The Defence on Candahar Against the Afghans.

Full Account of the Great Battle and Defeat of General Burrows.

Terrible Slaughter of Anglo-Indian Troops.

Native Cavalry Sweep Down the Indian Troops.

English journals received by latest mail contain interesting particulars from Afghanistan :-

TOWN AND CITADEL OF CANDAHAR.

The town and citadel of Candahar, which The town and citadel of Candahar, which now engage anxious attention, have held a beleaguered British force in bygone times, and have been associated with the successes of the British arms in a campaign which was otherwise full of disaster. An Adjutant-General of the Persian army, J. P. Ferrier, previously a Chasseur d'Afrique, wrote a book on "Caravan Wanderings" in Persia, Afghanistan, and Turkestan, and the unpublished manuscript was translated by Captain W. Jesse, and edited by the late Mr. H., D. Seymour, M.P. In the course of the wanar, M.P. In the course of the wan-thus described, the author came to ear, the citadel of which he speaks of ptuously as "without glacis, ravelin, contemptuously as "without glacis, ravelin, or flanking defence to defend a long line of curtain;" but he adds, "It was strong enough when held by a very weak garrison of British troops on the 29th of March, 1842, to resist the whole Afghan army of 10,000 men." The occasion of which he speaks was probably when it was held by General Nott, whose force of Bombay troops withstood the nsurgents, and ultimately defeated them. ral Ferrier states that in 1845 the General Ferrier states that in 1840 the citadel of Candahar was in good condition, "having been strengthened by the British when they held it." What was its state a few years before, we can see by the narrative of the late General Sir Henry Havelook, who, as Captain Henry Havelook, aid-de-camp to Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, wrote "The War in Afghanistan, 1838-39." The young soldier wrote:—

soldier wrote:—
"Candahar is situated on an extensive level, which is bounded on the north and west by picturesque mountains of primitive rock. The city is quadrangular and its defences uniform. They consist of a wall of, mud hardened by exposure to the sun, 33 feet in height, without revelement of stone or brick. The enciente is divided into curtains brick. The enciente is divided into curtains and semi-circular towers, is strengthened by a low fausse-braye, and defended by a ditch 10 feet in depth and 24 feet in width, at present only imperfectly filled with water, but which could in a few hours be well supplied from the canals of the Argandab that intersect the city. The southern side of this vast area is 1,300 feet, the northern 1,100 feet, the eastern 1,600 feet, and the western (which is, in fact, two sides meeting in a large angle) 1,900 feet in length. There are four great gates in this extensive city wall (shuhur punah). The northern is entitled the Eedgah, the southern morthern is entitled the Eedgah, the southern the Shikarpore, the eastern the Cabul, the western the Herat. Besides these, there are two less considerable portals in the eastern and western fronts of fortification, denominated the Berdurani and the Topkhanee, or artillery. The parapet is battlemented, loop-booled, and are several and candahar processes and the southern miles from Kuskh-i-Nakhud, where the Shikarpore, the eastern the Cabul, the Shikarpore, the S Asiatic fortresses, with apertures for the pur-poses of throwing vertical missiles into the ditch. The towers, including those over the gates and at the four grand angles of the place, are 62 in number, and in these, guns might have been mounted, as the nampart is might have been mounted, the the raminar is wide, and there are good embrasures in the parapet; but such has been the neglect of the Barakzais that we found their artiflery, consisting of some 20 indifferent pieces, parked in the open space in front of their citadel. That the open space in front of their citadel. That defence consists of an inner quadrangle of 200 yards retrenched in the centre of the northern face. Within its enclosures are the several courts and apartments of the Royal palace, lately usurped, together with the rule of their master, by the brothers of Futteh Khan. Its wall is propusillanimity had not opened its gate to us it is not probable it could long have resisted the fire of our batteries and the onset of our troops. The Sirdars might, if they had acted with ordinary resolution. they had acted with ordinary resolution, have got together a garrison of 3,000 or 4,000 troops, for which forcethey had amplesupplies for a full month at least; but there is nothing in the nature of the bulwarks of this capital,

in the nature of the bulwarks of this capital, or in the character of its constituted defenders, to have saved it from the rapid fall by which two of the strongholds of Central Asia have since been prostrated. Its gates were as vulnerable as those of Ghazni or Khelat; and in any event an extensive wall, Khelat; and in any event an extensive wall, flanked only by very paltry towers, could not have offered a protracted resistance to its assailants if they had proceeded by the slower methods of a regular siege."

