

Easter.

THE morning light on Jordan falls,
The silver Kid on rippling lies;
'Tis morn on Zion's golden halls,
On Salem's towers and olden walls,
Where watch the weary sentinels
The far light in the skies.
The odor lamps no longer thrill
The chambers of imperial towers,
But to a garden, lone and still,
There comes a form, and perfumes fill
Her way along the voiceless hill
Of resurrection flowers.
She hears the birds sing 'mid the palms,
The early camels' bells afar;
She clasps the spices in her arms,
Her resinous treasures, gifts and balms,
With sight and broken chords of
Psalms—
The penitent of Magdala!
What wondrous scenes await her there!
The risen tomb, the angels white!
"Mary?" She has heard the word to bear;
The brow of Olivet is fair,
The Levite rings the bells of prayer,
The new world wakes to light.
Mary! No woman ever bore
Such tidings to the world as thine;
Mary, who stood the cross before,
And met the angels at the door
Of Jesus' tomb—forevermore
Hope's messenger divine!
O faithful feet from Galilee,
For thee the Easter lilies bloom.
So ever hearts that trust be
In faith and love and sympathy,
To Jesus' lifted cross shall see
The angels at the open tomb.

Pool.

John Engel has returned home from the Veterinary College, Toronto.
Henry Wagner, who spent most of the winter here, left the other day for Denver, Col.

The almost impassable state of the roads on Monday night, prevented the Good Templars of this place from paying their visit to Atwood lodge.
Misses Jennie and E. Magwood, have started a dressmaking establishment in Millbank, and will doubtless succeed in securing a large share of patronage.

Donegal.

The assessor has paid Donegal his usual spring visit.
Quite a number of our farmers attended the Farmers' Institute on Tuesday of this week, and report a good session.

Last Friday morning the youngest daughter of George McNicol was taken suddenly ill and Dr. Rice was immediately called. He pronounced it a case of inflammation of the brain. She died on Saturday morning and was buried in the Donegal cemetery on Sunday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad loss.

Elma.

On the 12th inst., a two-year old colt, the property of A. Hozell, con. 10, died from strangles. The animal was valued at \$100.

Wm. Dewar, of the 14th con., recently purchased a good yearling bull—a thoroughbred Durham—at Guelph, for which he paid a handsome price.

John J. Riach, 13th con., left for Manitoba on Thursday, 12th inst., intending to make that country his future home. He spent a portion of last year in the prairie province and likes it well. John Lang, 12th con., accompanied him.

Arch. Simpson purchased a thoroughbred Durham bull this week from the great stock raiser, David Milne, of Etzel, for which he paid the handsome sum of \$35. The bull is bred by "Red Knight," imported by Mr. Miller, of Broughan, Ont.

Geo. Houze, Newry, has a collection of handicraft that is seldom met with in a rural community. The specimens exhibited are all his own work and speak highly for his mechanical genius. He is engaged at present on an important appliance for which it is his intention to seek a patent.

Wm. Hance, the cattle king of the 12th con., has 30 head of steers, averaging over 1,000 pounds, which will be ready for the June market. He sold about 70 head last year. Mr. Hance is also preparing to erect a comfortable brick house during the coming summer. Once he gets the cage the reader can easily surmise what his next step will be.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the death of Miss Emma G. Horn, daughter of Wm. Horn, 14th con. Her health had for the past three weeks been in a very critical condition. All that medical skill and kind nursing could do was done for her but without avail. For she was called to her long home last Sunday morning. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, for she was indeed a favorite. The funeral left her father's residence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

Ethel.

Mr. Willis has moved to town. He will work in the saw mill.

F. Sherlock, of Toronto, is visiting his parents at the parsonage this week.

James Elliot left on Tuesday last for Manitoba where he will make his home. Success.

Mrs. Hugh Cunningham has arrived home from Kincardine where she has been spending a few weeks with her mother.

