

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.10 POST-PAID

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

THE WINNIPEG CORONER'S JURY has found a verdict of wilful murder against Gibbon, who has been committed for trial at the Fall Assizes. It is now rumored that Gibbon drowned two Half-breed prostitutes a few months ago. The men on Contract 15 have twice threatened to lynch him.

THE INCREASING BITTERNESS of the present political contest in this Province is marked by many examples, which for their unseemly character are greatly to be deplored. Extreme tactics of a base and shameful sort are resorted to by both parties for the purpose of obstructing the cause of the opposing candidates. In

A EULOGY OF LORD DUFFERIN, —A *Globe* special cable says Lord Dufferin is the subject of "Celebrities at Home" sketches in the London *World* this week. The article is highly eulogistic, and states that His Excellency's administrative success is probably without parallel in the history of the Colonies.

Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Expe

ditionary Forces. England while
negotiations for a

QUENT CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS.

ment to command the expedition to Abyssinia

The Joseph Jackson farm, Paisley, Ont., by George

20 acres, the top line between South East Hop
and the George of Downie by John Connor to Wm
O'Donnell, for \$9,000.

Farm in the 14th Concession of West Williams
County, Ont. to Albert James, for \$3,050.

50 acres near Bethel Church, Fullerton, Ont.,
James Gorriilo to John Clifton, for \$3,300.

64 acres in Exeter, Ont. by J. T. Westcott to
T. J. McKeon.

160 acres, Arkona, Ont., sold for \$1,000.

North half of lot 11, 100 acres, in the first rang
north of Longwood Road, Exfrid, Ont., by Thom
Hamilton to Lauchlin McEargart for \$4,790.

100 acres, near Camden, Ont., by
Duncan Van Allen for \$5,360.

100 acres, lot 32, Con. 12, Elma, Ont., by George
Sweatow to James Cuthbertson for \$5,900.

50 acres in Richmond, Oxford, Ont., by Alfre
Fritch James to Richard.

70 acres, part lot 8, Con. 2, Division C, Guelph, Ont.,
by Allan Estate to William Parr for \$800.

Part lot 1, York Road, 20 acres by Allan Estate
to William Parr for \$800.

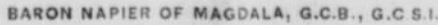
50 acres rear of above by Allan Estate to F. J.
Chadwick for \$1,350.

46 acres near Wilmet Centre, Ont., by estate John
Gable to Mrs. O. J. Gable for \$1,000.

50 acres, West Zorra, Ont., by Angus Munro, to
Robert Sutherland, West Zorra, for \$4,500.

20 acres, near Collingwood, Ont., by George
H. H. Thompson to Sutherland for \$60 per acre.

100 acres, Ellice, Ont. to Moore Peelo to Rob
Kings, of Peelo, for \$3,100.



Recently Appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Forces.

"MAN PROPOSES, GOD DISPOSES"

A STORY OF CANADIAN FARM AND CITY LIFE.

(By Arthur W. Moore.)

CHAPTER I.

The home and farm of Samuel Ardron was situated in one of Ontario's most fertile valleys, and had been brought into a state of almost perfect perfection by the incessant toil and economy (extending over a period of twenty-two years) of its proprietor. And who, save those who have experienced it, can compare the triumph of the difficulties, hardship, disappointments and labor necessary to redeem the soil from the thralldom of gigantic timber? We, who are not farmers, can have little idea of all this, and we must take Mr. Ardron's word for it, that the first battle he fought was the battle of the axe, which had to fall before his own strong arm, and be removed before he could till the ground, he had to use his own words, "a mind to turn back from the undertaking." Dire necessity, however, spurred him on to the task. And so the life work began, and there entered upon Sam Ardron never flinched though often tempted to do so. He had a good helpmate in his wife whom he had married a week before he set out into the wilderness. He was fortunate too in having kind neighbors, with whose timely aid and assistance he first began to prosper. The account of his first thirty years experience in battling with insurmountable difficulties need not here be told in detail. Suffice it to say, they were years fraught with the direst hardships. When his first year's provisions which he had with him, were all used up, then came the "time of war." Luckily he managed during the first winter to clear enough land in close proximity to his shanty, upon which to raise vegetables, and a little corn, which enabled him to live with frugality, but not without the aid of his neighbors. He was, however, not content with this means of living multiplied. The incessant chopping, dragging and burning of timber, year in and year out, with the multiplicity of other duties absolutely necessary in order to maintain existence, almost drove him to despair. The third of the year, however, kindled in the pioneer's breast new and noble longings. He looked far into the future, when, by dint of perseverance, he might bring his two hundred acres of land under cultivation for his children, and add other acres to them if desirable. And yet, as the first children were then independent, was the idea now uppermost in Ardron's mind. He possessed a muscular and vigorous frame, and for years he tested it to its utmost capacity. Rising daily long before day light, he went to his work, and seldom left it until the darkness of night. He was, however, not content with himself no leisure, save that which he spared for conscience sake, on the Sabbath. It is very questionable however whether his conscience, somewhat deadened for want of spiritual food, would have demanded this respite from toil, had it not been for his good wife, whose early Christian training had impressed upon her mind the sin of Sabbath desecration. So exceedingly anxious was Sam Ardron to bring his whole land under cultivation that he had not much thought for any of the higher and nobler aims of life at this period. Isolated from all religious influence, he led a life of almost total isolation, and was content with the mighty works of the Creator, though he like a child, lifted his soul at times to the great Source of every blessing, he was forgetful of the God of Redemption was an emblem to him.

The years rolled on, another son and daughter also were born to Samuel Ardron. Many changes took place in the County in which his farm was situated. Villages sprung up and the land became thickly settled by sturdy farmers, who were not content with the old-fashioned and good roads made, which enabled the farmers to take their produce to the market. Saw and grist mills were built, and first and last arrived upon his lot. Sam Ardron could boast of a hundred and sixty acres of cleared land, and an excellent balance in the bank besides. An extraordinary stroke of good fortune happened to Ardron at this period. The owner of an adjoining farm having received an important call to the Old Country, offered his two hundred acres to Ardron at a good bargain, and the latter immediately made the purchase with a part of the money he had saved.

The newly acquired farm was partly cleared of timber, and contained one or two splendid pasture fields. Raising stock had been a very profitable branch of industry with Ardron from the commencement. His wife had done so abundantly well in the management of the dairy during her long periodical attendance at the market of the nearest town. The struggle for success had been a hard one with Ardron and his wife. What with the cares of maternity and household duties, Mrs. Ardron had scarcely known a moment's leisure, what with her long periods she often performed her work with one hand, while with her other she held her crying child, for it had been impossible for her regular female help in those days. As for Ardron himself, he had never been idle. As stated in seasons of drought, he used to help him to the bulk of the labor may be said to have been done with his own hands.

