### AGRICULTURAL.

Newly Set Fruit Trees.

The best treatment of newly-set fruit trees, is a constantly clean and mellow surface of the soil, preventing the formation of hard crust, and not permitting the growth of grass and weeds. This clean and mellow surface must extend for some distance from the base of the trunk, or about as far as the height of the tree. For cherries and peaches. more particularly, this treatment will be sufficient of itself, without manure or fertrizers, if the land has a medium amount of richness. For apples, pears, plums and quinces, additional tertilizing may be given with such fertilizers as have proved by ex-perience to benefit that particular soil, Where superphosphates have shown their efficiency, they may be freely used, and if nitrogenous manures are required nitrate of soda may be useful. But without knowing the special requirements of your soil, we would recommend as most important and promising, continued clean and mellow culture till you can procure barn manure, and then top-dress freely and broadly with it. In the absence of wood ashes, which is nearly always useful, it may be well to apply muriate of potash to the peach trees, and perhaps to the apples and pears. The clay soil will require nearly the same treatment.

### Miscellaneous.

Convenient Harness.—Many common work harnesses are still used without the conveniences of snaps in place of buckles, which every horseman considers important. The time wasted in working at unhandy harness will pay for all these little improvements, besides the satisfaction which the owner feels in using them.

GRASS AROUND FRUIT TREES.—When an orchard is in sod, it is impossible to plow close enough to the trees so as to cover all the grass. But there is loose dirt enough brought up by the plow to cover the grass if hoed over it, and this will suffice to smother it. The suppression of this grass around the trees makes them much more sightly during the Summer, and in Winter its absence leaves no harbor for mice, which love just such a shelter when gnawing apple-tree

FEEDING GROUND CORN AND COB.—It used to be thought that only the grain of corn had nutritive value, but both by analysis and feeding it is found that there is considerable nutrition in the cob also. Its value, when ground with the corn, is even greater than analysis would indicate, as it prevents the orn meal from compacting in the stom-rch, as it would otherwise do. Oats or barby, if mixed with corn and cob, cause the coo to be ground much more finely than it can be without them. Oats also improve the nutritive ration, not only for horses, but for

QUACK GRASS IN SANDY SOIL. - It is harder to rid sandy soil of quack grass, for the rea son that its roots are apt to run deeper. Besides this, a covering of sand over the green part does not smother it so readily as would a covering of more compact earth. Raking up the roots and burning them is the sure way to rid sandy land of quack where it has obtained an entrance. If the sc is poor already this involves taking pretty muchall its remaining fertility from it. On some kinds of sand where no other grass can be grown quack grass might profitably be planted. Its green herbage is better than barrenness.

GRASS-FED PIGS.—We believe in summer pasturage for pigs, but the idea that hogs, or, in fact, anything else, for that matter, can be profitably grown on grass alone is a fallacy. The development of early fattening qualities which improved breeds of hogs have been brought to is the result mainly of high and regular feeding. Turning pigs out to pasture, and letting them shift for themselves, is the short cut to the old wild hogs and the undoing of all that generations of good breeding and good facility have complished. The improved feeding have accomplished. The improved hog may thrive on grass, with little or noth-ing else, but how about its progeny? Is it not certain that they will rapidly degen-

GROWING CROPS CHEAPLY.—The price of the farmer's commodities is mainly determined by causes that he cannot control. The price of home inspired with hope to make another trial, and came back after a few days to relate with delight her experience. She had But the cost of producing them depends followed closely our instructions. She rolled very largely on himself. If there be anyout her churn as usual into the kitchen in thing in soil or location that makes the production of any crop necessarily more expensive for one farmer than for others, he should change to something in which competition is not so active. Every locality advantages for cheaper production or better marketing for some product. It is for business, but after a few minutes churning called out in great surprise, "Why, here! get your bowl." We have a barrel churn, but do not use it; it is too cumbersome to handle and to have around. As we manage, ing most cheaply what his farm is adapted to. The tarmer who does this need not complain that farming does not pay.

