

FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints from a Practical Agriculturist.

The Highway Cow.

The hue of her hide was dusky brown,
Her body was lean and her neck was slim,
One horn was turned up and the other turned
down.

She was keen of vision and long of limb;
With a Roman nose and a short-stumped tail,
And ribs like the hoops of a home-made pail.

Many a mark did her body bear;
She had been a target for all things known;
On many a scar the dusky hair
Would grow no more where it once had grown;
Many a passionate, parting shot
Had left upon her a lasting spot.

Many and many a well-timed stone,
Many a brickbat of goodly size,
And many a cudgel swiftly thrown,
Had brought the tears to her loving eyes;
Or had bounded off from her honey back,
With a noise like the sound of a rifle-crack.

Many a day had she passed in the pound
For helping herself to her neighbor's corn;
Many a cowardly cur and bound
Had been transfixed on her crumpled horn;
Many a tea-pot and old tin pail
Had the farmer boys tied to her time-worn tail.

Old Deacon Gray was a pious man,
Though sometimes tempted to be profane,
When many a weary mile he ran
To drive her out of his growing grain.
Sharp were the pranks she used to play
To get her fill and to get away.

She knew when the deacon went to town;
She wisely watched him when he went by;
He never passed her without a frown,
And an evil gleam in each angry eye;
He would crack his whip in a surly way,
And drive along in his "one-horse shay."

Then at his homestead she loved to call,
Lifting his bars with crumpled horn;
Nimbly scaling his garden wall,
Helping herself to his standing corn;
Eating his cabbages, one by one,
Hurrying home when her work was done.

His human passions were quick to rise,
And striding forth with savage cry,
With fury blazing from both his eyes,
As lightning's flash in a summer sky,
Reider and redder his face would grow
And after the creature he would go.

Over the garden, round and round,
Breaking his pear and apple trees;
Trampling his melons into the ground,
Overturning his hives of bees;
Leaving him angry and badly stung,
Wishing the old cow's neck was wrung.

The mosses grew on the garden wall;
The years went by with their work and play,
The boys of the village grew strong and tall,
And the gray-haired farmers passed away,
One by one, as the red leaves fall,
But the highway cow outlived them all.

How to Tell Good Butter.

The Legislature of Ohio has just passed a bill providing for the inspection of butter and cheese, "and all substances having the semblance of butter and cheese," and of dairies and other places where milk is sold or butter and cheese manufactured; to be done by inspectors appointed by the State Board of Health. The superintendent of inspectors of butter and cheese, Mr. Robert Orr, has issued a circular of instructions to his subordinates giving information which may be of value to butter makers and buyers generally. He says:

"When butter is properly churned both as to time and temperature it becomes firm with very little working, and is tenacious; but its most desirable state is that of waxy, when it is easily moulded into any shape, and may be drawn out a considerable length without breaking. It is then styled gilt-edged. It is only in this state that butter possesses that rich nutty flavor and smell, and shows up a rich golden yellow color, which imparts so high a degree of pleasure in eating it, and which increases its value manifold. It is not always necessary when it smells fresh and sweet to taste butter in judging it. The smooth, unctuous feel in rubbing a little between the finger and thumb expresses at once its rich quality; the nutty smell and rich aroma indicate a similar taste; and the bright golden glistening cream-colored surface shows its high state of cleanliness. It may be necessary at times to use the trier, or even use it until you become an expert in testing by taste, smell and rubbing.

Don't Whip a Frightened Horse.

It seems to be a characteristic failing of most coachmen to lay the lash upon a horse that exhibits fear at an object in the street or beside the road. Mr. Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, says in the organ of that society, what every reasoning being ought to know, and that is never whip your horse for becoming frightened at any object by the roadside, for if he sees a stump, a log, or a heap of tan-bark in the road, and, while he is eyeing it carefully and about to pass it, you strike him with the whip, it is the log, or stump, or the tan-bark that is hurting him in his way of reasoning, and the next time he will be more frightened. Give him time to smell all these objects, and use the bridle to assist you in bringing him carefully to those objects of fear.

Orchard and Garden Work.