At a suitable age, Ardron's eldest son, John had been sent to the public school in the neighborhood, and had made rapid progress in his studies. He was a tall, well-proportioned, handsome lad, in every way fitted for a farmer, and it was with a great deal of satisfaction that the father beheld in his first-born a son likely to take up his labors and responsibilities on the farm when age should demand a life of repose. It filled him with joy to think that the drudgery of his own early life had been productive of a lasting inheritance for his children. With the newly acquired farm, Sam Ardron now possessed four hundred acres of splendid land, the greater part of which was cleared and under cultivation.

"I shall have a farm piece for my boys, and a handsome portion for my daughter," thought Sam Ardron. "And when I and the old women are no longer able to work, we can end our days in peace and plenty." The farm prospered wonderfully under the industrious hand of Ardron, who in order to bring every acre into cultivation, hired laborers from time to time. For several years in particular he was exceedingly fortunate with his crops and stock, amassing quite a large sum of money. Prosperity brought with it the usual longings and temptations. Ardron was liberal-minded, and being ambitious that his children should enjoy a position in society that their future wealth would warrant, he determined to build a house of the most attractive and comfortable style. A year and a half after conceiving this idea, a modern brick house, surrounded on three sides with a handsome verandah, and in front with a double one, stood proudly alongside of the humble shanty that had done duty as a habitation for so many years. Some fine old elms and maples graced the plot in front, and the back of the new house the dark green foliage of fourteen year old fruit trees made a picturesque background. At a short distance stood the commodious barn and stables with their farmyard accessories, on the whole, forming a picture of comfort and convenience, pleasant to look upon.

From his childhood up, the eldest son John, had been a great comfort and assistance to his father on the farm, and the latter took great pains to instruct him in practical part, though not so robust as his brother, became a very handy assistant in the management of the stock. Indeed it was Ardron's intention to bring up William to be, not only a good stock raiser, but a good judge of horses, cattle, swine, etc., while the daughter, Anne, was getting the best of two years' old, was to be carefully trained in all the mysteries of the dairy. Such were the propositions of Samuel Ardron when his eldest boy was in his eighteenth year.

CHAPTER II.

The school-house which the Ardrons attended for a number of years was situated about a quarter of a mile from their farm and was lately under the mastership of a young man named Edward Wright, who, by dint of the most heroic self-denial, economy and hard study, earned the honorable title of Bachelor of Arts in one of Ontario's Colleges. He had been left an orphan at an early age, and subsequently was brought up by a good old grandfather who had been desirous in order that he might be competent to manage the homestead which he had intended to bequeath to him.

But Edward Wright though strong and healthy had a great dislike to the duties of the farm. A good deal of his early life had been spent in a small town not far from his grandfather's, where he had formed other notions for his future of a far grander aspect than of farm drudgery, as he thought. His first ambition had been to walk about a shop with a pair of scissors peeping out of his vest pocket, with which he might with a surgeon's skill, cut out the life of his victims, and then to the admiration of bewitching customers. This had been superseded by a yearning for an insight into the mysteries of the apothecary shop, in which he one day hoped to dispense medicines with elegant ostentation. Several times he had been to the apothecary, but in this period of his life. His good old grandfather was much displeased with Edward when the latter begged that his future occupation might not be that of a farmer.

"Yes," said the old man, "you are like all the young fellows of the land now-a-days, you would rather starve with fine clothes on in a city than flourish on the fat of the land in the country where Providence has placed you to be an honest producer, and not a drudge. There is nothing so extra smart about you that you need turn up your nose at a house and a pair of trousers, or the rescue of some trade or profession. Let me tell you, young man, that the most important class of people in Canada, are, and always been her producers; they are the bed rock of a nation's wealth and power; it is they who are the mainstay of our empire; greatness, therefore, is not to be won by not doing what belongs to this honorable class. But you shall choose for yourself, you shall never say that your old grandfather thwarted you in your designs for becoming a great and eminent person. Pray what would you like to be?" A lawyer, I expected, he said, "I would like to be a lawyer, I expect to do so in four or five years. Well, you shall go if you wish, but before you make up your mind, let me make you an offer. If you will be a farmer, I will leave you my farm of 200 acres with the house, barns and stock, at my death. If you prefer to go into a profession, I will give you a handsome sum of money, say five hundred dollars with which to work your passage to fame, and that is every penny you may ever expect to receive out of my estate so long as you live. Mind what I say—not a penny more. I shall never shut my door against you so long as you live, if you will do me no harm, I shall be glad to see you at any time. Let me know or write to me at any time."

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"How long have you been at this University?" "Four years," replied Edward. "What have you gained by it, you must have been sufficiently advanced for all commercial purposes when you entered college, why did you not then enter the army, or the navy, or the law, or the ministry, or the office very unbecomingly to his tastes. His duties were confined to copying long monotonous law papers with their everlasting repetition of conventional legal phrases, enlivened at times, by an occasional trot over to the Court house, where his services to his employer had a very unpleasant smack of the "flunking" running errands, taking letters, &c. Any leisure moment he could snatch from his work of course he devoted to the study of law, but before his month was up he was heartily sick of the whole business, and upon an occasion, when his master complained of his want of self-interest, economy and hard study, earned the honorable title of Bachelor of Arts in one of Ontario's Colleges. He had been left an orphan at an early age, and subsequently was brought up by a good old grandfather who had been desirous in order that he might be competent to manage the homestead which he had intended to bequeath to him.

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"I shall have a farm piece for my boys, and a handsome portion for my daughter," thought Sam Ardron. "And when I and the old women are no longer able to work, we can end our days in peace and plenty." The farm prospered wonderfully under the industrious hand of Ardron, who in order to bring every acre into cultivation, hired laborers from time to time. For several years in particular he was exceedingly fortunate with his crops and stock, amassing quite a large sum of money. Prosperity brought with it the usual longings and temptations. Ardron was liberal-minded, and being ambitious that his children should enjoy a position in society that their future wealth would warrant, he determined to build a house of the most attractive and comfortable style. A year and a half after conceiving this idea, a modern brick house, surrounded on three sides with a handsome verandah, and in front with a double one, stood proudly alongside of the humble shanty that had done duty as a habitation for so many years. Some fine old elms and maples graced the plot in front, and the back of the new house the dark green foliage of fourteen year old fruit trees made a picturesque background. At a short distance stood the commodious barn and stables with their farmyard accessories, on the whole, forming a picture of comfort and convenience, pleasant to look upon.

