rears in 1870 was :--The enforcement of prohibitory legisla-tion has crowded the courts of Maine with thousands of cases and been one of the most prolific agents for increasing the taxes

of the people. I ask the attention of prohibitionists to the following stubborn fact. It cost last year, in the County of Penobscot, Maine, with a population of 75,000, about \$25,000 to enforce the law. In the County of Wellington, in Canada, a more populous district, it cost to enforce the stringent provisions of the Crooks Law, only \$998.25. In fact, according to the last report from In fact, according to the last report from the Provincial Secretary's Office, the total cost of enforcing the Licence Law in 64 ounties and licence districts of the Prorince of Ontario was \$24,766.90 or \$233.01 less than it cost to try an lenforce Prohibition in a single county of Neal Dow's earthly paradise. Again the report of the Attorney-General of the State for 1877 gives the number of indictments as 3,261; amongst the list are three cases of murder (all proven); 8 homicides and 1,821 cases of violation of liquor law. In the words of the Attorney-General, "the great propor-tion of all the prosecutions are for viola-tions of the liquor law. If that law is not well enforced it is not for want of abundant prosecutions." Comment is unneces

In the opinion of the enthusiasts Prohibi-In the opinion of the enthusiasts Prohibi-tion elevates the morality of the people, tends to improve their social condition, and serves to make parents more considerate of the welfare of their children. Let us see if it has worked that result in Maine. The pauper rate, as proved in a former letter, has largely increased. Now let us direct our attention to the educational status of the people. In the summer of 1859 the whole number of scholars attend-ing the public schools of Maine was 134.

1869 the whole number of scholars attend-ing the public schools of Maine was 134.— 329. In the summer of 1869, though nearly double the amount of money was expend-ed on the schools, the attendance had fallen away to 120,262, or a decrease of 14,047. The winter of 1869 showed a still greater falling off, viz., 17,771. In other words, the attendance of pupils was less than one-half of the number of scholars in he State. Next we glance at the State Prison report. For the four years ending 1865, there were 133 prisoners sentenced to the State Prison. For the four years ding 1869, the number increased to 290. For 1876 the committals were 69, and for 877, 74. In addition to the penitentiary ecord there were 50 boys committed to he "State Reform School" for 1877, the otal number of offenders in the school in

ecember, 1877, being 147. Neal Dow, in 1852, in his annual address the City Council of Portland, made the assertion that within five years the posi-tion of State Attorney would go begging, because the emoluments of the office would be so small, owing to the few criminals to prosecute, that no lawyer of ability could be found to accept it. The same gush was expended in connection with the gaols and State Penitentiary, yet between then and expended in connection with the gaois and State Penitentiary, yet between then and now the prison has been enlarged three or four times, and from the report of the Warden for 1877 I cull the following ex-

tract:—
"During the year the west wing of the prison has been extended sixty feet; and this addition will, when completed, furnish accommodation for sixty-two prisoners. If this addition had not been made it would have been impossible for the prison to have becommodated all the prisoners, for already thirty cells in the new part are occupied. In its erection, about \$18,000 have been expended, and it will require \$1,000 more to finish it."

To thoroughly appreciate the issue, remember that the population of Maine dur-ing eighteen years, has shown no increase

ntendent of the State Lunatic Asy and as the threescore and ten paid orat of the temperance party in Canada are enness is the great cause of insanity, I give hem the following nut to crack:

NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO INSANE ASYLUM.
1840-1120 1846-7124
1841-2
1842-3 86 1848-9123
- 1843-4
1844-5 99 1850-51 75
1845-6
Now commenced prohibition, and under
its benign rule, according to the logic of
temperance pleaders, the falling off in vic-
tims should be most marked. Read the
record :-
record :—

plain words the average admission to the Asylum for 12 years preceding pro-hibition were a fraction under 99 per an-num, for the first 12 years after prohibition ceeding 12 years, ending 1876, jumped up Without charging that fanaticism induces nsanity, I respectfully urge upon the disciples of Neal Dow the advisability of not

charging such a large proportion of insanity to the effects of the flowing bowl, or their octrine might be quoted as the cause of the increase in Maine.

