

The Bee.

VOL. 1.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1890.

NO. 30.

Farm Hints for August.

Millet and Hungarian grass will do well sown early in August, if the conditions are favorable. They like a warm soil and a warm month to grow in, and then if there is rain enough to germinate the seed, and the land is thoroughly worked so that the roots get a good start, they will yield a good crop. With these crops thorough pulverizing of the soil to make a good seed bed often contributes more to rank growth than does heavy manuring. Rye also may be sown this month, and get large enough to be fed down or mown and cured in the fall. Oats and barley sown together on good soil yield a good crop, which will be good green fodder after frosts have killed the grass in the pasture. Those who practice soiling frequently depend upon this as the last crop before putting their stock upon hay in November.

By planning a succession of these crops with the corn fodder the flow of milk can be kept up, and there need be but little hay fed out as long as the weather will allow the cattle to remain out of doors. And if there is a surplus of any of them beyond what is needed for green feeding they can be dried or put in the silo, and if the hay or the ensilage is not of the best quality, it will be at least, as old farmers used to say, "a great deal better than snowballs next January." The same may be said of the grass upon fresh meadows. They should be cut closely this year. Plenty of grain will make up for the poor quality of the hay.

ROOTS FOR FEEDING AND FOR MANURE.

In the calculations for increasing the fodder supply, the white turnip should not be forgotten. American farmers have been inclined to sneer at this root, and to wonder why English farmers should value it so highly. Certainly it is not so nutritious as the rutabaga, the beet or the mangel, but when the ease of raising it is taken into account, perhaps there is no root that will furnish so much to promote a thrifty growth on store stock for the labor and cost of growing as will the round turnips. Not only sheep and swine, but calves and colts relish these, and make a growth upon them which dry hay equal to that made upon a good pasture. It will pay to sow them wherever there is space for them among the other crops, and let them cover the ground when the other crops are taken away. Then harvest the largest of them and let those that are too small to pay for handling rot in the ground. They are a better green manure than a crop of buckwheat plowed in, and can be grown at half the cost, and besides do not need plowing in.

CORN FODDER.

The fodder from the sweet corn fields should be cut as soon as the ears have been picked for use, and if labor is not too scarce or high-priced, it would undoubtedly pay to go through the field of corn at the season when the ears are formed, but not yet filled out, and cut out all the stalks that have not good ears on them. This would not hurt, and might help, the filling out and ripening of the ears on the remaining stalks, while the fodder so cut, if properly cured, would be much better than it would be if it stood until the whole crop was ready to cut up. One who has not tried it will be surprised to see how large a proportion of the stalks will be found that are barren of ears. It is a good field where three-fourths of the stalks have an ear that is likely to ripen. It is at this stage or a little earlier that the corn fodder is most valuable, and will be eaten with least waste if properly cured, and it is much easier cured in August than in September. Those who have silos are divided in opinion whether the ensilage is better for standing until the corn is filled out than it is if cut when the ear is just formed, but there seems to be no doubt that the latter is the best season if the fodder is to be cured by drying. The butt stalk does not dry up so hard, and is more closely eaten and more thoroughly digested.

FALL PLOWING.

Do not fail to continue stirring the land on which wheat is to be sown, and if there is opportunity to plow up the most unproductive places in the meadow land and reseed them. Even with a light dressing of manure or fertilizer they can be made enough more productive to pay for labor and seed, if the work is thoroughly done so that there is a good catch of seed. There is no better time than August for seeding to grass without grain, unless August should be unusually dry, and even then the showers or the heavy dews of September will give the grass a start. Land to be planted next spring should not be plowed now unless there comes rain to compensate for the dry weather of July. When the sod is well wet and a good growth of grass covers it is the time to plow in fall, as this assists in rotting the sod. After a wet July, plow in August, but after such a month as the past do not plough for next year's crops until the earth is well soaked again.

FATTENING STOCK.

