CANADIAN.

The price of lumber has advanced at Winnipeg.

In various parts of the country extensive preparations are already being made for the maple sugar season.

There have not been enough male prisoners committed to the Brant county gaol to perform the work to be done in that institution this year.

Ever since the rumoured discovery of copper at Watford, the Postmaster-General has evinced a frantic desire to "go west." —*Stratford Herald.*

Two Americans have been distributing posters through the county back of Brockville, announcing their intention of buying a number of good draught horses.

There were some fifty-eight applicants for the office of secretary to the London Water Commissioners, salary $1,000 per annum. Mr. Isaiah Danks was the lucky man.

A Grand Trunk agent in Ottawa announces the "third annual cheap trip to the North-West," to leave on or about April 10th, and parties intending to remove to Manitoba are invited to take the opportunity.

A boy named Lyster, attending a school in Montreal, received a severe kick on the knee from a school-fellow a few days ago. He was removed to his home and medically attended, but the injuries received so affected his nervous system that he has since died.

Though the want of snow is much complained of nearly all over Ontario, yet in some sections excellent wheeling is reported on graded roads. While the frost is still in the ground such roads become smooth, with certain variations of temperature almost like a railway.

This is what a butcher's horse is reported to have done in Guelph the other day:—Finding himself standing exposed to the cold wind at the market house, he took a little excursion out into the square, turned carefully, and came back to a sheltered spot, where he remained quietly.

Last year the Icelandic emigrants cost the country $35,000 and $48,000 was advanced them in the shape of a loan. The Mennonites cost $20,000 and they borrowed $32,000. If it takes $135,000 to secure 3,500 souls, what will it take to people the North-West under present management?

Says the Brockville *Recorder*:—"We understand that in consequence of having neglected to take the declaration of office, provided by law, within the time specified by the statutes, all the members of the Municipal Council for Escott (with the exception of the Reeve), will be compelled to vacate their seats, and that in consequence a new election will be held at an early date. Times are lively in this section in consequence."

Mrs. Tompkins, of Harwich, county of Kent, met with a peculiar and what might have proved a dangerous accident recently. In throwing her hand backwards it came in contact with the point of a very sharp knife which a young man was using. It entered the palm of the hand, puncturing the principal artery, which bled profusely. After giving chloroform and enlarging the wound, Drs. Holmes and Richardson secured and tied the bleeding vessel.

The Montreal *Herald* says:—"The Fabrique of Notre-Dame, who have for several years past held telegraphic communication between the offices of the Fabrique, St. Sulpice street, and the Superintendent of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Cote des Neiges, have substituted the Telephone for the electric batteries. The distance by wire is three miles. Conversations are carried out with the greatest ease, and the persons speaking can be at once detected by their voice."

The St. Thomas *Times* says that among the many innovations which Mr. Skinner, the new Superintendent of the Canada Southern railroad, has made since his appointment, is a "fast-freight" and "live-stock" express, both of which are fixed upon schedule at very fast time. The "fast-freight," west bound, is calculated to take freight direct from New York through East Buffalo and Black Rock, and deliver it in Detroit in fifteen hours from its arrival at these points. The stock-express is only allowed fourteen and a half hours to run from Amherstburg to East Buffalo stock yards.

Says the Strathroy *Dispatch*:—"It has been established from precedence, that whenever a lady teacher is appointed to the office of Vice-President in the Teachers' Association in Inspectoral Division No. 1, Middlesex, she is certain to get married before her term of office expires. This circumstance is taken advantage of by the gentleman teachers to appoint to that office any lady rival whom they wish to get out of the profession, as ladies rarely teach after they are married; and all the ladies are anxious that the appointment of a Vice-President should be semi-annual, that their turn might come more quickly."

A young son of Mr. J. Duncan, of Seaforth, attended the last carnival there dressed as an Esquimaux, having cotton batting sewed thickly to his coat. At the close of the carnival, and while standing in the dressing-room, some person for a joke set fire to the batting. The material burned like powder, and in a moment the boy was enveloped in flames. Those around him immediately rushed to his relief, but before his burning garments could be removed his hands and face were very severely burned. He was at once conveyed to his home, and medical aid secured. His injuries were found to be of a serious and rather dangerous character. His sufferings are most intense, and he is still in a precarious condition.

A few evenings since an itinerant tin peddler asked for shelter and supplies for the night for himself and team, at the home of Mr. George Crysler, Burford. The request was granted, supper partaken of, and the horses treated to a good feed of oats. Next morning Mr. peddler offered about twenty cents worth of tin in payment of his bill. This Mr. C. refused, and demanded one dollar. At this the vendor of tin rushed through the closed gate, smashing it down, and started for the north. Mr. Crysler followed during the whole day, travelling about forty miles. Once, on his journey, he turned aside to get a warrant from a magistrate, and then hurried on. At night, weary and hungry, he accepted the now offered dollar, and wended his way homewards. On his return he met the tardy constable coming in, like our city police, at the tail of the hunt. Mr. C. declares the next tin peddler may find shelter at a hotel.

