RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

GOING WEST.	
Chicago Express*	4.34 a.m
Louis Express*	11.05 a.m
Accommodation	11.45 a.m
Pacific Express*	6.15 p.m
Mail	7.55 p.m
GOING EAST.	
Mail	6.40 a.m
Atlantic Express*	12.05 p.m
Day Express	7.05 p.m
St. Louis Express*	8.03 p.m
Mixed	6.10 p.m

*Run daily—Sundays included—between Niagara Fall and Windsor.

S. HOWSER, Agent.

INTERESTING NOVELETTES

BY FAMOUS AUTHORS.

Completed in Each Issue,

THIS WEEK.

No.—3. "Will o' the Mill," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm to Rent—Thos Choate
Farm to Rent—W H Phillips
Notice—W G Francis
Notice—Wm Wilson
Notice—L Whaley
Printing—CHRONICLE Office
Mortgage Sale—Albert O Jeffery
Dissolution—Sutherland & Siggins
Notice—T E Mayberry
Kidney Disease—Dr Irvine
Special—J W Browett

The Chronicle

AND CANADIAN DAIRYMAN.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1888.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SLEIGHING and coasting parties are all the go just now.

"WILL o' THE MILL," by Robt. Louis Stevenson, complete in this week's issue of THE CHRONICLE.

AS soon as things are in full working order we purpose giving a full report of the Hauit Mf'g Co's building and contents.

SAW MILL WANTED.—Farmers and others are daily complaining of the inconvenience caused by there being no saw mill in Inger soll. There is money in a saw mill here.

COMMUNION SERVICES.—Communion services will be held in St. Andrew's Church next Sabbath morning. Preparatory services on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock and evening at 7:30.

A. O. F.—Mr. A. Pearson, P. C. R., was presented with a P. C. R. ribbon and certificate last night by the members of Court Marquis of Lorne. Bro. T. O. Pardoe made the presentation.

HYGIENE CLUB.—A meeting of the Hygine Club will be held at the residence of Mr. James Noxon on Friday evening. Dr. McKay will read an interesting paper and several recitations ank songs will be given. All welcome.

NEW BOOKS.—"Stained Pages,' by Manville Fenn; "Lieut. Barnabas," by Frank Barrett; "The Nun's Curse," by J. H. Riddell; just issued by W. Bryce, Toronto. To be had at the bookstores.

I.O.O.F.—The brethren of Coral Lodge, No. 190, London East, purpose paying a fraternal visit to Samaritan Lodge on Wednesday evening, Feb. 1st. All brethren of sister lodges are cordially invited to attend.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A mass meeting was held in the town hall after service last Sunday evening, presided over by Mr. H. McDairmid. Short addresses were deliv ered by Rev. Mr. Garbutt and Mr. Joseph Gibson.

FINE LAUNDRY WORK.—Nobody who is particular about the appearance of his linen can help but be pleased by the appearance of the laundry work done at Windsor through Thompson & Smith. They send off the packages every Wednesday and they return on Friday. Send your linen in to satisfy yourself.

BAD MONEY.—Counterfeit $2 bills have made their appearance in large numbers in St. Catharines. The bills are excellent copies of the genuine, their chief fault being defective colouring on the back, the genuine being a much darker green than the counterfeit. Bogus Bank of Commerce "tens" are also in circulation.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary and tea meeting in connection with the Baptist church will be held in the church on Tuesday next. The success which has attended the former efforts of this kind in this church are too well known to need comment. An excellent programme has been provided and everything will be done to please and satisfy those attending.

KING ST. METHODIST CHURCH.—The services next Sunday morning will be withdrawn in the morning on account of the re-opening services at Charles St. Church. In the evening the pastor will will preach in the hall, subject "Send Them Away." Special services are being held nightly in the school room in the rear of the church on King St. All are invited.

ELECTION OF WARDEN:—Mr. T. R. Mayberry, of W. Oxford was elected Warden of the county at the county council on Tuesday on the third ballot. Mr. Anderson, of East Zorra, was his closest rival. Mr. Mayberry is only 33 years of age and first entered his township council in 1882. In 1884 he was promoted to a seat in the county council, which he has retained ever since.

PRESENTATION.—On Tuesday evening retiring Master Bro. W. L. Underwood, of King Hiram Lodge, No. 37, was presented with an elegant Past Master's jewell, by his brother Masons, with the following engraved on the reverse side "Presented to Wor. Bro. W. L. Underwood, by the members of King Hiram Lodge, No. 37, A. F. & A. M., as a token of their love." A short complimentary address was read by Bro. M. Walsh, and a feeling reply made by Bro. Underwood.