In a history of Afghanistan, published only two years ago, Colonel Malleson gives a description of the city which is of interest at this moment. He says:

"The town of Candahar, situated at the foot of the Tarnah Valley, is separated from the river of that name by a short range of hills which divide the lower part of the valley and run parallel with the river for about 20 miles. Candahar is encompassed on three sides by high, sharp-pointed, rocky mountains, rising abruptly from the plain. The open side is that leading along the valley of the Tarnah. A considerable portion of the valley of Candahar is in an ordinary way fertile and well cultivated. It can boast of rich town. Three or four miles to the east the traveller encounters a portion of a eheerless plain, covered with stones, and scantily supplied with water. The town of Candahar is large and populous. Its form is that of an oblong square, 2,000 by 1,600 yards (about a mile square). Situated on the north side of the extensive plain called after the town, about two miles from the lofty mountain called Bala Wali, it is surrounded by a high, but thin and weak wall, with several bastions. Its walls are thirty feet high. The four principal bazaars, or streets, lead from the gateways and meet nearly in the centre of the town in a large circular building, covered with a dome about 120 feet in diameter, called the charm. This place is surrounded by shops, and it is regarded as a public market place. The streets which converge in it divide the town into four nearly equal districts. The other streets in the town are mere lanes, formed by the narrow space between the high houses—houses far more lofty than those of the principal streets. The climate of Candahar is very dry and in every respect superior to houses far more lofty than those of the principal streets. The climate of Candahar is very dry and in every respect superior to that of Hindostan..... Corn and most of the necessaries of life are dear at Candahar. Firewood is also very scarce. It is difficult to fix the number of inhabitants. Mountstuart Elphinatone declines to make the attempt. It seems to be acknowledged, however, that the population is in excess of that of Herat. If the Heratis may be estimated, as they have been, at 45,000, the Candaharis may possibly number 60,000.

THE ARMY OF AYOUB KHAN.

tiations with Abdurrahman, the transacsomewhat overlooked, though they have been rather remarkable, and not free from alarming symptoms. For many months Herat, the third city of the country, had been held by Ayoub Khan, a son of the late Ameer, or, rather, by some turbulent troops who made a puppet of that prince. These troops consisted partly, if not mainly, of mutineers from Cabul, including probably those chiefly responsible for the murder of Major Cavagnar. Internal dissensions long prevented these regiments from marching on Candahar, though as they represent the most disciplined, warlike, and fanatical of the Afghan regular army, they have no doubt always regarded our presence there as an abomination. But, at length, some month or so ago, it became known that Ayoub was actually on his way, with an active cavalry leader of the name of Luinab as second in command. His forces were reported as being by no means large—about three or four thousand, but as they were regular troops, and possessed some kind of artillery, they were looked upon at least by some people as likely to be considerably more formidable than the loose gatherings of hill men which we have so often dispersed. It became necessary, therefore, that precaptions

some people as likely to be considerably more formidable than the loose gatherings of hil men which we have so often dispersed. It became necessary, therefore, that precautions should be taken against them.