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care for washing, our young "Bachelor of Arts" had 30 cents per week left out of his wages for clothing, this at the age of 22, a time of life when most young men have served their apprenticeships at their trades and are in the enjoyment of wages that will keep them comfortable and independent. But Edward Wright, who was the office very unbecomingly to his tastes. His duties were confined to copying long monotonous law papers with their everlasting repetition of conventional legal phrases, enlivened at times, by an occasional trot over to the Court house, where his services to his employer had a very unpleasant smack of the "flunking" running errands, taking letters, &c. Any leisure moment he could snatch from his work of course he devoted to the study of law, but before his month was up he was heartily sick of the whole business, and upon an occasion, when his master complained of his want of self-interest, economy and hard study, earned the honorable title of Bachelor of Arts in one of Ontario's Colleges. He had been left an orphan at an early age, and subsequently was brought up by a good old grandfather who had been desirous in order that he might be competent to manage the homestead which he had intended to bequeath to him.

"How long have you been at this University?" "Four years," replied Edward. "What have you gained by it, you must have been sufficiently advanced for all commercial purposes when you entered college, why did you not then enter the army, or the navy, or the law, or the ministry, or the office very unbecomingly to his tastes. His duties were confined to copying long monotonous law papers with their everlasting repetition of conventional legal phrases, enlivened at times, by an occasional trot over to the Court house, where his services to his employer had a very unpleasant smack of the "flunking" running errands, taking letters, &c. Any leisure moment he could snatch from his work of course he devoted to the study of law, but before his month was up he was heartily sick of the whole business, and upon an occasion, when his master complained of his want of self-interest, economy and hard study, earned the honorable title of Bachelor of Arts in one of Ontario's Colleges. He had been left an orphan at an early age, and subsequently was brought up by a good old grandfather who had been desirous in order that he might be competent to manage the homestead which he had intended to bequeath to him.

But Edward Wright though strong and healthy had a great dislike to the duties of the farm. A good deal of his early life had been spent in a small town not far from his grandfather's, where he had formed other notions for his future of a far grander aspect than of farm drudgery, as he thought. His first ambition had been to walk about a shop with a pair of scissors peeping out of his vest pocket, with which he might with a surgeon's skill, cut out the life of his victims, and then to the admiration of bewitching customers. This had been superseded by a yearning for an insight into the mysteries of the apothecary shop, in which he one day hoped to dispense medicines with elegant ostentation. Several times he had been to the apothecary, but in this period of his life. His good old grandfather was much displeased with Edward when the latter begged that his future occupation might not be that of a farmer.

"Yes," said the old man, "you are like all the young fellows of the land now-a-days, you would rather starve with fine clothes on in a city than flourish on the fat of the land in the country where Providence has placed you to be an honest producer, and not a drudge. There is nothing so extra smart about you that you need turn up your nose at a house and a pair of trousers, or the rescue of some trade or profession. Let me tell you, young man, that the most important class of people in Canada, are, and always been her producers; they are the bed rock of a nation's wealth and power; it is they who are the mainstay of our empire; greatness, therefore, is not to be won by not doing what belongs to this honorable class. But you shall choose for yourself, you shall never say that your old grandfather thwarted you in your designs for becoming a great and eminent person. Pray what would you like to be?" A lawyer, I expected, he said, "I would like to be a lawyer, I expect to do so in four or five years. Well, you shall go if you wish, but before you make up your mind, let me make you an offer. If you will be a farmer, I will leave you my farm of 200 acres with the house, barns and stock, at my death. If you prefer to go into a profession, I will give you a handsome sum of money, say five hundred dollars with which to work your passage to fame, and that is every penny you may ever expect to receive out of my estate so long as you live. Mind what I say—not a penny more. I shall never shut my door against you so long as you live, if you will do me no harm, I shall be glad to see you at any time. Let me know or write to me at any time."

Edward did let his grandfather know of his decision on the morrow, and had five hundred dollars placed in his credit in the bank in Templeton City, where there was a flourishing law office.

When he left the grandfather's roof to commence his studies, his cousin Harry Wright entered upon his duties at the farm which was to be his home. Edward Wright, who was a day to become his own. Edward Wright, who was a day to become his own. Edward Wright, who was a day to become his own.

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Macdonald has certainly apparently been somewhat under the influence of stimulants several times in the House during the session. On Friday, 12th, he was so much affected that there was less than usual indication of the state of his mind. He was so much affected that he was unable to say anything more than that he was "thoroughly laid out," in the mildest meaning which could be attached to the term. Mr. Donville rather set his foot in it, and said that he was "thoroughly laid out" by a common character at home and his people would excuse him because here he got into bad company. There is no doubt but that in Ottawa during a session of Parliament a social, easily-excited man might get into company who would never do for him. His character could hardly be so good as that of the man who has had such reflections as were cast upon him by Mr. Donville added, but that of some others could not be. There was a curious remark for him to make concerning the fact that he was "thoroughly laid out" by his advocacy of the closing of the bars will need to be met with general approval. There is some foundation for statements which have been made and which would probably do away with it. There is

to the Witness from A. M. Hamilton
and Commission Merchants.
April 23—Fall Wheat, per cental,
\$5; Red Fall, \$5.00 to \$1.00; Strong
No. 1 Corn, 95c to 95c; Pass, 95c to
90c to 90c; Buckwheat, \$1.00; Rye,
90c to \$1.00; Clover Seed, \$3.00 to
to the 10c; new Butter, 22c to 22c;
11.

TRAFFORD MARKETS.
*Telegraph for the Witness, by Ross &
Woods and Commission Merchants.*
April 23—Fall wheat, \$1.18 to \$1.20;
April 23—Pass, 60c to 65c; Barley,
cane, 50c to 51c; Corn, 50c to 55c;
15c; Eggs, 8c to 9c; Dressed Hens,
5c; Clover Seed, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Tim-
\$1.70; Flour, \$5.20 to \$5.50.

ORRISBURG MARKETS.
*Reported for the Witness by Alex. Farthinge
and Commission Merchants.*
April 23—Fall wheat, \$1.15 to \$1.20;
cane, 100 lbs. \$1.40 to \$1.75;
100 lbs. \$2.00; Barley, per bush
Pass, 65c to 65c; Rye, 20c to 25c;
new 17c to 15c; Clover Seed, 30c to
farmers say there is a glut on Fall

SUELFORD MARKETS.
Reported for the Witness.
April 23—Fall Wheat, \$1.20 to \$1.25
per bushel, \$1.00 to \$1.05; Pass,
Barley, 45c to 50c; Corn, 30c to
per bag, 50c to 50c; Butter, 8c;

AGRICULTURE.