THE YEAR 1888.—Three nights in succession, It is 111 years since our heroic grandfathers and great grandfathers wrote three successive sevens, in the year succeeding that of American independence. It will be 111 years before our grandchildren and great grandchildren—good luck to them!—write three successive nines. Then, 223 years later, if the world still lives and the moon has not yet tumbled, time will deal a hand with four of a kind—four twos, 2222 something that has not happened since the days of Peter the hermit.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Tuesday, 24th inst., Mr. Henry Poole died at his residence north of the river after a short illness, being ill for about a week. Mr. Poole has been a resident of this town since 1846. He was born in Clonmor, Kings Co., Ireland in 1818 and emigrated to Canada in 1844, settling in Lobo township, Middlesex County, where lived for two years. He was a moulder by trade and was highly respected by all who knew him. He leaves a wife and three daughters, one of whom is married and living in Stratford, to mourn his loss. Mr. Poole will be greatly missed by his fellow-workmen, who all speak in the highest terms of him.

THE Tilsonburg *Liberal* says:—Mr. Maitland who preached one of the missionary sermons in the Methodist church, last Sabbath evening, has been recently appointed to the King st Methodist Church, Ingersoll. Judging by increased salary and finances generally, and also by the extensive improvements now going on in the church building and the large congregation, the rev. gentlemen must be proving a great success in his new charge. His address on Sunday evening was a master effort and he was listened to with the best of attention throughout. The morning service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Mitchell, who gave a very interesting missionary address.

THREE CALLS.—The fire brigade have been called out three times during the past week for incipient fires, at none of which were their services required. On Thursday evening a small fire at the residence of Mr. J. Kennedy, on Oxford street, caused considerable excitement. The family were away at the time and a wood box near the stove caught fire and communicated to the partition; damage was slight. On Sunday evening at 7 o'clock the alarm was sounded for a blazing chimney at the Exating House, and again at 10 o'clock a small fire in the kitchen of Mr. Brady's building on the corner of King and Thames Sts., caused the alarm to be sounded. If the fire in this building had gained headway considerable property would have been destroyed.

A JUBILEE GIFT.—Rev. Father Northgraves, editor of the Catholic *Record*, has prepared a very beautiful Jubilee present for the Pope. Father Northgraves, it is well-known, is the author of "The Mistakes of Modern Infidels," a thoughtful and well written reply to Col. Ingersoll and other modern unbelievers. He has had a copy of this work beautifully printed on heavy paper and handsomely bound in red morocco, and bearing in gilt the Pope's escutcheon with the following inscription: *Sanctitati suae Leoni XIII, Anno Jubilaeo sacerdotii suae hunc librum offert et omnino subjicit filius devotissimus et humillimus, auctor.* The following is a translation 'To His Holiness Leo XIII, in the year of his sacerdotal Jubilee, the author, his most devoted and humble son, presents and entirely subjects this book." The gift will be accompanied by a letter in Latin.

THE SIDEWALKS.—Chief Henderson is busy just now overseeing the cleaning of the sidewalks. Several delinquents have already been summoned.

SLEIGHING SOCIAL.—A sleighing social will be held at Mr. R. Williamson's near Centerville, to-night. Teams will leave Kneeshaw's corner between 5.30 and 7.30 p. m.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—Messrs. Sutherland & Siggins, carriage makers, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Siggins removed to Woodstock where he intends starting a carriage factory. Mr. Sutherland will carry on the business here in the future.

NOTICE OF VISIT.—Prof. B. Lawrance, proprietor of the celebrated B. Lawrance spectacles, will visit Ingersoll, Thursday, Feb. 2nd, one day only, at Mr. Browett's drug store. Call only on Thursday. It's an opportunity seldom afforded to have your sight examined free of charge by so competent an optician.

DIED.—The funeral of the late Francis Burgess, Deputy-Reeve of Blenheim, on Saturday was very largely attended. The pall-bearers were Reeve Hall and members of the council, and Rev. W. H. Harland conducted the services, assisted by Revs. Little, Taylor and Gander. The deceased was a cousin of Mr. S. G. Burgess, Woodstock, and Mr. J. L. Burgess, postmaster, Drumbo.

P. T. BARNUM'S OWN GIFT.—Mr. P. T. Barnum, the famous showman, from the fact that his great story "My Plucky Boy Tom," has proved such an immense success in The New York Family Story Paper, has determined to present to all subscribers to that paper, while his story lasts, a beautiful souvenir in the shape of a Portfolio. This Portfolio contains illustrations of all the wild animals that will appear in his show the coming season. The New York Family Story Paper for four months and "Barnum's Portfolio," as this beautiful souvenir is called, will be sent to any address for the small sum of $1.00, the regular price of the paper. This is certainly an opportunity which our readers should take advantage of. Address Munro's Publishing House, 24 and 26 Vandewater Street, New York.