As this month draws to a close, it will do to begin to feed the animals that are to be fattened this fall a little more liberally. The grass, the roots and green fodder from the garden, or apples from the orchard, are good food for hot weather and they, if rightly given, get the system into a proper condition to take in heartier feeds of grain in the

fall months and to thoroughly digest and assimilate it. But the change begun soon.

If there is any profit in fattening beef or pork, in competition with the fertile lands and large cornfields of the West, it must be found in utilizing all products that cannot be sold as foods, while only a thrifty growth is needed, and then in liberal grain feeding during the early fall, and in reaching market before the larger part of western stock has come forward to depress the prices. And it is not too early to begin to force along chickens and turkeys for the Thanksgiving trade. Poultry well fed from the beginning is better and more wholesome food, and more profitable to the grower, than that which is neglected until half grown and then stuffed for a few weeks. The patent cramming process exhibited at some of our poultry shows may turn out fat birds in ten days, but there cannot be good, solid flesh like that of fowls well fed and allowed a chance to exercise.

16,000,000 Bushels Surplus.

It is estimated that the surplus wheat crop of the Northwest for export will be about 16,000,000 bushels. If frost will hold off the elevators will be filled to bursting. The effect will be to diffuse from ten to twelve millions of dollars among the settlers, relieve the tightness incident to former shortages, and give a strong impulse to trade in every direction. There is a large amount of paper overdue to the implement makers, and this will have a chance to be taken care of. It means about \$90 a head for every man woman and child of the population from this source alone, and a state of popular content with the country which will promote more rapid settling up of the new lands by immigration.

Milverton.

Miss Watson is the guest of Miss Maria Long this week.

John Pelton, of Atwood, was in town last Monday on business.

The newly organized Brass Band of this village, will have their first practice this week.

We understand that Fred McCloy intends resigning his position here, to take a more lucrative position in Atwood, as clerk and book-keeper for Wm. Hawkshaw. Success to you, Fred.

The concert that was held in behalf of the Milverton Brass Band, on Monday evening last, was a success in every particular. Receipts of the evening about \$40, forty per cent. of this goes to the funds of the Band.

Trowbridge.

Albert Code arrived home on Monday.

Rev. T. W. Cosens, of Alma, paid a short visit home last week.

Miss M. A. Griffin is now at Seaforth visiting her sister, Mrs. Israel.

W. Nugent, of Mitchell, is spending a few days with his friend, Thomas Jackson.

B. Snell and E. T. Kellam returned Saturday, both looking hale and hearty after their vacation.

Miss M. Delyea is spending a few days in Midway visiting her old friends, Rev. Henry Berry and wife.

Rev. B. L. Hutton, a former pastor of the Methodist church here, and his daughter Ada, were visiting in this vicinity last week. Their many friends were pleased to see them.

Thomas Later and Phoebe Code were the only ones from Trowbridge who wrote for third class certificates at the recent examination and we are pleased to hear that they have both been successful.

Perth County Notes.

Chas. Packert, Stratford, has been appointed auditor of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. for the ensuing year.

At the matriculation examinations held lately in Stratford, E. J. Deacon, son of Rev. D. Deacon, took a very creditable standing. He took 2nd class honors in classics, mathematics, history and geography, and in the pass examination he ranked 1st class in Latin and mathematics.

J. Sheppard, of Harmony, recently brought to Hodd & Cullen's mill, Stratford, the product of ten acres of stubble ground wheat, the yield being 30 bushels per acre and weighing 64 lbs. to the bushel. This is the heaviest wheat tested this season at the Classic City mills.

It is understood proceedings have been commenced by C. Le Clare Ellis, local reporter of the Stratford Times, against the editor of the Stratford Sun and the editor of the Stratford Beacon for libel, the article complained of having appeared in this week's issue of the Sun. Action against the Beacon is taken because the Sun is printed at that office.

