FOR THE
KIDNEYS, LIVER AND URINARY ORGANS
THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary complaints, for the distressing diseases of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concoctions said to be just as good.

For Diabetes ask for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES CURE.

For sale by all dealers.

H. H. WARNER & CO.,
Toronto, Ont., Rochester, N.Y., London, Eng.

# Rheumatine

An Internal Remedy and a SURE CURE for all kinds of

**Rheumatic Complaints**

SUTHERLAND'S TRADE MARK RHEUMATINE

If you are suffering from

**Kidney Complaints**

TESTIMONIAL

From Squire Robertson, who for many years was Reeve of the Township of Normanby, a highly respected resident of that part of Ontario, having lived in that Township for the past 20 years:—

*St. N. SUTHERLAND, Niagara Falls, Ont., May 17:*

*DEAR SIR,—My daughter has been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. She has been obliged for years now to carry her arm in a sling, and her hand was beginning to wither. During these years she has tried all the many cures that have been advertised, without any result. Seeing your advertisement in the papers, giving testimonials from trustworthy people, I determined to procure some "Rheumatine" for her, and purchased four bottles of it from Mr. A. Jamison, Druggist, of Mount Forest, which she took strictly according to directions, with the result, that her arm is now completely restored. I cannot praise your medicine too highly, indeed it is worth its weight in gold to all who suffer from Rheumatism, and it is with pleasure that I come forward to say so. I am yours truly,* JOHN ROBERTSON.

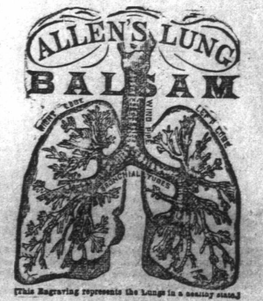
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

**Various Causes—**

Advancing years, care, sickness, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition—all operate to turn the hair grey, and either of them inclines it to shed prematurely. AYER'S HAIR VIGOR will restore faded or grey, light or red hair, to a rich brown or a deep black, as may be desired. It softens and cleanses the scalp, giving it a healthy action. It removes and cures dandruff and humours. By its use falling hair is checked, and a new growth will be produced in all cases where the follicles are not destroyed or the glands decayed. Its effects are beautifully shown on brashy, weak, or sickly hair, on which a few applications will produce the gloss and freshness of youth. Harmless and sure in its results, it is incomparable as a dressing, and is especially valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is colourless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil or colour white cambric; yet it lasts long on the hair, and keeps it fresh and vigorous, imparting an agreeable perfume.

For sale by all druggists.




[This Engraving represents the Lungs in a healthy state.]

THE WAY IT WILL AFFECT YOU.

It excites expectoration and causes the lungs to throw off the phlegm or mucous; *changes the secretions and purifies the blood;* heals the irritated parts; gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to the whole system. SUCH IS THE IMMEDIATE AND SATISFACTORY EFFECT that *it is warranted to break up the most distressing cough in a few hours time,* if not of too long standing. *It is warranted* TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION, EVEN IN THE *most confirmed cases of Consumption! It is warranted not* to produce costiveness (which is the case with most remedies), or affect the head, as it contains no opium in any form. *It is warranted to be perfectly harmless* to the most delicate child, although it is an active and powerful remedy for restoring the system. *There is no real use only for so many deaths by Consumption,* when ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM will prevent it if only taken in time. Physicians having consumptive patients, and who, having failed to cure them with their own medicine, now recommend to give ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM a trial. *Sold by all Druggists.*

NOTICE TO YOUNG & OLD.

The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of London, has established an agency in Toronto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases, arising from whatever cause. Enclose stamp for pamphlet, which will be sent in sealed envelope to all who address to

468 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.

YOUNG MEN learn TELEGRAPHY here and we will give you a situation. Circulars free. VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis.


## AGRICULTURAL.

We will always be pleased to receive letters of enquiry from farmers on any matters affecting agricultural interests, and answers will be given as soon as practicable.

### FRUIT-GROWERS' MEETINGS.

The summer meeting of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario will be held in St. Catharines, commencing on the 21st inst., and continuing two days. It is expected that there will be a fine display of early fruits, and all members are requested to add to the importance of the meeting by taking samples with them. Arrangements have been made for an excursion to Niagara Falls, so that members wishing to visit them can do so at little inconvenience or expense.