PLOWING LAND WHEN WET.-Nothing is gained on heavy land by plowing land sodden with water. The clay in it is puddled by stirring, and when dried it becomes a clod almost impenetrable by water, and which nothing but freezing and thawing will reduce to condition for roots to penetrate. If there is a large amount of vegetable matter in the soil, this danger of becoming too compacted is lessened. Hence when the country was new and the surface soil full of vegetable mould, it was possible to plow without injury earlier than it can safely be done now. There is also an advantage in plowing sandy soil while wet, as there is very little that does not contain a small amount of clay or vegetable matter, and it is a benefit to this to be made more compact than it now is.

ing is done by hand care must be taken to place the seed grain in the centre of the checks. Then if rows are straight both ways, the cultivator may be run very close to the corn without danger of knocking some

M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, To-

QUALITY OF EGGS. - Every one has noticed that eggs produced early in the season have a better flavor than those which hens lay after they run at large and live mainly on grass and insects. We mean, of course, when both are used equally fresh. The character of the feed has much to do with the quality of the eggs. Sometimes meat that has become too stale for the market is cut up and boiled for the hens, but though they eat it ravenously, one who knows the feed would not care to eat the eggs it produces. Cheap meats, if fresh and wholesome, are good, but judicious feeding of milk, wheat, bran, oats and other nitrogenous foods will make meat feeding unnecessary. Cotton-seed meal, mixed with other ground feed, is excellent for producing eggs, but it is too strong food to be fed to any stock in large quantities.

Sows and Their Pigs.—Joseph Harris, a well-known agricultural writer, and an authority on everything relating to the pir, has reputiated his former advice to build what is called a fender around the inside of the breeding pen. The theory of the fender is that with this six or eight inches from the floor, the sow connect roll, heavest back the floor, the sow cannot roll herself back and crush the pigs when they try to get behind her. But the sow knows her own business better than the breeder can tell business better than the breeder can tell her. She will pile up straw or other bedding against the fender, tucking it in so closely that nothing can get behind it. The sow knows if the owner does not, that behind her is no place for her young to get themselves. If left to themselves, with plenty of short bedding, sows will generally manage their young better without than with man's help. Unless the sow has been made gentle by petting, any interference with her is a mistake. Even then it has to be done with great caution. Sometimes a be done with great caution. Sometimes a pig may stray away and get chilled, but the pig's instinct is for warmth, and the sow places herself so that in finding the warm place he also finds the nourishment he

### Churning.

Dairymen and those who have creameries, please pass this article by. It is only for those who keep but a few cows—four or five. We have usually four cows, and make butter the year round. We try to arrange matters to have a new milch cow every three or four months, one in the fall, one in mid-winter, another in spring, and still another late in the spring. This helps greatly with the

churning.

If milk is heated in the winter season more cream will be obtained, and the churning done with much less trouble. After it has stood twelve hours set the pans one at a time, over a kettle of boiling water and let them remain until brought nearly, but not quite, to the scalding point. If scalded, it injures the grain and flavor of the butter. Let the milk stand, after heating, twenty-four hours, and then skim. The temperature of the room in which the milk stands in the winter season should range from 60 to 70 degrees.

In skimming be careful to take as little milk as possible with the cream. Cream should be churned every third day—every other day in the summer season. Put the cream in the churn in the morning; add a quart or two of milk, according to the quantity of cream; a quart for each gallon or gallon and a half would be sufficient; mix well and let the churn stand where the ther-mometer will range from 65 degrees to 68 degrees, for three or four hours. Cream will bear to be considerably warmer in the win-ter season, when you commence to churn, then in the summer. This matter of heating the milk in the winter season and letting the cream stand a few hours after it has been put into the churn, is one of great importance if you wish to do the churning quickly and to get all the butter from the cream.

We churn, on an average, in from five to ten minutes. Often the butter comes in less than five minutes. We are sometimes asked to explain our method to friends and neighbors who are in the habit of churning from one to five hours. A neighbor, sometime since, had almost decided that it would be cheaper to buy their butter than to try to make it (they had but one or two cows). We explained to her our process, and she went the morning. Her husband came in and took off his coat preparatory for a two or three hours, siege. "No," she said, "I do not wish to have the churning done this morning; wait till noon." He came again at noon, took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves, ready we find the old-fashioned dash churn more convenient.

### All Men

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensationabout the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be Marking Corn Rows Straight...The better implements now used in cultivating corn and preparing the ground make it possible to get rows much more nearly straight than was formerly the case. While stumps and the more delivation was that lead to insanity and death unless cureo. stones were in the way, cultivation was necessarily largely done by hand, and straight rows were of less importance. So long as the plow could dodge between the Those who through abuse committed in rows, it was thought good enough, and in those days there was current a humorous saying that more corn grows in crooked rows than in straight ones. That is, we hope, no longer true. The improved cultivators will Heart disease, the symptoms of which are fairly straight on thought good enough, and in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send you, address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. almost entirely take the place of hand culture if rows are straight. They cannot do it with hills dodging in and out. If plant-to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats Jonto, Ont.

### DOMINION BANK.

Proceedings of the Nineteenth Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders, Held at the Banking House of the Institution, in Toronto, on Wednesday, May 28th, 1890.

The annual general meeting of the Dominion Bank was held at the banking house of the institution on Wednesday, May 28th,

Among those present were noticed Messrs.
James Austin, Hon. Frank Smith, G. W.
Lewis, Major Mason, Wm. Ince, James
Scott, R. S. Cassels, Wilmot D. Matthews,
R. H. Bethune, E. Leadlay, Wm. Ross, G.
Robertson, W. T. Kiely, Walter S. Lee,
John Stewart, Mrs. E. Campbell, T. Walmsley, J. D. Montgomery, etc. ley, J. D. Montgomery, etc.

It was moved by Mr.G. Robertson, seconded by Mr. James Scott, that Mr. James Austin do take

Major Mason moved, seconded by Mr. E. Leadlay, and Resolved—That Mr. R. H. Bethune do act as secretary.
Messrs, Walter S. Lee and R. S. Cassels were

Messrs, Water S. Lee and R. S. Cassels were appointed scrutineers.

The secretary read the report of the directors to the shareholders, and submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the bank, which is as follows:

**\$**256,**253** 12 1890. 75,000
Bonus I per cent., payable lst May, 1890. 15,000
Amount voted to pension and guarantee fund. 5,000

Carried to reserve fund.....

Balance of profit and loss carried forward.... \$6,263 02

During the greater part of the year fair rates for money were prevalent, enabling your directors to fully maintain the profits of the bank.

The charters of the Canadlan banks expire on the 1st of July, 1891. This has necessitated a new Banking Act, which has just been passed at Ottawa. The act has been extended for ten years longer, with some slight changes, which will not interfere with the elasticity sonecessary to move the crops of the country.

JAMES AUSTIN,

President.

Mr. James Austin moved, seconded by the Hon. Frank Smith, and resolved, that the report be adopted.

The president spoke at some length on the success of the institution, and mentioned that the bank had not only funds available to pay all possible demands, but were also open to take up desirable accounts, having cash on hand for that purpose to a very large amount. After the usual resolutions the scrutineers declared the following gentlemen duly elected directors for the ensuing year.—Messrs. James Austin, William Ince, E. Leadlay, Wilmot D. Matthews, E. B. Osler, James Scott and Hon. Frank Smith.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, Mr. James Austin was re-elected president.

Frank Smith.
At a subsequent meeting of the directors,
Mr. James Austin was re-elected president,
and the Hon. Frank Smith vice-president for
the ensuing term.

8 1,515,877 60

\$ 3,015,877 60 Notes in circulation........\$1,173,680 00 Deposits not bearing interest 1,524,211 11 Deposits bearing interest ... 6,522,661 08 Balance due to other banks in

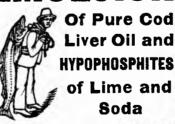
2,945 92 9,293,501 09 \$12,309,378 69

ASSETS \$4,157,142 85

Bank premises..... Other assets, not included under 5,649 59 3,156 45 8,152,235

\$12,309,378 R. H. BETHUNE, Cashier, Dominion Bank, Toronto, 30th April, '90. A. P. 506.

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