Some people may wonder whether it pays to feed cattle as thus described by a correspondent of the Paris *Transcript*: "P. Irving has a bull which has been in the stable feeding for 100 days. When first put in, the animal weighed 1,570 lbs. After 40 days' feeding the weight came up to 1,825 lbs., and, at the expiration of 100 days, to 2,120 lbs., making an average of 5½ lbs. per day, or 550 lbs. in all. The first 40 days the gain per diem was 6¾ lbs. The bull is a thoroughbred Durham, bred by Mr. Carrick near Galt, and purchased by J. Craig, Esq., at East Zorra, and then sold to its present owner for feeding. Mr. Irving thinks that by keeping and feeding the animal till next Christmas, he can make it weigh 3,000 lbs. or over, as it is only three years old and has a very large frame to put on beef. Another bull purchased by Mr. Irving from Mr. S. Wilson, South Dumfries, weighed, when put up to feed, 1,470 lbs. After feeding for 120 days its weight is now 2,050 lbs., showing a daily gain of 5 lbs. This animal is five years old and consequently does not grow as fast as the other.

For thinking, one; for converse, two, no more;
Three for an argument; for walking, four;
For social pleasure, five; for fun, a score.
Lee Hagyard's Yellow Oil to cure a sore—
A wound, or bruise, a burn; or what is more,
For Rheumatism, which renders life a bore;
Neuralgia, too, when with its pain you roar.
For sale by all dealers at 25 cents per bottle.

AGRICULTURAL.

DEAR SIR,—As one of the "bone and sinew" of our fair Dominion, and a subscriber for years to your valuable paper, I wish to express my interest in your creditable efforts to make the *Weekly Mail* a still more welcome visitor at many a farmer's hearth and home. Our class, from the nature of their calling, are more isolated than any other, and the opportunity to exchange ideas and compare notes through the medium of their weekly paper, should be embraced by every intelligent and progressive agriculturalist. For, unlike nearly every other class or profession, where the marked success of the one becomes the proportionate loss of the many, we are mutually benefitted by every successful attempt to enlist the aid of science and skill in our daily avocations. And noticing the many foolish and short-sighted objections which many young people have to farming, and the longing for city life, for fine clothes, and hands white and soft—as their own poor heads—every farmer deserving the name should show a proper sense of the true dignity and intrinsic worth of his calling—a calling the most ancient and indispensable of all others, and one which every celebrated nation of antiquity held to be the most useful and honourable—some of the sages teaching, that the man who could double the yield of his ground was more acceptable in the sight of the gods than if he had offered ten thousand prayers!

In an age of sham, where too many foolish people fondly believe that appearances will answer in place of realities; and far from joining in the prayer of the wise man, "Give me neither poverty nor riches," hasten to bow down and become devoted at the shrine of mammon, according to Milton, the basest and meanest of all idols which men can worship. The moderate gains, the pure free air, the healthy physical development accruing from a wholesome change in honest, manly work, with all the invigorating sights and sounds of country life, become "stale, flat, and unprofitable." And in consequence many, too many, young men from the rural districts turn from a certain competency and a life of manly freedom and independence to swell the already crowded ranks of the 50,000 non-producers, traders, middle-men, or whatever name they exist under, so many of whom throughout Canada are constantly gravitating, slowly but steadily, towards the Bankruptcy Court.

Yours truly,
AGRICOLA.

Brantford, Feb. 21st, 1878.

EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE.

GROEBERS, Jan. 10, 1878.

At last I have fairly entered the beet-sugar atmosphere—the province of Saxony, with its centre at Halle. This city has grown so wonderfully during the last ten years, that it is quite impossible for one who has been abroad for that length of time to find his way through all the new streets and among the immense manufacturing establishments. Most of the latter are directly or indirectly dependent upon the beet-sugar industry.

Any one interested in beet sugar, and desiring information on the subject, can do no better than to look to this province. Farmers here, as most of your readers are probably aware, are not located on their land, as is the case in the United States, but they live in small villages, fifty to a few hundred together, while their land is in narrow strips, interwoven to a most surprising extent. To a foreigner it looks next to impossible to find out which land belongs to one and which to the other, but every parcel of land, whether the strips are fifty or 500 feet wide, has its boundary stones. These stones resemble very much the foot stones to be found in some American graveyards; they have been set for time immemorial by Government surveyors, and any private person removing one, either intentionally or by accident, exposes himself to a heavy penalty.

No fence, hedge or other obstruction can be found in any field, and if it was not for the many small villages, with enormous sugar factories, looming up all around the horizon, it would not require a great stretch of imagination for a visitor to fancy that he was surrounded by the broad granaries of western America. The monotony of flat land is only broken by the great number of fruit trees that line the roads, converging in every direction towards the villages. Except these rows of fruit trees on every road, no tree, or even bush, is to be seen for miles and miles.

Ever since the beet-sugar industry took permanent root in Europe, it has been well understood that the basis of its success was rich beets, and again good seed for the same. Beets have been raised much on the same principle as blooded cattle; certain points have been considered essential to success, and, through crossing breeds by careful selection of the seed bearers, these points have been made permanent. The first point of importance was shape and size in the root. No beet has ever been planted for seed that had lateral or side roots in addition to the central root. A beet with but one root will enter the ground to a most wonderful depth, and take its nourishment from a stratum which is hardly ever reached by any other crop, perhaps excepting clover. This peculiarity has given some farmers the erroneous notion that beets enrich the ground.

