THE IMPORTANT CONDITIONS

o observe in order to secure perfect preserva

tery and death among children; that the butter and cheese produced from animals fed

with hollow horn or some other disorder that

he does not know how to account for-not

even imagining that it is the result of the

green, unripe annual fodder that they have been fed on the preceding season.

Mr. Mills intends to enrich his farm for the

cultivation of the sweetest and best grasses,

and to keep them in the form of ensilage, cutand to keep them in the form of ensinge, cut-ting them, of course, when ripe for this pur-pose, and feeding them instead of the coarse fodder which he is now using. He thinks his animals will fare better on ten tons of such

grasses than they will upon forty tons of the corn fodder; in other words, that ten tons to

the acre of ripe, sweet grass is fully equiva-lent to forty tons of corn. He does not pro-

pose to pasture his stock after this year, be

lieving that the same grass harvested when it is in the flower will be productive of more

profit than to let the animals eat it when it is

ast starting out of the ground. And h

inally proposes not to sow corn for fodder,

but to raise only rich, sweet perennial grasses

A BIG DIFFERENCE.

about twenty cows. On a farm of 100 acres.

upon Mr. Mills' system of ensilage, he proposes to keep 300, using thirty acres for en-

silage, and the other seventy to grow his grain

thinks he can raise sufficient grain on the

seventy acres; that is to say, about eighty bushels of corn to the acre, or thirty bushels of wheat. Heretofore he says that it has re-

quired 200 acres of land to pasture his animals, but he proposes in future to keep the same

number on 11 acres, and keep them for the win-

between \$80 per annum and \$12 per annum

I am aware that there are many interested

THE ULTIMATE SUCCESS + OF THE SYSTEM OF

A Horse's Fury.

earth. The man fell on his back,

ceived the letter from the hands of a

ninions. - Manchester Guardian.

nan with the official inscription on the back

horse instantly grabbed his face with its teeth

process \$80 for the same time.

in agriculture who doubt

From the exceeding richness produced by the manure from so many animals, he

A farm of 100 acres ordinarily

for ensilage.

EDESTRIANISM.

OWELL'S PROGRAMME, he pedestrian, intends to try and niles in six days, and will accept 000 to 200 that he will succeed. ls to retire after the coming

porough Police Court, London, nst., Frank Hart, the American was charged with assaulting a stealing 25s, from her. He was for trial at the Middlesex court of ail was fixed in the case with two

USCELLANEOUS. has issued a challenge to any to shoot at glass balls for £1,000 a

substitute for live birds at shootis a patent pigeon which flies like the natural bird.

a growing belief in a fisherman's the angler in Florida found a ing \$1,400 in coin while digging arrangements are in progress for

ing series of canoe races at the secregata of the American Canoe at Canoe Islands, Lake George, 12, and 13. Thirteen races are on prising sailing, paddling, hunt-zing affairs, and a canoe chase

ERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. RIBER, Wardsville.-Fifty thoua year each.

Brighton.-Gil de Roy was by Lowell, of Galt, bred him Lothinière.-We cannot say it will be put into circulation

NDER. Cleveland, O .- We have a ress upon which we have printed sand in an hour. nt. There are certainly not six e man in the United States.

SHION'S FANCIES.

ntel mirrors are square with smooth

wels have borders worked in ooden Russian bowls are used to

low curtains are made of cheese dged with lace. ambrequins are heavily trimmed orders of plush.

carpets have olive-coloured ith small bright figures on them. Bishop sleeve, shirred at the wrist e shoulder, has been revived. proidered mull shawls of purest

ream tinted—are chosen for ig loose wristed gloves without with two buttons at the wrist,

mp screens have plush borders

g gloves continue to wear those

y now carry their satchels in they like, without losing caste; over the belt, if they so prefer. bonnet of rough straw, either ck, or old-gold colour, will be the

r with travelling dresses this s of olive and old gold shades in ns will be used with summer

d black lace mitts-sad though it ely to be as much worn as last

Inhhard has given her name to a ough history is quite silent as to sed such a weapon, either while baker's or at any other time.

cents' worth of velvet, three of wire, and forty cents' worth can be stirred up and sold for \$25. ich depends upon the stirring, as of salad dressing.

is a paradise of economical The everyday dress of wives in region consists of a thick serge without flounces, a tablier or a the costume lasts a dozen years. warm weather approaches cool ffures turned up à la Diana de nair coiled after the fashion of the ymphs—will take the place of nd plain chiffures styled &

ctured for the toilette. Ladies they have ugly ears place these elties under luxuriant tresses of ten them to the natural ears and

for show. Hubbard cloaks of some English cloth, different from the dress, ing for many ladies, to be worn on eys, as the cloak is long enough to nice costume it is convenient

us the wearers are not restricted paper-the kind used by paperand upholsterers for packing-of hade and thickest texture, and

of a cool, granite tint, are in much road for painting upon. It is used dados, panels and cornices. For ct it is very desirable.

dress has always been a rare gift dress has always been a rare gift shwomen, but seems to be getting them every day. Mr. George Sala, in the London Illustrated News, a the preposterous fashion and outour of the raiment worn by a portion es present at the private view at Academy. "I noticed," says the and sensitive Sala, "some in fiannel bing gows. all bursting out in hing gowns, all bursting oat in eaching to the feet. These fearful were either of a salmon or brick-. Another lady in a pillow or ter-case of mauve silk much me. And a shriek of consternation ke from me when I beheld a poor en of fourteen, who ought to have tted to look as pretty as nature but who had been forced by her ents' into a kind of see sack with orifices at the bottom feet to peep in and out : the bag adorned with bows of green and We do not wonder that the la nearly shrieked. st constitution that he was not con-bed for several days after seeing

August Flower. se sale and great popularity of ust Flower in all towns and vil-civilized world has caused many e civilized world has caused many to adopt similar names, expecting harvest for themselves at the exhe afflicted. This Medicine was in 1868, and for the cure of Dystiver Complaint, with their effects, Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Sick Headache, Indigestion, Paletter vertice etc. the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it ailed to our knowledge. Three doses any case of Dyspepsia. Two mil-sold last year, Price 15 cents.