The nineteenth session of the American Pomological Society will be held this year in Philadelphia, commencing on September 12th, and an invitation is extended to all horticultural, pomological, agricultural, and other kindred associations in the United States and Canada to send delegations as large as they may deem expedient, and all persons interested in the cultivation of fruits are invited to be present and take seats in the convention. It is expected that there will be a full attendance of delegates from all quarters of the United States, and that this will be the largest and most useful meeting ever held by the society. At the last meeting of the society it was decided in future to encourage general exhibitions of fruits, as well as new varieties or novelties. It is requested that no duplicates appear in any collection, and that none but choice specimens be placed on exhibition. Six specimens of a variety will be sufficient except in fruits of unusual interest. Packages of fruit should be addressed to Thomas A. Andrews, Horticultural hall, Broad street, Philadelphia, for the American Pomological Society. A number of gentlemen well versed in fruit culture and entomology will deliver addresses on subjects they are fully conversant with, and which will not fail to be of interest to those who attend the meetings.

### PRIZE LISTS ISSUED.

The prize list for the Industrial Exhibition, to be held in Toronto from September 17th to 22nd, is now ready, and intending exhibitors can be supplied with copies by addressing Mr. H. J. Hill, secretary. All entries must be made on or before the 25th inst, and where entrance fees are charged such fees must be forwarded with the entries.

The prize list for the thirty-eighth Provincial Exhibition, to be held in Guelph, has been issued by Mr. Henry Wade, secretary of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, who will forward copies when requested to do so by intending exhibitors. This fair will commence on September 24th and continue until the 29th, entries closing as follows:—Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine, Aug. 25th; grain, field roots, and farm products, before Sept. 1st, and horticultural products, prior to September 8th. Among the special prizes are the following:—$100 by Stone & Wellington, for the best sample of Pocklington grapes on vines purchased from the donors of the prize; $100 by the Provincial Government for the best essay on the most practicable means of improving the quality of butter in Ontario both as regards its manufacture in private dairies and in creameries; $50 for the second, donated by the association; $30 for the best essay on the increasing tendency of the times for farmers' sons to leave the occupation of their fathers for other pursuits, its cause and remedies, $20 for the next best.

The Great Central Fair will be held in Hamilton on October 2nd, concluding on the 6th, the prize list for which has been issued by Mr. Jonathan Davis, secretary. Among the attractions at this fair will be the exhibition, by the consent of the Minister of Agriculture, of choice stock from the Ontario Experimental Farm, and a large importation of the best breeds of sheep in England are being sent to compete for prizes.

### PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Report of the Fruit-Growers' Association of Ontario for 1882, containing not only the proceedings of the annual meeting but also valuable papers on various subjects of interest to fruit-growers. Considerable space is devoted to forestry, the committee appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to attend the American Forestry Congress presenting a very full and interesting report. Not the least entertaining part of the volume is that pertaining to entomology, containing the report of the annual meeting of the Ontario Society, and papers by Messrs. Saunders, London; Dodge, Washington; Bowles, Montreal; Harrington, Ottawa, and others, some of which are freely illustrated with wood cuts.

The eighth report of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of Quebec has been received, and bears testimony of careful preparation. A lengthy paper on "Russian Fruits," by Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, contains an account of his experiences in that country while gaining information regarding the fruits grown there, which he describes very minutely, giving details of culture, soil, &c. In closing his paper Mr. Gibb says:—"Our journey to Russia has shown how necessary such a journey was. It has set us upon the right track, and will greatly hasten the introduction and dissemination of the best of Russian fruits—a matter to which all our northern horticulturists were so eagerly looking. We have but broken ground; the work will continue by importations, by correspondence, and by the interchange of seeds and scions." Professor Budd, of Ames College, Iowa, contributes two papers of more than passing interest on "Experimental Horticulture" and "Trees and Shrubs." Other papers by equally well versed and observant writers, together with the reports of judges on greenhouses, window gardens, &c., complete the volume, from which extracts may be taken on future occasions.

The report of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario contains the transactions of the general convention, addresses, prize essays on cheese making, dairy farming, butter making, &c. Papers on the Ayrshire cow, description of an Illinois creamery, breeds of cattle, the butter question, permanent pasture, and dairy implements, are replete with facts and suggestions that should be known and acted upon by all dairymen.

## LIVE STOCK.

Scotland's Glory III., Clydesdale stallion, has been transferred by McConnachie, of Orono, Ont., to Manhard, of Brockville, Ont.

At a sale of Short-horns at Paris, Ky., recently, 59 head, from Bedford's herd, were disposed of for $9,785. Forty-three cows and heifers brought an average price of $194.53, and sixteen bulls and bull calves $88.75.

There is no advantage in turning in cattle of any kind on a barley stubble to gather the gleanings. The beards on barley repel all kinds of animals, and the loose heads on the ground should be turned under quickly, so that may grow before wheat seeding time.

Mr. Ferguson, Kinnochtry, Scotland, has sold to Mr. Whitfield, of the Government Model Farm, Rougemont, Can., twenty polled bull calves of this year, of his own breeding, at the price of £60 per head, put free on board steamer at Glasgow in the autumn. The calves, aged from two to six months, of the Cupar-Angus, Keillor Favourites, Kinnochtry Princesses, Baronesses and Emilys, Tillyfour Prides and Daisys, Glenberry Victorias, and Castle Fraser Minas, and are a very good lot, as might be expected from their ancestry.