DRILL SEEDING.

A large proportion of the grain annually sown in this country, is still distributed by hand after the most approved primitive method.

"The sower stalks
With measured step, and liberal throws the grain
Into the faithful bosom of the ground."

In stumpy fields, this is the only mode of sowing that is practicable. While the country was comparatively new, there was neither demand nor scope for machines for scattering the seeds. But a new state of things has been ushered in, and now that Canadian farms are free from stumps, improved implements of all kinds are coming into use. Among these is the grain drill. Many suppose this machine to be a recent invention, but Jethro Tull had it at work 150 years ago; of course, in much ruder shape than it is at the present day; still the principle was the same. Fifty years after Tull's time, the grain drill had made considerable progress. One was invented by Mr. Cooke, a Lancashire clergyman, which embodies all the essential features of those now in vogue. Various improvements have been made in this implement, and while it is too much to say it is perfected, there can be no doubt it has reached a high pitch of efficiency and excellence. What are the advantages of sowing seed with a drill instead of doing it by hand? The first is that of effective planting. However expert a sower may be in spreading the seed uniformly and evenly on the surface of the land, it is impossible to regulate the depth to which it is buried by the harrow. A good sower will do his work with great precision so far as the prescribed quantity of seed to the acre goes, and also, as just remarked, in the even distribution of it, but after he has laid it on the surface of the land, it has yet to be planted. The usual scratching in with the harrow, buries the greater proportion of the seed at such a depth that it manages to grow, but it leaves some grains on the top of the ground, and it buries others far down in the earth where it either fails to grow altogether or does so very feebly. On the other hand, the grain drill deposits the seed at a uniform depth, which depth is regulated at will according to the nature of the grain sown and the character of the soil. From this advantage there comes another, namely, economy of seed. On the common plan, allowance must be made for the seed left a-top of the ground, and also for that buried too deeply. An excess is therefore scattered on the land, over and above what is actually necessary for a full crop. The old dictum about planting corn:

"One for the black bird,
Two for the crow,
Two for the cut worm, and
Three left to grow."

contemplated a very large excess, and there can be little doubt that the waste allowed for in hand-sowing is necessarily a heavy tax on the grain resources of the country. The U. S. Department of Agriculture not long since collected statistics on this subject, and in connection with their publication, remarked, that "grain drills are deserving of all favor" for "among other reasons, that their universal introduction and use would result in the saving of twelve million bushels of grain annually." At a moderate estimate the drill will save a peck of seed per acre. This would be 25 bushels to every 100 acres. Thus a farmer sowing 20 acres of wheat, would save 5 bushels of grain or more than enough to make a barrel of flour. This as remarked is a low estimate. Most advocates of the grain drill would double it. A third advantage connected with the use of this implement is an increase in the crop obtained. Witnesses differ as to the increase that may be counted on; indeed, there is such a diversity in the circumstances under which seed is sown, that no ratio of increase could be named that would be universally applicable. Practical farmers have testified to an increase of three, five, and even ten bushels per acre, as the result of drilling in the seed. Take the lowest figure, and on a field of 20 acres of wheat, it would give 50 bushels increase in the crop. This, at the average price of wheat, with the addition of the seed saved, would furnish the price of a drill in a single season. It is claimed that the yield of grain is increased by the uniformity of the depth at which it is sown, by the regular spaces left for the roots to spread in, and by the better access given to the sun and air.

In Britain, where the wheat crop is hoed and weeded, just as turnips and carrots are in this country, a strong argument in favor of the drill is presented by the facilities it affords for after culture. We have not arrived at such a pitch of agricultural perfection, as to hoe and weed our grain crops, and it may be added, our average yield is not half that of the British farmer. Our best farmers anticipate that before long the after-culture just adverted to, will, at any rate, be given to wheat in this country, and there can be little doubt that it must be if we are to approach, much more if we are to rival the yield obtained by the British farmer. To this mode of wheat growing, if it ever comes to be adopted, the grain-drill is absolutely indispensable. The prevalence of high winds in the spring of the year, is often a great hindrance to sowing. As we sit writing this article, we can see several bags of grain, probably oats, on a hillside piece of land opposite our farm, that have been waiting a full year in the wind for three or four days. For several days, past the wind has risen shortly after sunrise and soon freshened to a degree that rendered out-sowing out of the question. Holy Writ declares that he that regardeth the wind shall not sow. How true this is! You wait for calm weather, meanwhile painfully realizing that the seed-time is passing away, and at length, growing desperate, sow in the face and teeth of the wind. All summer you are annoyed with a patchy-looking crop, that suggests to all beholders, unskilful sowing. The grain-drill comes to the rescue here. It makes you independent of wind. The grain drops into the ground through hollow drill spouts, and is out of reach of all rude assaults from Boreas.

Another advantage connected with the use of a grain-drill is that if it sows grain and grass at one operation. On every well managed farm there will be more or less of "seedling-down" to be done every year, and a machine that puts in both grain and grass at once is very convenient. Grass seed is more easily affected by wind than grain, because of its extreme lightness. Often in waiting for the still time in which to sow it, the season is lost. If

got in early, there would have been a "good catch," but delay was unavoidable, and the opportunity fled. Drill-seeding has its opponents as well as its advocates. It is urged with some force that land cannot always be brought into the proper condition for drilling; that the saving of seed is, to some extent, balanced by the extra expense incurred in drilling; and that the drill cannot be used on tough old sward, without a large amount of labor not required in hand sowing. These objections mainly apply to heavy soils, and have little force in regard to friable loams. The undeniable advantages connected with it will no doubt secure a wide use of the grain-drill, while it must be owned, that it is not so free from objection, nor so universally available, as to render hand-sowing altogether obsolete.

BEES AND THEIR HABITS.

(Continued.)