AGRICULTURAL.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

cable despatch announces that the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate has sold two hundred thousand acres of land in the North-West, at \$1.25 per acre, to French agriculturists, who propose to start colonies, and to promote Canadian competition with the United States.

Serious damage to the crops by the frosts of Sunday night is reported from various parts of the province, the fruit trees having especially suffered. In the neighbourhood of Barrie and in the Gatineau region ice formed half an inch thick. In some districts the farmers are putting in their seed afresh.

The Ottawa Free Press says a Glouceste farmer, who went to Dakota on speculation, has returned. He sold his farm in this county, and went out to the land of promise, but the blizzards blew him back again. He says that while the soil is as fine as any in the world, being very rich, there are many drawbacks to contend with. The water is bad, wood scarce and dear, and coal the

The total exodus from the Maritime Pro vinces up to May 30 was 669, the influx was 933. The balance in favour of the influx is 264. Mr. Blake will have to omit from his speeches in Neva Scotia and New Brunswick those eloquent denunciations of "that in-iquitous tariff policy which by its "etc., etc., "is driving millions from our shores, is depopulating our cities, is impoverishing our people, and is—" etc., etc.

The French are going to retaliate upon the American agriculturists who send their produce over to France and sell it cheaply. They are going to settle a large colony in Texas, "so that those landed proprietors, farmers, and agriculturists, in France, who are touched in their interests by American importations, may seek in the very heart of America a consolation for their losses." But then, the Ameri settlers for coming. If one real genuine Texas storm is let loose upon the French settlers, they will soon wish they were home again, financial losses in France notwithstanding.

Over the nom de plume "Mill-man,"

miller writes to the Barrie Advance as follows :- "Requiring a piece of mill machinery, worth probably from \$100 to \$150, which the Barrie foundries, through press of other work, were unable to supply me with, I at once wrote off to nine foundry establishments outside, enquiring as to the cost of the castings and whether they could be made for me at once. I have so far received answers from six, and you would almost fancy they had all been written from the same quarter. The in variable reply was, in brief: 'Cannot touch your job. We have already enough on hand to keep us more than busy for months to come. This is only a passing incident, bu seems to me to illustrate pretty forcibly he condition, from an industrial stand-point of our country at the present time. Dare I hazard the conviction that this is the N. P.? At least I can ask, Whence comes the boom?

leaving some of the anti-N.P. journals to answer the query." The Reform papers should take this up, and point out that under the iniquitous N.P. the foundries are so outrageously stocked with orders that it is impossible to get an ordinary piece of mill machinery made nowadays. There is a grievance concealed about the incident some The area of English foreign meat supply is gradually becoming more restricted. Spain

and Portugal have been placed on the list of infected countries. From several countries the import of cattle is absolutely prohibited; from others—and these, perhaps, the most important of all—animals are only admitted subject to immediate slaughter at the port of entry. Of what may be termed free countries those namely, whose stock may be moved alive to our inland markets—only three remain These favoured states a Sweden and Norway-which may be counted as one-Denmark, and Canada. The trade with Sweden and Norway has developed a good deal within the last few years, but it is still comparatively small. "Canada and Denmark," says the London Telegraph, "are the only really important grazing grounds to which we have unrestricted access. The Canadians are making good use of the opportunity which is thus presented to them. Five years ago they only sent us 4,419 animals in all. A great increase in its exports of stock then began. In 1877 the number of head rose to 18 508 next year it was 59,735; in 1879, 102,761 and last year, 126,848. One can only hope that the Dominion, as well as Denmark, ontinue to present a clean bill of health. for if they are condemned to exclusion from their present privilege we should virtually, so far as external supplies are concerned, have rothing to depend upon but the dead meat trade. This would be a far from agreeable

FARM NOTES.

The crops in the greater part of Russia are Haying will begin in the neighbourhood of Ottawa next week.

The losses to Iowa farmers this year from

oor seed will amount to two millions of dol-

throughout Belleville and the surrounding country.

The exhibition for the county of Carleton will be held at Bell's Corners on the 14th of Eight car loads of cheese for England were

shipped from Belleville last week by Grand Trunk via Montreal. Several farmers in Russell county, believing that the world is coming to an end on the 19th of June, have neglected to put in their crops.

The county of Carleton exhibition will this year be held on the Fair grounds at Bell's Corners on Thursday and Friday, September Present indications, it is asserted, point to a late and not very prolific harvest in the British Isles, with an inferior hay crop and a

moderate grazing season. Fully one-fourth of all the sheep of Montana perished last winter, and many owners lost their entire flocks. Sheep are worth there on the ground from \$4 to \$5 a head.

A gentleman is engaged at Cape Island, N.S., in putting up a fertilizer which is com-posed of lobster shells, rockwood, and earth. This compound is said to be fully equal to

The latest addition to veterinary surgical lore is the discovery in France of a remedy by inoculation for the disease known as Charbon," which proves so destructive to

The exportation of dried apples from America to France has greatly increased of late years, and now it is said that a large part of this useful product comes back in the shape Normandy cider and light claret.