In May, 1877, the representatives of the Grand Lodge of the World convened at Portland. Colonel Hickman, their presiding officer, delivered a very flowery address, in which he stated that scarce a criminal was to be found in the gaols of the State. state. The Portland Argus, on the fo ing day, took him to task for the reckless-ness of his assertion, and reminded him

that the County of Cumberland alone man, during the year, furnished considerably over one hundred cases.

I do not propose noticing any further communications of the sort I have recogthat the County of Cumberland alone had nized in this reply. The letter of Mr. Rogers merely supplies a number of private letters written in 1872 giving the opinions of the writers thereof, and like the personal opinion of Neal Dow, is unaccompanied by a

single line of proof,
I doubt not that in the City of Toronto a thousand respectable citizens could be found who would be willing to pronounce the Dunkin Act a good measure, and on the other hand another thousand could as easily be got to testify to the contrary. Private opinion expresses no more than the judgment of the writer. I have furnished cial evidence which proves beyond a doubt that drunkenness is on the increase in the towns I have mentioned. If the figures are incorrect, blame the officials of Maine who furnished me with them. If the state of society, as represented by the miserable school attendance, is a disgrace to the fair name of the State, don't blame me for drawing attentions. me for drawing attention to the figures

that proclaim it.

If more than one-half the legal business of the State is represented by infrii ments of the liquor law, thus entailin frightful load of taxes upon the alre overburdened people, abuse the Attor General of the State for publishing record and not the writer of this

My opponents must produce proof and not assertion. In my next I propose illustrating the working of the "Moffett" bell punch in Virginia.

Toronto, May 6.

The School Inspector of South Perth thinks the riding very backward in the matter of shade trees. He thinks, also, it would be only fair to have a second Model School in the county—in St. Mary's.

AGRICULTURAL

From Real Conference of the Confer lack enterprise and seem unwilling to risk their money in manufacturing, and no won-der, when they can obtain almost any rate der, when they can obtain almost any rate of interest which their elastic consciences will allow them to ask, with comparatively little risk on account of the general business depression which exists, and will

will allow them to ask, with comparatively little risk on account of the general business depression which exists, and will exist so long as our markets remain open to our older and more enterprising Yankee neighbours, while we are prevented from retaliating by the almost prohibitory duties which they impose on our produce, so that, with a country second to none in the world for natural facilities for manufacturing, we are almost at a stand-still, or are rather retrograding, on account of the suicidal course pursued by our rulers.

Now, with regard to question No. 2, I again think your correspondent is mistaken in the way in which he puts his question. Would it not have been better to have said stock feeding instead of raising? Of course they must be raised before they are fed, but in a country like this, with a very long winter, cattle raising and feeding is an expensive business, and will not pay on an extensive scale. The agricultural practice of a country must vary according to its capabilities and requirements; those variations are due to its soil and climate, and also to the distribution of its population. The proximity to cities or popularion. ations are due to its soil and climate, and also to the distribution of its population. The proximity to cities or populous villages inhabited by a manufacturing or mining population creates a demand for dairy produce and vegetables, as well as for provender and litter, and at the same time affords an ample supply of manure to aid in their reproduction, but as these commodities, from their bulk and perishable nature, must be drawn from a limited area, there is a necessity for a diversity in the practice of agriculture. If we were to indee a necessity for a diversity in the practice of agriculture. If we were to judge by the prices which have ruled during the present year, we would suppose that we were already over-stocked, but as the farmer does not consider the price which he receives for his beef as the only return from his stock the years and water, for two or three years. soap-suds, lye, or ashes and water, for two or three years, and observe the difference between them and the unwashed rows. mly return from his stock, the manure being indispensable to him, he must also take that into consideration, and that is why I supposed your correspondent had made a mistake in mentioning stock raising instead of feeding. In a country such result will be that the trees with washed as this, it does not pay to raise more than we can feed as there is no market for lean cattle. In Britain it is different as the

Again, cultivate well one part of the or-chard and allow the other part to grow to Service of the control of the contro stems will be smoother, handsomer and slightly better than those not washed; but the difference between the cultivated and

neighbour to produce, we must come to their prices, thanks to the wise adjustment of tariff by Messrs. Mackenzie & Co.