Swarming does not always take place on account of the too great number of the bees. Heat has some influence in producing it. Prior to this movement the bees construct a certain number of royal cells in order that they may have a new queen immediately to replace the old one as soon as she leaves the hive at the head of a swarm. The queen before leaving moves about among the comb in an uneasy, anxious manner, her agitation is communicated to the other bees a commotion follows. The bees lead themselves with honey, and some of them are sent out first as scouts in order to choose a favorable situation



FIG. 11.—STING AND POISONOUS GLANDS OF A BEE, GREATLY MAGNIFIED.

where the swarm may fix itself. Finally the whole swarm destined to leave the hive depart and in the midst of it is the queen. Sometimes the queen falls down into the grass and is lost, in which case the swarm returns to the hive it had left. But when the swarm keeps its queen it attaches itself to some object and then en masse it is difficultly in persuading it to enter an empty hive which is turned bottom



FIGURE 12.

upwards for that purpose. Sometimes as many as thirty swarms have been observed to leave a hive in one season, but some of them were of the second generation.

A guard is constantly kept at the entrance to scold enemies.

It sometimes happens, however, that certain insects get into the hive without being perceived and there do considerable damage. For instance, the mites represented by the following figures have been found in the hive.



FIGURE 13.

In dissecting it a considerable quantity of honey has been found in its body. Other insects do likewise a good deal of damage. Bees are very vindictive little creatures when they are troubled by any accident or are wanted to interfere with. They never seek to harm anyone unless they are provoked, but they take an almost certain revenge when unjustly attacked.

The instinct of bees sets at naught all the ideas we have been accustomed to entertain as to what instinct is. The instinct of bees adapts itself to circumstances, overcomes new and unusual obstacles and profits by experience. It employs temporary means and rejects them as soon as they become useless, and all that

with a perspicacity which has a marvellous resemblance to reason. It is astonishing to find among insects, occupying so low a rank in the scale of nature, intellectual faculties so nearly approaching human reason, though it may justly be said that among insects there are but the bee and the ant which offer examples of an organization so perfect.

THE FEEDER.

Now that bees are being placed on their summer stands we supply a picture of a feeder which is used by Mr. Thos. Valiquet, of St. Hilaire, P.Q.; it is about five inches in diameter, made of tin, with a small opening in the top, into which the feed may be poured and when closed it appears thus. It is usually



fitted closely into the lid of the inner compartment to allow the bees to feed from it, and a cork is placed in the wide-mouthed opening to prevent them from coming out. The feed is composed of pure sugar either white or brown, say half a tea cup full for each feed to which enough water to fill the cup is added. This feed will last for a day or two, according to the number of bees in the hive. Equal parts of maple syrup with sugar is good and the change if more acceptable to the bees. This picture represents the feeder open. As will be



seen there are four pieces of empty honey-comb placed in the feeder on which bees climb and partake of the syrup without getting besmeared with it. This feed should be supplied until the clover blossoms make its appearance, and it will pay well in the quantity of honey which will be produced and the healthfulness of the stock of bees to feed regularly and liberally until the natural feed can be obtained plentifully. The blossoming of the soft maple tree is a good indication of the proper time to set out bees on their summer stands, but it is a question if it will hold good this year as the soft maples have blossomed unusually early. It is a great mistake to set out bees too early, and feeding is of little use, to stimulate breeding, before the weather is sufficiently warm. Should frost or cold rainy weather set in after the removal of the bees from their winter quarters to the open air they are sure to suffer, from what is known as "spring dwindling."

ROOT CROPS.

Unfortunately, the American average farmer knows very little of the great value of root crops as food for both man and beast.



FIGURE 14.

Those who have learned to grow them with the greatest economy of land and labor have long since become satisfied of the great profit in their use, and appreciate the benefit they confer on all animals that consume them.

In some parts of the United States, for a quarter of a century, root crops have occupied a very respectable place in farming, and indicate an increasing appreciation of their value. If the keeping and feeding of live stock upon the most economical and successful plan be the object of the farmer, then the importance of

"I remember how, in my younger days, a good supply of the nice yellow pumpkins was produced by every farmer, furnishing a vegetable which found a place in domestic cookery, as well as a good supply for which cows, fattening cattle, hogs, and other stock. Why the product is less prized at the present time (if it is less prized, I am unable to say. I only know the fact that pumpkins are less cultivated than formerly in large sections. Probably the more general introduction of the squash, as a substitute in domestic and family use, is the principal cause of lessened culture of the pumpkin. The squash, being so much preferred as a table dish, lessens the desirability of the pumpkins for similar purposes. Still the latter is the more sure and easily-grown crop when treated similarly. Pumpkins are always planted among corn, and as a rule there was an equally good crop of each as if grown alone, and I find that similar results may be had now with good culture. Perhaps our corn cannot be planted as close in the row where pumpkins are planted among it as where alone; but the quality of the grain and foliage is superior to the less-planted. And the yield in bushels per acre is nearly or quite as great; and then we have several tons of pumpkins, which are excellent food for any kind of farm stock, and the following year no difference will be perceived in the lessened product by any successive crop in the rotation.

"I prefer to put in the pumpkin seed by 'sticking' them after the corn is planted and begins to come up. Then I can distribute the pumpkins as I choose over the field. A good way is to stick the seed in every other row, and every third hill in the row; or more space can be given if desired. This mode of culture insures that a dwarfish or rather low-growing variety of corn is cultivated, such as is grown in our New England towns.

"As an exclusive crop the writer has grown and seen cultivated small patches of half to several acres, with quite uniform success; and there is little doubt that they might prove a paying crop in the vicinity of a good market or as food for stock. As a feed for cattle and farm-stock during the fall and winter the pumpkin is not duly appreciated. They supply a most valuable food when grass fails from frosts and cold. For roots commonly grown, as field crops, the yellow seems to be the best land for the prepared sandy loam is the best land for the product per acre is larger; but where the crop is produced for culinary use as well the sweet or sugar pumpkin is preferable, it being thicker-meat according to size and very much finer-grained and flavored than the former."—N. Y. Independent.

time to harvest the roots. The yield of man-golds in England is marvellous—seventy-five tons per acre is not an infrequent, and in New England and New York over fifty tons per acre have been raised.

The carrot crop is also well worth the consideration of farmers, as perhaps, no root is better adapted for a portion of the food for horses, mules, cattle, and hogs. It gives best flavor to milk and butter, and greatly promotes the flow of rich, creamy milk during the winter season.

Turnips, and particularly the rutabagas, are produced as stock food; perhaps no other vegetable can be so cheaply produced as the rutabaga turnip, or takes up such little room on the farm. It is sown from the middle to the last of June, after all other crops are planted, and will grow between the rows of corn, and will flourish on lighter soil and with less manure than mangolds. Frosts will damage them, and even if they are not housed until Christmas they will still do for use. The common Dutch or English turnip, also, like the rutabaga, makes excellent food for both man and beast.