Private despatches received in New York state that Austria has prohibited the importation of American lard. The decrease in the exports of hog products for the crop year to June 1st was 27,675,000 pounds compared with last year. A. B. Goodsell says in the New York Tri-ounc "put your hen feed around the currants. I did this twice a week during May and June,

and not a currant worm was seen, white every leaf was caten off other bushes 150 feet dis-tant, and not so treated."

on account of drouth, the Hessian fly, and The Grangers' pienic on Thursday at Port Stanley was attended by six thousand farmers and others, chiefly from Elgin county, only a few hundred being from Middlesex. The Master of the U.S. National Grange was present, and delivered a lengthy speech on the advantages of the order.

ne advantages of the order. The London News says: " Of all poultr preeding, the rearing of the goose in favourable ituations is said to be the least troublesome and most profitable. It is not surprising therefore, that the trade of late years has been enormously developed. Geese will live, and to a certain extent thrive, on the coarsest of

The reason for the application of salt as a fertilizer for crops is that it contains both soda and chlorine. Nearly all plants contain these two substances to some extent, and need to be supplied. Some plants contain 5 lbs. of soda and 2 lbs. of chlorine in 1,000 pounds. Beets, cabbage, and turnips contain from 4 to 6 lbs. in 1,000.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon piece of rough or newly cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough, cloddy land. The seed in northern localities hould be sown before July 12; otherwis early frosts may catch the crops. Grass and lover may sometimes be sown successfull A man with four cases of scarlatina in hi

house milked a herd of cows which supplied ninteen families, in Bromley, England, and in the course of a few days thirty-four persons were attacked with the disease, the germs of which were conveyed in the milk infected in he way indicated. Asiatic breeds of fowl lay eggs from deep chocolate through every shade of coffee colour, while the Spanish, Hamburg, and Italian

breeds are known for the pure white of the

eggshell. A cross, however remote with Asiatics, will cause even the last-named preeds to lay an egg slightly tinted. In setting out currant bushes care should b exercised not to place any buds under ground. or they will push out as so many suckers. Currants are great feeders, and should be highly manured. To destroy the worm, steep one tablespoonful of hellebore in a pint of water, and sprinkle the brushes. Two or three sprinklings are sufficient for one season.

When a cow has a depraved appetite, and chews coarse, indigestible things, or licks the ground, it indicates indigestion, and she hould have some physic. Give one pint and a half of linseed oil, one pound of Epsom salts, and afterward give in some bran one ounce of salt and the same of ground ginger twice a

order between New Mexico and Texas. The Indian Territory bounds it on one side, and Colorado on the other. On one side there are forty miles of perpendicular rock fence, and yet it will require 200 miles of fencing to enclose it. The owner, Taylor Mandlin, has sown 1,000 tons of oats. He will feed on it 100,000 head of cattle.

The Custom House authorities at Glasgor have ordered the slaughter of nearly 300 head of cattle just landed there by the steamer Phœnician, from Boston. Some of the ani-mals were found to be suffering from footand mouth disease, which is contagious and greatly dreaded there. The carcases of the animals are to be boiled down to prevent the possibility of their passing into the hands of dealers and being sold for food.

According to recent statistics the number of fruit-trees in Bohemia, of all sorts, chiefly of apples, is 14,000,000, of which 10,000,-000 are in gardens, 1,600,000 in waste places, and 2,000,000 by the sides of public highways. There are annually planted 1,500,000. Between 6,000 and 7,000 miles of road are planted with fruit-trees, mostly of the best sorts, and the revenue therefrom is very large. The fruit is largely exported to Northern Ger-many and Russia.

A good way to plant some flower seeds which

the Walker House for the purpose of forming an association to further the interests of the breeders of shorthorn cattle in Canada. There were present:—Messrs. John Dryden, M.P.P., Brooklin; Francis Green, Oakville; Wm. Whillaw, Guelph; John R. Craig, Toronto; J. K. Pettit, Grimsby; H. Groff, New Hamburg; J. C. Snell, Edmonton; A. R. Gordon, Cooksville; F. W. Hodson, Myrtle; J. D. Pettit, Paris; Edward Jeffs, Bradhead; H. Snell, Clinton; James Good-house, Highfield; J. Fothergill and M. G. Pettit, Burlington; T. Snider, German Mills; R. Collacut, Tyrone; James Graham, Port Perry; David Alton, Appleby; J. Thomson, Salem; A. Frank, The Grange,

and James L. Cowan, Galt. On Mr. Graham being moved into the chair and Mr. Snell appointed to act as secretary, Mr. DRYDEN said that the intention of the meeting was to form an association of the breeders of shorthorns in Canada to advance the interests of such cattle, and for the purpose of superintending their registration, as all that was done in this way at present was performed by the council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and though that council was willing to do all that was required in having a proper registration, he was of opinion that the members lacked the knowneedful for its proper performance. Our herd-book was not at present recognized by Americans or breeders abroad, and it was a necessity that the standard of that book should be raised, as it had been made so low that practically but little value was attached to it. He had always taken much interest in the organization of this association, and was

their interests, and he begged to lay before the meeting the following resolutions which he had drawn up :-"1. That this meeting fully endorse the action taken in calling the breeders of short-horns together with a view of effecting an or-

s advisable that the association should superintend the registration, and, if possible, the same should be published annually. "4. That in order to guard the purity of the blood of shorthorns, and to give that book thus published a proper standing, it is de-

sirable that the standard of entry should be fixed so as to be at least equal to that of the American and English herd-book." Mr. Gorpon thought that it would be advisable not to confine the scope of the association to breeders of shorthorn cattle only, but

Mr. DRYDEN stated that harmony in such matter was most desirable, and he thought a matter would not be promoted by having so many conflicting interests working together. In his opinion it would be a better plan for the breeders of different kinds of cattle to have their separate associations, a method which was found to work well in the States.

tant, and not so treated."