The only explanation at present possible of our terrible reverse is the supposition that Ayoub's strength has been lamentably underrated, and that the whereabouts of his army must have been insufficient ascertained. Even if Gen. Burrows was weaker than we have estimated, the success of a portion of his force against the two thousand Candahar mutineers, strongly posted and possessing artillery, shows that only a surprise and great numerical disparity can account for the "annihilation" of his command. Nor are there wanting certain indications that the strength and the position of the enemy were actually miscalculated. In a telegram, which we published on Monday, a rumour was alluded to that "four thousand Ghazis and others" had joined Ayoub, and in one pubblished yesterday, it was stated that some of our outposts had been killed, and that large parties of Ayoub's cavalry had been feeling their way at a considerable distance on the Candahar side of the Helmund. Other rumours put the advanced guard merely of the Heratee force at 4,000 strong. Of course these rumours are not to be taken literally; but, with the facts before us of the recent mutiny, of the encouragement certain to be given to Afghan reckto be taken literally; but, with the facts before us of the recent mutiny, of the encouragement certain to be given to Afghan recklessness by the retreat of General Burrows,
and of the numbers of hardy swordsmen
ready all over the country to rally to any
promising standard, it is not to be doubted
that Ayoub may very probably have had a
large and formidable army. It is true that
Colonel St. John, the political officer with
General Burrows, is one of the most accomplished of his class, and it is difficult to believe that he can have allowed himself, or that
the general can have allowed himself, to be
caught napping. Yet without such belief the general can have allowed himself, to be caught napping. Yet without such belief the cause of the disaster remains inexplicable, unless our troops were borne down by sheer weight of numbers. The reckless onslaught of the Ghazis has been, it must be remembered, described by good authorities as far more trying than any attack which any army but our own ever has to stand in these days of long-distance fighting; and this onslaught, backed by Ayoub's regulars and weighted with the almost irresistible weight of numbers, may possibly have mastered General Burrows' dispositions, though General Stewart got the better of a similar attack at Ghuznee.

BATTLE OF KUSKH-I-NAKHUD. on hearing this, at once gave the order to advance against the enemy, and at about eight o'clock our cavalry, the 3rd Bombay, and two squadrons of the 3rd Scinde Horse—with Horse Artillery—about 200 men, of E. B. Battery—pushed of 36 400 ftem of 15 B. Battery—pushed of 36 400 ftem or sight, feeling their way westward along the alopes of the hills.

Within an hour the artillery were engaged, and a duel ensued which lasted for four hours. Meanwhile our cavalry also had come up, and skirmished with the enemy's horse, but if Colonel St. John's telegram means anything at all, it would seem as if the latter fell back soon after our guns came seriously into action, for he tells us in one line that our back soon after our guns came seriously into action, for he tells us in one line that our cavalry was engaged at pine o'clock with that of the enemy, our guns occasionally firing, and in the next that "till one p.m. the action was confined to artillery." Whether the Wali's horsemen remained staunch or whether they deserted to the enemy we are not told.

During the artillery duel the main body of the enemy came in sight, and, rapidly traversing the successive undulations which are characteristic of the Maiman valley, took up their position with great judgment, utilising their large force of artillery to cover their extended front, and holding their right and left flanks by large masses of cavalry. The centre of their line was composed entirely of regulars, seven regiments—no doubt with the old Cabuli battalion in the place of honour—with two thousand horsemen covering the head of the valley on the right, and an equal number of Ghazis and the mounted irregulars upon the left—a formidable reserve of both arms being formed up in the rear, and the artillery distributed in six batteries along the whole front. These guns were so well served that our superiority in weight of metal and rifling went for nothing, and our infantry had to be ordered to the front.

ordered to the front.

OUR BREECH LOADERS AT ONOR REGAN TO TELL against the inferior arms of the enemy; but that fact was apparent to Ayoub Khan and his generals as soon as to ourselves, for the regular cavalry on the enemy's right, two thousand strong, were at once sent forward at the charge to break in our left, while the Ghazis were let loose upon our front and right. Ayoub Khan would, therefore, seem to have had all his wits about him, for he expended upon this first attack the enthusiasm of his irregular frantic-contingent, an enthusiasm which, if restrained till some critical part of the engagement, might have resulted, as it has so often done in these Afghan fights, in their fatally impeding and thwarting the maneuvres of their own comrades of the regulars. In the present instance, however, the stalwart, fanatical Alizais proved too strong for the native regiments—the 1st Bombay, Grenadiers and the 30th Jacobs' Rifles—which formed the first line of our advance, and they fell back in confusion upon the 66th, with such precipitation that the artillery had to abandon the two guns which had been in position on the front of our attack, and breaking their own formation, threw the Berks regiment into disorder. The Ghazis, who by themselves outnumbered our total force, pressed impetuously forward upon that entangled mass, while the main body of the enemy moved steadily onward in their support.

A DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND EIGHT OUR BREECH LOADERS AT ONCE BEGAN TO TELL

occupied, it would appear, more than an hour, our troops falling back, however, stubbornly, all the time, until, at three o'clock, they found themselves against the camp on the Candahar road from which they had started in the morning with the whole strength of the enemy pressing them hotly, and completely cut off from their artillery and cavalry. We then read that, "after a severe fight in the endosed ground, General Burrows succeeded in extricating the infantry, and brought them into line of retreat"—a remarkable sentence which scarcely admits of translation. It would appear, however, that our troops took up positions for themselves in the "square walled enclosure about eighty yards each way, with walls twenty feet in height," which had hitherto served us for a baggage and animal "laager," and that, the enemy enemy entering with them, a severe fight ensued, which resulted in A DESPERATE HAND-TO-HAND FIGHT

OUR MEN BEING AGAIN OVERPOWERED number 60,000.

THE ARMY OF AYOUB KHAN.

Daily News, in a narrative of the high preceded the disaster, says:—

at having been concentrated on the thousand unarmed men—were streaming

along the road, trying, poor faithful creatures, to save our baggage and the animals, and with this stream of fugitives was soon, mingled the remnant of our infantry brigade.

There are two roads from Candahar to Girishk, the lower, which goes by Bala Khan, being "the main road" mentioned in the telegram. It is waterless throughout. The fugitives, however, seem to have been driven by some fatal instinct of panic to select it for their flight, and all the efforts of their officers to turn them from the lower road to the upper proved unavailing. The telegram asserts that "the majority" of the casualties on the retreat "appear to have occurred from men falling from thirst and exhaustion"—a supposition which will hardly bear comment when we think of those nine thousand Afghans in close pursuit, and three thousand Herati horsemen riding through and through the flying masses, cutting them down till their sword arms tired after thirty miles of pursuit and massacre. All that afternoon and evening, along the road, trying, poor faithful creature and massacre. All that afternoon and eve

chased the Fugitives; and the soldiers who have returned with their lives into Candahar probably owe their safety to the facts that their pursuers spent their strength upon their defenceless non-combatant comrades, and that so much of their flight was by night. To within 'ten miles of General Primrose's camp did these fierce horsemen hunt our men, along a road beset not only with death by sword and bullet, but terrible as the desert that it skirts from an utter want of water.

terrible as the desert that it skirts from an utter want of water.

Where, meanwhile, was the cavalry and the artillery? They were not with the infantry; for before three o'clock on Tuesday they were, we are told, "cut off" from the foot. But we next hear of them on the Argandhab—just forty miles from the seene of the last stand of the infantry—which they reached at seven on Wednesday morning, rushing to the stream to slake their thirst, and then to horse again and off down through the smiling valley on to the plain of Candahar.

dahar.
"Nearly all our ammunition," we are told, was lost—the remnant saved being, we pre-sume, the cartridges which the fugitives carried about them—with the eleven hundred rifles of the dead men, two nine-pounder guns, and all our baggage and military stores.

Such is Colonel St. John's sketch of that disastrous Tuesday's work, and we may be sure it is not drawn in darker lines than was necessary. In conclusion, he tells us that General Primrose was preparing "for a siege," and that the Dourani inhabitants of the city had been driven out from the walls by their fellow-citizens.