No wonder that farmers should be discouraged and begin to think it wise to turn their attention to something else than growing grain. We have, however reason to hope that such a state of things will not last long, as no doubt the farmers of Canada will teach those gentlemen that there are other interests which require protection as well as coal oil.

Yours truly,

AGRICOLA.

FARMER'S SON.

Winfield, P.O., Ont.

WHITEWASHING TREES.

The question is often asked us. Do vo

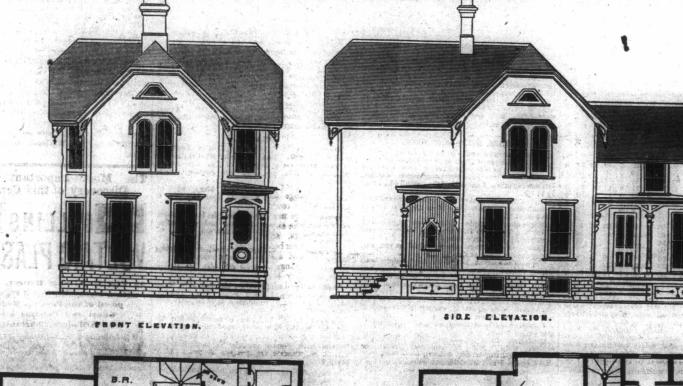
the mortification and discomfort caused by the mortineation and discomfort caused by the frequent appearance of poor bread upor the table is no small consideration. Some people are able to keep yeast nice several weeks, but ours would never make good bread after three weeks old, and sometimes would become sour and dead before as old as that, though the first week it would for all over the little weeks. it would fly all over the cellar when un-corked; whether it was kept too warm, risen too much, or not enough, before bottling I never knew, but think there

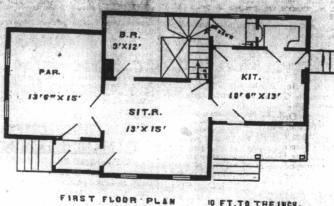
used the same rule as many of our friends who always had good success.

For a year or two past, the compressed yeast, which is put up in tiny cubical bunches covered with tin foil, has been very popular among city and village people who could procure it whenever needed, but for farmers and country people generally it would be very inconvenient, it keeps so short a time. Being recommend-ed to us as far superior to the dry yeast, we bought a cake for trial and made one very nice lot of bread from half of it, but before the next week's baking day came round the remainder smelled so badly we were obliged to throw it away, thinking a kind of yeast that would keep ne longer than that neither convenient nor economical, and finding it made but little, if any, better bread than the National, we have

The less yeast of any kind one can raise their bread with, the better it will suit the their bread with, the better it will suit the majority of people, as a strong yeast or hop flavour is very generally disliked; by raising it the first time in the form of batter but half as much yeast is required as when all the flour is put in at first, and the bread will be lighter and more tender; scalding the milk used in mixing it is also enough of an improvement to well repay the extra labour.

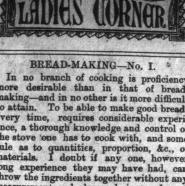
For a year or more past, we have made

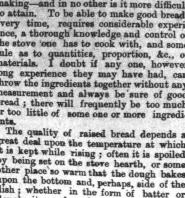


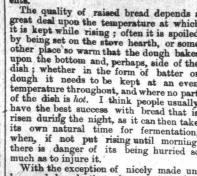


IO FT.TO THE INCH.

SECOND FLOOR Scale of Elevations, 10 Feet to the Inch. Scale of Plans, 13 Feet to the Inch.







required for any common sized family, it is much easier and cheaper to buy it—especially if one has no better success keeping liquid yeast than we had; then, relief from

must have been some such cause, as we used the same rule as many of our friends

the extra labour.

For a year or more past, we have made our white bread in the following manner, with never anything but satisfactory results; even in the hottest and most sultry weather not a particle of soda has been used or needed about it; in such weather we never mix up before eight in the evening, and keep it in the pantry during the night.

A "heaping" quart of warm milk is heated to the boiling point, poured into a six quart pail with one tablespoonful of lard, two of white sugar, and a pinch of salt, and left to cool to about the tempera-