MARRIAGE.—The following particulars of the marriage of a former citizen and a brother of Mr. Holcroft of this town we take from an English paper: On Thursday 29th December, at two o'clock, the Rev. T. Austen Holcroft, M. A., Vicar of Mitford, Northumberland, England, third son of Mr. Thomas Holcroft, lake shore, Orillia, Canada, and grandson of the late Major Holcroft, R. A., was married at St. John Church, Paddington, to Miss Margaret Somerville Mitford, second daughter of Mr. John Midford, of the general post office, London. The bride was attended by five bridesmaids, one of whom was her sister, Miss Maud Midford, and the bridegroom's best man was Mr. Bernard Arkwright. The ceremony was performed by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Chichester. The wedding party returned to the house of the bride's father, at 4 Albion street, Hyde Park, where a large number of relatives and friends were entertained. The bride's presents were numerous and valuable In honor of the event the bells of St. Mary Magdalene's Mitford, rung a merry peal throughout the day, changes on eight bells being alternated with the Wedding March. Flags were displayed at various places all through the village. In the evening all the adult parishioners were, at the Vicar's invitation, entertained to a dance and supper in the schoolroom, the great feature of the evening being the cutting and distributing of a large and beautiful wedding cake specially provided for the guests.

A STORY WITH A MORAL.—The Stratford *Beacon* has the following:—One of the two girls who were some weeks ago charged with being inmates of a disreputable house had her sentence of two years in the Mercer Reformatory carried out the other day. On that occasion the Salvation Army requested that she be handed over to them, promising to put and keep her feet in the path of rectitude. The P. M. consented to the arrangement, suspending the sentence to admit of a period of probation. The moral forces of the Army proved wanting, however and the girl gravitated to her old haunt, where she was found last night. The doors of the Mercer will now keep temptation from her. Thus do the scraps of the London and other slums become a source of trouble and expense to Canadian corporations, and finally a charge on the Province. About 18 months ago this girl was imported direct from a "home,, in London by a kind and well-meaning family in this city, where she might have found a permanent and comfortable home. Her history is that of a large proportion, if not a majority, of the waifs which are dumped into Canada in thousands, in the mistaken belief that the air of this country is a specific against the moral leprosy with which they are afflicted. Correct statistics regarding the after history of these waifs would be interesting and instructive, no doubt. We are carefully informed of the few who turn out useful, but what of the others?

"REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN."—The first of the series of entertainments to be given in St. Andrew's Church, took place last Friday eve. The audience was fair in more senses than one. The Rev. P. R. Ross occupied the chair and opened the meeting with prayer. The choir furnished some excellent music, but the main attraction of the evening was a lecture by the Rev. W. S. McTavish, B.D., on "Representative Women of History." Mr. McTavish is a young man of more than ordinary ability and bright prospects. He handled the delicate subject of his lecture in a masterly style. Chaste and cultured, yet sparkling with wit and humor. From the vast army of talented women which he caused, as with magic power, to pass before the audience, he selected five to represent their sex in as many different spheres of activity, crowning each in turn with a garland of praise woven out of the reflected glory of her own achievements. From the home where every woman should sit enthroned as queen he chose Susana Wesley caring for her nineteen bairns, and in passing over her career gave some good hints as to the duty of mothers. Hannah Moore was selected to represent woman as an educationist. Madame de Stael in the sphere of literature. Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, he described in rather scathing terms as being a worldly minded, avaricious, selfish, time-serving politician. A woman whose spirit might find congenial company in Lezebel Catherine de Medici, Lady Macbeth, or some such vixen spirit. Lastly he took Florence Nightingale as a representative philanthropist, and in graphic language described her as an angel of charity with loving fingers caring for the wounded soldier in the Crimea or with a loaf under her arm entering the hut of poverty. By bestowing a mead of praise on the deserving and paying a graceful tribute to the memory of the worthy, the lecturer closed with an eloquent appeal to all to imitate the excellencies of the good and shun the vices of the bad. We hope the first is a fair sample of what is to follow.

PERSONAL.

Miss Osborne Gallagher left for Quincy, Ill., on Monday, to attend the funeral of her cousin, Mrs. Wm. Evers.

Mr. James Brady will conduct the sale of Chas. Boyle's string of thoroughbred race horses at Woodstock on Friday, Feb 3.

Mr. Thos. Bobier of Moosomin, N.W.T., formerly of North Oxford, is at present visiting relatives and friends in town and the vicinity.

Mr. W. Burdick of the Welland County *Tribune*, is visiting his parents in town.

OXFORD COUNTY COUNCIL.

January Session—T. R. Mayberry Elected Warden.

The new county council met for the first time in the council chamber, Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock. The following are the members of this council:

Blandford—Jas. Pettigrew.
Blenheim—Stephen Hall, Frederick Vickert.
Dereham—Wm. Nancekevill, E.B. Brown Thomas Prouse.
E. Nissouri—John Towle Angus Welfare.
N. Norwich—E. H. Snyder, R. L. Burgess.
S. Norwich—Melbourne Durkee, Dennis Hicks.
N. Oxford—Wm. Colyer.
E. Oxford—John Peers, Robert Leak.
W. Oxford—Thomas R. Mayberry, Richard Peers.
E. Zorra—Jas. Anderson, L. Kauffman, John McKay.
W. Zorra—A. L. Murray, Wm. R. Munroe
Woodstock—D. W. Karn, R. M. Revell, M. Douglas, Daniel Peacock.
Ingersoll—Dr. Williams, L. Thompson, Walter Mills.
Tilsonburg—J. C. Ross, John Waterhouse.
Embro—Alex. Gordon.
Norwich—Geo. A. Cook.

Mr. Snyder had neglected to bring along his certificate of election, but on motion he was allowed to take his seat.

The first business was the election of a Warden, which on motion of Messrs. Brown and Brouse, was decided to be by ballot.

ELECTING THE WARDEN.

The first ballot was—Anderson 11, Mayberry 11, Karn 5, Towle 5, Durkee 1.

The second ballot was—Anderson 14, Mayberry 14, Karn 3, Towle 2.

The third ballot was—Anderson 15, Mayberry 18. Mayberry was, therefore, declared elected.

Warden Mayberry, in a short speech, returned thanks for his election, and said he would endeavor to merit their good opinions.

FARMERS IN SESSION.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOUTH OXFORD FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Interesting and Practical Papers Read—Many Subjects Discussed.

The meeting of the South Oxford Farmers Institute, held in the town hall on Friday and Saturday, was not very largely attended, but those who did attend got some excellent advice as regards matters pertaining to the farm.

President G. H. Cook opened the meeting in a few words, and introduced Prof. Panton of the Agricultural College, Guelph, as the first speaker. He said this was the third week he and Mr Rennie had been engaged in this work, and all along it had been a brilliant success. He thought the benefits to be derived by the farmers in attending this meeting were many and good. There was the individual benefit to be derived from studying any given subject and reading a paper thereon, the collective benefit that would come out of the discussion, the social benefit that is derived from meeting together, the good that must come out of the interchange of opinion and thought between farmer and farmer and the benefit that is to be derived from the uniting of the farmers for each others good.

Mr. Hopkins, of Brownsville, read a short paper on "the cheapest and best foods for dairy purposes." The paper was a thoughtful and comprehensive one, the result of his own experience and investigations. After explaining his own methods of summer and winter feeding and throwing out many thoughtful suggestions, he summed up as follows: In summer cows should have free access to plenty of pure water, and in winter they should be watered twice a day. They should also have salt at all times. When grain is fed it should be cut and fed with other foods. When fodder is cut special care should be taken to see that all poisonous weeds are expunged.

Mr. Harris was asked to give his experience with ensilage. He had used this kind of food for the past six years and found it very good to make a good flow of milk; generally put in about 175 tons; other things should be fed with it to young cattle. He fed about two bushels per day along with one of mangles and turnips cut up, and sprinkled a quart of oat chop on the top and found it gave good satisfaction. The cost is about fifty cents a ton; use screws to press it down; cut the corn when the ears are in a milky state; put in continually after starting, a little spoils on the top, but think it is the cheapest plan of feeding cattle.

Mr. Malcome objected to the way the silo was built in Canada and said that in Wisconsin they put them above ground, divided them into apartments, put first day's cutting of corn into one apartment, the next into the next apartment, and in three days the first lot was heated to a sufficient degree to kill the germs of fermentation and then another lot of corn was put on top of this There is a great future for ensilage if put in in this way, as there are hundreds of silos going up in Wisconsin this year. He thought the corn should be tasseled out before being cut and should be sown at least three feet apart.

Mr. Simpson, Reeve of Scarboro, the sweepstake gold medalist for the best farm in Ontario, next read a paper on drainage, of which she following is a synopsis: Good drainage will add at least one third to the product of the soil. You can work your farm much earlier in the spring, and it removes all stagnant water from your land. It is followed very extensively in England, where large tracts of swamp lands in late years have been reclaimed. The kind of lands that require draining are those on which at some season of the year there is standing water, a plowed field that looks damp, land in which cracks or seams form, if rain stands for some time on land, swamps or bogs, and all high lands where, at any season of the year contain too much water. A drain which has been well made will last a life time and will pay for itself in from three to five years. In digging drains you should avoid sharp turns or joints; the depth should be at least three feet; grading the bottom should be done very carefully; use wooden outlets; lay tile from lowest point upwards and fit them well together; in sandy soil put straw in the bottom. As a leveller water is the best thing that can be used.

Mr. Nancekevill endorsed from a practical point Mr. Rennie's system.

Mr. Malcome thought it was impossible to use water as a leveller always, for instance in draining through quick sand. When draining through this kind of soil you should dig your drain in the dryest part of the year and dig out about three inches below the bottom of your drain and pack in the hardest clay you can find. In some places it was necessary to use boards but don't think it a good plan.

Mr. Bobier and Mr. Lindley described the systems used by them, Mr. Bobier being after the English plan of having the bottom of the drain the width of the tile and covering them with sod.

Mr. Craig, of Woodstock, said a few words on the work of these institutes and thought they were a good thing, and should be joined by every farmer who wanted to get the benefit of his neighbor's experience.

Mr. Schell also said a few words on the necessity of the institutes, and the meeting adjourned until 7:30 in the evening.

FRIDAY EVENING MEETING

opened at eight o'clock with Mr. Cook in the chair. Excellent instrumental music was given by the Mt. Elgin Musical Club and the proceedings were opened by Mr. J. C. Hopkins reading a paper comparing the condition of the Ontario and United States farmer with those of Great Britain. The paper was rather lengthy and was brimful of statistics and other useful information, and to sum it up it was shown that the Canadian farmer had nothing to fear from a comparison with any agricultural country in the world.

Prof. Panton next gave a very instructive and well delivered lecture on the origin and formation of our soil, illustrated with several diagrams, of which the following is a synopsis:—He said that an examination of a vertical section of the soil of Ontario would show in most places the following conditions:

1. Many large stones of a very hard crystalline nature are seen. These in some cases resemble granite and are not at all like the stones of quarries near or the course lime stones of the district. These hard stones are usually called "hard heads" or northern "boulders."

2. Associated with these you find lime stone of various sizes, and if quarries are in the neighborhood the quarried stones will resemble them, in fact they are derived from rocks of the district.

3. These stones are imbedded in so-called soil that has resulted from rocks ground up in ages past and being worn down even now.

The wear and tear of these very boulders are contributing yearly to the soil. Amongst this soil you find decayed vegetable material resulting from the decomposition of plants that have flourished in the soil from time to time. Finally the whole is solid rock. Thus you have five things to remember—1 Original native boulder, ground rock, vegetable material and the solid floor. You will thus see that the composition of soil depends largely upon the nature of the rock below and those at a distance. He then showed that in Ontario the rocks possessed the very ingredients necessary for plant food and proceeded to indicate how the pure air, frost, rains, plants and even animals act on rocks, to disintegrate them and form soil. This was followed by a reference to how glaciers (rivers of ice) act in the Alps and in Greenland so as to prepare the way for his views regarding the work of these agencies during the "ice age" in America. This was a most attractive part of the address and held the closest attention of the audience. Having thoroughly explained these phenomena he then cited as proofs of similar happings in Ontario:

1. The presence of foreign boulders in our soil resembling the rocks lying to the north-east of us.

2. In many parts of Ontario the rock surface is smooth and scratched, these markings running in a N.E. and S.W. direction.

3. The presence of extensive gravel and clay beds.

4. Few foreign boulders are found beyond the south side of Lake Erie.

5. The same conditions as seen in Ontario are found now being made in districts where glaciers are, notably in Switzerland and Greenland.

In closing his lecture the Professor showed that all he had said was suggested by a common boulder by the wayside and stated that that was but one of many things to be seen by an intelligent farmer as he pursued his work from day to day. The book of nature was ever open before him and if he had more scientific knowledge its beauties would be daily revealed.

Dr. McKay, M.P.P., was called upon and said a few words in his own happy style on the benefits accruing from meetings of this kind and hoped we would have more of them.

Mr. Simpson Rennie then read a paper on "what the country school does for the farmers' boys." The following is a synopsis:—The purpose of education is to fit the subject for his life work, whatever that may be. Education that does not do that is not education at all. The education of the country school should fit the country boy for the farm. What education does it require to fit the boy for the farm? To learn him to read intelligently, write legibly and calculate rapidly, as some say? More than that. Farming is an occupation demanding the highest class of education. Mechanics, merchants, engineers, etc., have special departments, which when they have learned they have learned their business. But the farmer comes in contact with everything—the soil and its marvellous composition, plants, good and bad, animals and insects, useful and injurious, the weather that makes or ruins crops, etc. With all of these the country boy will come in contact when he becomes a farmer. Does the country school fit him for that? The boy should have an opportunity of knowing something about the country, the soil, the animals, the plants and the air. If the school does not do this it fails; it does not do its full duty. Teachers should be capable of imparting such instruction and trustees should demand it of teachers to be so qualified.

After singing the National Anthem the audience dispersed well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

SATURDAY FORENOON SESSION

was opened sharp at ten o'clock by Mr. Rennie delivering a short address, giving his experience on the killing of Canada thistles, the main points of which are as follows:—When he first bought his farm, some 23 years ago, part of it was thickly covered with thistles, some of them as high as seven feet and an inch through, and so thick you could hardly see any grain at all in places. He had tried several plans to get rid of them, such as cutting on certain days, summer fallowing, plowing down clover, and sowing buckwheat on summer fallow. The plan he hit upon to completely kill them was to plow and harrow them under early in the spring and then in about two weeks cut off the tops and do this for about two months, when you will find that they will be completely killed.

The discussion on this important point went to show that to plow light, say from three to five inches, was the best plan, and to do it thoroughly, leaving no places where the plow may have jumped out of the soil. A few claimed that the thistles should be left until they were about to blossom and then plow them under, but they could not shake Mr. Rennie's belief that his plan was the best, as he had tried all of these and found they would not kill the weed so thoroughly.

Mr. Rennie next read a paper on rotation in planting crops. The following is a synopsis:—Farmers should have the benefit of each others experience in this matter. Our calling can be made more independent than any other if we would use the same means and join ourselves together and discuss matters pertaining to farming. It is very essential to keep up the nutriment of the soil and not to draw too heavily on it by planting the same crops on the same land year after year. Some people let the markets carry away their good sense on this point, when, if they had used the rotation system, it would have paid them better in the end. Each crop draws certain nutriment from the soil more than others, and if you plant the same crop on the same land year after year you will have all that particular nutriment drawn out of the soil and will then lose your crop.

Prof. Panton next read a short paper on seed testing, giving the results of several experiments made by him with different seeds. The seed question is a very important one and every farmer should satisfy himself as to the vitality and character of the seed he may be buying. Age has a marked effect on seeds, and they should be thoroughly tested before being sown.

AFTERNOON MEETING

opened sharp at one o'clock by Prof. Panton giving a very instructive lecture, illustrated by several charts, on the relation of food and the grass and nutriment contained in it to the fattening and building up of farm animals for any of the different lines of work they may be intended for. The mixture of this food as best adapted to the neighborhood in which it may be used. During the discussion of this lecture it was brought out that boiled food, except barley, was not the best to be used, as a little warm water thrown over the food would answer the purpose as well. That you should be regular in feeding them, that three times per day was sufficient, and that quietness was very essential. The professor also explained the cause of black knot forming on trees, and said it was a microscopic plant and that there was no pacific remedy for it except to cut off the branches and burn them, and if very bad to cut the tree down and burn it.

Mr. Chambers, of East Oxford, next read a pithy paper on the subject of better education for the farmers, the main points of which were: That agriculturalists should get a good general education and thus regain the high position they once held in the front ranks of the world. That judicious education was a very necessary thing in order to make a success of anything, and as farming is the grandest of callings how much more necessary is it that farmers should be well up in matters pertaining to their work. Farming is the place from which all other classes draw their best men. It conduces to a better moral life and thus benefits the country greatly.

Mr. Stover, of Norwich, also read a short paper on "Beef production as a source of profit to Ontario farmers." The profit for the last few years had been simply nil and he thought this was due in no small degree to the over production of well bred animals by certain farmers who didn't know the cost of such raising and didn't much care. If these people would only figure up the difference between the cost of these animals and the thoroughbreds, they would soon desist. One of the other causes is the large amount of beef being done in the Northwest, and he didn't think it was right for the people of this province to be taxed to open up these other places, where land and labor was so cheap, to enter into competition with them. Animals should be fed a just proportion so as to obtain the best results. He fed his stock, corn stocks, straw and hay, all chopped up together. The system he used to prepare this food was to put about a foot of it on the feed house floor, where it wouldn't freeze, and throw cold water on it and allow it to heat itself, which it would do in a short time.

Mr. Jas. Brady made a few remarks about the working of the institutes and thought they were the best thing a farmer could belong to and also gave them some wholesome advice regarding the farming matters in general. Their occupation was an honorable and healthy one and he bespoke better times and prices in the near future.

Mr. Thos. Bobier, of Moosomin, N.W.T., formerly of North Oxford, who owns a model farm near there, gave some interesting facts regarding his experience of farming in that district. He said there were no settlements within seventy miles of him when he first went there and everything was very dear, but now you can buy things as cheap as you can here. Land was then worth from $5 to $10 per acre, now you can buy the same for $2.60 per acre. The first crop will pay for land. Fine opening for cheese making, as you can keep large numbers of cows at very little expense. Cattle do well up there. The soil is better and deeper than it is here. The grain don't lay down as much. Not much growth before June. We want good men in that country to develop it properly. Wheat averages 50 cents a bushel. Water around us is very good, the average depth you have to dig is twenty feet.

Mr. Schell moved, seconded by Mr. Nancekivell, that a vote of thanks be tendered those who had read papers and assisted at the meeting in any way.

Votes of thanks were also passed thanking the town council for granting the hall and to the Mt. Elgin Musical Club for their assistance.

After some discussion regarding the advisability of holding more meetings in the riding, the members dispersed.

SPORTING MATTERS.

GREAT SALE OF THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

One of the most important sales of thoroughbred horses that has ever taken place in Canada is announced to come off at the Royal Hotel, Woodstock, on Friday week, Feb 3rd. It is the sale of Mr. Charles Boyle's horses, among whom are the following, all being in good condition:—Springfield, foaled in 1876, golden bay stallion, standing 15.2½, by imported Bonnie Scotland, dam Bouquet, by Bulletin, brother to Kathleen, the dam of Geo. Keany; Lansdowne, foaled 1883, rich bay stallion, standing 16 hands and weighing 1150 lbs., by Stratford, dam Patsy, by Tipperary; Wildwood, foaled 1883, a ch. gelding, standing 15.2, compactly built, by Attila, dam Wild Rose, by Wild Idle; Comique, foaled 1883, a br. gelding, standing, 16 hands, by Virgilian, dam Ellen Goren; Borderer, foaled 1884, ch g., standing 15.3, by Bend Or, dam Avondale, by Lemington; Lilith, foaled 1884, a bay filly, by Ten Broeck, dam Glenelis, by imported Glenelg; Carrie C., foaled 1884, b. f., by Cape Race, dam Belle Aiken, by Pat Malloy, jr., and Medea, foaled 1885, b. f., by Sensation, dam Mollie Carew, by Narragansett. The sale takes place at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and should attract every breeder and racehorse man in the country. Springfield will doubtless be the object of a brisk competition by foreign buyers, but it is sincerely to be hoped somebody will develop pluck and enterprise enough to keep so nobly bred and such a grand specimen of a horse in Canada.

Mr. James Brady of Ingersoll, who has been engaged in connection with the sale, should feel highly pleased at the marked tribute to his ability which is paid him by the selection.

MIKADO COMING TO CANADA.

The *Turf, Field and Farm* says:—D L Withers, of the Brookdale Stud, N. J., has given to Mr. T. C. Patteson, of Toronto, Canada, the services of the bay horse Mikado, foaled 1881, by imported King Earnest, dam Mimi, by imported Eclipse, out of Hennie Farrow (dam of Mollie McCarty and of the dam of Hidalgo), by imported Shamrock. Mikado is a horse of size and substance, was a superior racehorse and will prove of inestimable benefit to the breeders of the Dominion. "Vigilant," in the *Spirit of the Times*, says of Mr. T. C. Patteson's newly-arrived stallion Mikado, by King Ernest—Mimi, by imp. Eclipse: "He is a horse of immense size and substance, and probably the best Mr. Withers ever bred. He was certainly the best three year-old of his year, and, when half trained won the Harlem stakes of 1886, since which it has been impossible to train him. His family is one of the best in this country, Privateer, Mollie McCarty, Kingfike, Hidalgo, Alta, Fitz James, Ed. Corrigan etc., all coming from it."

CURLING.

The first match of the season in Woodstock was played between the Woodstock and Ayr clubs Tuesday afternoon, resulting in a victory for Ayr by 13 points.

BASEBALL.

The Tecumseh Club, London of 1888 now includes three regular batteries, as follows: Bishop (p.) and Powers (c.) Geiss (p.) and Kelly (c.) Corcoran (p.) and Crowley (c.), with the following strong players: Rowins, 1b.; Dickenson, 1b.; Renner, 3 b.; Howe, s. s.; Hassett, l. f.; Donovan, c. f.; and Reid, r. f. Twanton (p.), of Detroit, McLaren, of St. Marys, a fielder, and Francis, of Harrisburg, Pa., a catcher, will be given a trial and may turn out well. Reid signed his contract last. From the outset he will be, in local circles, a popular member of the team. The average weight of the club is 170 pounds; height, 5 feet 10 inches. Practice will begin about April 10, but the Tecumsehs will probably open the season (May 1) away from home. Their suits will be decidedly attractive—red stockings, white shirts (bearing the name "Tecumseh") white pants, stripped tennis jackets, and caps of different color for each fielder in order that they can be more readily distinguished on coming to bat. The practice suits will be grey. Betts of Sandusky has had no offer from the London management, nor will Jackson, of last year's Indianapolis team, wear a Tecumseh uniform, notwithstanding rumors to that effect. Green (p), of last year's Binghamptons, who applied for a place here, has, it is said, been signed by Hamilton. Powers and John W. McIntosh will represent London at the Buffalo meeting Plans for the grounds and buildings are being rapidly matured, and the result will be a model recreation park.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE PACERS.

In the relation of progress in speed the pacer always has and always will keep in advance of the trotter. From the very beginning this has been so. In 1829 the pacer Bowery Boy paced two miles in 5.04½, beating the same time in a match against distance by 19½ seconds. Ten years after the fastest record by a horse in harness was 2.28, made by the pacer Drover. In 1844 Lady Suffolk trotted under saddle in 2.26½, and in the same year the pacer Unknown drew a wagon for 2.35. In 1855 the pacer Pocahontas measured off a mile in 2.17½, and four years after the famous trotter Flora Temple electrified the racing world of the United States by trotting a mile in 2.19¾. Dexter was the next king of the harness horses with the record of 2.17½, which the pacer Yankee Sam beat two years after. The pacer Billy Boyce had previously covered a mile in 2.14½ under a saddle, a performance which has never been equalled. Goldsmith Maid was the next sovereign of trotters with the record of 2.14, succeeded in 1879 by St. Julien, 2.12¾. The same year St. Julien made his record in the presence of our country's most illustrious soldier, the blind veteran Sleepy Tom paced a full mile in 2.12¼. The next trotting star of the first magnitude was Maud S. 2.08¾, but her record was beaten two and one-half seconds the previous year by the pacer Johnston. At nearly all ways of going and at all distances the pacer is credited with the fastest time. During the year past, the fastest mile ever made by a 4-year-old in single harness was 2.14, by the pacer Arrow, and the fastest mile by any stallion in single harness was 2.13, by the pacer Brown Hal. We do not make these statements with a view of unfavorable comparisons, but simply give facts as we find them. As a driving horse the pacer probably will never be as popular as the trotter, but as a speed harness horse he is undoubtedly the king. The 2.30 lists, published from year to year, show that the ratio of performers of extreme speed is greater among the pacers than among the trotters. Out of the 132 new pacers in the lists for 1887, 12 ended the campaign with records of 2.20 and better. Of the old members 11 paced in 2.20 and better, and of those in the 2.20 list at the opening of the season seven reduced their records.—*Spirit of the Times.*

INTERESTING TROTTING RECORDS.

The following is a table of the fastest trotting performers by classes:—

MARES.	
Maud S., ch.m (1874)—Record made July 30, 1885, 2 08¾.	
Belle Hamlin, b.m. (1879)—Record made Sept. 16, 1887, 2.13¾.	
Goldsmith Maid, b.m. (1857)—Record made Sept. 6, 1874, 2 14.	
Trinket, b.m. (1875)—Record made Sept. 22, 1881, 2.14.	
GELDINGS.	
Jay-Eye See, blk.g. (1878)—Record made August 1, 1884. 2 10	
St Julien, b.g. (1869)—Record made Aug. 27, 1880, 2.11¾.	
Sarus, b.g. (1867)—Record made Aug. 3, 1878, 2 13¼.	
STALLIONS.	
Maxey Cobb, b.h. (1875)—Record made Sept. 30, 1884, 2.13¾.	
Phallas, b.h. (1877)—Record made July 14, 1884, 2.13¾.	
Patron, b.h. (1882)—Record made July 29, 1887, 2.14¾.	
Norlaine, 2 31¾, the holder of the year-ling record, is a brown filly, record made Nov. 12, 1887. The two-year-old record of 2 21 is held by Wildflower, a bay filly. Sable Wilkes, whose three-year-old record of 2.18 was made Oct. 29, 1887, is a black colt. The bay mare Manzanita, 2.16, is the fastest of the four-year-olds, and the five-year-old record, 2.10¾, is held by Jay-Eye-See, and was made Sept. 13, 1883.	

TURF NOTES.

Messrs. H. D. Hodgins and Marshall of Aylmer, have bought from a Kalamazoo stock farm the bay colt Soudan, by Grand Sentinel, 2:27¼. Overtrue, by Onward. Though not nine months old, Soudan is said to have shown a 3:10 gait to the lead. The colt has the most fashionable kind of a pedigree.

Iroquois is the only American horse that ever won the English Derby.

Stuyvesant, b. h., foaled 1884, by imported Glengarry, dam imported Dublin Belle by Knight of St. Patrick, is the only horse that ever won a mile race in 1.40, he having accomplished that feat at Sheepshead Bay, Sept. 7, 1887, carrying 111½ pounds.

While Parke trotted a heat on the Bay at Toronto on Saturday, in 2 30¼, the fastest time ever made to a sleigh over Fleetwood Park, New York, is 2.36½, made by Charlie M. last Saturday. Robert Bonner pronounced it a grand performance, the first half having been done in 1.14.

Joseph Cairn Simpson, the veteran turf writer and practical horseman who presides in the editorial chair of the *California Breeder and Sportsman*, has come out in a flat-footed declaration, that for twenty years he has known than a horse's age could not be accurately determined by its mouth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Said a chicken fancier: "A chicken fight is the safest contest to bet on, and that is the reason so much money is wagered. A horse can be pulled, a prize fighter dosed, a racing shell greased, and nearly all other forms of contest tampered with, but when you see a game cock dropped into the pit, and bet your money on him, you know he is going to do the very best he knows how to win the fight."

FARM AND DAIRY.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.			
White Wheat, per bush	$ 78	to	81
Red Fall Wheat	78	to	82
Spring Wheat	75	to	80
Barley	45	to	62