A second, and fully as important a point, is the formation of the leaves. The leaves draw moisture, ammonia, carbonic acid, and oxygen from the air, where these most important ingredients are found in unlimited quantities by the plants, and supplied free of charge to the farmer. The basis on which guano is sold by the percentage of nitrogen it contains, points to the importance of making available a far larger source, attainable only through a healthy, vigorous growth of leaves, which are always in fair proportion to the roots. The last, though not the least, point aimed at in propagating beets with permanent peculiarities, was a high percentage of sugar in the juice, with as small a proportion as possible of other soluble matter.

Many years ago Ferdinand Knauer, of Groebers, built a beet-sugar factory adjoining the village, which he supplied with beets from his own farms, and in which he could test the quality of his beets and beet seed on a large scale. As he was most particular in the selection of the parent beets from which he was to propagate, it became important that he should have a range of choice over a very large tract of beet-fields. This induced him, in 1864, to erect another beet-sugar factory at the same place, in connection with some neighbouring farmers, which was finished and went into operation the same year. The small park surrounding his residence divides the two sugar works, which have ever since been in friendly rivalry.

Knauer has followed his labour like an artist or scientific man, raising and propagating seed with a certain and single aim, using the seed to grow beets for his own sugar factories, and selling whatever seed he had to spare, yet always protesting most vehemently when asked if he was dealing in seed.

Vilmorin, on the other hand, deals in seeds of every imaginable kind, often buying of other dealers and producers. This probably accounts for the fact that nearly every sack of Milmorin seed that the farmers in Waterloo County, Canada, received last year, contained larger or smaller quantities of wild oats, a weed one hundred times worse than Canada thistle. Knauer sells all the seed he does not use in his own operations at a fair price, while Vilmorin charged for his "Vilmorin pure" 150 shillings, or £7½ the 100 English pounds, and "Vilmorin ordinary" 40 shillings, or £2 the 100 pounds. These are quotations from his 1877 catalogue. Now either the 150 shillings seed is a fraud or an extortion, or the 40 shillings seed, even without the wild oats, is trash, and dear at any price.

Being personally well acquainted with Mr. F. Knauer for ten years, and also having a full knowledge of his land, barnyards, and stables, as also of both of his sugar factories, I announced to him from Braunschwig my intended visit to his place. I received by return of mail as warm an invitation as I could have wished. My route was through Magdeburg, the former sugar metropolis. In later years the want of beets has caused the abandonment of almost all the sugar factories at this place; still Magdeburg remains the principal sugar market in Germany, and since from this point both England and the United States are supplied with beet sugar, Magdeburg is really one of the most important sugar markets of the world.

Between Braunschweig, Magdeburg, and Halle, till Leipzig is nearly reached, almost every village can be distinguished from a great distance by the immense chimneys of the beet sugar factories. On the route I visited several sugar factories at Helmstedt, Magdeburg, and Cothen, to observe some recent improvements, consisting principally in the adoption of a modified diffusion process for the extraction of the juice, resulting in a larger percentage of sugar in consequence. The old press process, with its musical noise and the necessary attendance of many workmen and women, has everywhere disappeared, and with it the chorus songs with which work was enlivened in former days, and which gave the work in beet-sugar factories a certain romantic appearance. The beet crop this year in this section has been very good, the quality being almost the best ever grown, while the price of sugar has been quite satisfactory.

The first information imparted to me by friend Knauer, was that he had also adopted the diffusion process, of course in a modified form. He said he had opposed it as long as possible, but at last was obliged to give in. That system he works with great satisfaction, obtaining more sugar, employing less than one-quarter the labour than by any other process, while stoppages are an annoyance of the past. The factory, which was originally built to work thirty tons of beets in twenty-four hours, and later, with some improvements, worked fifty, now works ninety tons, while it could easily be made to work 100 tons.

When asked the cost of building the second factory, and how much the net profit would be this year, Mr. Knauer answered:—"You are aware the second factory is owned by a joint-stock company, of which stock I hold a large part; on the first day of March, 1864, the first spade was used in digging the foundation; on the first day of November, the same year, the factory began its work. We built it as economically as possible, buying a large lot of second-hand but good machinery. The whole cost of the establishment has been $90,000, but had all the machinery been new it would have exceeded $100,000. Part of this money we borrowed, so as not to issue stock for the whole amount. This debt was liquidated from part of the profits of the first five years. Since then we have made annually about as much profit as the whole capital stock."

When asked, "How is it this year," the reply came with a broad smile:—

"This year we do a little better!"

The following morning we inspected one farm after another, each one being worked independently of the other, and keeping its separate accounts. In some the keeping of sheep predominated, in others cows and fattening of oxen. No calves are raised on any of the farms; all the cows are bought, and also the working oxen; the latter are generally kept from the age of four until seven, provided they remain good draught cattle. The average price of these four-year-old lean oxen is 150 thalers ($112), and if well kept, and afterwards fattened, they sell for the same price. So my friend said, in answering my questions, "If I obtain on an average for my fat cattle the money invested in lean cattle, if I obtain the work for the food given them, and while doing so receive the manure for nothing, I am well satisfied, and can make money by my farming."

But the difficulty is, lately everybody wants to engage in farming; land has risen rapidly in price. Even where land can be purchased at all, nothing of value can be secured at a less price than 300 thalers per morgen, equivalent to nearly $337 per acre. Nobody seems disposed to sell, and even where a small plot can be bought, it is because large outlays of time and money are needed to put it in good condition.