The season of fairs is near at hand. The best of the farmer's products, including fruits and vegetables of the year, are soon to be brought together in hundreds, yes thousands of places all over the United States, and will be seen by the great multitude of people that yearly visit the fairs. We are glad that there is such a rapid growth in the number of these shows, accompanied by an advance in their quality. We hope that the good work may go on until every owner of choice cattle, every grower of good corn or fine roots will vie with the proprietor of an orchard or a vegetable garden, and that all may be so much interested as to not only be in attendance upon these fairs, but take to the fair their best products and have a personal interest in the success of the exhibition. There is no better way of gaining—and imparting—information. The knowledge to be acquired in the competition is far above the money value of any prize that is awarded. Go to the fair and take something with you.

Bees and Cider.

A correspondent suggests that the losses in bees during the past winter were largely due to the fact that, from the great abundance of apples, bees appropriated cider quite extensively during the fall. It is unquestionable that the juice from such quantities of decaying fruit, as well as the cider gathered in the vicinity of cider mills, would have a deleterious effect upon bees. While this can hardly be considered as the main cause of our heavy losses, all will agree that all conditions must be most favorable during such severe weather if

success is to be attained. Good, well cured and sealed honey is essential, and where cider is gathered in abundance late in the fall this condition can hardly be secured.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Where other work will permit, it is best to plough the land for fallowing soon after the haying and harvesting is over. This avoids the dreuth-dried soil that is frequently found later in the season, besides turning under the weeds before they have time to ripen their seeds. Thorough use of the cultivator will prepare the early-ploughed land for seed when sowing time comes.

The average duration of vitality in seeds of some of our cultivated plants is as follows: Artichoke, five years; broad bean, six; beet root, five; cabbage, five; carrot, four; cucumber, five; lettuce, five; maize, two; melon, five; onion, two; parsnip, two; peas, four or five; radish, five; spinach, five; tomato, five; turnip, five; endive, nine; parsley, three; strawberry, three.

Experimenting on the depth at which wheat should be covered, the following results were obtained: Of fifty grains deposited at the depth of eight inches only two came up, and these formed no heads; at seven inches one-fourth came up, but formed no heads. Ten of the fifty came up when covered five inches deep, but had defective heads. At four inches covering there were a few perfect heads, but most were defective. Of those covered three inches all came up; but the best yield was those covered only two inches deep. The condition of the soil as to moisture is not stated, nor the state of the season, but we should infer it was moist, or those planted three inches would have been better than those at two. The same experimenter says he prefers to cover his wheat one inch, and never more than two.

Among the herd kept in connection with the Manitoba penitentiary is a cow which is a cross between a buffalo and a grade. The *Free Press* says she is not like any other cow, either in shape or color, the huge shoulders of the buffalo being less prominent, while the flanks are more developed, as in domestic cattle. A ridge of long dark hair covers her spine, and another fringe fringe droops from her chin and extends away down under her belly, giving her the appearance of some of the cattle one sees in the pictures of Livingstone's travels in Africa. She doesn't look as though she would shine as a milker, but in the matter of beef would be a success.

Says a practical farmer: I believe in ploughing sod in the fall. Then work does not press as in the spring, and the teams hardened by their summer's work in good condition for labor. Pulling a plough through a tough sod is hard work on a team at any time, and too hard when they are unused to labor as they are in the spring. Work always hurries one in the spring anyhow, and if we can save a week's work it is advantageous and wise to do it. Then as a general thing the sod can be more easily worked when ploughed in the fall, and can be got in better condition. The winter freezing pulverizes the ground and makes the mechanical texture better than harrowing will.

E. B. asks about drawing manure in winter, and whether it is better to place in heaps or spread immediately. Years ago I began to draw manure in winter, to gain time in spring and to prevent tramping and cutting the land when soft. At first I put the manure in piles, but finding that where I wished to plough early, as for a garden, the ground would keep wet for a long time under the heap, I spread it from the sled or wagon. After following this plan for fifteen years, I think it is the right way.

The better plan for one who contemplates setting an orchard, is to go to an honest nurseryman, as near home as possible, tell him what kind of an orchard you wish to plant, whether family or commercial, and place him on his honor as a man and a nurseryman, then leave it to him to make a good choice for you. No nurseryman can afford to do less than his best in selecting for you under such circumstances.

MILLIONAIRE MUNIFICENCE.

The Public and Private Bequests of the Late Joseph McKay.

The following is a full list of the bequests by the late Mr. Joseph McKay, of Montreal. The *Times* published a partial list recently: Home and Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$20,000; Presbyterian College, Montreal, \$10,000; Presbyterian College, Manitoba, \$3,000; Widows' Fund of Ministers of Presbyterian Church in Canada, \$4,000; Presbyterian Churches in Montreal for Sunday School libraries, \$4,800; Free Church of Scotland, \$4,500; American Presbyterian Board of Missions, \$10,000; French Canadian Evangelization Society of Presbyterian Church, \$3,000; French Canadian Missionary Society of Montreal, \$1,000; Waldensian mission, \$1,000; Labrador missions, \$300; to the missionaries abroad, \$1,500; to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, founded by deceased at a cost of \$80,000, he left \$2,000; Protestant Infants' Home and Orphan Societies, \$2,000; Irish and Scotch Benevolent Societies, \$1,000; Sailors' Home, \$500; Protestant House of Refuge, \$1,000; General Hospital, \$1,000. The last bequest contrasts strangely with the others. It is as follows: "\$100 to the maid Minnie, who served so long in the house, and \$100 to Catharine."

The following are the principal private bequests: Miss Henrietta M. Gordon, niece, \$130,000 and a mansion on Sherbrooke street worth \$50,000; Edward McKay, of Montreal, and Donald McKay, of Toronto, brothers of deceased, \$30,000 each; Hugh James and Robert McKay, nephews, \$7,000 each; Miss Ann Gordon, niece, wife of William M. Clark, \$10,000; Catharine Gordon, niece, \$12,000; John Gordon, nephew, \$12,000.

A MAGNIFICENT DONATION.—Mrs. Mary Mulock, of Toronto, has written to the Registrar of Toronto University enclosing her cheque for \$2,000 with which to enable the Senate to found a scholarship in the University of Toronto, to be awarded in the Faculty of Arts on such terms and conditions as the Senate may determine. Without intending to direct the application of the proposed scholarship, she suggests whether it can be advantageously awarded in the department of Greek and Latin classics, and either in addition to, or in lieu of, any existing scholarships in that department.

Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, is said to be a patron of co-operative stores.

NEW TELEGRAPH LINE.

Its Plans and Equipment for Competing with Existing Organizations.

A WONDERFUL DEVICE.

The directors of the newly-incorporated Postal Telegraph Company met in New York the other day. It was announced after the meeting that nearly one-half of the \$21,000,000 stock to be issued had been taken, and that this would enable the company to begin operations very soon. It is intended to cover every point where there are now Western Union offices.

The Postal Telegraph Company was incorporated in June last, with a capital of \$21,000,000. It estimates the cost of lines and a system thoroughly competitive with Western Union at \$15,000,000, and the time of construction at eighteen months. The special advantages it claims are the exclusive possession and right to use the "compound wire," the Gray harmonic multiple and Way duplex system of telegraphy, and the Leggo automatic and autographic telegraph. These three features are covered by patents, recently acquired by the company, which, it is stated, do not in any way infringe upon patents held by the Western Union. The compound wire is a steel wire, electro-plated with copper, and possessing, it is claimed, a conductivity many times greater than that of the best wires in use. The price paid for the compound wire patents and the electro-plating factory where the wire is constructed, is said to have been \$1,500,000. The low resistance of this wire allows it to be worked without interruption in all weather. The Gray harmonic multiple and Way duplex system is a system by which six messages are sent over the same wire at the same time in different musical tones. The messages may be sent in the same or in opposite directions, and any number of stations on a line may communicate with each other on a single wire on which through business is being done simultaneously. The system was tested by the Western Union electricians, and it is stated that, pending negotiations as to the price to be paid Mr. Gray by the Western Union, Mr. Keene's agents secured all of Gray's claims for \$250,000.

The Leggo automatic telegraph works in this way: The message is written in ink in the Morse alphabet in a spiral about a large wood wheel. The wheel is placed in the electric circuit and revolved rapidly, and as a small wheel passes over the Morse letters the circuit is alternately opened and closed, and a duplicate of the message appears on a similar wheel at the receiving station. Mr. Leggo says that in recent experiments, between New York and Boston, over an ordinary wire a rate of transmission of 2,300 words per minute had been demonstrated, and that the anticipated rate is 5,000 words. The price paid for the Leggo rights is said to have been \$1,000,000.

In its prospectus the company claims to be able to do more business with 30,000 miles of wire than is now done with 250,000, and at a cost for maintenance, construction and equipment less by four-fifths than is now the rule.

A distinctive postal telegraph system for long letters and messages, to be delivered through the post-offices, and for which the company will issue postal telegraph stamps at uniform rates, is one of the novelties proposed by the company.

How Royalty Dresses.

I have seen the three little daughters of the Prince and Princess of Wales at the opera, writes the London correspondent of the *Philadelphia Times*, with their parents, when, on one occasion, the little one getting sleepy, her mother took her up on her lap and let her sleep there on her knees all the evening; I have seen them at charitable ceremonies which were attended by much pomp and circumstance; I have seen them riding, driving, walking, boating, and on none of these occasions, I venture to say, did the wearing apparel of each one of the little girls exceed in cost a \$10 bill. A simple white muslin frock, unadorned by any lace, unrelieved by any silk slip or expensive sash, formed the opera costume; the winter and boating dresses are of serge, the summer dresses of washing prints. And all are made in the simplest style—no gatherings, puckerings, flouncings; no bias bands, no knife platings. No feathers in the hats; no furbelows anywhere. Would that the "Mrs. Lofties" of America, those vulgar and tasteless creatures who at the present time at the watering places all over the country are making the bodies of their children a mere means of parading their power to spend money, and who are ruining the moral health of their offspring by inculcating in these impressionable young breasts a mad passion for personal adornment—would that these silly and reprehensible mothers, I say, could be here to see the pattern set in this matter by the Princess of Wales. The example followed, as all examples are when coming from the fountain head of social eminence, and the result is seen in the admirable dressing of young English people universally extolled in every community of taste.

The Late Morley Punshon.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* writes: "I am informed that by special arrangement the sermons, lectures and literary remains of the late Rev. Dr. Morley Punshon have been entrusted to the authorities of the Wesleyan Conference office for publication, and that it is their intention to issue a handsome edition of the works of this distinguished minister at a moderate price as early as possible. I am further informed that negotiations are in progress to secure the manuscripts of the late Rev. Samuel Coley and the Rev. Wm. Overend Simpson, also with a view to publication."

Sir Thomas Parkyns was fined by a Woolwich magistrate for running a steam engine in the form of a tricycle, at the rate of five miles an hour on the public road. Sir Thomas appealed against this decision, but Lord Coleridge has confirmed it, upon the ground that a tricycle propelled by steam comes under the Locomotive Acts, and must be attended by three persons, not go more than two miles an hour, and have wheel tires of certain dimensions.

Ex-President Hayes is expected in London in October at the unveiling of the memorial of the late Sir Francis Lyssaght.

MANITOBA AND THE NORTHWEST.

Latest News by Mail.

Early corn appeared on the Winnipeg market on July 28th.

The 60th locomotive for the Canadian Pacific Railway has reached Winnipeg.

Oats were harvested on the Red River, six miles from Emerson, on the 27th ult.

Turtle Mountain district settlers complain of the irregularity of the mail service.

A large amount of breaking has been done by the farmers around Rapid City this season.

Winnipeg Masons took an excursion to Portage la Prairie a few days ago and assisted in laying the corner-stone of the new Presbyterian Church.

The Bishop of Saskatchewan has promised a donation of \$100 toward the building fund of an Anglican Church at East Brandon.

On the 27th ult. Mr. Henderson, of Marine River, left at the office of the *Gateway Express* a head of lettuce which measured five feet in circumference.

Alex. Cardno, of Seaforth, Ont., was robbed of over \$600 while sleeping at Paulin's bakery, Winnipeg, on Tuesday night. He doesn't know who took the money.

The daughter of Rev. M. Sargent, of Rapid City, is still missing. The river has been dragged and the prairie searched far and near, but no trace of the child has been discovered.

The *Rapid City Standard* reports that the appearance of the crops along the Oak River Road cannot be excelled. Reports from the Huron settlement and other sections are also very favorable.

The Provincial Agricultural Society have decided to hold its eighth annual exhibition in Winnipeg on October 4th, 5th, 6th, instead of on the 11th, 12th and 13th as previously announced.

Four splendid mares of the Norman-Percheron breed arrived at Winnipeg on Thursday from Illinois, for His Honor the Lieut.-Governor. One team is gray and the other bay.

The recent cyclone in passing along lot 599, St. Agatha, pulled down Messrs. Scott & Quinn's house, tearing it away to the bottom logs; also completely destroying about four acres of potatoes and carrying the hind wheels of their wagon into the middle of Red River.

The train which took Mr. Colfax and party from Winnipeg to the Portage went out there in the unprecedentedly short time of one hour and fifty minutes. On the way back it made the run from the Portage to Stoney Mountain in an hour and forty minutes. Between Meadow Lea and the Mountain, where there is a good piece of road, the train bowled along at the rate of five miles in six minutes.

White Water Lake, at Turtle Mountain, is twelve miles long and five wide, and is navigable for small steamers. Wild geese and ducks are plentiful. A year ago there were no houses here, and not a white man to be seen. To-day there are 410 entries for settlers in this district, and each settler will average at least three in the family, which would make 1,230 inhabitants in the Turtle Mountain district in one year.

A French boy, whose name the *Express* was unable to ascertain, living down the river a mile or two from Emerson, met with a serious accident on the 27th ult. He fell from the top of a hay stack on the prongs of a fork, lacerating his face in a most frightful manner. The fork was stuck in the ground, the prongs pointing upward. One of the prongs entered near the ear and came out of his mouth; another passed through the opposite cheek, coming out under his jaw near the chin.

It will be remembered that a company under the name of the Saskatchewan Transportation & Trading Company was incorporated by Act of the Dominion Parliament in 1877. Since that date, however, nothing appears to have been done toward carrying out the original purpose of the corporation. Just now, however, in view of the fact that the Canada Pacific Railway route has been deflected so far to the southward a new impetus has been given to the prospect of extensive navigation of the Saskatchewan. A wealthy syndicate in England have taken hold of the charter granted in 1877, and will put on a line of steamers.

(From the *Battleford*, N. W. T., Herald.)

Timber wolves are a source of annoyance to farmers in the vicinity of Battleford.

New potatoes, strawberries and green peas were among the edible luxuries here on Dominion Day.

The grain crops in this neighborhood look as well as could be desired. In some potato fields part of the seed seems to have failed to germinate, but the portion that grew is strong and healthy-looking.

J. G. Oliver and party, with the engine and machinery for gold mining on the Upper Saskatchewan, and Mr. Cameron, wife and family, for Edmonton, passed Humboldt on the 27th of June.

The Indian Department, with a paternal desire to have the aboriginal farmer the trouble of planting this year, tried to introduce the cultivation of artichokes on the reserves, but without success, as the first consignment of seed designed for them froze in the mail bags, and the second rotted during transit. Lo, like his white brother, will have to plant next year again if he would reap.

The natives of this land are fully up to the buzzards of the south. Few deceased animals escape their rapacious maws. A horse died a few nights ago on the street opposite our office, and at early dawn we beheld a posse of native beauties cutting the dead animal up a la buffalo mode of past days, and conveying it to camp, where a grand gorge was being prepared. We did not attend that pow wow.

The opening of the Bow River country and the establishment of numerous large stock farms there, make it highly important that a mail route should be opened that would connect it with the existing postal system in the territories. A mail might with advantage be run from Edmonton to the south to connect at Fort Macleod with the Benton mail. By some such arrangement business would be extended, and the trade of the country developed to a great extent.

A HERESY HUNT.

Charges Formulated Against Rev. Dr. Thomas.

THE WESLEYAN RELIEF.

To Canadians the discourses delivered by Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, always possess deep interest, and during his somewhat frequent visits to Canada the rev. doctor made many friends. The much-talked-of and long-looked-for heresy trial of Dr. Thomas at last, however, bids fair to materialize and become a reality instead of a hope or expectancy. The committee appointed at the last M. E. Conference, at Rockford, in October, 1880, to prepare charges against the "doubting Thomas," have, after ten months' delay, prepared and handed to the presiding elder of the district the charges on which the prosecution is to be based. The charges were prepared by Rev. Dr. S. A. W. Jewett, of Joliet, and Rev. Dr. R. M. Hatfield, of Chicago, and are now in the hands of Rev. Dr. W. C. Willing, Presiding Elder of that district.

THE CHARGES

will be substantially what were made against Dr. Thomas at the time of the last conference. These were that he denied the inspiration of some portions of the Scriptures; that he denied the doctrine of the atonement as taught by the Methodist Church, and that he taught the doctrine of probation after death. The evidence offered to support these charges will be extracts of sermons, and the doctor's letter read before the last conference.

NOTIFYING THE ACCUSED.

Dr. Willing has written to Dr. Thomas, who is roaming about in the Lake Superior region, to notify him that the charges have been made, and a copy will be forwarded to his address as soon as it is ascertained definitely where he is. Dr. Willing has also appointed Drs. Jewett and Hatfield to conduct the prosecution for the Church, and they are preparing their case.

The defence will be as strong as Dr. Thomas and a host of able friends can make it, and with such an array of talent on both sides as will be presented, it will be one of the most interesting church trials ever held in the country. It is said the defence will be aggressive as well as defensive, and will seek to place the arraigners on trial rather than the aspersed preacher; that their assumptions as to the doctrine of the Methodist Church will be attacked.

To go into the doctrinal points will involve a great deal of labor, as the doctrine of the Methodist Church covers a great territory. There is no formulated creed as in other ecclesiastical bodies, reaching far back into the past, but they have first the articles of religion, and second, the articles of religious standard, the former being explicit rules laid down for the guidance of ministers and members of the Church, and the latter the teachings of accepted authors. There is not much chance for discussion upon the first, except in one or two instances. Article 5, on "The Sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for Salvation," says: "The Holy Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation."

WILL MAKE A POINT.

The point will be made against this that it does not say that all Scripture is necessary to salvation. The Scriptures may "contain all things necessary to salvation" and a great deal more, and the defence can hold that the article has not been disregarded by the rejection of a part of the Scriptures as inspired.

Article 20 reads: "The offering of Christ once made is that perfected redemption, propitiation and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world, both original and actual." This is the doctrine of atonement, and the only question to be raised is as to the meaning of "propitiation and satisfaction."

Article 218 lays down the manner of proceeding against a minister who has either publicly or privately disseminated doctrines which are contrary to the articles of religion.

As to the charge of teaching probation after death, there is nothing direct on this point in the articles. It will have to come under the general charge of "doctrines, which are contrary to the established standards of doctrine." Every member is required to take the course of study laid down by the Church, which embrace Wesley's Sermons, Watson's Institutes, Pope's Sermons and a great number of other works upon religion. This course of study, together with the Scriptures, form the basis of doctrine. To these they must go for their doctrine of future punishment, and there is one sermon at least that teaches no probation after death, but punishment without intermission and without end.

WESLEY VS. POST-MORTEM PROBATION.

That is in Wesley's sermon on hell, from the text, "Where the worm dieth not and the fire is not quenched"—Mark ix., 48. It is not probable that any Methodist minister ever neglected to read this sermon, but it is fair to say that Dr. Thomas did not take the regular course of study. In examination to be received as a minister he must answer these questions in the affirmative: "Have you studied the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church?" "After full examination, do you believe that our doctrines are in accord with the Holy Scriptures, and will you preach and maintain them?" Here will be one difficult point to get around. The minister, before being received, must declare his belief that the doctrines are in accord with the Scriptures, and must promise faithfully to preach and maintain them.

While some of the standards are against the position taken by Dr. Thomas, it is said that there are other authors just as much relied on by the Church who will agree with him, and if so, there will be a question as to which is right, and should be accepted. In the Church they say that when an author disagrees with the standards he is rejected, and the question will be who and what is to be rejected. This will be determined when the Ecclesiastical Court meets in September.

Jos. Macdonald, of Edmonton, with freight for Villiers & Pearson, of that place, reached Battleford on the 1st of July. He says that during the twenty-five years he has been on the road he never saw the country so nearly submerged.