LACROSSE.—There was a large attendance at the Agricultural Park, Stratford, on Tuesday afternoon of last week to witness the lacrosse match between the clubs of Stratford and Seaforth. As usual there was some rough play on the part of the visitors, who were beaten—Stratford taking three first straight games, and Seaforth took the fourth when time was called. There was some fine playing on both sides.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

Our village was again honored by a visit from our old and respected citizen, R. K. Hall, who spent Sunday, the 10th inst., in our midst. He left us to accept a much more lucrative position as commercial traveller for the Erie Iron Works Manufacturing Company, St. Thomas. Judging from Mr. Hall's career while in Atwood we have no hesitation in prophesying a very brilliant future before him. He spent over sixteen years in this section of the country and was always widely known on account of his genial ways and affable manners. He ever took a great interest in everything which pertained to the success of the village. Mr. Hall claims the respect and good-will of our citizens for more reasons than one. He was the man who formulated the scheme which resulted so successfully in the erection of our flax mill. He issued to citizens the first manifesto around Atwood and hence, if this venture is beneficial, the largest share of credit is due to his indefatigable efforts on its behalf. He has occupied the position of President of our Band since it was formed and the good position now occupies is director of the now ex-President. As director of the Elma Flax Manufacturing Company, President of the Atwood Band, officer in the Episcopal church, Mr. Hall always displayed that zeal which was very characteristic of all his actions in whatever position he happened to be placed. While buying posts for the Grand Trunk Railway, also the Bell Telephone Co., he displayed that peculiar business tact which is always sought after by large corporations in the persons who do their business for them. Mr. Hall will also be missed by societies of all kinds in the village. The members of the old mock parliament will remember what a prominent part he took in all their meetings. As Minister of Militia he displayed unwonted zeal on behalf of the Canadian Volunteer force and made many speeches of such a nature that would do credit to Mr. Chapleau himself. He was always a good debater and his assistance was sought for by all sorts of societies if there was a literary evening in view. Another characteristic which endeared him to our villagers was his extreme impartiality. He made friends among all sorts and conditions of men. It mattered not to him what their religion, politics, nationality, color, financial conditions were—he was always the same Bob Hall. His nature was of such a sort as to make him a congenial companion wherever he went. He was always in good humor and was a sure antidote for anyone in the "blues." Although Mr. Hall has accepted this position on financial grounds we are certain his enjoyment will not find so much scope as it did while in Atwood and he will sing with Goldsmith in the opening lines of his "Traveller":

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee;
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a lengthening chain."

Mr. Hall has many brothers and sisters (?) in Atwood who will follow his future career with as great pleasure and as many well wishes as Henry did Oliver Goldsmith.

R. H. KNOX.

St. Marys, Aug 14, 1890.

From Manitoba.