The National Millers' Association met in convention at Chicago yesterday. Nearly all the wheat-growing districts presented reports thowing the poor condition of the growing stops in the Western and Southern States,

THE KEEP OF LIVE STOCK

Discovery of Which Great Things Are Expected.

How Agriculturists Can Save Money and the Same Time Improve their Cattle. The Journal of the American Agricultural Association contains the following interesting article from the pen of Francis D. Moulton, who, since the Beecher case closed, has been giving his mind to questions of agriculture

Mills, whom I have known for many years, will, I have no doubt, be as much of a surprise and delight to those who read it as it was to me. The statement was made to me pits or silos, in which Mr. Mills preserved the reen fodder, cost him about seven hundred taking into account at all the extra price for milk, which was sold at a premium in New

I walked with Mr. Mills over his farm. do not want to say that I never saw a poorer one, but I do not think I ever did. I looked at the stock, and they were in unusually fine condition—clear-eyed, fat, sleek, and lazy as pets. I tasted the milk, and it was the best I ever drank. Mr. Mills claims with enthusiasm that the system of ensilage which he has discoovered and adopted will revolutionthe present system of farming, and so I will, as nearly as I can, tell how he was led o its discovery, and give his reasons for beieving in the good he thinks it must accom-HOW THE SYSTEM WAS DISCOVERED.

opened the first pit and found the fodder in an excellent state of preservation. Not having cut it up when he placed it in the pits, he was obliged to use a derrick with a double purchase and a heavy team of powerful horses to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found that his enimals to break it out. He found to consume the whole of it he added to his herd by purchasing a number of cows. In consequence of the blunder in planting his corn, and the success he had in preserving his fodder as the result of it, Mr. Mills says he then and there devised the method which he delaysed the method which he delaysed the method which he delays the deficience between \$50 nr. opened the first pit and found the rodder in an excellent state of preservation. Not having out it up when he placed it in the pits, he was obliged to use a derrick with a double purchase and a heavy team of powerful horses to break it out. He found that his enimals liked the fodder very much, and in order to consume the whole of it he added to his herd

you wish to take particularly good care of is to take a turnip, cut it in halves, scrape out the shell, then fill with earth and plant the seed; when the time comes to put the winter plants out doors, dig a hole in the flower-bed large enough to set the turnip in—it will rot in a short time—and your plants will thrive by not having the tender roots disturbed.

CANADIAN SHORTHORNS.

An Association to Promote Their Breed-ing Organized—Appointment of a Com-

A day or two ago a meeting took place at

desirous of doing all he could to advance

ganization of the same.
"2. That the object of such organization be the perpetuation of the shorthorn cattle in their original purity.

"3. That in order to carry out the above it

to-make it an association of breeders of other orts of cattle as well.

Some discussion then took place, after which the resolutions moved by Mr. Dryden were carried.

Mr. Gordon moved that the following genlemen be a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for the Association of Shorthorn Breeders, and that the same be printed and circulated amongst such breeders: -John Dryden, J. C. Snell, W. G. Pettit, A. K. Gor-Wm, Whitiaw, Jas. L. Cowan, Hon. H.

RELIABLE SYSTEM OF ENSILAGE.

I found financially prosperous farming made easy at Arrareek farm, in Pompton, N. J.; and the statement of its owner, Mr. C. W. on Monday, April 4, 1881. It was that during the winter of 1880-81, he had kept 120 horned cattle and twelve horses, and should keep them for seven months more, with half the ground feed that would have been necessary if feeding the best of hay instead of green fodder, which was the pro-duct of thirteen acres of his farm. The two ollars, and the fodder less than five hundred dollars; hay, to answer the same purpose, would have cost him seventy-five hundred dollars, so that as the grain consumed in either case would have cost the same, the profit was about seven thousand dollars-not

York because of its richne

The first experiment which Mr. Mills made, and through which he discovered his system f ensilage, was in the fall of 1876. He was led to it through a blunder committed in un-dertaking to improve the quality of corn com-mon to the section of the State in which he lives. He tried to hybridize it with a very superior species of Southern corn, and in order to accomplish his purpose planted each in alternate rows in the spring of 1876. The home corn was fully ripe and ready to harvest when the Southern corn had only begun to develop its pollen, notwithstanding the latter stood twice as high as the former. Mr. Mills had failed take into account at the time of planting his difference in the time of maturity of the two species. He harvested the home species nd left the other standing, trusting that with avourable weather he might be able to harvest it before the frost came; but late in October the frost nipped the leaves while the corn was yet in the milk. There were about twenty acres of it, standing twelve to fifteen eet high, and what to do to save it was the question. After thinking the matter over he concluded to dig four or five good sized pits in a dry gravel bank, line them with straw, cut and place the corn in them as soon as possible, over rt over with straw and plank, and press t down with earth. This he did, the work ccupying him about a week. In the spring of 1877, as early as the frost permitted, he opened the first pit and found the fodder in

then and there devised the method which he

has since perfected, and now has in practical and successful use.