Having finished our tour through the different farms, we visited the sugar factories, the new one first, and the old one afterwards. The manager of the new one took great pride in showing us about, of course pointing out everything in which he thought he had an advantage over the old factory. Both are worked by the same process, both work beets grown by the same men, and perhaps on the same fields; both managers are very intelligent men, yet the results obtained vary considerably. One factory commenced work on the 10th of September, the other on the 28th. The winter has been very warm, and the sugar obtained lately has decreased in percentage to an alarming extent, the beets have sprouted badly, though as a whole the season has been one of the most successful on record.

This manager accompanied us from his own to the other factory, where he did not appear to be the most welcome visitor except in the private rooms. Passing through the sugar floors I asked the inspector of the old factory:—"How large will the yield be in percentage this year?"

"Now," said the manager of the new one, "tell us the real truth."

"We cannot come above 9.01 per cent.," was the meek reply.

"Oh! we are doing considerably better," declared the "new factory" manager triumphantly.

The difference in the net profit of these two establishments will this season be ten per cent., and this for no other reason than the fact that the new factory commenced work three weeks earlier than the old one, and thus avoided the very warm winter weather. Had the winter been cold it would have been the reverse, for the beets in early September were not yet perfectly ripe. So much for trifling matters in two sugar factories, otherwise working under conditions precisely similar.

—*In American Cultivator.*

FIREWOOD TO THE ACRE.

In a good deal of observation on the subject, says Marsh, the largest quantity of marketable wood I have ever known cut on an acre of virgin forest was one hundred and four cords, or 493 cubic yards, and half that amount is considered a very fair yield. This estimate is far above the average given to the statistician of our Department of Agriculture, which are as below:—

In Franklin county, Maine, the best woodland yields forty cords per acre; the average is about twenty-five. In Sagadahock and Hancock counties the average yield is thirty cords per acre.

In New Hampshire, the average yield is put from twenty to forty cords per acre in the different counties.

In Vermont, the forests yield from twenty-five to fifty cords per acre. Some forests are estimated to furnish 200 cords.

In Rhode Island, about thirty cords per acre.

In Connecticut, sprout lands yield about twenty-five cords per acre every twenty-five years.

In New York from 30 to 60 cords per acre. The original forests in some of the counties are estimated at 65 cords.

In Delaware, well-set second growth woodland yields 30 to 40 cords per acre.

In Maryland, from 30 to 40 cords, etc.

In Oregon, however, among the evergreens and oaks, the yield seems perfectly astounding. In Douglass county there are thousands of acres which would yield from 300 to 600 cords per acre. Oak-timbered lands yielded on an average 100 cords per acre. Says the annual report of the Land Office in relation to this land, "it will produce from 25,000 to 300,000 feet per acre," and "there are vast tracts that would cover the entire surface with cordwood ten feet in height. The report speaks of forests of pine trees, "from one to fifteen feet in diameter, and 200 to 300 feet high," and red and yellow pines of gigantic growth, often attaining a height of 300 feet, and from nine to twelve feet in diameter.—*Mass. Ploughboy.*

SEED CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

Sutton's Amateurs' Guide—Very handsome cover in red, brown and gold. A number of full page coloured lithographs of flowers and vegetables, besides the usual wood-cuts and letter-press. In many respects one of the handsomest seed catalogues published.

Vicks' Illustrated Catalogue and Floral Guide comes to us this year with an almost entirely new set of illustrations many of which are very good. Mr. Vick finds an annual catalogue too slow for his wants and has commenced the publication of a monthly magazine to supplement his efforts.

D. M. Ferry & Co.'s Seed Annual has a very tasty cover lithographed in colours. The illustrations of "How seed is grown and gathered" are interesting. The descriptive matter is as usual concise and precise. The directions for cultivation are very good and add greatly to the value of the catalogue.

William Rennie's Seed Catalogue has a cover ruled in imitation of Scottish tartan. It is printed on fine tinted paper and well illustrated. Among other novelties which he advertises we notice white Fife wheat introduced into Canada this season for the first time.

Webb's Spring Catalogue has by all odds the handsomest cover of any catalogue this year and is otherwise neat and full of information.

WINDMILLS.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the advertisement, on another page, of the Halladay Standard Windmill. Mr. Hills, who is general agent here, is doing a large business in not only providing farmers with this great labor-saving machine, but also gentlemens' country houses and villages. By a very simple contrivance, he can give purchasers in the country, the same advantages, as far as water supply is concerned, as they could get in a large city like Toronto, besides doing the manual work, such as sawing wood, cutting feed, &c. It is well worthy of attention, and we should recommend our friends to correspond with Mr. Hills for further particulars.

The Rondeau *News* says that recently Mr. James English started for Manitoba, with sixteen of the best horses that have been purchased in the County of Kent for a number of years.

LADIES' CORNER.

(Edited by Rose Geranium.)

THE FEEDING OF LITTLE PEOPLE.