To the Editor of THE BEE.
"The crops in Manitoba" are a subject which people never seem to tire discussing. It is often amusing to read items in newspapers and hear people, who have never seen this wonderful country, talk of the "wonderful crops in Manitoba." The crops in some parts are good and will yield over thirty bushels to the acre, while in other parts the yield will not be fifteen bushels to the acre. Then there are the strips which have been destroyed by hail. Only three weeks ago a party left Lennox, a post office fifteen miles southwest of Deloraine, and drove to Hartney. The crops south of Deloraine were very good, about half a mile north of Deloraine was a field of wheat containing one hundred acres, a little further west was a similar field containing two hundred acres, in other smaller fields the grain was equally as good for about six or seven miles. These fields might fulfill the expectations of visitors coming from Ontario and again they may not. If they expect as much as the paper says they most certainly will not. About seven miles north of Deloraine we came to "the prairie that miles without sowing a house. When at length a sod shanty appears in sight the eye of the traveler is greatly relieved, then comes a ravine in which lie three lakes, the remainder of the journey was through a thriving farming district in which we met some Atwood friends, R. J. Turnbull and family. Mr. Turnbull has not been many years in the prairie province but thrift and industry have brought their usual reward and his farm and grain looked well and also his garden. Hartney is often called "the garden." This seems a very appropriate name when compared with the land further south, but cannot say as to other parts. Another feature which we noticed about the Hartney people was their kindness and willingness to oblige each other. Hartney will soon be a thriving little town as a railroad will pass through it in a few weeks. An elevator is also being erected. Since passing through the country a hail storm has passed over a part of it. The two fields mentioned above have been cut and beaten into the ground. This is needless to mention it here, suffice to say a part of the country was cut down by a hail storm in the earlier part of the season. Passing through the country and towns where the hail had been, groups of men might be seen talking over their prospects and not a few condemning in strong language the Hand that sent the disaster. Is it any wonder some of these people have had their crops destroyed by hail three years in succession? The hermit-like lives led by some of the bachelors here is really deplorable. One man living only four miles from a mission station worked all one Sabbath day. On Monday his work was laid aside and he went to visit a neighbor whom he found ploughing. When his mistake was discovered it afforded mirth for other people but that was all. The mission stations are well supplied but people seem to be more inclined to "rest" and gossip with their neighbors than to attend to the means of grace provided. Why is it that people who, having lived in a good Christian community, become so careless about these things when they come to Manitoba? These remarks have reference to the southern part of Manitoba, chiefly along the boundary of North Dakota. During the month of July the weather was extremely hot, the thermometer often rising to, and above one hundred and twenty. The hot winds which prevailed blighted the grain. The haying season which does not begin until the 25th July is not over yet. Many of the farmers have to haul their hay from seven to ten miles. The grass of the beaver-meadow grass of Ontario. It is found in valleys in the mountains (called Slues) and in ravines. The chief wild fruits found here are strawberries, saskatoons and raspberries. People drive long distances to the Turtle mountains, "camp out" for a few days and gather the fruit. Fish Lake in these mountains is a favorite camping place. In this lake are a number of small islands. Boats and refreshments are furnished at the temperance house, Met-i-go-she. Mr. Hart has a garden on the shore of this lake consisting of about ten acres in which may be found almost every kind of grain and vegetable.

MISS JOAN HAMILTON.

Lennox, Aug. 15, 1890.

Temperance Lecture.

Rev. W. F. Waddell and Prof. Keetch held forth in the Methodist church last Wednesday evening. The former delivered his lecture on "Temperance," in which he spoke of the growth of temperance sentiment during the past half century, and urged upon his hearers to unite their sympathies and efforts with the God-instituted organization in suppressing the rum traffic. His remarks were forcible and suggestive and enlisted the sympathies of those present. Mr. Waddell is engaged in temperance work in the Northwest and is editor of the Live Good Templar, published in Winnipeg. The musical selections by Mr. Keetch were well rendered and much appreciated. He played on four different instruments simultaneously. He hails from Chesley, where his father is engaged in the watchmaking and jewelry business. At the close of the lecture several members of our local Order passed through the audience soliciting contributions after which Mr. Waddell exhibited five scenes in the life of a drunkard. As the admission was only 10 cts. and the attendance small the receipts would not much more than pay expenses. However, the lecture was well worth the admission and everything in connection with the entertainment was conducted in harmony with the surroundings.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Next Monday is St. Marys' civic holiday.

The body of Herman Conrad was found floating in the river near the Michigan Central depot at Windsor on Sunday.

The town of Belmont, W. Va., was visited by a cyclone on Sunday. No lives were lost, but considerable damage to property resulted.

The French aeronaut Besancon and the astronomer Hermite propose to make a balloon expedition to the north pole, starting from Spitzbergen.

The steamship La Normandie, which arrived in New York Monday, brought the statute of Lafayette which France has presented to the United States.

The central breaker of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, at Scranton, Pa., was burned Monday evening; loss \$100,000. Five hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment.

The annual session of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is in session at Indianapolis and will continue for ten days. Many prominent scientists from the United States and Canada are present.

Town Talk.

FARM for sale, being lot 11, con. 13, Elma. See advt.

A CURIOUS thing in life is in the underhand methods people will employ to get the upperhand.

J. C. FOX, a representative of the Toronto Empire, was in the village Monday looking after the interests of the big Tory journal.

MISS M. HARVEY is acting as assistant teacher in our public school at present. Miss Harvey took out her 2nd class certificate at the recent matriculation exam.

JAS. IRWIN'S mammoth advt. appears on page 8. He is offering big bargains for the next four weeks in dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, etc. Peruse carefully his announcement and act accordingly.

A NEW post office has been started two miles and a half north of Bornholm which will be known as the Sillsburg post office. James Earnest will be postmaster. We have already a subscriber for THE BEE at Sillsburg.

D. M. LINEHAM left Wednesday for Goderich where he proposes attending the High School previous to taking a medical course at McGill University, Montreal. D. M. is a good student and we wish him success in his studies.

A. H. N. JENKINS has moved again as the St. Catharines Daily Gazette has died—rather young in years too. It is said that he was in Toronto recently looking after Hon. Oliver Mowat in reference to some Government appointment. He's taken a position on the World of that city.

THE Postoffice Department has adopted a new system of refunding money to depositors in the postoffice savings bank. Checks are forwarded in lieu of money, thereby assimilating the practice of the department to that of the government savings bank's operation by the finance department.

AWAY down deep in every human heart is something that makes one long at times to trample the cares of earth underfoot and pillow the head on the clouds, but an opportunity to make a dollar with apparent ease will bring the average man back to earth with a suddenness that nothing else in life can eclipse.

CONDUCTOR SNIDER has been holding successful services for railway men in Montreal the past week, and began on Sunday a four days' series of meetings at Wesley Park, Niagara Falls, in which a number of railway men, together with Dr. John Potts and himself take part. The G. T. R. will run an excursion from Atwood to the famous camp ground next Saturday.

VANCOUVER (B. C. World)—"T. M. Orr, nephew of James Orr, M. P. P., has lately been given the position of General Manager of the International Line in connection with the Missouri Pacific at a salary of \$10,000 a year. His headquarters is in the City of Mexico." T. M. is a brother-in-law to Dr. J. R. Hamilton, of this place, and a native of Stratford. His Perth friends will be pleased to hear of his unbounded success. Not a few Canadian boys have eminently distinguished themselves across the line.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.—Business to pick up and the merchants to make their fall announcements.—The festive oyster to make his appearance next month.—Fall Fairs to come to the front.—A few weddings that have hung fire for some time.—The visiting season to soon terminate and everybody buckle up to work.—Manitoba excursions to keep booming for another month.—The hum of the threshing machine to be heard in the rural districts.—The bountiful harvest to make the heart of the son of toil glad and grateful to the Giver of all good.

THE local news market may be quoted as somewhat quiet this week, business in town being quiet pending the operations of the farmers in the fields. In every direction the sound of the harvesting implements has been heard, and the heart of the farmer made glad by the heavy crop which has rewarded his year's work, and the cool, pleasant weather which renders his labors in the harvest-field less arduous than usual. Hence our business men are satisfied with a little quiet time, in hopes that their harvest will come, when the sound of the harvest home has died away in the land, and even the newspaper man fondly dreams of the time when his barns will not be able to hold the harvest of his subscribers \$\$\$ that will flow into his coffers bye-and-bye-in the sweet bye-and-bye, so to speak.

GET THERE, ELI.—Either run the town up with a vim, or just get up and leave it. One or two things should be done; push things; find means or a way to put some go-ahead into the business; run the town for all there is in it; get steam up and keep it up, or else quit the whole thing. Vamoose the ranch; slide out and let nature have her own way. Do you want trade? Bid for it. Do you want to have a prosperous town where people will be disposed to make their home? Then do away with, bury from sight, all local difference, all jealousy, all spite; work no more for a few individuals, but all work for a common prosperity and for a general benefit. Wake up, rub your eyes, roll up your sleeves and go to work. Don't go to work with fear and trembling, borrow no trouble, but all unite and make the biggest kind of a try.