Sheep shearing is an art that is not easily learned, and the work cannot well be done by machinery, as there can be no guarantee that the sheep will lie still while the operation is being performed. In the far West where sheep are kept by the thousand the demand for shearers is always in excess of the supply. The lack of good shearers is loudly complained of this spring in Texas, and as the clip of wool is light and prices low it will lessen the attractions of this industry to those who had imagined that it involved no difficult or disagreeable labour.

#### Feeding Sheep.

You must not collect a large flock of sheep before you get something for them to eat, and that something must be their natural food. That food is grass—grass that is sodded and perennial. The stomach of a sheep is small, and he eats but little at a time, and wants that little very often, and every two or three hours; hence he should be where he can gather his own food. The tendency of all kinds of grain and dry provender is to make sheep unhealthy. A little grain before sending to the shambles is useful to help fatten, but fat itself is a disease, and should be avoided so far as possible in all breeding animals. Likewise should the other extreme, namely, poverty, be avoided. I have seen sheep degenerate from poverty more in one generation than they could be improved in two or three. I have seen much in the papers about sheep loving bitter weeds, briars, sassafras, and the like, and they are good scavengers for a foul farm. My sheep love the cultivated grasses best. I remember once to have killed some sassafras with sheep, but I also killed some of my sheep. It was done by confining them too long to the same territory, as well as to the same food. Sheep need to have their pasture changed at least once a month. And this new pasture is as much to force them to sleep in a new place as it is to give a variety of food. No sheep can be healthy long that sleeps on the same place and over his own excrement every night.—*Farming World.*

#### Flies on Horses and Cattle.

Flies are just now worrying horses and cattle most persistently. No animal that is exposed to them can thrive or do well. The owner hears them restlessly struggling with their tormentors all night long, and may be exasperated at their restlessness. He does not know that the tired beasts are tormented by a vicious, biting fly, which gives the horse no rest. The fly is supposed to be the harmless house fly, and one wonders how they learn to bite so sharply as they do one's ankles while one is walking. This fly is a true blood-sucker, with a sharp, lancet-formed proboscis. Its name is *Stomoxys calcitrans,* and it is so called because it causes the horses to kick so violently. It is almost exactly like a house fly excepting in its biting organs, for a house fly, called *Musca domestica,* is a sucker, or rather it laps its food with its tongue, formed like a comb or one side of a feather. The stable fly, on the contrary, is a most pestiferous enemy of horses and cattle, and its character should be known so that its attacks may be averted. We have found cleanliness and pure air in the stables of great service. Wire gauze in the windows, which must be kept open all night, is also very useful. But the best remedy is Persian insect powder, by which the stable may be wholly cleared at night, and then if the entrance of a fresh crowd is prevented the animals may sleep in peace. This powder is a fine yellow dust, made of the flowers of a species of pyrethrum, and when scattered through the air of a stable floats and spreads all through it, and kills every fly. In our dairy the last three summers this powder has been found of great value, giving the cows a peaceful rest at night, and securing peace and comfort at milking time. Its cost will be repaid many times over in the better condition of the horses, and in the better quality and yield of the milk and butter. Its use in the kitchen will also be found of great service and comfort, especially if it is used at night to kill off the flies, and screens are used on the doors and windows during the day. And the farmer should not forget that he himself is worth considering as the most valuable of the live stock.—*N. Y. Dairy.*

#### Jersey Versus Holstein Cows.

Thomas B. Wales, owner of the Holstein cow Mercedes, in reply to the challenge of Stephen Fuller, of Hamilton, as mentioned in THE WEEKLY MAIL of July 19, says:

"We have each the most remarkable, and doubtless the most valuable, cow of our respective breeds, and it would be quite interesting to us, if of no particular importance to the public, to have further and more extended tests of these two cows made, to establish, so far as circumstances would permit, which of the two is capable of producing the most butter in a given time; and I shall be greatly pleased to have such a trial made at a time when our cows can do justice to themselves, and will arrange with you for a trial to be made in the presence of committees appointed by the editors of *The Breeder's Gazette.* The longer the test agreed upon the better I shall be pleased, and should be satisfied with no less than sixty days. It will be impossible to make the trial at once, as you suggest, and I propose it to be made next spring, as soon after the cows have dropped their calves as possible."

Mr. Wales is averse to wagers, and prefers a friendly trial without stake of any kind. It will be remembered that Mr. Fuller's cow, Mayflower, is a Jersey, and the object of the challenge was to settle the question as to the merits of the respective breeds as milk and butter producers.