Great care should be taken in regard to feeding young children. One of the first things the nurse attends to is feeding the baby at regular intervals, and not waiting until it begins to worry for its food. A new-born baby requires feeding as often as once in every hour and a half, after three months, in every two hours, and at about nine months the space may be lengthened another hour. The reason they require food oftener than a larger child is, that the infant stomach digests, in much less time than the adult, and, therefore, needs replenishing oftener. Of course the baby is expected to be fed by the mother for a certain length of time, but if anything happens, that artificial food is required, milk from one cow should be used, diluted with one-third water, it is considered by some to be better for the child if unsweetened by sugar. If a wet-nurse is wanted, great care must be used in the selection of one. It is absolutely indespensable that she should be of good temper, virtuous behaviour, temperate habits, and healthy body. When secured, she must be well fed, humoured in her little fancies as much as possible, and made comfortable and happy. No animal food should be given a child before it has cut several of its teeth. A few teaspoonsful of beef-tea or mutton broth are very good for it, do not give it oftener than once a day, and not until the child is six or eight months old. It is a good plan to accustom the child to drink out of a teacup, saucer or glass before it is weaned, it will be less trouble to get it to take nourishment by beginning early. Cracker rolled fine and softened with cream and hot water, thin oatmeal porridge, farina gruel may be given; if oatmeal does not agree with baby, bread boiled in milk is very good. Of course every mother must be guided to a great extent by her own judgment, if she finds that one thing disagrees with her child something else must be used. Whatever the diet is, it should be given with exact regularity, as it suits both the health and temper, and never force the child to take a spoonful more than it desires. Neither should the food be given when the child is lying down. As it approaches a year old more solid articles of food may be given. No child should be weaned under nine months, if it is a possible thing to nurse it, neither should it be weaned in the summer months, nor during any hard time of teething. No food should be given during the night. By the time a child is a year or thirteen months old it seems to have lost a great deal of its babyish feebleness. It can better digest food of grown persons. Bread and milk, a little meat every day, vegetables and butter, if they agree with it, fruit in small quantities, very ripe, and always peeled. Sweetmeats are very injurious to children, producing acidity, and ending in serious illness oftentimes.

Convulsions are often the result of improper diet. The best treatment for such convulsions, when a physician is not at hand, is to put the child instantly into a bath of hot water, with cold water applied on the head. If a whole bath is not available, at any rate plunge the feet and legs into one. As soon as possible afterward give a dose of physic, and after evacuation of the alimentary canal let the child sleep. It is also a very wrong thing to give children stimulants; the effects will be worse than from eating sweetmeats. When babies require anything to relieve them of the pains of colic, an infusion of anise or carraway seed will generally remove the pain; but if these simple remedies and hot flannels do not have the required effects, the old-wife remedy of a teaspoonful of gin *may* be given, although it must be wonderfully violent pain that the simpler things will not cure.

Children seem to have a natural *taste for sugar.* Whether or not they should be indulged in the use of sugar and other saccharine substances, has been a dispute among physicians; but, as says the old author Slare, "He that undertaketh to argue against sweets in general, taketh upon himself a very difficult task, for nature seemeth to have recommended that taste to man and all sorts of creatures."

Nevertheless, there are writers of eminence who have condemned in strong terms the use of sugar and other sweet things as injurious to the stomach, destructive to the teeth, and otherwise hurtful to the system.

However much may be said and written against the use of sugar it is abundantly known to be a highly useful and nutritious article of diet and healthy when taken in moderation. As a general rule sugar should be given to children rather as an addition to other less nutritions and palatable articles, than as a principal food. In this way it may, beyond all doubt, be freely allowed. It is a *necessary condiment.*

Salt is also essential for the preservation of health. When it has not been daily furnished the digestive organs often become enfeebled, and the child presents all the symptoms known as "worm symptoms." There have been cases known where, by giving the child a little salt every day all symptoms of ill health have disappeared.

Children should be taught to eat slowly, and never be required to hurry, as is too often done. Young children require four or five meals a day instead of three. The last meal in the day should be of light food and small in quantity. It is well that it should be given to the child half an hour or more before it is put to bed.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Delicate Corn Rolls—One quart of milk, one pint of wheat flour, half a pint of corn meal, one ounce of butter, one teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in two teaspoonsful of milk, two teaspoonsful, cream tartar sifted with the flour, and two eggs, the whites beaten stiff. Scald one pint of the milk over boiling water; add the butter, salt, and the meal mixed, smooth in a little of the cold milk, stir and cook until like thick mush; stir in the cold milk and the yelks of the eggs well beaten, then the flour and soda and lastly the whites gently. Bake in gem pans in a quick oven.

Hominy Cakes—To half a pint of hominy add two eggs, three ounces of flour, one ounce of butter, melted in half a pint of milk, the whites of the eggs must be beaten separately, and stirred in light just before cooking. To be baked on the griddle. Should the hominy be cold and stiff rub it through the colander.

Pea Soup—Mix half a pint or seven ounces of dried peas (split peas are the best) for every two quarts of soup you want; put them in three quarts of cold water after washing them well, bring them slowly to a boil; add a bone or bit of ham if you have it, one turnip and one carrot peeled, one onion stuck with three cloves, and simmer three hours, stirring occasionally to prevent burning; then pass the soup through a sieve with the aid of a potato-masher and if it shows signs of settling stir into it one tablespoonful each of the butter and flour (mixed together dry) this will prevent settling; meantime fry some dice of stale bread, about two slices cut half an inch square, in hot fat, drain them on a sieve, and put them in the bottom of the soup tureen in which the pea-soup is served; or cut some bits of very hard stale bread or dry toast to use instead of the fried bread. By the time the soup is done, it will have boiled down to two quarts, and will be very thick and good.

