THERE ARE no fewer than thirty-seven peers and twenty-seven members of the Imperial House of Commons now serving at the front.

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ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-ONE officers and 3,500 men were released when the British troops occupied Pretoria. Nine hundred prisoners were carried off by the Boers, who would undoubtedly have taken the lot had they not been disturbed by our soldiers.

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THE TWO ARMY CORPS in the field in South Africa consist of 74,000 men, of whom a proportion are "non-combatants." The war strength of each is as follows: Officers and men, 36,987, guns, 90; carts and wagons, 1,573; horses and mules, 12,846.

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IT IS A PECULIAR FACT that Lord Kitchener gained his first experience as a soldier under the French flag. At the outbreak of the war of 1870 he offered himself as a volunteer to General Chanzy, commander of the army of the Loire. On returning to England, after the fall of Paris, he obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers.

THE PERCENTAGE of deaths from wounds of all sorts among those admitted to hospitals during the present campaign in South Africa is only 5 per cent. of the total wounded.

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IT IS REPORTED that Mr. Steyn is very much disheartened at the loss of Bethlehem, and would in all probability have surrendered if De Wet had not taken strong measures—even going so far as to threaten to shoot him—to prevent the ex-President from taking such a course.

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IT IS CONSIDERED that many of the disasters which happened to our troops at the commencement of the South African Campaign were due to our ignorance of the country. As a remedy for this, in future, whenever new territory is added to the British Empire, military surveys will at once be made and maps produced in the form of transparencies on flexible films for the use of our soldiers. The process will permit them to be reduced to a very small scale, but at the same time the map will show every detail of the country with the aid of a small magnifying-glass.

Fertilizing and its Relation to Practical Up-to-Date Farming.

REPORTS OF EXPERIMENTS MADE THROUGH THE ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL UNION.

EXPERIMENTS.—For the five years, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895 and 1896, co-operative experiments were conducted throughout Ontario by testing commercial fertilizers with oats, and in 1897, 1898 and 1899 by testing the same kinds and qualities of fertilizers with mangels and with corn. Both the fertilizers and the seed were weighed and done up separately and sent from the Ontario Agricultural College to the experimenters during each of the eight years.

CONCLUSIONS.—1. *The unfertilized land gave a less yield than the fertilized land* in each of the years and with each of the three crops—oats, mangels and corn.

2. On some soils the application of the fertilizers had but little influence, and on others *it about doubled the yield of the crops.*

3. The summary results from the application of the fertilizers show that the largest average yield was produced by sowing the complete fertilizer with oats; the nitrogenous fertilizer with mangels; and the potassic, nitrogenous, or complete fertilizer with corn.

4. The largest average increases in yields of crops per acre from using the fertilizers were as follows. 9.8 bushels of oats from sowing 213½ pounds per acre of the Mixed Fertilizer, costing $3 57, or 36.4 cents for each extra bushel produced; 1.1 tons of corn from sowing 160 pounds per acre of Muriate of Potash, 160 pounds of Nitrate of Soda, or 213½ pounds of Mixed Fertilizer, costing $3.84, $3.52, and $3.57 respectively, or $3.49, $3.20, or $3.25 for each extra ton produced; and 4.78 tons of mangels from sowing 160 pounds per acre of Nitrate of Soda, costing $3.52, or 73.6 cents for each extra ton produced.