, the individual who owns such stock shall pay to the pound-keeper, over and above all other fees or charges, the sum of 50 cents per head to be paid the individual who puts them in pounds; that all damage to trees—whether set on the land of the owner, or along the roadside fronting his and—done by animals, be assessed at the full value, having in consideration the age of the said trees, and the number of years planted; that such damage be paid by owner of said stock to the owners of said trees; that suitable attendant be employed when cattle are being driven to market, or from one part of the country to the other, so as to keep them from straying off the road; that any one turning off the road into a neighboring field either on foot, in a vehicle, or on horseback, shall be liable to be apprehended as a common trespasser, and, as such, be amenable to the law in such cases made and provided.

P. E. Buoke, Chairman.

Ottawa, March 6th, 1880.

A very excellent and practical suggestion. Mr. Egidon's farm at Hove, near Brighton, England, where I learned farming, had not one fence on the whole 850 acres. In fact, no farm on the Downs is ever enclosed; the sheep are always either within the fold, or under the eyes of the shepherd and his dog; the cattle are soiled as well as the horses.

That marvelous purifier, BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS, will speedily change the sallow face to one of freshness health and beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts promptly upon the Liver and Kidneys and strengthens the system when broken down by Nervous or General Debility. Ask your Druggist for a Trial Bottle, the cost is only 10 cents. Large bottles \$1.00.

Household Hints.

BREAD PUDDING.—Soak the bread in cold water, then squeeze it very dry, take half a pint of milk, add a pound of soaked bread, beat up two eggs, sweeten, add a little nutmeg, and bake the pudding slowly until firm. If desired a few raisins may be added to the pudding.

ANOTHER PUDDING.—Butter a tart dish, sprinkle the bottom with finely-minced candied peel, and a very little shred suet, then a thin layer of light bread, and so on until the dish is full. For a pint dish make a liquid custard and one egg and a half a pint of milk, sweeten, pour over the pudding, and bake as slowly as possible for two hours.

FRENCH TAPIoca PUDDING.—Take two ounces of tapioca and boil it in half a pint of water until it begins to melt, then add half a pint of milk by degrees, and boil until the tapioca becomes very thick; add a well-beaten egg, sugar and flavoring to taste, and bake three-quarters of an hour. This preparation of tapioca is superior to any other, is nourishing, and suitable for delicate children.

OATMEAL PUDDING.—Mix two ounces of fine Scotch oatmeal in a quarter of a pint of milk; add to it a pint of boiling milk; sweeten to taste, and stir over the fire for ten minutes; then put in two ounces of bread crumbs, stir until the mixture is stiff, then add one ounce of shred suet and one or two well-beaten eggs; add a little lemon flavoring or grated nutmeg. Put the pudding into a dish and bake slowly for an hour.

The Brussels Salt Well.

The following letter from an esteemed correspondent was mislaid last week:

BRUSSELS, June 18, 1881.

Having been requested to give you a little information concerning the new Brussels salt well, I will do so very briefly. It will be unnecessary to state anything about the process of drilling the rock, and the machinery needful for carrying on such a work, as all the inhabitants of Goderich, where wells have existed for so many years, will be thoroughly acquainted with such; but a few facts may be interesting if I confine myself to a statement concerning the peculiarities of this particular well. During the latter part of the drilling, the contractor of the job, Mr. Porter, had been much encouraged to find the quality of rock similar to that of the Blyth well. This hope was still more strengthened when at a depth of about nine hundred and some odd feet, some brine was pumped up, and a thin layer of salt rock discovered. Upon drilling on constantly, both night and day, they at length struck salt at a depth of about one thousand feet; this proved to be a bed of rock salt twenty-two feet deep, when they again struck slate rock. The drilling is still continued in hopes of again finding a strata of the desired material. The general opinion is that further perseverance of the work will result in failure. Be this as it may, a depth of salt has been obtained, which will, according to general report, pay well, and will probably not be exhausted for many years. The town is all excitement over the new product, and the salt well is the topic of general conversation in the whole neighborhood. A flag was unfurled in honor of the event. Crowds of people are constantly flocking to the new attraction. All seem pleased at the success of Mr. Rogers' undertaking, and wish him success in the working of the well.

A Sad Scene.

Mr. Cheney, a farmer of Indiana, having a married daughter living in Nebraska, was shocked by a telegram from her husband saying that her body would arrive the next evening. The family was overcome with the sudden blow. Hasty preparations for mourning garments and preliminaries to the funeral were made, and, on the dismal evening, dressed all in black, they went to the station to meet the corpse. The hearse and two or three carriages were drawn up in a line, and a numerous crowd, attracted partly by curiosity partly by sympathy, accompanied the bereaved household. As the train approached a solemn silence settled upon the assembly, and as it stopped there was a respectful hush until the ceremony of receiving the corpse was concluded. But the train hands did not share this feeling. The baggage master pitched his trunks about and swore as briskly as ever, and just as if a part of his load was not of a character to call for decorous behavior. The conductor came upon the platform laughing and trying to joke with the station agent's daughter, who told him he ought to be ashamed to carry on that way at such a time. In the meanwhile the long and narrow box which so quickly tells its story had not made its appearance, and after a painful delay, Mr. Cheney stepped forward and asked for the corpse. The baggage man stared at him as if he were crazy, and making no reply, went on overhauling the trunks as if it might be under them somewhere. Suddenly Mr. Cheney felt an arm about his neck and a kiss imprinted on his cheek. He looked. It was his daughter. The female members of the family went into hysterics. There were shouts and tears and laughter. The daughter, appalled at the sombre dresses, the hearse and cortege was frightened almost into a fainting fit. She could offer no explanation of the telegram. She could not say positively whether in a moment of absent-mindedness her husband had actually sent the despatch as received, or whether he wrote it so blindly that the operator misread it. At any rate she refused to ride home in the hearse and took place in the carriage with the chief mourners.

The London brass bands propose to give Sunday concerts of sacred music in Victoria Park. The church people are yet to be heard from on the subject.

"Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring"—this was Mark Twain's prize poem—but the dire disease incident to Spring, spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by who have tried it as the best Blood Purifying Tonic and System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common Pimple. Sample Bottles 10 cents, for sale by all dealers in medicine.

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May 27th, 1881.

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John McIntyre



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begs to remind her numerous customers in and around Goderich that she has opened out for new stock.

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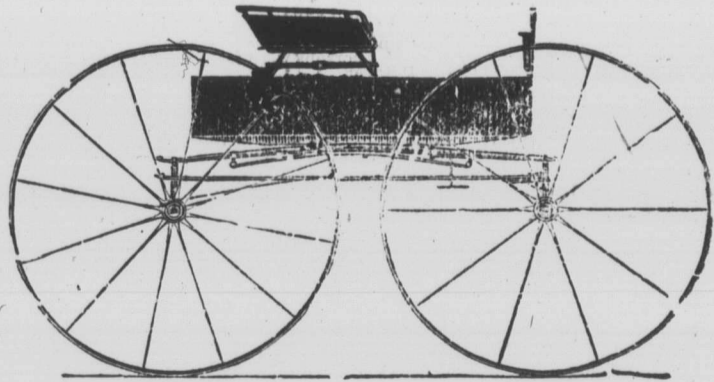
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