To clean Gilt Frames—When the gilt frames of pictures, or looking glasses, or the mouldings of rooms have specks of dirt upon them from flies or other causes, they may be cleaned with white of eggs gently laid on with a camel's hair brush.

Hints about Glue—Good glue, a household necessity, should be a light brown colour, semi-transparent, and free from waves, or cloudy lines. Glue loses much of its strength by frequent remelting; therefore glue which is newly made is preferable to that which has been reboiled. The hotter the glue the more force it will exert in keeping the joined parts glued together.

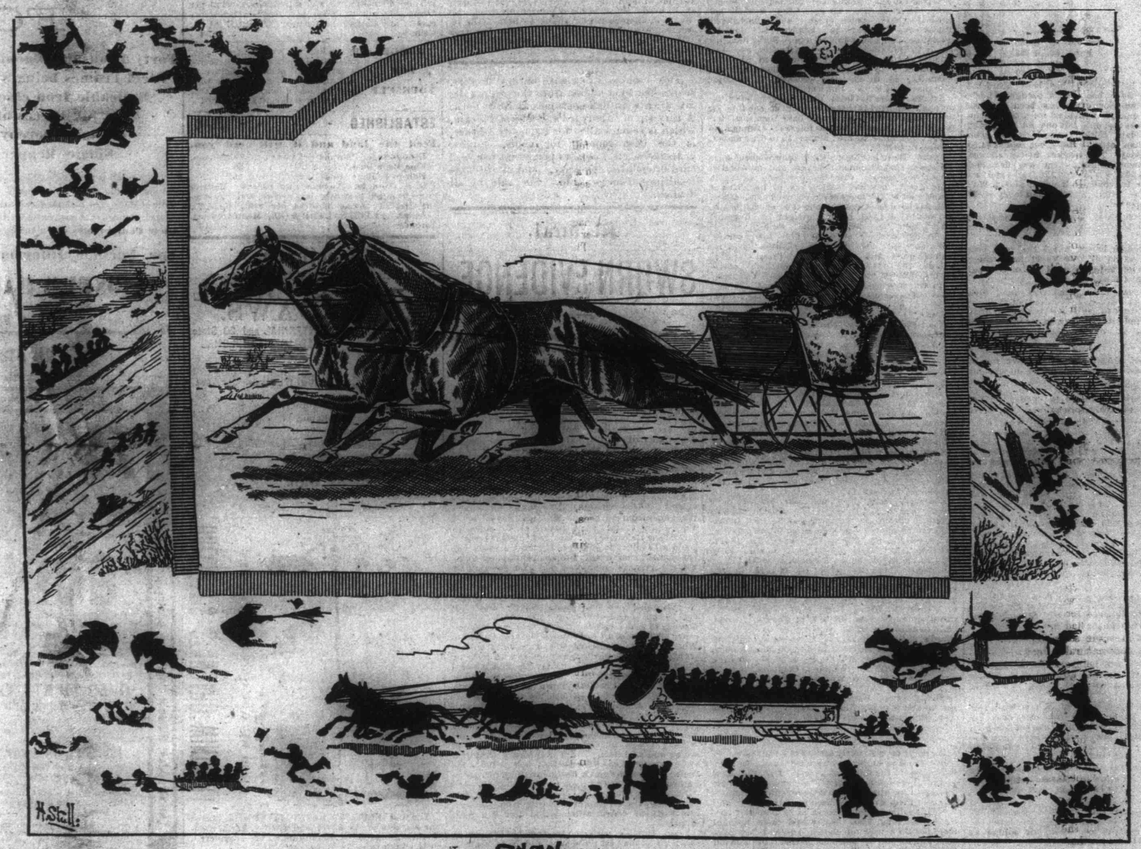
Healthful Odours—The scent given off by lavender, sage, and rosemary is said to be efficacious in case of plague.

To prevent the smell of new paint—Hay sprinkled with a little chloride of lime, and left for an hour in a closed room, will remove the smell of new paint.

Salt—To every person whose diet consists largely of bread or its equivalents, common salt is a positive necessity. It is a universal constituent of animal bodies, so universal that unless an animal can acquire it in one way or another that animal cannot live. Widely diffused all over the world, it is taken up, too, by the roots of vegetables, and may be also found in their ashes. Dietically regarded, salt is by no means in the same category with mustard, pepper, vinegar, and other condiments. These are not to be found in blood or muscle. Salt is. In one way or another, it is in fact the very essence of existence.

As a New York paper remarks, it appears incomprehensible that custom should have given more or less of sanction to "college barbarities"—to acts which, if committed outside of colleges, would bring their perpetrators to the State prison. The college at Princeton, New Jersey, which is presided over by Dr. McCosh, the eminent Presbyterian divine, has recently been the scene of doings that the New York police would not permit the worst roughs and ruffians of the city to indulge in. First two sophomores put an unoffending freshman through a "course of sprouts" that makes tarring and feathering look mild in comparison, next they were themselves subjected to equal or worse indignities in revenge. Following this, again, pistols are resorted to and one of the sophomores now lies seriously, dangerously, wounded, having received a ball within an inch of what would have put him beyond all surgical aid. And since then, only by the rare courage and address of the proctor at a critical moment, was the use of pistols prevented at a railway station, with almost certain loss of life had a first shot been fired by either party. Eight sophomores have been expelled, and thirty sophomores and twelve freshmen have been suspended. Dr. McCosh says that this is the last of "hazing" in Princeton; and the public will surely expect the college authorities to make his word good.