There is some talk of organizing a football club to play evenings during the summer. We hope it will not end in talk.

There was no service in the Presbyterian church last Sabbath owing to the sacrament being observed at the Cranbrook appointment.

Additional Local Items.

LOTS of sensation in the village this week.

WM. DUNN offers for sale several valuable horses. See advt.

REV. R. PAUL, of Brussels, preached in the Methodist church last Sunday, morning and evening.

READ Jos. McKay's auction sale of a house and lot, horses, vehicles and household furniture in this issue.

W. POCOCK, of McMaster Hall, Toronto, will (D. V.) preach in the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, April 17th, is the date fixed for the holding of the Listowel spring show. Prizes ranging from \$3 to \$20.

THE annual spring show in connection with the East Huron Agricultural Society will be held at Brussels, on April 17th.

WEDNESDAY last Robt. Knox and wife returned home from their extended visit to the Pacific coast. Judging from appearances the trip has agreed with them.

THE Elma Agricultural Society's spring show will be held at Newry, on Thursday, April 16th, 1891. Liberal prizes will be offered. Posters will be issued in a few days.

DR. HOWAT, of Guelph, whose reputation as a specialist stands very high in medical circles, was called to Atwood on Wednesday last to consult with Dr. Rice on the case of Mrs. Hamilton.

D. CHALMERS and family, of Musselburg are renewing old friendships in this locality this week. His excellent paper, "Bees and honey," read before the North Perth Farmers' Institute Tuesday evening, will be published next week.

THE management of the North Perth Farmers' Institute were somewhat put out on account of the band not showing up Tuesday evening. We have since learned that it was owing to the bull-headedness of one of its members that caused the bungling, and we only voice the sentiment of our citizens, when we say the sooner the kicker gets his "walking ticket" the better for the band and all concerned.

IMPORTANT information is given in the Dominion Postal Guide for 1891, just issued. Special attention is directed to the following changes: Insufficiently prepaid registered matter addressed to Canada and the United States may be forwarded. Sealed cans of staple articles of use or consumption may be sent at fifth class rate. Insufficiently paid matter of all classes, except transient newspapers, may be forwarded conditionally. Newspapers containing lottery advertisements are refused delivery to the United States. Blank forms and printed stationery may pass at a rate of 1 cent per two ounces.

THE Clifford Advance says: "The Gospel of health and good cheer" was the subject taken by the Rev. D. Rogers, of Atwood, in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening last. There were not so many present as might have been expected, but the disagreeable weather and impassable state of the roads no doubt prevented many from attending. Mr. Rogers again proved himself to be a very pleasing speaker. The tone of his voice, the ease with which he delivered, the amusing anecdotes and the good sound advice given, all combined to make the lecture a very pleasant and profitable one. If half of the sick people would take the advice given, roll up their window blinds, open their doors, let in the fresh air, light and sunshine, and look on the bright instead of on the dark side of things, their sorrowful cheeks would soon become plump and rosy, and this would be a happier and better world.

Perth County Notes.

James Barton, a respected citizen of Stratford for about fifteen years, formerly a resident of Downie, died of paralysis at his residence on Friday, 6th inst. Deceased came from his native county of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to the township of Downie forty-two years ago.

The Bishop of Huron held an ordination in London Sunday morning, 8th inst., when Messrs. Beamish, of Stratford, and Franklin, of Eastwood, were ordained deacons. The candidates were presented by Archdeacon Marsh, and an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. Principal Miller, of Huron College, from I Cor. 1, 22-4. Rev. Mr. Franklin preached in Christ Church in the evening, and Rev. Mr. Beamish in the Memorial Church, London.

Farmers in Session.

North Perth Farmers' Institute.

PROF. SHAW DELIVERS STIRRING AND PRACTICAL ADDRESSES AT BOTH SESSIONS.

THE agricultural hall, Atwood, was well filled with the sturdy yeomanry of Elma and adjoining townships, together with a full representation of the people of Atwood, last Tuesday afternoon and evening, to listen to the various addresses from prominent agriculturists on topics of vital interest to the farmer and of general interest to all.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At one o'clock the President, James Dickson, Jr., took the chair, and after order was restored the first business—the election of officers—was taken up. They were elected as follows: President, James Dickson, Jr., Donegal; Vice-President, Donald Jack, Newton; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Keith, Listowel; Directors—Elma, J. A. Turnbull, Wm. Shearer, Wallace, G. V. Poole, J. M. Climie; Mornington, H. Doering, Geo. Ross; Ellice, James Burnett, James Crawford; North Easthope, D. Stewart, A. McDonald; delegates to the Central Farmers' Institute, Henry Doering and Wm. Dickson. Interesting and practical addresses were then delivered by Prof. Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on "Cross breeding"; Robt. Forrest, Elma, "Experience on and around the farm"; Mr. Baylis, Trowbridge, "Hogs"; Prof. Shaw, "What crops we should grow in view of the market of to-day." All the above addresses evoked considerable profitable discussion, and it is only because of our limited space that we forego their publication.

EVENING SESSION.

The hall in the evening was filled to its capacity. The chair was taken at 8 o'clock, and the following program submitted to the meeting: Duet, Miss M. Hawkshaw and Dr. Rice; chairman, "Fruit and Fruit Culture," J. W. McBain; duet Miss Hawkshaw and Dr. Rice; address, "Education of the horse," U. McFadden, Brussels; solo, Miss Hawkshaw; address, "Agricultural education," Prof. Shaw; address, "Bee culture," D. Chalmers, Musselburg; solo, Miss Hawkshaw; address, Rev. A. Henderson, M. A. It is needless to remark that the various numbers given by Miss Hawkshaw and Dr. Rice were received with hearty applause, Miss Hawkshaw's musical talent needs no recommendation from us, her frequent appearance before an Atwood audience gives abundant proof of the popularity of her selections and their excellent rendition.

J. W. McBain's address on fruit culture contained many useful hints, which if put into practice would ensure better and more profitable results in the selection and culture of fruit trees.

Uriah McFadden, of Brussels, gave a capital address on the "Education of the horse," from which we glean the following notes: I am not a professional horse breeder or trainer and know nothing about the science in these things; my knowledge is gained from observation and practical experience, and if you will kindly excuse a poor speaker I will try to make you understand what I mean when I speak of the things to which I have referred. First, in order to produce a good driving horse you must have a pretty good mare, weighing about 1,100 or 1,150 lbs. with such points that go to make up a first-class animal. We have them given by a great many veterinary surgeons and professional horse breeders but they are so complicated and numerous that when read by ordinary people they are not understood and therefore are thrown aside as useless. Now I propose to give a few points that will cover the whole situation so that the dullest fellow imaginable may take in all the points at a glance and not go astray in the smallest particular. It is this, when you wish to purchase a mare from which to breed good roadsters, don't begin first to examine her head, neck, back and loins, but look right down to her feet, and if you find that she neither toes in nor out and stands on all four of her feet when at ease you may rest assured that in 99 cases out of 100 she will possess all the points that go to make up a first-class animal. You may now examine her as to soundness, etc. We have now got the mare but what about the horse? and in order to produce a first-class driving horse we must use a pure bred trotting stallion, in color dark bay, brown or black, according to fancy, and weighing about 1,200 lbs. Never mind about his pedigree, first select the horse that suits your fancy, and be sure that he neither toes in nor out. If he does reject him because the horse that toes in swings his front feet around from four to eight inches more to cover the same distance at every step than he would do if he travelled straight. The horse that lifts his feet by turning his feet outward and he certainly very ugly looking, his feet inward so much so that you cannot see the shoe when speeding and he is sure to strike one foot against the other, therefore I repeat, get one if possible that neither toes in nor out. Then examine the other points and I think

you will find him broad between the eyes, ears pretty long, nice arched neck, shoulders well set back, short back, long, plump quarter, in fact short above and long below. Now we have the horse whose make-up is right, but what about his pedigree? That is a very important question, if that is not all right the fat is all in the fire, therefore insist on knowing all about his pedigree and trace it back at least three generations, and if you find they have all been properly cared for and no admixture of mongrel breed in them, you have the right kind of animal to breed from. * * * By the time a colt is one year old it will be quite a little horse and ready to receive instructions in order to make of him a useful driving animal. When you turn him out to grass in the spring let him run for a week or ten days, then put an open bridle with a straight bit in his mouth. Have it on him every other day for a week or ten days or more and by that time he will have become used to the bit and finds out it does not hurt him. You should then put a circle around his body, attach a small rope to the circle and fasten it to the bit, giving the colt plenty of room to move its head in any direction. Use him with this attachment about two hours every day for one week. Be sure and handle him all over every time you put on bridle, lift up his feet and tap them with your hand or small mallet for the purpose. Now shorten the rope on the right side about six or eight inches, this will learn the colt to haw, and after a few lessons in this direction let out nigh rope and shorten off one, this will learn the colt to gee, and after a few lessons in this way he is ready for the over-draw check which should be long at first and shortened by degrees until you get the horse's head set to where you want it. In the stable is the place to give him the finishing touches. This do by striking him gently with a strap, not missing any part of his body, head or legs; learn him to stand over, first one side and then the other; put bit in his mouth two hours each day, throw harness against his legs, rattle a tin pan behind and before him, throw newspapers in his face, and you will soon have him so tame that he will frighten at nothing. To learn the colt to stop at the word "whoa" just use the word in the most gentle manner; no need to speak loud because colts hear better than we do. The moment the word is out of your mouth gently pull back on the lines until he stops. Never say whoa but once when you want your horse to stop. Lastly, never learn a colt to drive in every direction you wish, because he may see things he would like to stop and look at, and if he understood backing up he might run back and throw you into the ditch, but not knowing how to back he will look at an object a moment and then make a jump to get over it.

Prof. Shaw followed Mr. McFadden. His address, "Agricultural Education," will long be remembered for its broad and sound educational basis, together with its high moral character. Prof. Shaw is one of the ablest men in this province and is a high authority on all matters pertaining to agriculture. Following is his address: Agriculture is one of the broadest of the sciences, notwithstanding that it is so simple in some of its features that almost anyone can dabble in it with some degree of success. To reduce it to a science however, and to carry it on in accordance with the most approved principles is worthy of the most supreme effort of the highest class of intellect. It is no longer true, if indeed, it ever was, that anyone can be a farmer. It may be true that anyone can work at farming but working at farming and working at it successfully are two very different things. The principle has long ago been recognized that to be successful in other lines of business a preliminary education is usually essential to highest success. That this principle has not been so recognized in farming is wonderful indeed. That it is now becoming recognized is an auspicious omen of the progress of the times, and is at once a justification of the existence of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Generally speaking there is much misconception both as to the character and the extent of the work that is being done at this college. To assist in removing these misconceptions where they may exist is my apology for appearing before the farmers of this province to speak on this subject. The objects of this institution are at least threefold. First, it is designed to carry on experiments which the farmers are not so well able to carry on themselves, because of the cost of these and the amount of time which they require to conduct them well. At the Guelph Experimental Farm the whole time of our young men is taken up in conducting experiments in live stock alone and the labors of several individuals are required in conducting the grain experiments on this farm. The plan of conducting them recognizes the importance of repeating them over and over again on precisely the same lines, until they are confirmed by results that are essentially similar at least three times in succession. Then, and not till then, will they be given out to the Canadian farmer as results which should guide him in his practice in the future. It is little short of criminal to give out results as final to the farmer which are not final. It would be like hanging out a false light to the mariner on a treacherous shore. The amount of good that may in this

way be accomplished for the farmer is beyond all estimate, if the work is only judiciously and intelligently performed. Second, the object of assisting the young men in attendance to get a better knowledge of the modes of performing manual labor receives careful attention. It is to be understood, however, that so far as the farmer's son is concerned the assistance given in this direction is not so valuable to him as to one who previously had no practical experience in farm work. It is not claimed that a farmer's son who has been a prize ploughman in his neighborhood at home can be made a better ploughman through instruction given at the Experimental Farm, but it is claimed that he will get much instruction in carpentering, in gardening, and in various departments, that will be of use to him. Third, there is no branch of the work, however, that equals in importance that of teaching by means of the lectures given at the college. Seven different lecturers are giving the principal portion of their time to gathering the best that is to be known regarding this great science and giving it out again to these young men according to the ability they possess. It is simply incredible that under these conditions a young man from the farm, who is anxious to learn, should not pick up a great deal of information useful to him in the highest degree during the two years course which he may take at this college. I would not like to state anything extravagant, but I desire to say this, that I believe in that two years course, a young man will glean more regarding the scientific and practical features of agriculture than he will learn in a life time at home on the farm. A wide world of tempting possibilities in the line of achievement unfolds before him, and he is never again content to journey in the ruts of practice which should be obsolete. It has been said that the Ontario Agricultural College has not done good work in the past. I am not here to defend the past, but I ask the farmers to enquire has the college failed to do its duty to them so much as they have failed to do their duty to the college. The sons of Canadian farmers were not in attendance in large numbers during its earlier years, young men were admitted from other countries, although there were some exceptions, many of these were of a class who had got the mastery of their parents in lands beyond the sea, and they were sent out to the Guelph college as a convenient resort for getting rid of an inconvenient nuisance, and of shifting responsibility. It was expected apparently of the professors of the Ontario Agricultural College that they would transform this crude material into reputable citizenship in the space of two short years. In other words, the farmers of this country demanded of these men an impossible physical and moral achievement. Give us your sons for two years of the class such as you are sending away to other professions; and you will get results such as you have a right to expect. In other words give us the clay and the straw and we will render to you the full tale of bricks. I would that that perpetual skimming of the cream of intellect for the professions may cease. No other calling could survive such injustice as farmers mete out to their own calling, in the way indicated. It is simply cruel on the part of a mother to say to a son possessed of inferior intellectual powers, through no fault of his, that he will do for a farmer, while his more gifted brother must be educated for a doctor or a lawyer. It is a mistake to imagine that any young man may take a course of considerable capacity, the student at this college will not be able to pass the examinations. Young men should come well prepared in the various English branches, and they will then have more time to devote to those that are purely agricultural. It has been said that the students at the Ontario School of Agriculture are a fast lot of young men, that indeed this school is very effective in spoiling the farmers' sons. Whatever may be said of former days such statements now are nothing short of libellous. It may not be generally known that the students of that college have formed themselves into a Young Men's Christian Association. They are conducting a weekly prayer meeting themselves and out of a total attendance of 90 students, from 50 to 55 of these are in attendance every evening that the meeting is called. I mention these things first, for the reason that they are true, and secondly, because I feel that if there is any one assurance more prized by parents than another in relation to earthly things, it is that which satisfies them that when their sons for the first time in life step across the threshold of the old home to go out into the world, that they are surrounded by influences that are likely to protect them from moral contamination. Are the farmers of Canada rising in reference to this college. Why is it that not more than one farmer in five thousand at the present time is sending his son to this institution? In other words why is it that only one farmer in five thousand is willing that his son shall have an equal chance in the matter of a higher education with those who enter the other professions? No other form of advanced education is so cheap. A farmer's son who is willing to work can go through this college at no greater outlay than that of \$70 per year, and he will then have three of the most valuable months of the year at home.