## THE FARM.

If the young clover after harvest is not pastured, it will often cut a load of hay per acre, worth for winter use even more than the summer crop of hay, and far more valuable than the pasturage lost.

If by neglect the wild mustard or charlock has not been pulled from fields of spring grain, it should not be taken to the barn. Better make a stack of the grain, that the weed may be kept in the field where grown, and not carried over the farm.

The worst weed is an excess of plants of the crop intended to be grown. In corn fields all the stalks should be thinned out to not more than three or four in each hill. If in drills, the stalks twelve to fifteen inches apart will produce more grain than if more closely grown.

It is common to cut grain as low down as possible. Sometimes this is necessary to gather it all when felled by rains, but otherwise there is no advantage in low cutting. A long stubble is often an efficient protection for young clover in winter. It holds the snow, which would otherwise blow away.

It will pay to sow a bushel of rye per acre in the corn field now, and have it ready to plow under when you take the corn off. It is a first-class fertilizer for sandy land or other land that is lacking in vegetable matter, and upon heavy clay land its mechanical effects in lightening up the soil are equal to its fertilizing powers for increasing the growth of next year's crop.—*American Cultivator.*

In some parts of the Western States burning the stubble of the preceding crop is the usual preparation for wheat. This has the advantage of destroying the eggs of the insects that prey on wheat, and if successive crops are to be grown year after year, it is probably the only successful policy. But it would be better to plough the stubble under, grow a greater diversity of crops, and not be ruined by the failure of any one of them.

It is worth while for farmers who use Paris green to know that the best antidote to the poison is iron rust. There are preparations of iron in liquid form which should be kept in farmers' houses wherever this popular insect poison is used. Of course, the poison should be got from the stomach by emetics wherever possible. Cases of accidental poisoning from Paris green are frequently reported in the daily papers.

It is very important that stubble land intended for seeding with wheat should be ploughed as early as possible. Only thus can the soil be made compact enough to insure a good seed bed. Besides, on the newly-ploughed land the rains that come soak into the soil, while on stubble they run off and leave the seed bed dry and hard when the time far seeding arrives. An early ploughed stubble has nearly as many advantages for killing weeds as most summer fallows.

#### Mulching Winter Wheat.

The Elmira Farmer's Club discussed this subject a few weeks since, and several inquiries were made as to its efficacy and the mode of doing it. President McCann had found a simple thin mulching of buckwheat straw to give a good result. Secretary Armstrong said the only object was protection from the rigours of winter, and that it was to be performed any time before the ground freezes, or even after, but not before the plants had made some growth. The president thought the straw much worth more even to the grass seeding than to the wheat. He had found it very useful for winter rye. In many localities the past winter the absence of snow caused much exposure of wheat to the sweep of winter winds, and the extensive winter-killing was owing to this cause. A striking case of the advantage of straw mulching occurred some years ago under our observation. The kind sown was the old Mediterranean, which was not so hardy as some other sorts. As there was a surplus of straw on the farm, the tenant was directed to spread it thinly over the wheat field, as soon as the ground was frozen hard enough to bear the team and wagon, so as not to cut in and injure the crop. He applied one load, but having no confidence in its utility, did not continue the mulching. The straw was spread just thick enough partly, not wholly, to hide the wheat from view. A slight subsequent thaw caused it to adhere to the soil. The winter had but little snow, and the wheat crop generally was badly exposed and greatly injured. But where the load of straw was spread and the thin mulching given, the protection was so efficient that it was quite uninjured, and it yielded by estimate at the rate of twenty bushels per acre. On the exposed part the winter-killing was so severe that an average of no more than five bushels per acre was obtained, and some of it was not worth cutting. This was an extreme case, and not likely to occur to such an extent again; but when the straw is on hand the benefit of spreading it in any case would doubtless pay for the labour, and much further advantage may follow in open winters.—*Country Gentleman.*

#### Summer Manuring of Grass Crops.

It is the practice of some good farmers to give grass lands a dressing of manure as soon as the first crop is off, that the second may have something to feed on. The result of this practice is very satisfactory, if the weather is not too dry, and the manure is in that state to be immediately available for plant food; should there be no rain for several weeks, and the manure is but slightly decomposed the result is very far from being satisfactory; in fact, the second crop instead of being increased is very much injured.

When it is thought desirable to manure grass lands in July or August with home-made manure, preparation should be made in season to bring the manure to a proper condition to be immediately available for plant food; this should be done by composting the manure, and bringing it into a condition so that when spread it will at once settle down between the grass roots. If the manure is to be purchased, then some of the fine concentrated fertilizers will be found to be better than barn manure. Whenever fresh barn manure is applied to grass land, it is better to apply it as soon as the second crop of grass is cut, thus giving it plenty of time to settle down and change to a proper condition to make it available for plant food before another crop of grass is cut. Coarse manure, spread on the surface in the autumn, is very favourably acted upon by the frosts; and when spring comes, is so far pulverized as to make most of it settle down among the grass roots sufficient to be out of the way of the mower; but if such manure should be spread in the summer, the lumps instead of being pulverized would dry up and become perfectly hard, thus, not only obstructing the mower, but so covering some of the grass as to prevent any growth during the season.

The conclusion to be drawn from a careful observation, and some practice, is that if grass lands are to be manured immediately after the first crop is cut, the manure to be applied should be fine concentrated Commercial Fertilizers soluble in water, or bran composted with composted long enough to make it fine.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

Inexperienced persons often make expensive mistakes by manuring their mowing lands immediately after the first crop is harvested, without considering the condition the manure should be in to make it at once available for the growth of the grass.—*Massachusetts Ploughman.*

## ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

Midsummer may not be the best time to do large pruning, but a little care now in rubbing off sprouts with the thumb and finger may save much work hereafter with the saw and pruning knife.

It is never advisable to transplant bearing raspberry bushes. Young roots, if put out in the fall, will come in bearing quite as soon as those that have been in bearing, and will remain healthy much longer.

During the growing season the farmer should take weekly strolls through his orchard on the lookout for "worms' nests," the work of tent caterpillars and fall web-worms. It is now time for the web-worms to begin to make their appearance.

Bearing orchards in which a crop of grain has been raised should have the stubble thoroughly rolled before apples begin to fall. Otherwise stubbles will be stuck into the apples as they fall or are shaken off, much to the detriment of the fruit.

The roots of trees in orchards will, to a great extent, grow as they are treated. If the orchard is ploughed frequently and deeply most of the roots will be found deep. If, on the other hand, the ploughing is infrequent, and especially if the trees are mulched, the feeding roots will be near the surface and cannot be disturbed without injury.

Fruit trees whose limbs begin to bend with a load of fruit should be at once relieved of a part of their burden. A tree should never hang so full as to endanger it. The sooner the young fruit is picked off the better it will be for both the tree and the remaining fruit. Apples and peaches colour better, and have a much better flavour if they do not hang too thick. Two apples should never touch each other. They are almost sure to be attacked by the codling moth at the point of contact. It is generally better to pick off a part of the fruit at this time of the year than to prop up the branches.

#### Mulching Strawberries.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—"Some of our most successful gardeners have adopted a new mulch for strawberries, and find it to be the best they have tried. It consists of coarse gravel sand (from underground pits) applied evenly about three inches thick. There are no weed seeds in sand, and if the ground is rolled, to level all irregularities, and sand carefully applied, no weeds will see the light. It is thought that the sand makes the berries earlier and sweeter, as it is much warmer in spring than other mulches. Sand is a wonderful improvement to our clay soils. A home strawberry bed is very often desired to be permanent, and it can only be made so by keeping runners cut. This can be done very rapidly by fixing a common rolling cutter to a pair of handles, and running it close to the rows. If two cutters can be had they may be rigged to cut both sides of a row at once."

#### Rotation of Garden Crops.

Have you not frequently noticed that some men change their garden spots every few years? If you ask them why they do so, they will tell you that vegetables don't seem to do well there after a few years' cropping.

In starting a garden on an ordinary piece of ground, which has not before been used for this purpose, two or three years are required to get it pulverized and enriched sufficiently to produce a first-class crop, hence the necessity for retaining the same piece of ground for gardening purposes. This can be done by adopting a proper system of rotation. It is a good plan to make a diagram of the plot used for a garden, and have it marked off into divisions of suitable proportions for the vegetables required. Each division should be numbered, or, what is just as good, the name of the vegetable raised there written upon it. These diagrams drawn each year should be carefully preserved, so that by referring to them, one could ascertain "looking sound" and having a "good colour."

PEAS.—Field peas do not appear to be grown to a very large extent as compared with some other grains, but they show an average increase in acreage of forty-six per cent. over 1882, and appear to have been very generally sown throughout the province, though in limited quantities. They do not appear to have suffered from frost, and are generally reported as favourable, and showing evidences of a good crop.

POTATOES.—A large increase in acreage in potatoes is reported. Reports as to condition and probable yield differ very much. Frosts are spoken of as having damaged the crop in a number of places, and grubs are also spoken of as having affected them to a certain degree. Rain was wanted to insure a really good crop.

ROOTS.—Roots have been extensively planted in the province, but have suffered severely from frost and grubs. In only a few cases are they reported as having escaped damage, and showing signs of a promising crop; whilst from a great many localities come the reports, "roots almost a failure," "roots poor," etc., etc.

HAY.—Though having suffered considerably from drought, indications point to an abundance in all sections. Relief is felt in some quarters, where the crop promised to be small, by there being a quantity of old hay on hand. There is no doubt of there being an abundance of hay for all who are able and willing to secure it.

## PUBLIC CREAMERIES.

**Alleged Violation of an Ontario Statute by Interested Parties.**

*To the Editor of The Mail.*

SIR,—I would respectfully ask the Ontario Government why have not the promoter's ideas been carried out in the matter of the creameries? Why was not the Eastern Dairymen's Association represented during the recent tour through the Western States? What is the Advisory Board doing at present? Is the new Minister afraid to take the cow by the tail? These, sir, are some of the many questions pertinent to the public interests in the matter. The late Minister, Hon. S. C. Wood, was well known to be anxious that the Act should be put in operation at the earliest possible moment, and with that end in view he, as early in the season as March 22nd, instructed the newly appointed president of the Agricultural and Arts Association to organize the Advisory Board for active duty. It is also notorious that when it became known to the president of the Western Dairymen's Association that such instructions were issued, he betook himself to Toronto on or about the 26th of March, and virtually sat on any such hasty settlement of affairs and the ending of the advisory board duties. To please this gentleman he was allowed to issue a programme to have precedence over that issued by Hon. Mr. Wood six days previously, a part of which has been acted in the late grand airing in the States, and at which the only practical butter-man on the board, Mr. Derbyshire, was ignored. And what is the result of this grand parade? Simply to repeat the preparatory work which had been performed by practical men under Mr. Wood's direction, reported upon, and fully endorsed by the highest scientific and professional authorities on this continent.

What has thus far transpired has fully verified the expectations of many, expressed and private, that "Cheese Tom," of Stratford, would manipulate this measure according to his own ideas, notwithstanding the common interests of the public. Four months have passed and gone since Mr. Wood wished the board to commence the duties of selecting sites for the buildings, and as yet it is not known that a single application has been considered out of the hundred or more sent in by persons who must bide the time of this modern Gath, "Cheese Tom." Two months have rolled by since the new Minister, Hon. James Young, was sworn into office, and yet no move is apparent. Surely it is high time that selections were made, so that the necessary accommodations can be provided, and everything made ready for next season, this one now being lost by the incapacity and mismanaging previously alluded to.

A more serious aspect than any already referred to, is the loss sustained of the benefits expected to be derived from these institutions; and especially so this year, when it is remembered that an exceptionally good dairy season is rapidly passing away. The make of butter throughout the province this year will, at a low estimate, give an increase of ten millions pounds, or a total yield of sixty millions of pounds. Taking the difference in the present market value of well made and ordinary, or store butter, as 21c. per lb. is to 12½ to 14c. per lb., not speaking of extremes (gilt-edge and soap-grease butter), the total money loss will be $4,200,000, or one-third of what the total butter product should be—$12,600,000—and yet this advisory board view the whole matter with complacency, and doubtless will so long as they can have a good time at the country's expense.

This season has been one of the best for years past for the establishment of creameries, and had the work been taken hold of properly, natural advantages would have assisted very much indeed in their successful operation. These things, however, are not to be taken into account by this important body that have, seemingly, the full control and power to say when as well as where the institution shall be established. If the past is any criterion for the future, the public need not look for early action to be taken. Now that the public has been broken faith with, it will be in order for "Tom" to propose and carry out any idea, or hobby, of his own that will frustrate the object of the Act, notwithstanding that its provisions are well defined, and an appropriation granted for carrying them into effect by the last Legislature.

This advisory board is to the Public Creameries Act what a fifth wheel is to a waggon. The appendage was only tacked on at the last reading, and it is quite significant where the suggestion came from. Mr. Meredith, leader of the Opposition, objected to this clause, foreseeing the possible difficulties it would lead the Government into. Had the management and inauguration of the Public Creameries Act been left in the hands of the late Minister of Agriculture, where it properly belonged, it would have been set in motion fully three months ago, for he had the whole scheme at his finger ends, and was fully alive to the importance of immediate action.

Yours, etc.,
HAY-SEED.

July 27th, 1883.

## FALL FAIRS.

[Secretaries of Agricultural Societies will confer a favour on THE MAIL and its readers by forwarding the dates upon which their respective fall fairs will take place.]

| Name. | Place. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| ONTARIO. | | |
| Stratroy Horticultural | | Sept. 11, 13 |
| Industrial | Toronto | Sept. 11, 22 |
| Hay | Zurich | Sept. 20, 21 |
| Grey, South | Durham | Sept. 25, 26 |
| Provincial | Guelph | Sept. 24, 29 |
| Glenelg | | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Western | London | Oct. 1-5 |
| Great Central | Hamilton | Oct. 2-6 |
| Grey, East | Flesherton | Oct. 2, 3 |
| Matilda | Dixon's Corners | Oct. 3, 4 |
| Carrick | Mildmay | Oct. 4. |
| Hastings, West | Belleville | Oct. 5, 6 |
| Huron, South | Exeter | Oct. 8, 9 |
| Algoma | Sault Ste. Marie | Oct. 9. |
| Grimsby | Smithville | Oct. 9-10 |
| Middlesex, West | Strathroy | Oct. 9-10 |
| Huron, West | Goderich | Oct. 9-10 |
| Tuckersmith | Seaforth | Oct. 9, 10 |
| Southern | Brantford | Oct. 9, 11 |
| OTHER PROVINCES. | | |
| Dominion | St. John, N.B. | Oct. 20 |
| NORTH-WEST. | | |
| Cartwright | | Sept. 25, 26 |
| North Dufferin | Nelson | Sept. 26, 27 |
| Stonewall | | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Mountain | Pilot Mound | Sept. 27, 28 |
| Provincial | Portage la Prairie | Oct. 1, 6 |
| West Lynne | | Oct. 11, 12 |
| Morris | | Oct. 11, 12 |
| Fat Stock Shows. | | |
| Chicago | | Nov. 14, 21 |
| Toronto | | Dec. 14, 15 |

The gardens in the Mennonite villages are models of perfection, not a weed can be seen in any of them, and the vegetables of all kinds look wonderfully well.

## MANITOBA CROPS.

**Satisfactory Reports from all Parts of the Province.**

A circular was issued June 29th to 420 correspondents, of whom 260 have replied up to date. The value of these reports will be better judged when it is understood that each one is from a separate township. The principal portion of these replies were written during the second week of the current month, at the beginning of which the want of rain was being felt in nearly every district to a considerable degree. Commencing on the 11th in the western portion of the province, and on the 12th in the eastern, showers, followed by heavy thunderstorms, prevailed, and supplied the much felt want. The general success of the grain harvest has now been placed beyond doubt.

WHEAT.—The comparative acreage sown shows an average increase of 54 per cent. over 1882. The reports from points throughout the whole province are of a very satisfactory nature, and large yields are fully expected in the great majority of cases. Though suffering from the extreme and prolonged dry weather in the early part of the season, still only in a very few cases is absolute injury reported, and these occur only where the grain was late in being sown. From very many points reports speak of wheat as "flattering," "wheat looks remarkably well," "wheat favourable," "wheat never looked better," etc., etc. In a few cases worms are reported as injurious, but no serious complaints are made. A very bountiful crop will no doubt be reaped, with the general yield over an average.

OATS.—The extent to which oats has been sown as compared with that of last year shows an average increase of fifty-eight per cent. In a great many localities the spring was backward, and oats sown late were injured by frosts in the early part of June. Serious injury, however, is only reported in a very few places. Grubs or worms are also spoken of as working destruction in some localities. The great majority of reports speak confidently of a good average crop, and no fears are expressed of any failure or scarceness.

BARLEY.—Though not grown to nearly so great an extent as wheat or oats, barley shows an average increase in acreage of thirty-six per cent. over 1882. This grain seems, too, to have suffered to a considerable extent from the early June frosts and also from worms. However, very encouraging remarks are made, and a good fair average crop will be general. The dampness of the ground in the early part of the season and the want of rain later on has caused the straw to be short, but reports generally speak of barley as

## DANGERS OF LIGHTNING.

**The Best Place of Safety During a Thunder-Storm.**

As this is the season for the play of aerial electricity, and as the human body is a good conductor for the fluid, it becomes everyone in a heavy thundershower to seek a place of safety. A thunderbolt, though seemingly at "the sport of circumstance," does move really in obedience to most perfect law. In descending from a surcharged cloud, it seeks the nearest and best conductor. It makes a zigzag movement through the air because this element is a bad conductor and does all it can to resist the intruder.

In case of near and heavy discharges of electricity, it is always

UNSAFE TO STAND BENEATH A TREE,

because it is a good conductor; or near a large rock, or mass of iron, or body of water, for the same reason. It is also unsafe to stand in an open field at a considerable distance from any prominent object which might serve as a protector. If alone in such a place, it were well in an electric battle to draw near, but not too near, to some rock, or tree, or body of water which would be likely in your stead to take the bolt. Refuge in a barn, especially when filled with hay and grain and cattle, should always be avoided.

If in a house in a heavy thunderstorm, the doors and windows should be closed, for lightning tends to follow an atmospheric current, and hence so many persons are killed while standing in a doorway, or while sitting at an open window.

WHEN LIGHTNING STRIKES A DWELLING-HOUSE,

it usually goes down the chimney, or a corner of the building, runs along the walls, taking bell-wires, looking-glasses, lamps, and other metallic articles in its course. Hence it is always dangerous, when the storm is near, to remain in the corner of a room, or to rest against the walls, or near a stove, or lamp, or looking-glass, or, indeed, any good conductor of electricity.

A tall tree standing close by a dwelling-house serves as a kind of lightning rod; yet, sometimes, the fluid leaves the tree as it does a rod, and enters the building; hence rooms thus exposed should be vacated till the danger ceases. Perhaps the safest place in a terrific thunderstorm is on a hair or leather bed in the centre of a room well closed, and without a fireplace or much metallic furniture, in the lowest division of the house. But if the room be carpeted, a chair in a similar situation affords comparative safety.

## IN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE.

**A Missionary's Life in Northern Canada and Alaska.**

Ven. Archdeacon McDonald, in conversation with a reporter of the Winnipeg *Free Press,* gave the following information concerning his labours during the last twenty years in the remote regions within the Arctic Circle and over a vast extent of territory surrounding Fort Yukon, in Alaska, and Fort Macpherson, on the Red river, a tributary of the Mackenzie river. The sphere of his operations extended as far west as long. 156 deg. 30 min., and was partly within the Dominion and partly in the territory of Alaska. He first went out to that country in 1862, as a missionary of the Church Missionary Society; returned in 1872, and after spending a year in England, went again to Peel river. His headquarters from 1862 to 1869 had been at Fort Yukon, within the Arctic Circle; from Fort Yukon he was accustomed to visit the different trading posts of the H. B. Company as far as Peel river eastwards, and also down the Yukon river westward. In the summer of 1870 he descended the Yukon. The people were frightened at seeing him, thinking that he was

SOME GREAT MEDICINE MAN

having power similar to that believed to be possessed by their own conjurors, but in a greater degree. A panic trembled through, fear when shaking hands with him. This first visit was made in the summer of 1866. In the summer of 1870, when he again descended the Yukon, he found the people at Nuklukayet quite rejoiced to see him. The change had been effected by their having in the meantime seen some Christian Indians connected with Fort Yukon, who had gone down on a trading excursion and communicated to them what they knew of the Gospel of Christ and His salvation. On this occasion the missionary spent three days there, and during that time over three hundred of the Indians learned through interpreters the Lord's Prayer, the Ten Commandments, and some hymns. Subsequently, in descending the Yukon, he had, at every camp he reached, the privilege of

ADDRESSING THE INHABITANTS

for two or three hours or more, as opportunity offered; and all the Indians down to within 300 miles of the mouth of the Yukon received him joyfully, and all tried at once to learn the hymns and prayers the missionary had taught to the others. About 300 miles from the mouth of the Yukon are found Esquimaux, who live in caverns partly under ground, where they subsist principally on fish which they take in summer and lay up in store for winter use. These Esquimaux are very different from those of the coast. They have a cowed appearance, perhaps from the feuds which formerly subsisted between them and the Indian tribes on the Yukon. At St. Michael's the missionary saw some of the Esquimaux tribes of the coast, whom he found to be very similar to those inhabiting the Arctic coast at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. Although they spoke a different dialect, the resemblance was such that a person conversant with the dialect spoken at the mouth of the Mackenzie could easily understand the Esquimaux at Norton Sound or on Behring's strait. The missionary, assisted by the officers of the trading company, wrote out some translations of hymns and prayers and taught them to a few of the Esquimaux; but it was hardly to be expected that they would retain what was taught them during so short a time, and he has never seen them since. At Fort Yukon he spent about eight years, and he was accustomed to visit different places on the Yukon and in the surrounding country; also overland to Peel river. As the Indians lead a nomadic life, it was necessary to visit them annually, once in the spring and once in the autumn, when they were accustomed to visit the forts for the purposes of trade. All were willing to receive Christian instruction, and were very diligent in committing to memory what was taught them orally. Before the end of ten years the missionary was able to make a

TRANSLATION OF THE FOUR GOSPELS

into the Takudh tongue; and also of the three epistles general of John, and portions of the prayer-book. These translations he took with him to England in the beginning of 1883, and they were printed by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The Tukudh language is used by the Indians who are accustomed to assemble at Fort Yukon and at Peel river, the whole number of whom is about 800. Mr. McDonald returned from England in May, 1873, having arrived there at the end of the preceding January. He reached Winnipeg on his way back before the end of May, and left in June to continue his journey to his station at Peel river. His stay in England was too short to admit of the completion of the printing of his translations before his departure; but they were completed in the course of the following summer and forwarded to Winnipeg, whence they reached Fort Simpson on the Mackenzie in autumn of the following year. It was not until the next year (1875), two years from the time of the author's visit to England, that the books were received at Peel river. Since that time nearly all the young men and women and some of the others

HAVE LEARNED TO READ

the Gospels in their own tongue.