"What I am anxious for," says the distinguished physician, Dr. J. Francis Churchill, "is that the Hypophosphites should be brought, as speedily as possible, into universal use, as I know that they will prove not only as sure a remedy in Consumption as Quinine is in Intermittent Fever, but also as effectual a preventative as vaccination in small-pox." The Victoria Hypophosphites is the best preparation. For sale by all dealers.



DAIRYMEN'S CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Eastern Ontario Association.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 21.—The first annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was commenced to-day. The morning sitting was as usual devoted to the appointment of committees, which were struck as follows:—

On Order of Business—Ira Morgan, H. Hinman, and H. Ostrom.

Finance—F. B. Daly, Harford Ashley, D. Vandewaters, J. W. Anderson, and J. S. Hamilton.

Nominations—W. S. Yates, Ira Morgan, H. Ostrom, J. W. Anderson, and H. Hinman.

Dairy Implements—John Sprague, Hon. H. Lewis, James Frazier, E. Brintnell, and D. B. Holmes.

The afternoon session was commenced at two o'clock, the attendance being small. After the adoption of the report of the Business Committee,

MR. K. GRAHAM, President, delivered a short address on the History of Dairying in Eastern Ontario.

THE DAIRY INTERESTS.

Prof. BELL, of Albert College, delivered the annual address on the past, present, and future of the dairy interests of Canada. The trade in cheese during the past year had been satisfactory, though the quality was not up to the average. This was attributed by the buyers to the efforts of the dairymen to make a cheese which would cure more rapidly, owing to which a great deal of immature cheese was sent to England and arrived there in poor condition. The western section had been more fortunate during the past year than the eastern section, as there drought in the latter part of the country had affected the product materially, though prices had been fair. On the whole the present condition of the trade was good, and the future promising. The total cheese product of for the past year he estimated at 44,000,000 pounds, and of butter, 13,745,000 pounds, there being a decrease in the quantity of both articles as compared with the previous year. The butter trade was in no very bad condition, being in much the same condition as cheese was sixteen or eighteen years ago. He advocated the holding of township conventions for the information of the butter manufacturers, the establishment of butter factories, the making of butter in winter, and its shipment weekly in small packages, and its careful inspection and proper branding, so that it might not be mistaken for American.

THE PRESIDENT expressed the fear that the success attained at the centennial was like to prove detrimental, as cheese makers and presidents of factories seemed to think that there was nothing more to learn. He warned them, however, that the art was a progressive one.

MR. ASHLEY remarked that better cheese is made in the west than in the east, quality rather than quantity being the desideratum in the former section.

BREEDING AND FEEDING.

Prof. WETHERALL, of the *Live Stock Journal*, then delivered an address on the breeding and feeding of dairy stock. In order to create a good breed, it was necessary to secure a bull of a good milking family, and by raising the heifer calves a superior breed would be created in the course of a few years. The most profitable dairy cows had been bred from shorthorns and from Holsteins. A cross breed would produce more milk than a thoroughbred. Heifers should be bred when two years or two and half years, as they made better milkers than those bred later. After giving some instruction as to the treatment of cows during and after calving, he proceeded to notice the characteristics of the various breeds of cows as milkers, concluding that the larger breeds give more milk in proportion to the amount of food they consume than do the smaller breeds. He advocated feeding cows in the stable instead of pasturing in the fields, and advocated the weeding out of the herds of all unprofitable cows, which form one-third of the total number.

After some discussion on the above address, the Convention adjourned till 7.30 p.m.

HON. X. A. WILLARD, of Little Falls, N. Y., addressed the Convention on "The outlook of Dairying and its present needs, diversity of soils adapted to dairying." He characterized the past season as an unusually successful one in all respects, prices having been above the average and production larger than usual. He regarded the future of the trade as promising. As good cheese sells readily in the English market, therefore, he advocated the making of the best qualities of cheese in which improvement could be made. Oleomargarine butter was proving a strong competitor for inferior butter, but could never compete with fine butter, and he advocated the making of butter in the winter, as the work can easily be performed and the product will realize the best price. The creameries which make skim cheese could make fancy cheese, which would command good prices. He advocated the holding of dairy-fairs in connection with Conventions, where the merits of the exhibits could be discussed. Discussing the quality of cheese, he advocated the making of a fine Cheddar to suit the English Market, and attributed the inferiority of American cheese to defective curing rooms. He urged that dairymen should be cautious in adopting new so-called improvements, proving all things and holding fast to that which is good.

HON. HARRIS LEWIS said the West had the advantage of the East in winter dairying, having cheap grain. He did not think winter dairying could be made to pay in the East, and believing that winter dairying could be adopted in the West, he advocated the continuance of the present system in the East, so that the dairymen of both sections would put their product in the market when it was most valuable.

Prof. STEWART of Buffalo, took the opposite view, holding that he could produce butter more cheaply in winter than in summer.