Stock fed largely on roots will be more healthy, more easily fattened, and more cheaply fed, and produce more and better milk than if fed exclusively on hay and grain. In England and Europe no farmer ever thinks of keeping stock without root-food, and no farmer ranks his root-crop of less importance than he does his grain crop. Beets, while good for stock food, have become so very popular as a solum and sugar-producing vegetable, that throughout Europe it is never fed to stock until the juices are extracted, and nothing but the pulp is left. In the United States "beet sugar" is almost unknown, but the time will come before many years, when the great supply of sugar from home consumption will be made from the beet-roots that will be grown in all parts of our vast domain.

We cannot to the best recommend our patrons and farmers to experiment more liberally in raising roots for stock food and by making them one of the rotation crop to add to the richness of their lands, instead of wearing them out each year by the close cultivation of hood crops. Now is the time to make the necessary preparations for such crops as above alluded to.—National Geog.

DARK BRAHMAS.

Some time ago we gave a picture of Light Brahma fowls and now give one of Dark Brahmans from the *Poultry World*. The Dark Brahmans are one of the most fascinating breeds of fowls known to the fancier, owing to the exquisitely delicate markings of their plumage. They combine the size and statelyness, the good winter laying qualities and robust constitutions of the other Asiatics, with as much beauty of plumage as is possessed by the most finely-marked varieties of the game or Hamburgs. Their popularity was never greater than at present, and they are not so common as the Light Brahma.



THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

The success of the garden depends largely upon the quality of the seeds used. Many other conditions, however, are necessary, as well as some degree of knowledge and skill, without which even the best seeds must fail to give the desired results.

The most favorable soil for a garden is a light, rather dry loam, with sufficient admixture of vegetable matter. But situation and nearness to the house are often of more importance in the choice of location than the constitution of the soil. A heavy, wet, clay soil is not suitable for a vegetable garden; yet, if no other ground is available, underground drains, deep working, and a covering of sand and muck or peat will transform even such an unpropitious soil into a fair garden. A slight sloping surface, other conditions being equal, is more favorable than a dead level, as it admits of better drainage, and if inclined toward south or southeast all the better. A deep soil is very desirable; but care must be taken not to deepen it too much at a time. Not more than one inch of subsoil which has not been plowed or spaded up before, should be brought to the surface in a season. Whenever possible all the ground intended for garden purposes should be plowed or spaded before winter.

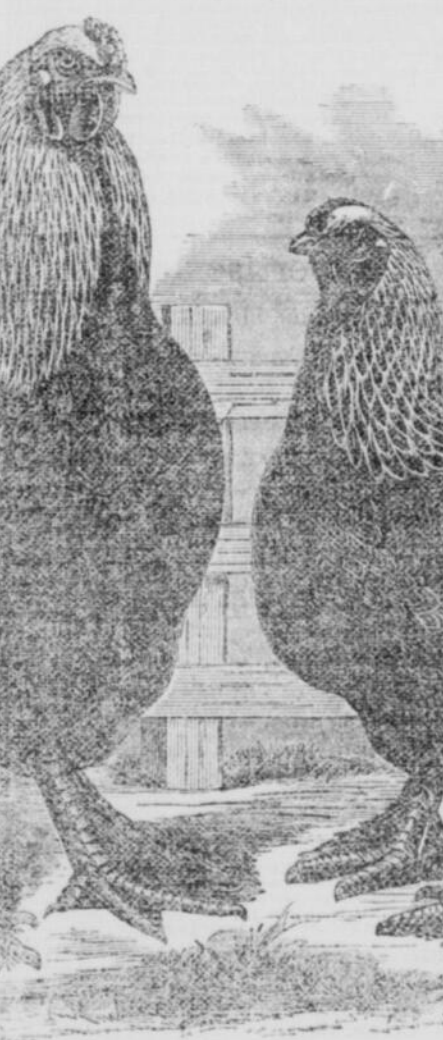
Much disappointment is caused by sowing too early, before the soil is warm enough. Even if the seeds germinate in such cases, little is gained and much risked, as the plants cannot make a vigorous growth before their proper season. And seeds sown later will often give better results than earlier sowings.

Another frequent cause of failure is the too deep covering of the seeds. As a rule, the smaller the seeds the lighter they should be covered. The smallest seeds—such as celery, sweet marjoram, thyme, and other herbs—require hardly any covering at all; and when the ground is fine and not too dry, sowing on the surface and gently pressing down with a board is sufficient. Medium-sized seeds should be covered one-half to one inch; and the largest—such as peas, beans, and corn—two to three inches, and deeper in dry weather.

Most seeds, to give the best results, should be sown thickly, except such kinds as have feeble sprouts—such as parsley, carrots, and beets. These, if sown too thin and the surface becomes baked, cannot break through the crust; while many sprouts together can, and it is but little trouble to thin out the superfluous plants. Cucumbers, melons, squashes, and all plants subject to the ravages of insects should also be sown thickly; and afterward, when the leaves are hard enough to defy the attacks of their enemies, thin out the surplus.

Beginners often err in making the rows or drills too close to each other. The taller the plants the more space should be given them; but even the smallest herbs should not be planted so close as to prevent the free use of the hoe or weeder between the rows.

Thorough cultivation and loosening of the soil are among the principal conditions of



DARK BRAHMAS.

CULTURE OF PUMPKINS.

W. H. White, the well-known agriculturist, still holds on to the good old practice of raising pumpkins for stock, and he writes to an agricultural paper, giving his experience as follows:

"I remember how, in my younger days, a good supply of the nice yellow pumpkins was produced by every farmer, furnishing a vegetable which found a place in domestic cookery, as well as a good supply for which cows, fattening cattle, hogs, and other stock. Why the product is less prized at the present time (if it is less prized, I am unable to say. I only know the fact that pumpkins are less cultivated than formerly in large sections. Probably the more general introduction of the squash, as a substitute in domestic and family use, is the principal cause of lessened culture of the pumpkin. The squash, being so much preferred as a table dish, lessens the desirability of the pumpkins for similar purposes. Still the latter is the more sure and easily-grown crop when treated similarly. Pumpkins are always planted among corn, and as a rule there was an equally good crop of each as if grown alone, and I find that similar results may be had now with good culture. Perhaps our corn cannot be planted as close in the row where pumpkins are planted among it as where alone; but the quality of the grain and foliage is superior to the less-planted. And the yield in bushels per acre is nearly or quite as great; and then we have several tons of pumpkins, which are excellent food for any kind of farm stock, and the following year no difference will be perceived in the lessened product by any successive crop in the rotation.

"I prefer to put in the pumpkin seed by 'sticking' them after the corn is planted and begins to come up. Then I can distribute the pumpkins as I choose over the field. A good way is to stick the seed in every other row, and every third hill in the row; or more space can be given if desired. This mode of culture insures that a dwarfish or rather low-growing variety of corn is cultivated, such as is grown in our New England towns.

"As an exclusive crop the writer has grown and seen cultivated small patches of half to several acres, with quite uniform success; and there is little doubt that they might prove a paying crop in the vicinity of a good market or as food for stock. As a feed for cattle and farm-stock during the fall and winter the pumpkin is not duly appreciated. They supply a most valuable food when grass fails from frosts and cold. For roots commonly grown, as field crops, the yellow seems to be the best land for the prepared sandy loam is the best land for the product per acre is larger; but where the crop is produced for culinary use as well the sweet or sugar pumpkin is preferable, it being thicker-meat according to size and very much finer-grained and flavored than the former."—N. Y. Independent.

COLONISTS FOR MANITOBA.

The Manitoba Colonization Society held its regular weekly meeting in Shafterbury Hall on the 10th ult. After prayer and the reading of the minutes of previous meeting, eighteen new members were received. Mr. W. W. Ogilvie being present said he had travelled much over the South Western and Western States and had found some splendid wheat land and many opportunities of extending his business, some of which he had advised himself of, but he was better pleased with Manitoba and our own north-west territory than any other part he had seen. As a proof of this he has now a man in the province buying land for a large farm, which he will have to do by buying and changing until he gets the farm complete because the Government will not sell land to a man who does not want it. He therefore will have to make it up in this way. Land can be got in various ways. There is the Homestead 160 acres and 160 acres by pre-emption and Government land at \$1 into each of which is at a distance from Winnipeg, but the half-breeds will sell some of the best farms in the country in good situations at from \$4 to \$5 per acre, perhaps even take \$2. Other half-breed lands can be bought from \$30 to \$400 and there will be more on the market as they are drawn for and will be had cheap within two miles of the river. The soil is so rich in vegetable matter as to be almost inexhaustible and the difficulties of transportation are fast disappearing. In five or six years a bushel of what will be laid down in Montreal from Manitoba for twenty cents. There need be no trouble anticipated with the Indians, as they have been fairly dealt with, and treaty obligations have been observed all along on the part of the Indians as well as by the Government. Thanks to the labors of missionaries among the Indians, pagans have all but disappeared, and Indian children can read and write nearly as well as our own. Many of the half-breeds are noble, intelligent men, and generally of kind and hospitable disposition. As an instance, he met one the other day in Ottawa who had never till then been far enough East to see a ship or schooner. He wished very much to get down here to see an ocean going vessel. Still he is most intelligent and thoroughly well informed on every subject, and a most agreeable companion. The right sort of men to go to Manitoba are those with some knowledge of farming, and not afraid of hardship. Good laborers will be in demand for several years to work on the railways. The wages at present paid by Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Sifton, sections 15 and 14 is \$2 per day, or \$10 per week and board to laborers; carpenters and masons in proportion. Good servant girls in Winnipeg get from \$10 to \$15 per month. No grog is allowed in Keewatin on the North West Territory without a Government certificate, so that the men at work on the railways make money fast as there are no grog-shops to take it. Winnipeg has wide streets and many fine white brick houses. Firwood is \$1.50 per cord. Fence rails and pickets the same price as here. Mr. Hespler, immigration agent is a good Christian man and always ready to give advice or assist strangers in any way he can. In travelling you can put your horses in any one's stable, and give them hay as it is abundant. In some places what is so plentiful that a good lady told me they had paid \$20 for a riding last year, and her husband had foolishly sowed more this year and would like



FIGURE 15.

to have to pay \$100 for thrashing, but this seems to me just a waste of money, for I don't see how we can sell \$150 worth of wheat."

Twenty-five more persons left on the 15th ult., for Manitoba under the auspices of the Manitoba Colonization Society. The party was composed mainly of hardy-looking young men, some of whom are to take up farming, while others will accept any work that may be offered.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

SUGGESTIONS.—(Editor Witness) Sir,—Not knowing the regulations of the publisher of the WITNESS, I thought it advisable to send a few lines of personal enquiry. Would it be advisable to open a column for the use of bee-keepers specially, and another for poultryers, &c. What makes me ask this—I believe that farming as well as others forms of business, is fast resolving itself into separate branches, and while a man out of natural zeal for that branch of business which most interests him, may be a source of great annoyance to others, especially an already over-worked editor. Now, being afraid of the editor's shears, I feel timid about sending promiscuous articles to a promiscuous paper, whereas if the paper was specific in its separate branches the trouble it seems to me would be at once laid aside. Beside the above, I have advertised in a paper published in the interest of bee-keepers, and would be glad to do so in yours, if there was a department in the interest of the class spoken of, so that my advertisement might not be the notice of very persons for whom it is intended. Another reason why I think this so desirable, is because your excellent paper is not an exclusively bee-paper, but is distributed broadcast, and read by every body alike, by producer and consumer and would greatly educate the public on this subject, and induce on which they are greatly in need of enlightenment—and bring both the producer and the merchant in contact in such a way as to give them the advantage of the market. The items of this department would need to be bees, their management and treatment, honey its production, care and sale, and would give both those who have it to sell and those who have it to buy a chance of accomplishing it to their satisfaction. Another item, and I have done. One very great advantage, I find in the excellent paper, I mentioned is this—they refuse to advertise for anyone unless he has assured them of his honesty and intention to do all he agrees. This alone is worth more than the price of a paper to any one in business. Leaving this matter with you and hoping to hear your opinion on it, I remain yours &c.

H. T. OF POTTAVILLE, O.

A PROFTIC SHEEP.—(Editor Witness) Sir, It may be interesting to your Agricultural readers, to know that there is now in the pos-

sessions of Mr. Walter Knox of Valcartier, a six year old sheep, which produced four lambs this spring, and all healthy and excellent in condition, but the most uncommon occurrence remains that one of the lambs is thirty hours older than the other three, all sucking the one sheep.

W. K. OF VALCARTIER.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ANSWER WANTED.—(Editor Witness)—Sir, Will you kindly through the columns of the WITNESS, answer the following questions with regard to Bands of Hope. How were Bands of Hope originated? By whom? When, and where? and oblige.

ENQUIRER.

Montreal, April 14, 1878.

DOMESTIC.

SOUP, SUCH AS OUR MOTHERS MADE.

BY HANS DEKORER.

The day before you want the soup, buy a shank of beef. Wash it clean, and put it in the fire in two or three gallons of cold water. Bring slowly to a boil. Skim carefully as fast as the scum rises, so that none boils in. Boil slowly until the meat will slip from the bone. Let the bone remain in the liquor all night, and set away to cool. In the morning take off every particle of the fat from the top of the liquor, and return the liquor to the fire, together with all the gristle. Have ready a large half teacup of whole rice, and put into the liquor when you put it cold over the fire, and you must do this in season to have from two or three hours before the dinner hour. Wash and scrape two good sized carrots, cut into inch pieces, also from three to six onions, also cut small; keep hot water in the teakettle, so as to add it to the soup if needed. Boil slowly, but constantly, and be careful it does not burn. The rice should dissolve and thicken the soup. Just before you take it up, add salt and pepper so as to taste pleasing. Split open half a dozen crackers, and toast them without burning, and lay these into the soup a moment, then dish all up together in a large tureen and scatter over the top a few sprigs of parsley cut fine. There must be soup enough to use soup plates and spoons. This, with a pudding, makes the dinner, and is altogether different from the modern dish called soup, where it is strained, and the vegetables are not brought to the table.

A good soup is made from the bones of roasted beef, and also from the carcass and bones of roasted turkey, or roasted chicken, which have not been picked at the table. The process is the same as given above for the second day. But I forgot to say that fifteen minutes before you dish up the soup, you are to add the noodles, and boil all together. Be sure to keep a good supply of liquor by adding hot water as it boils away. The meat should also be returned to the soup an hour before it is finished.

CHILDREN'S PLAY.—Children like to be useful, and feel that they are accomplishing something, and they can do more than they are given credit for, if they only have somebody to work with them. So find something for your little folks to do, if it is picking up apples or pulling weeds with you, or folding newspapers, or picking and shelling peas and berries or the currants for cake. They have sense enough for it, only you must keep them long at one thing, unless of their own accord. Twenty minutes is a long time for them to work, and you will be wise in suggesting something new as soon as the signs of weariness begin. Always give them a little task, however, that they must finish, and put them on their pride about it, so that they will learn to persevere. Saving and crossing the wrists and taking hand, and drawing them back and forth, or wringing the dish-cloth, with arms over head, as every child knows, is fun, but bean-bags are, perhaps, the best fun for small people. They can catch a bag better than a ball, and it does not give such hard lessons. Drawing up in a socked hat, sack and epaulettes, cut out of newspapers, has all the delight of a masquerade to the small fry. I know of nothing so absolutely exciting as painting small faces with colored crayons, with a coat-of-armor's feather in the hair, a shawl for a blanket, and playing Indian in earnest. Measuring heights against the door is always entertaining, so is playing postman with a bag of letters. But there are some pleasant games that will better amuse a quiet hour.—Walt Arable.

NOODLES FOR SOUP.—Beat two or three eggs very fine and light. Add a little salt, and flour slowly until you have the dough as stiff as can be rolled. Cut into small pieces and roll thin as wafers, let it lay on the smoking board half an hour, with a towel spread over it. It will dry a little. Cut into shreds, and lay over the pot of soup fifteen minutes, and keep boiling. These noodles are altogether lighter and nicer than any dumplings that can be made, and they take the place of dumplings in the soup.—Household.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

The following are recommended by a gardener as about the best varieties of vegetable seeds to be sown in the kitchen garden:

Beans—First, early wax and yellow six weeks; for pole beans there are none that equal the Lima.

Beets—About three sorts; early Egyptian, black turnip and long dark blood.

Cabbages—If several sorts are desired, the Wakefield, Winningstadt, Fattlers, Brunswick, Red Dutch and premium flat Dutch are best, and if only two the first and last. (The Early York is most cultivated.)

Cauliflowers can be successfully grown with proper care. Early Erfurt will be found a reliable and fine one.

Correl—Early Horn and Improved Long Orange.

Celery is perhaps considered as difficult to grow as anything, and probably provokes more discussion than any other vegetable, but it is becoming more popular each season, and should by all means have a place in our gardens, as with a little care and trouble it will amply reward us. The dwarf sorts are best, and of these, Sandringham Dwarf White will be found as good as any.

Corn—Early Mairo and Stoddard's Evergreen.

Cucumbers—Early White Spine and Long Green.

Eggplant—N. Y. Improved.

Lettuce—For hot beds, Tennis Ball, general crop, Curled Silesian and Hanson.

Melons—Muskmelons, Green Nutmeg and Improved Canteloupes, and Phinney's Early and Black Spanish for watermelon.

Mustard—For greens, White English.

Onions—Yellow Danvers and White Portugal.

Parsnips—Hollow Crown.

Peas—McLean's Little Gem, Eugenie and Champion of England.

Potatoes—Large Bell.

Radish—Scarlet Olive, Long Scarlet, White Summer and Mammoth White Winter, or a good way is to have a little of each sort mixed by the seedsmen and sow all in the same bed.

Spinach—For greens, Round Leaved.

Squash—Nothing better than Hubbard for Winter, Yellow Bush or Crook Neck for early.

Tomatoes—Conqueror for first early and Trophy or Hathaway Excelior for general crop, with Golden Trophy or Green Gage for a variety.

Turnips—Purple Top Strap-Leaved for both early and late. (Early White and Yellow Dutch are excellent.)

These, with the Snowflake potato for early and Peachblow for late, a few sweet herbs and a few rows of sweet potatoes, will meet the wants of the ordinary kitchen garden.—Brangelist.

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THE NEW CAMPAIGN.

"Of all the saws I ever saw, I never saw a saw saw like this one," has been said of many a saw, and all readers of the WITNESS may say that I saw of their own with which they can saw on the back or the front of their heart's content. This saw they can get by send- ing \$7.00 in new subscriptions to the WITNESS pub- lishers. This saw is called the "lightning" saw, and said to make "sawdust faster than any saw extant." It is Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, saw it saw, and said he

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WEEKLY WITNESS FOR 50 CENTS.

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We do not want to pay very well, you can understand that. But we shall every half yearly subscribe will take for a number of years, then they see what a good price it is, and then we will gain what may be lost by this offer.

Besides the saw, we have other new prices to offer. There is the

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Which contains gauges, screw drivers, chisels, a saw, a saw, a tack lifter, a pruning knife, a small gimlet, an awl, a measure, a square, awls, bradaws, in all thirty-two to all of which it fits into broad handle, and may be carried about in the pocket. This is just the thing for farmers and others who have many odd and ends of work to do and to be very convenient.

MAKE THEMSELVES USEFUL

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