PLANTING THE CORN.

in other words, it does not cost him over \$12 per head to maintain his animals for one year, while it costs a farmer under the ordinary PLANTING THE CORN. Mr. Mills prepares the soil for planting the corn from which he makes his ensilage just as he would for an ordinary crop of corn, and puts the seed in about the last of May or the first of June, according to the condition of the season, so that the seed shall not be subject to any drawback from frost or cold. plants it in drills of about three inches wide, with a space of three feet between each drill about 20 or 30 grains to the foot, and uses a blood and bone phosphate as a fertilizer to a thood and bone phosphate as a ferminzer to stimulate the young plant to start. The first cultivation he gives it is by ploughing with the ordinary corn plough, throwing a furrow away from the drills, then afterward throwing t back by the hilling cultivator. The corn is harvested in the latter part of September when the stalks are fully matured—not dead but while still green in colour—and filled with saccharine matter. This stage of growth s indicated by full tasseling and the beginning to ear. The harvesting is done in the ordinto ear. The harvesting is done in the ordinary old-fashioned way, by hand with a stalk knife, and a sufficient labour force is employed to fill a pit of 300 tons capacity within three days, because it is essential to gather and cut the corn and put it into the silo, and get t under uniform and continuous pressur within the shortest possible time, save all the food properties. Mr. Mills uses two corn cutters, one cutting one-half inch, and the other an inch length, of a combined capacity of 100 tons per day, using steam power for the purpose.

HE HAS TWO SILOS OR PITS. each 40 feet long, 13 feet wide, and 20 feet deep, located in the centre of his barn, the walls of which are constructed of a concrete of stone and cement two feet thick, the sides and ends parallel, and the bottom well cemented. Upon the walls, flush with the inside of them, a structure of ordinary boards is built, fifteen feethigh, which serves as a feeder to the pit, and which, when both are filled, will compensate for the shrinkage of the mass by compression. When the pit and feeder filled, the surface is levelled, and sec tional covers four feet in width, and in length one inch shorter than the width of the pit, are placed upon it, upon which are placed fifty tons of grain in bags (making five tons to each section) evenly distributed. Mr. Mills uses grain for weight, because it is convenient. Anything else that can be uniformv distributed would answer. It takes about ten days for the whole mass to compress sufficiently for the covers to be laid on a level with the top of the pit, and then the feeder can be taken down. Mr. Mills allows no tramping or mussing of the mass, for the reason that he finds that any portion of the succulent stalks subjected to pressure will cause the juice to exude, and immediately upon relieving the pressure the air takes its place in the cellular tissue of the plant, and fermenta-tion results in the body of the mass. The one inch of space between the cover and the sides of the pit is left for the escape of the air and ambient moisture: the uniform and continuous pressure forces out the atmospher and gases-which may have accumulated while preparing the masses for pressure—through the half-inch opening between the cover and the sides, and keeping them out antil the pressure is removed.

When this fodder is to be used for the

cattle the bags of grain from the first section of the cover are removed, and their contents ground for use, while the fodder lying diately underneath them is being fed. ing power of endurance to the brain and nerfodder is taken down perpendicularly to the bottom of the pit. While one section is being used the pressure on the remaining se tions continues the same, thus excluding the atmosphere as effectually as if each section were a small pit by itself. Thus one section after another is fed until the whole is exhausted. The two pits completed cost Mr. with Mills about \$700. When filled last fall they fails

JUNE EROSTS

contained about 600 tons of ensilage of maize, grown on about thirteen acros of ground, costing, including seed, tilling, gathering, and putting into the pits ready for feeding, less than \$500. This was the only fodder Mr. Mills used on his farm, not having a ton of hay since he commenced feeding his animals on the 15th of October last. The preserved fodder in the first pit was not exhausted until the 25th of last January, and sustained 120 horned cattle and twelve horses in good and healthy condition a period of more than three months, with less grain or ground feed than would have been required if the best of hay had been used instead of the ensilage. The balance in the second pit will keep the stock to the end of the seven months, as before stated in this article. ennor's Prophecy Fulfilled—Damage t Vegetation by Unseasonable Weather-The bruit Crop Ruined. Barrie, June 6.—There was a very heavy frost last night, so much so that on high lands even the grass and weeds were frozen stiff. Plants of all kinds in exposed places were also very much damaged. It is somewhat milder to-night.

OTTAWA, June 6.—Last night was very cold and there was a heavy frost. The cool atmosphere continues this morning. It is said that across the lake, opposite Aylmer, ice is formed nearly half an inch thick on water left out in vessels. It is reported that the frost has done a great deal of damage in the Gatineau district. In some places replanting or resowing has been begun. Garden stuff especially has been destroyed.

COLLINGWOOD, June 6.—Last night this tion and good fodder are, first, the use of the proper kind of seed; second, facilities for cutting the fodder and filling the pit as quick-ly as possible after harvesting; third, to allow

Collingwood, June 6.-Last night this no more tramping and consequent injury to the mass than is absolutely necessary to level it off for the covers. As soon as the covers are in place see that the weight is immediate-ly and uniformly applied, and allow no straw ection of the country was visited by one of the heaviest summer frosts known since 1834. which did great damage to all crops. Farmers from Nottawasaga township bring in reports to-day that last night's frost has or other dessicated vegetable matter to come n contact with or to be mixed with the fodder in the pit.

Mr. Mills claims that he is the discoverer of the value of continuous and uniform presof the value of continuous and uniform pressure for ensilage, or the preservation of green fodder, and the originator of the means and method of applying it. He claims that this system of ensilage will obviate the necessity for green soiling in the summer—a practice which he considers mest pernicious, and of the effects of which many farmers seem ignorant. He says the mest of the animals which are fed on it is injurious to health, and their milk is the frequent cause of dysentery and death among children: that the The weather this evening is very cold, with indications of another heavy frost to-night. QUEBEC, June 6.—Heavy frost was visible the ground early this morning. The weather is quite cold.

PAISLEY, June 6.—The frost here last night was very heavy, and did considerable damage, more particularly to potatoes and other vegetables and fruit. The grain is seriously damaged as well.

upon this unripe annual plant are necessarily bitter and unwholesome. In short, Mr. Mills believes that the natural effect upon an animal of eating unripe fodder is to poison its product, because in consuming the unripe feed it eats only poison. Disease is the im-mediate effect of it on the animal. In the winter succeeding its use the farmer finds on his hands ten or a dozen cows that are sick

ORANGEVILLE, June 6.—There was a very sharp frost here this morning, which will probably seriously affect the fruit crop. All day yesterday was very raw and cold. Garden produce generally cannot escape injury.
OWEN SOUND, June 6.—Last night this section was visited by a very severe frost, and from accounts received it appears to have been not merely local but wide-spread. The damage to plums, grapes, and in fact all kinds of fruit, is very great. Owners of large fruit orchards are of the opinion that the crop will be a complete failure, and they do not expect there will be a case of plums for exort from this neighbourhood, notwithstand ing the large quantities of fruit that have been shipped heretofore from this part.

NAPANEE, June 6.-There was a heavy frost last night. Ice was formed in many places and the ground frozen, in some localities half an inch in thickness. It is believed considerable damage is done to grain, etc. St. John, N. B., June 7 .- There was quite a heavy frost in the country last night, and it is said even that ice formed. Some injury it is feared has been done to the growing The frost appeared chiefly in spots sheltered from the wind.

BARNET, Vt., June 7 .- There was a severe at freezing point this morning. Severe lamage is reported to the crops

last night, which it is feared has greatly damaged the fruit crop. Belleville, June 7.—Another frost occured last night, by which potatoes and cucum-

rost last night in Sullivan county and west THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

MONTREAL, June 7.—A special meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank was held here this afternoon, E. J. Barbeau,

meeting :-To the shareholders of the Consolidated Bank of Canada (in liquidation):

ENSILAGE, LIABILITIES and who have expressed a fear as to its effect Notes in circulation..... on the health of stock and the value of their product. But I know of no more practical man among them than the gentleman whose views I have quoted. He is a well-known and conservative business man, a member of asa.
Notes discounted, current...
Notes discounted, overdue...
)verdrawn accounts.....
Mortgages on real estate.... the Produce Exchange of New York, and his conclusions as to the system which he is pursuing are entitled to the gravest considera-tion. That he has no doubt of their correctness is evident. He has demonstrated their value to himself, and can certainly show, through the condition of his stock and the

value of their product, a reason for the faith SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 30.-Washington Benson, a wealthy farmer aged 55 years, met with a horrible death this afternoon. He was on his way from Porter, Mich., to Iowa travelling for pleasure with his family, in covered vehicles. They went in camp for dinner about five miles west of this city. tinued and unceasing attention, with the ob-While the old gentleman was leading ect of dividing the residue as early as practistallion he drove to water, he stooped to pick up a stick. The horse reared and came down (Signed), E. J. BARBEAU, on him with his fore-feet, crushing him to the

and bit off his right cheek; at the same time it got on his breast with its knees, and rearng up and down, crushed in his ribs and breast, and continued to bite his face until finally beaten off with clubs by other members of the family. One of the sons hurried to the city and procured Dr. McGill, but when he reached the scene of the acciden the old man was breathing his last, and died with the request on his lips to be taken home. The English Post-omce.

There is a queer story about the doings of our Post-office in the Neue Brew Presse for Thursday last. A lady living in Vienna there are the nephew in London a copy of the cop recently sent her nephew in London a copy of Scheidler's verses entitled "Mein Lieder-kranz," which, as every Viennese knows, are a hotchpotch of the beginnings and endings of every German poem under heaven—a set of nonsense verses, in fact, with an ingenious undercurrent of reference to Viennese society. If intelligible at all, they are there-fore only intelligible to a Viennese. This document was opened in the English post-offic and being quite unintelligible to the best German scholars in the department, was supposed to be written in the secret cypher of a Ger little more. man Socialist. The manuscript was accurate A SHAREHOLDER asked whether the sale ly copied, and the copy is now in a pigeon-hole at St. Martin's-lc-Grand. The addressee re-

"Confiscated, copied, and kept by order."
He now declares that he half believes he is watched by the police in the hope of discovering a key to the enigma, and the Newe Freie Presse looks forward to hearing of his ent., which he would accept. summary expulsion from the British dotheir ultimatum, and would not advance quarter of a cent on this offer. A long discussion followed, and finally Mr. Cheerfulness, courage and great activity of intellect; are engendered by Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, and its capacity of impart-Finlay proposed that a special meeting be called this day week to take a vote on the

vous system, is shown in its property of sustaining persons through mental difficulties. For Cramp and pain in the Stomach.-Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in hot, sweetened water, every half hour till relieved, bathing the stomach and bowls ireely with the medicine at the same time. It never roots, produces a vigorous growth, and gives it that beautiful lustre which results only from a strong, healthy growth of the hair,

Kingston, June 6 .- There was a sharp frost in this vicinity last night.

reports to-day that last night's frost has been very disastrons to the potato crop, in many places completely destroying it. The clover and spring wheat were also badly damaged. Reports from Osprey township are anything but favourable. Farmers say nothing of the kind was ever before experienced by them at this season of the year. Vegetation that yesterday looked so favourable for a good yield to-day is almost ruined. The weather this evening is very cold with

WATERTOWN, N.Y., June 6 .- There was a heavy frost in this locality last night, and considerable damage was done to the

ost here last night, the mercury standing WHITEY, June 7 .- There was a heavy frost

pers were destroyed in many gardens.

Port Jervis, June 7.—There was a heavy

Meeting Yesterday of the Shareholders in

tendance was quite large. The chairman submitted the following statement to the

Your liquidators beg to submit a statement of the position of the bank as on the 4th June current, viz :-

5,549.54 \$109,273.2

Manager.

Capital stock subject to payment of dividend..... \$484,898.33 The liquidation of the bank is being proceeded with as speedily as possible consistent with your interests. No labour has been spared to make the result as favourable as possible under the circumstances, and to put you in early possession of the surplus. The first div dend of ten per cent. is now at your disposal There are yet large and valuable assets to realize, to accomplish which will have our con-

Chairman pro tem. ARCH. CAMPBELL,

On the motion of the chairman, seconded by Henry Joseph, the report was adopted. A SHAREHOLDER enquired if the deposits werebearing interest, to which the chairman replied, "No." Another enquiry was made by the same shareholder whether the liquidators had applied for an amendment in the Act so as to enable them to wind up the bank in fivyears instead of ten years, to which the reply was also "No." The char-man said the liquidators had opened negotiations with the Exchange Bank with a view of selling out the balance of the assets so as to obtain a full settlement for the share holders at once in cash without waiting ter years, as they were required to do under the Act. The result of these negotiations was an offer of 22½ per cent. or 12½ per cent., after pay ment of the dividend now due. The liquida-tors, he said, would have had no difficulty in recommending the shareholders to accept 25 per cent. had that offer beer made, but as it was not the shareholders must decide for themselves what was best under officially, or for the other liquidators, he for one would be willing to accept the offer rather than wait an indefinite time to get a

would be legal under the Winding-up Act. Mr. TAIT, the legal adviser, said it wo would Mr. Pedlar thought the Exchange Bank might be induced to raise their offer to 25 per W. OGILVIE, a director of the Exchange Bank, who was present, said that to settle the matter he could state positively that the directors of the Exchange Bank had given

offer made for the assets. This was carried. The meeting then adjourned. Ayer's Hair Vigour, as its name implies, in vigorates and strengthens the hair. It not only restores the original colour to gray or faded hair, but by its stimulating action at the TORONTO ITEMS.

TORONTO'S growth within the last ten years in the matter of population has kept pace with her architectural improvement and extension. At the meeting of the Typographical Union the Mayor stated that the population of the city would be shown by the census returns to be over ninety-five thousand, which is an increase of clearway. thousand, which is an increase of close upon twenty thousand within the decade.

A LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.-Last night th regular fortnightly meeting of the Toronto Land League was held at the Young Irish-men's hall. One of the principal subjects of discussion was the advisability of inviting Miss Fannie Parnell to lecture here in August next, with a view to organizing a branch of the Ladies' Land League, and it is probable the invitation will be sent. branch in the west end was also talked of

and the meeting adjourned. CALIFORNIA NOT AN EL DORADO. -The fol lowing card, received from a painter who emigrated to California a few months ago, was handed into this office for publication.
It speaks for itself:—"I was deceived in California as a place to get along. A man can get \$25 a month during harvest, and when that is over he will have to wait until the grapes are ripe, when he can get another month's work, and no more until spring. Painting is no good in Los Angelos, for there are no improvements going on. The principal products are oranges, grapes, and wheat, and if the orange and grape crop should fail all Southern California is 'busted.'"

Ex-President Davis,—On Sunday the Hon. Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the defunct Confederacy, arrived in this city, and registered at the Queen's hetel. He bears his age well, and although his hair has becom greyer, and the lines that cross his foreheadere more marked, those who knew him befor the war would at once recognize the leader of the South. During a few moments' conver the South. During a few moments' conversation, Mr. Davis said that he had noticed decided improvement in Montreal since his last visit, and that he expected to find the same in Toronto, which he chiefly remember ed as being garrisoned by red coats, and city of strong English proclivities. time he had travelled considerably, finding Scotland the most congenial of foreign countries, but liking his Southern home the best. Of the South, he thought that morally, politically, and financially, it was in a far worse condition than before the war, but this was owing to its present transition state, which he likened to a forest, healthy in its primeva form, unhealthy while the clearing up process is being carried on, and healthier than ever when thoroughly cleared and under cultiva tion. Mr. Davis intends to remain for some days in the city.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE. -In consequen-

of the attacks so frequently made on this institution, we have made it a special duty to ascertain the standing of ex-pupils attending the Provincial University, as shown by the returns made by the examiners on Saturday The result is as follows:—Of eight medals conferred by the Senate, four were carried off by undergraduates owing their previous training to Upper Canada College. The gold medal in classics, Milner, W. S.; the silver medal in classics, Armour, D.; the gold medal in metaphysics, McAndrew, J. A.; the Lorne gold medal, Davis, E. P. None of these gentlemen at any time lived in Toronto. DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT. these gentlemen at any time lived in Toronto. but are fair representatives of the provincial youths availing themselves of the training offered by Upper Canada College. In the fourth year there were gained by ex-pupils first three places in classics, out of four granted, first in logic, first in mental and moral philosophy, two first-class honours in civil polity, and three second-class honours. In the third year the following were taken: -First place in English, first in history, first phy, and nine other first-class honours, and four second-class honours, with the modern language scholarship and the Blake scholarlanguage scholarship and the Blake scholarship, this last being divided with another candidate. In the second year:—First place in English, and three first-class honours and fifteen second-class honours, with the first scholarship in general proficiency. In the first year:—Two first-class honours in English and two second-class honours. This record is a creditable one. The comparative failure in the second and first years is accounted for by the determined efforts made throughout the province to prevent pupils Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Toronto, April 21st, 1880,

ing the present term, and that there seems to be no falling off in the number of those taking advantage of the opportunities offered to boys not proceeding to the university of being trained, away from local influences previous to going out into the world. A Remarkable Poem Cling to the Mighty One, Cling in thy grief, Cling to the Holy One, He gives rollef; Ps. lxxxiv., 19, Heb. xii., 11. Ps. cxvi., 6. Ching to the mighty One,
Cling in thy griet,
Cling to the Holy One,
He gives relief;
Cling to the Gracious One,
Cling in thy pain;
Cling to the Faithful One,
He will sustain, Ps. cxvi., 6. Ps. cxvi., 5. Ps. iv., 4. I Thess. v., 25. Ps. iv., 24. Cling to the Living One;
Cling to thy woe;
Cling to the Living One,
I Through all below;
Cling to the Pardoning One,
He speaketh peace,
Cling to the Healing One,
Anguish shall cease, Heb. vii., 25. Ps. lxxxvi.. 7. I John iv., 16. Rom. vii., 38-3

I John ii., 27.

John xx., 27. Rom. vi., 9. John xv., 4. Rev. xxii., 20. Titus ii., 13.

throughout the province to prevent pupils

from entering the institution. It is gratifying, however, to learn that the boarding-house is again filled to its utmost limits dur-

Cling to the Bleeding One, Cling to the Biseding One, Cling to the Risen One, In Him abide; Cling to the Coming One, Hope shall arise, Cling to the Reigning One, Joy lights thine eyes. The Two Disraelis. Before parting company with the father, we may quote one of his opinions which differs from that of the son. Lord Beaconsfield held that " critics are the men who have failed in literature and in art." Isaac D'Israeli writes of critics in the following respectful terms: of critics in the following respectful terms:

"An indifferent poet may exert the art of criticism in a very high degree, and if he cannot himself produce an original work, he may yet be of great service in regulating the happier genius of the other. The talent of judging may exist separately from the power of execution. An amateur may not be an extist, though an artist should be an expense. artist, though an artist should be an amateur." Perhaps the reader may also be pleased to see with what qualifications novels are praised by the father of the novelist, who was lately Prime Minister of England:— 'Novels, as they were long manufactured orm a library of illiterate authors for illiter ate readers: but as they are created by genius are precious to the philosopher. They paint the character of an individual or the manners of the age more perfectly than any other species of composition. We have shown the world that we possess writers of the first order in this delightful province of fiction and of truth; for every fiction invented naturally must be true. These works of fiction

London Daily News. Tom Collins was elected to the Imperial House of Commons a few weeks ago. The gentleman, during his election contest, was his own agent and his own committee, and it cost him something less than £150 to get elected. Sir Wilfrid Lawson, the great ad-vocate of prohibition, objected to Tom Collins' presence in the House of Commons by raising a point as to Tom Collins' right to take the oath; but Tom Collins swore allegiance and took his seat. Tom Collins was for-tunate in that he had only one temperance man opposed to him. If a man named Tom Collins offered himself as a candidate in any onstituency in Canada, his very name would call out the entire temperance party against

are among the most instructive of every

polished nation, and must contain all the useful truths of human life, if composed

with genius. They are pictures of the pas sions, useful to our youths to contemplate."-

Impure Blood. In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ring worm, boils, carbuncles, sores, dicers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try the Vegetter, and core these affections. As a blood-purifier it has no conal, its effects are

Medical.

Johnson S

JUKE Jague, Rheuma-tism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870 This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyalline in the Saltys, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyalline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

prevented.
It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It persuases the Liver of the Liver It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or poison in the blood, which generates Scrofula, Erysipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delicate babe, or by the scord and locate, care only being required in attention to

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN. NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nervous system. I was attended by one of the best doctors in this part of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit.

MRS. JOHNSON.

Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE.
SIMCOE, Norfolk Co., Feb. 8th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart
Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any
medicine which I have ever taken.
MKS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontar Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valu NDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted men or dyspepsia and liver complaint than any nedicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE. FOR COSTIVENESS.

New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, }
Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness and
Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I
began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am
now regular in my bowels, and my strength and
appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY.

HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT
Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.
I have been subject to Heart Disease and Live
Complaint for many years. I tried many decease
but obtained no benefit until I tried your INDIA
BLOOD SYRUP. DYSPEPSIA CURED. DESPERSIA CURED.

BENDRORD, Addington County, Ontario, Cass
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspersia various other diseases, and your INDL BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other me cines had failed.

MARGARET TOPPINS

Dear Sir,—I have pad a pain in thre simule or my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER, after its use a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

J. G. AMEY,
77 Richmond street west.

Dr. Clark Johnson:
Dear Sir,—I have had a pain in the small

Dizziness in the Head.
Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.
Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDLAN
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely oured me of dizziness in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine. HEZEKIAH MARKS. Best Medicine I Eyer Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP trial, and must say it is the best medicine I yer took.

W. S. LATTIMORE.

ver took. W. S. LATTIA Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario. Neuralgia.

Toronto. April 20, 1880.

Dr, Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir,—When I visit ed your manufactory last auturan, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant. 250 Simcoe street. Neuralgia.

Severe Pain in the Side.

TORONTO APRIL 21st, 1890.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many, sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly. has entirely cured me; many improved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM, Carpenter,
14 Sheppard street.

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine. Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario. Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsis, It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE,

Por Asthma.
Nackawiek, York County, N.B.
Dear Sir,—I was troubled with asthma for a
number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has given me more relief than any other
medicine I ever used.
MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

For General Debility,
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely cured me. A Very Valuable Medicine.

Westport, Leeds Co., Ont., Jan. 31, 1879
Dear Sir.—I have suffered greatly with Kidd
Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP
As only medicine that ever gave me relief.

the only medicine that ever gave me firmly believe it to be a valuable medici PETER DONNELLY, Black Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont, Jan 26th, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia
for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped
me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIA.

BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS. Health Restorer.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP*

MRS. T. READ.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents Messrs. NORTHRUP & DYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.