THE PRESIDENT agreed with Prof. Stewart.

Prof. WETHERALL said that millet is regarded as good winter feed. It should be cut when green as hay.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 22.—The Convention met at 10 a. m.

The President submitted the report of the directors for the past year, showing the receipts to have been $1,112.50, and the disbursements $1,132, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $25.50. The Committee on Nominations reported the following officers for 1878:—President, K. Graham, Belleville; First Vice-President, W. S. Yates, Belleville; Second Vice-President, Daniel Vandewaters, Sidney; Directors—Division No. 1, D. M. McPherson, Lancaster; No. 2, Ira Morgan, Osgoode; No. 3, Charles Grass, Kingston; No. 4, Henry Ostrom, Huntingdon; No. 5, Platt Hinman, Grafton; No. 6, J. B. Craig, Toronto.

Mr. HOLTS, of Wilesboro', New York, read a paper on Holstein cattle as dairy cows, the characteristics of which he described at considerable length, claiming for them superior milk production to any other breed. The milk of Jerseys and Devons was superior to that of Holsteins for butter making, but that of the latter was superior for cheese-making. They were also good beef cattle, maturing earlier than any other breed except the shorthorns, and he thought, considering all their qualities, they are the best cattle for farmer's use. They crossed well with natives and Ayrshires, and for a model business cow he should choose a cross between a Holstein and an Ayrshire.

Prof. ARNOLD then delivered an address on acid and other processes of cheese making from practical experience. He spoke to precisely the same effect as at the Western Dairymen's Convention at Ingersoll, his object being to exemplify simplification of the process of cheese making. He advocated the heating of milk to 96 deg., then applying the rennet and keeping it warm. As soon as the curd is fit to be cut, cut it in the ordinary way, and cover up, then draw it off as quickly as possible, and get the whey away as fast as it will settle. Let it stand kept warm at 98, allow it to stand till it will submit to the hot iron test, and then grind it, and the process will begive cheese equal to the best English Cheddar.

Prof. STEWART, of Chicago, delivered an address on butter production, and how to obtain the best results from the dairy. He impressed the importance of the subject upon his hearers, as four-fifths of the farmer's time is devoted to producing food for their live stock, to one-fifth devoted to growing crops for sale. There was no breed of cows which would run itself. All that was got from the animals must be paid for in food, and the most profitable cows were those which would eat the most and yield the most. The male produced variety in breeds, the female being a conservative element. Fine breeds could only be kept fine by continuing the same treatment which created them. Nothing could be got from Nature without an equivalent, therefore, as milk contained all the elements of animal bodies, the food given to the cow must supply all these elements. To supply only a portion of them would not do. He recommended the mixing of straw with clover hay for food, and the feeding of oil-cake and straw and bran and straw, which mixtures were as good as hay and cheaper. "Oats and peas mixed formed one of the best soiling crops, and he found advantage in using fodder corn in conjunction. He recommended corn meal being cheaper than hay, as also was oil-meal, to feed to a certain extent, one quart of oil-meal per day being enough. The stables should be kept at a temperature of sixty degrees in order to economize food, and the cost of building such a stable would be repaid in two years by the saving in food. Plenty of light should be given to the animals, and he regarded the octagonal as the most favourable form for a stable.

The Convention adjourned till 7.30.

The Directors met during the afternoon and re-appointed Mr. Harford Ashley Secretary, and Mr. H. R. Daly Treasurer.

BELLEVILLE, Feb. 23.—The Convention resumed at 8 p. m. on the 22nd. Hon. Harris Lewis read a paper on "Is there danger of an over production of butter and cheese?" He enlarged upon the magnitude of the interest involved, giving statistics to show the growth of the trade in the United States from 1790, when the export of cheese were 144,000 pounds and of butter the value was $48,000, up to 1877, when the export of butter was 21,500,000 pounds and of cheese 107,000,000. The export of butter from Canada in 1863 was 10,000,000 pounds and of cheese 6,000,000 pounds, whilst in 1877 the butter export was 12,000,000 pounds and of cheese 29,908,342 pounds, but Prof. Bell informed him that the export of cheese was much greater, reaching 47,000,000 pounds. Thus the increase had been more rapid than in the United States. There were now 12,000,000 cows, valued at $480,000,000, so there was no wonder that the question arose was there not danger of over-production. He did fear an over-production from the efforts of the Western farmers, favoured as they are by unjust discriminations of the trunk lines of railroads in their favour. However, when the adulteration of milk was stopped, the consumption of milk would be doubled, and he advised his hearers to take for their motto "onward and upward," and to make cheese and butter equal to the best in the world, which could be done, as advantages were unsurpassed, and by so doing there would be no danger of the failure of the market; otherwise they would cause an over-production.

Prof. WETHERALL read a paper on "Manures and Artificial Fertilizers." He recommended the use of artificial fertilizers and the construction of barn cellars, in order to save all the manure.

A resolution was passed commending the action of the Ontario Government in establishing an experimental dairy at the Agricultural College, and recommending the appointment of Prof. Arnold as its Superintendent.

After some further business the Convention adjourned.

WEST MIDDLESEX.

Meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association.

STRATHROY, Feb. 22.—The annual meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of the West Riding of Middlesex was held in the town hall, Mount Brydges, this afternoon. The attendance was good, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather and