

cause its source is at once infinite and divine. Its outflow may at one time be but a little rill, which in time is likely to become a rivulet, and as its basin fills in volume, other rills flow over in different directions, till soor like waters of a fountain basin in full play, the overflow is in all directions. Wherever they come they bring healing with them, and in their outflow make the solitary places of the dreary desert fruitful as the pleasant field.

The generous man lives in a world that is very beautiful. The air he breathes is balm. The fields he tills are fresh with the odors of Eden. He is never found chasing happiness like the shadows of the bow, for it comes without his bidding. The house in which he lives is praised by all who see it, though its timbers are only rude, and it may not be embellished with any of the gold or silver of earth. He knows in himself the meaning of that pregnant statement, "It is more blessed to give than to receive," and he greatly rejoices in the gift of being, and the unnumbered opportunities it brings within his reach, to reflect again the rays of Divine goodness that constantly shine down upon him. He is greatly beloved by the orphan, and those who are pinched with want, for when he has naught else to give his kind word is a valued treasure. The widow in her mourning weeds calls him blessed, and the hoary head is always ready to give him benediction. It is true he may never accumulate the riches of this world, and yet the tower of his wealth reaches far into the skies. It is all safe, from corroding and corrupting, and business panics, which leave ruin and overthrow in their train, cannot harm it at all.

Generosity may sometimes be associated with the unreserved nature, but even then, who shall say that its origin is not divine? Even then it is a lovely remnant of primeval days that has survived in a shattered condition the rudest shock that sin ever dealt upon humanity, when man listened to the voice of the tempter and fell. In the natural man it is fitful in its operations, and constantly intermitting in its flow. The waters of its current are likely to be hindered by the debris of false reasoning, and oftentimes in the end its fountains, like a broken cistern, become completely dry. But when the wind of the Spirit that bloweth where it listeth, breathes upon the naturally generous nature and quickens it with spiritual life, it opens up afresh all the fountains of its generosity, the obstructions to the outflow of the waters are more and more removed, and they go forth, in minature at least, like those waters of the river of life that flow "clear as crystal" for the sustenance of humanity in its sojourn both below and above the skies.

Generosity, when sanctified, is accelerated in all its movements. Its outgoings are surer and its objects more worthy, and it flows with a constancy that is unknown where the source from which it comes has not been quickened with the life-giving breath of Heaven.

Like all the graces that grow upon the spiritual tree, it is very susceptible to the improvements of human husbandry. When dug about and pruned with the human hand, its branches assume new beauty and its leaves a deeper green, and when the husbandry is both human and divine it becomes a great tree whose boughs overshadow neighborhoods and whose topmost branches tower far into the blue skies. The needy of the whole neighborhoods rest beneath its shade, and they all speak most gratefully of the goodness of the great tree of generosity that has come into their midst.

This tree never dies. The lofty cedars of Lebanon

bow their heads with age, and the grand old firs of British Columbia are broken at length by the strength of the tempest, but the tree of generosity, nurtured by hands of earth and heaven, never dies. A time comes, when, by the hands of angels, it is borne aloft into the heavens, and then, transplanted into the deep, rich soils of the hills of immortality, it continues to grow upward and outward through all the ages that are yet to be.

## Jottings.

**American Association of Nurserymen.**—The 14th annual meeting of the above society is to be held at Chicago, and continue from June 5th to 6th. Reduced fares at rate of one third fare for return trip may be secured by any person, nurseryman or not, in United States or Canada, good for any train. Reduced rates are also secured at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, the headquarters of the society. This being one of the first societies devoted to this subject on the continent, a programme of high merit may be looked for. For programme and all other particulars, address the secretary, Chas. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. This would be a pleasant trip for some of our nurserymen, and contact with their American cousins and the exchange of views would no doubt prove profitable as well.

**The Silo and Ensilage.**—A nicely bound pamphlet full of practical information on the above topic comes to hand through the kindness of the author, Prof. A. J. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural College. In language easily understood, the author treats of this question from the planting, cultivation, etc., of the corn to the feeding of the ensilage. In writing on filling the silo, stress is laid on the time of cutting the corn. "Never, except that an untimely frost forces us to it, fill the silo until the corn is beginning to glaze or mature enough to cut, were we cut up and husk up in the old way." It is held that by allowing the corn to mature well there is less tendency for the ensilage to become sour, and some even assert that in this lies the whole secret of sweet ensilage. Those seeking information on this important subject will find much to interest them in this book. The price, we understand, is but twenty-five cents.

**Manitoba Excursions.**—Mr. A. J. McMillan, special emigration commissioner of the Manitoba Government Agency, during the course of a pleasant chat on North-West affairs, informed us that there is a strong and stable boom in Manitoba this season. Settlers of the right sort are the incomers, just such as will build up the country. The above gentleman further stated that the crops were in fully three weeks earlier than former springs, and that the harvest will be in the fore part of August, if the conditions continue as favorable as heretofore. More than three times the number of settlers have taken up land than in former years, and a noticeable feature of their condition is that they come better prepared with stock, etc., to settle down and take up land at once. Those desirous of seeing this grand country, and what Canadian is not, cannot do better than take advantage of the cheap excursion rates the C. P. R. are offering for June and July. Ticket to Calgary and return is offered for \$35. See their advertisement this issue.

**The Clydesdale Stud Book.**—Volume III of the above book, just to hand through the kindness of the secretary, Mr. Henry Wade, of Toronto, is prefaced by a quartette of engravings that does credit to the Clydesdales in every respect. Two of the engravings have appeared in the JOURNAL, that of Granite City (5397), and St. Gatien (3988). These are both importations of Messrs. Beith & Co., of Bowmanville. The other two are from the stables of Messrs. Graham Bros., of Claremont, McQueen (5200), and MacBean (6030). It is a new feature introduced and is without doubt an excellent one. The pedigrees of 1036 animals are given, divided as follows: 345 stallions, 366 mares, and in the Scotch appendix 151 stallions and 168 mares. The editor says: "The system of registration has been strictly adhered to from the commencement, and we now take pleasure in presenting a pure Clydesdale book without a cross bred appendix. The Canadian Draught Horse Stud Book have taken the former appendices so that the Clydesdale Stud hereafter will contain nothing but pure bred Clydesdales."

**Hereditary Diseases of the Horse.**—As to what constitutes a hereditary disease in a horse has been a question among members of the veterinary profession and others for some time past. The council of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons of England, at the suggestion of the Royal Agricultural Society, took the matter in hand, and addressed circulars to 2,500 of their members. This is an expression of the opinion of the

members of the veterinary profession residing in England: "Having considered the evidence which has been laid before them, the council of the college are of the opinion that the following diseases shall be deemed a legitimate reason for disqualification. Roaring, whistling, sidebone, ringbone, navicular disease, curb, bone spavin, bog spavin, grease, shivering, catarrh. The council also consider that under certain circumstances the under mentioned diseases shall be deemed to justify the rejection of an animal for breeding purposes: Splint, stringhalt, contracted feet, weak feet, bursal enlargements (such as thoroughpin and wind galls)."

**Holstein-Friesian Prizes.**—The Holstein-Friesian Association of America offer the following premiums for 1889: 1st. For the Holstein-Friesian cow making the best one day butter record at any State Fair, or at the Exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y.; Detroit, Mich.; Toronto, Can.; or at the New England or Bay State Fairs. 1st premium, \$100 and gold medal of the Holstein-Friesian Association, valued at \$50. 2d premium, \$50. 2d. For the Holstein-Friesian cow making the best one day milk record at any of the aforementioned fairs. 1st premium, \$100 and gold medal of the Association, valued at \$50. 2d premium, \$50. 3d. For the Holstein-Friesian cow winning the first premium for butter in competition open to other breeds at any of the above fairs, a premium of \$50. 4th. For the Holstein-Friesian cow winning the 1st premium for milk in competition open to other breeds at any of the aforementioned expositions, a premium of \$50. There are others offered, but they are confined to certain States. All premiums must be awarded by the management of the fair, and a certificate of award, signed by the president or secretary, will be required before payment of any premium will be made.

**Forecast of the Year.**—The bulletin issued by the Bureau of Industries, compiled by Mr. A. Blue, the secretary, is very encouraging in every respect. The reports of fall wheat are said to be the most favorable ever received since the gathering of crop statistics was commenced in Ontario. Clover is bad owing to drouth of last year, giving a poor catch. Live-stock left winter quarters in good condition, though there was a great scarcity of food. No infectious diseases whatever. Vegetation is a week or two ahead of last year. The spring frosts caught the peaches in a number of districts. The outlook for the orchard, garden and field is good so far. The spring work was begun early, and outlook for spring crops a cheering one. The only disease or pest that seems to have unopposed sway in our orchards is the black knot. Surely our orchardists will see their way clear to work in unison to accomplish the total extinction of this pest. How this may be done we have indicated in our fungi articles, in our January and February issues. Where ensilage fodder has been given a fair trial, the reports show that it has been almost invariably successful, the favorite crop being the Mammoth Southern sweet variety. Bees are reported as having wintered well. Labor, though not over plentiful, has not been scarce. The average of the province for wages was \$6.37 per month with board, and without board, \$24.28 per month.

**American Association for Advancement of Science.**—The authorities of the above Association have chosen Toronto as their next place of meeting, and that important body will accordingly convene in the capital of Ontario, on the 27th August next, to remain in session one week. This gathering of probably a thousand prominent scientific men will prove an interesting event for all who desire the diffusion of systematized knowledge, and its outcome cannot fail to be of benefit to the whole province. The discussion of scientific subjects, the interchange of experience, and the application of its results, must stimulate the material as well as the intellectual progress of the country. "The objects of this Association are, by periodical and migratory meetings, to promote intercourse between those who are cultivating science in different parts of America, to give a stronger and more general impulse and more systematic direction to scientific research, and to procure for the labors of scientific men increased facilities and a wider usefulness." Chemistry, Physics, Mathematics and Astronomy, Mechanical Science, History, Geology and Geography, Biology, Anthropology, Histology and Microscopy, Economic Science and Statistics are among the subjects to be discussed, in different sections of the Association, during the week that it continues in session.

**Northern Clydesdales in Canada.**—Northern-bred Clydesdales have of late been coming well to the front in various of the Canadian showyards. At the recent show at Toronto, there was very strong competition amongst draught horses. As we noted some time ago, St. Gatien and Bounding Willow, two recent exportations, were first and second in the aged class, but these horses were closely pressed by Lord Lie