CHAMAN CHOKI-A BRITISH OUTPOST. Just about half-way between Quetta and Candahar there is a high range, the Khoja, lying right across the line of all advance from lying right across the line of all advance from one point to the other. The chief route across this is the Khojak pass, which connects the Pishin valley, lying on the Quetta side of it, with the Chaman plain, which lies on the Candahar side. On each slope of the pass we have a camp. That is to say, as you go up the pass from the Pishin side, you come, at a dangerously ugly point of the road, where two ways join, upon a camp, and at the crest of the pass you find there are outposts from this camp perched as sentinels on the two most commanding points. This is "the Khojak" post. Proceeding on your way, you cross over the crest of the pass and descend the other slope of it, and, just where it debouches upon the Chaman plain, you find, on the right hand, a very respectable little fort. This is the much-talked of "Chaman Chauki," or

THE GARRISON AT KHELAT-I-GHILZAI -

The Garrison at Khelati-Ghilzai — A SIEGE RELIEF.

The fears generally expressed about the garrison at Khelati-Ghilzai seem to us unfounded, says the London Times. If they have sufficient provisions there is little ground for alarm, for the present garrison is stronger in total numbers and in Europeans than that commanded by Captain Craigie in 1842. In November, 1841, Captain Craigie, with a body of infantry and 43 European stronger in total numbers and in Europeans than that commanded by Captain Craigie in 1842. In November, 1841, Captain Craigie, with a body of infantry and 43 European artillerymen, entered the fort. Shortly after his arrival, some 300 Sepoys of the 43rd Bengal Native Infantry were added, making the garrison nearly 1,000 strong. The fortifications of the place had been little more than commenced when Captain Craigie eptered it; indeed, along some hundred yards there was neither ditch nor parapet. Captain Craigie set his men to work, and soon the fort became fairly defensible. There was wheat, but no mills, and animal food was scarce. Mills were, however, constructed after many failures, and when the neighbouring villagers, under pressure from the insurgent chiefs, left off bringing in food, sorties were made to carry off sheep. Every sort of hardship, the worst being extreme cold, was borne with the most admirable cheerfulness by all ranks. Though obliged to be always on the watch against surprise, only a little desultory fighting took place till the spring, when some Ghilzai chiefs took up a position close to the fortress, drawing gradually nearer, and daily increasing the strength of their force. Towards the middle of May the besiegers began to construct trenches all round the place, working at them only during the night. By the 20th the circuit was completed, and the nearest works were within 250 yards of the enceinte. They were loop-holed and very judiciously constructed and awanged. On the 24th of May the garrison saw through their telescopes that some of the enemy were practising escalading at a distant fort. This intelligence put Captain Craigie on his guard, and he made every preparation to receive the assault which he saw was imminent. Sure enough, in the intense darkness preceding the dawn of the 21st of May the enemy attacked in dense masses, and having, by means of scaling ladders, crossed the ditch, strove gallantly to get over the parapet or through the embrasures. Sword in hand, they continued the

THE RELIEF OF CANDAHAB. The total distance from Cabul to Candahar is 316 miles, or 27 marches. The march would occupy nearly five weeks, and the column will have to cut off all connection with Cabul. Before the end of the month General Phayre Before the end of the month General Prayre will have relieved General Primrose, whereas Sir Frederick Roberts cannot be expected to reach Candahar before the 9th of September. On the latter date also a column detached by On the latter date also a column detached by General Phayre would reach Khelat-i-Ghilzai. This column would be anticipated by nine days by Sir Frederick Roberts's division. Unless, therefore, Khelat-i-Ghilzai is in a very critical condition, there is no reason for sending Sir Frederick Roberts to its helief, and there are many good arguments against such a measure. There is really no reason for supposing that the garrisons of Candahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai will be unable to hold out for another six weeks, if necessary. If they for another six weeks, if necessary. If they cannot, they are very inferior to their predecessors on the same theatre of war 40 years ago. Of course, we assume that ordinary foresight has been shown in laying in a good stock of provisions.

A little SOZODONT, used right along every day, costs but little trouble and is pleasant always. It saves years of suffering from diseased gums and teeth in later days. Its use is economical of time and comfort. Use SOZODONT.

N.B., and vicinity the other day, damaging crops, buildings, etc. The hailstones were larger than marbles. The frost has injured

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

The Influence of W. Monk, of the Meteorological Service.

Seaforte, Aug. 11.—The Ontario Agricultural Commission, represented by Mesers. Dymond and McMillan, opened an inquiry here this morning into the salt industry in the county of Huron, chiefly with reference to the utility of Canadian salt as a fertilizer and for dairy purposes. In opening the proceedings, Mr. Dymond explained that the Agricultural Commission had nothing to do with the salt industry per se, but it had come into prominencel recently as a fertilizer as well as being connected with industries cognate with agriculture, such as dairying, pork-raising, and cattle-feeding. The Commission, therefore, thought it right to ascertain the value of salt to the agriculturist, and to give the salt man of this district an opportunity to reply to the statements which had been made by previous witnesses derogatory to the merits of Canadian salt.

Levi Rightmeyer, an American gentleman who has been engaged as a salt manufacturer at Kincardine since 1871, was then examined. He stated that his market was chiefly in Chicago, Milwaukee, and other western places, and his salt was used mainly for pork-packing. The Canadian market was pretty well occupied by English salt, which was brought across the Atlantic as ballast and admitted free of duty. He made about 10,000 tons annually, all of which he sold in the United States except about 2,000 tons, which was sold in Canada. His western customers preferred Canadian salt to English salt for pork-packing, sait was proved by analysis to be purer. He had received no complaints of it at all. Farmers in Canada were now using salt as a fertilizer with excellent results, especially on wheat. It made the straw stronger and the kernel brighter and plumper. For this purpose it was sold at from \$2.50 to \$3 per ton.

N. Y. Coleman, of the firm of Coleman & Gowenleek, Seaforth said there were an excellent results.

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N. Y. Coleman of the firm of Coleman & Gowenlock, Seaforth, said they produced from 70,000 to 75,000 barrels of salt per year. Their market was in the United States and Canada. The only complaints made were by pork-packers, who alleged that it produced a kind of briny scum on the meat. This, he thought, was owing to pork-packers not dealing fairly with the salt producers in not ordering early enough to enable them to get out the salt in properly dried condition. It was the water in the salt which caused the slime on the pork. There was a great deal of unreasonable prejudice in Canada against Canadian salt. They had no complaints from Americans who had used their salt. One obstacle to the sale of their salt in Canada was that the Grand Trunk complaints from Americans who had used their salt. One obstacle to the sale of their salt in Canada was that the Grand Trunk charged \$21 or \$22 for carrying a car-load of salt from Seaforth to Toronto, while they brought car-loads of English salt from Montreal to Toronto for \$11. He corroborated the testimony of the last witness as to the value of salt as a fertilizer. Everybody who had used it on land testified to its good effect in hardening the straw and rendering grain of all kinds less liable to rust. He thought its effect was a chemical one on the properties of the soil rather than a direct one on the grain.

Mr. Scott Robertson, formerly a porkpacker, and now a buyer of butter for the English market, Edward Cash, also a butter buyer, and George Sproat, a farmer, testified from their own experience in their several avocations to the value of Canadian salt. Mr. Sproat stated that he had used it with equally beneficial results on turnips, barley, and spring

wheat. It served to create moisture about the roots of turnips; and caused their rapid growth. He said he used from 400 to 500 pounds to the acre. He bought it by the waggon load for \$2.60 per ton.

William Gray, of the firm of Gray, Young & Sparling, of Seaforth, and H. Blyth, stated that wherever Canadian salt had been exhibited, whether; at Philadelphia, Sydney, or Paris, it had takent the lead of the salt of all other nations. He produced medals which had been awarded that to make a bushel of salt it required of Shrause brine 35 gallons, of Saginaw 30 gallons, of West Virginia 37 gallons, and of Canadian only 21 gallons. He read letters from Canadian butter makers and Canadian farmers in different counties in approval of Canadian salt. He had never known any complaints to be made against it. He estimated that 10,000 tons would be used in Canada this year for fertilizing purposes. The demand had very sough increased during the past two or three years.

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Canada this year for fertilizing purposes. The demand had very sough increased during the past two or three years.

Mr. Thomas Gowenlock, of the Merchant salt works, Seaforth, gave evidence similar to that of the previous witness.

Mr. Samuel Platt, of Goderich, who first discovered salt in this district, was also examined. He said Canadian salt contained only 1½ per cent. of foreign matter, while English salt contained 2 per cent. and American salt 4 per cent. He thought the salt makers were somewhat to-blame for the complaints against Canadian salt in not drying it sufficiently before delivering it.

Edwin Cresswell, reeve of Tuckersmith, a farmer, who was the last witness to-day, expressed his belief that pork-packers often blamed the salt for making pork slimy, when they themselves were to blame for salting down hogs while in a partially frozen condition, or in salting twice, the first salting producing a hard surface which prevented the second salt from getting into the pork. He also praised salt as a fertilizer of turnips and mangolds.

Martin P. Hayes gave evidence. He stated that he had made a special study of the salt industry, having visited all the factories in England and many in the United States. He treated at length of the different processes of drying salt and freeing it from gypsum and chlorides. Canadian salt in every respect was superior to English salt for curing and packing meat, but for packing, English salt derived advantage from its having being better dried. This defect could be easily overcome by the exercise of a little more care on the part of our manufacturers. The largest pork packers in the world, Plankington & Armour, of Chicago, Milwaukee, and Kansas, had used Canadian salt since 1873, and declared that they liked it better than any other for summer curing owing to its purity and the rapidity of its action on the

and declared that they liked it better than any other for summer curing owing to its purity and the rapidity of its action on the meat, although its price was higher than that of American salt. Of 1,300,000 hogs slaughtered in Chicago this year, that firm slaughtered 700,000.

Hugh Robb, of Seaforth, pork packer, testified that he had jused Canadian salt for four years with good results. No complaints had ever been made of meat cured with it. The only difficulty he had ever had was that it sometimes produced a slimy appearance on the meat, which necessitated re-salting, but it did not at all injure the meat permanently. This was owing to the dampness of the salt, a defect which could easily be removed by drying the salt more slowly and effectively than was now done.

fect which could easily be removed by drying the salt more slowly and effectively than was now done.

George Houghton, who has been a dealer in horses here for twenty years past, was examined as to the hreeds mostly in demand. He purchased for the New York and Boston markets. Heavy Klyde horses were preferred, and Canadian horses brought from \$25 to \$50 more on the other side than horses from the Western States, from the belief that they would thrive better than western horses, whose vitality was lessened by their being fed heavily on corn.

Thomas E. Hayes, Reeve of McKillop, testified to the same effect as the previous witness as to the benefit of salt as a fertilizer.

Richard Rensforth, of the Stapleton salt works, stated that Professor Croft had analysed factory salt made by hand, and certified it to be as nearly pure as salt was obtained, being almost identical with the Ashton salt. As English salt had the preference among the dairymen in Ontario, he turned this out so as to give them no excuse for rejecting Canadian salt. Nearly all the salt he now made was sold in Canada. In an experiment of several cheeses made respectively with Higgins English salt and various brands of Canadian salt, the cheese made with his salt had been pronounced to be the best by Prof. Arnold and Mr. Ballantyne, M.P.P., who had tested the

ples without knowing which was made in English and which with Canadian salt. English brands of salt, though inferior in lity to his, were sold in Toronto at double

with English and which with Canadian salt. The English brands of salt, though inferior in quality to his, were sold in Toronto at double the price. The reason that such a prejudice existed among the dairymen against Canadian salt was that they compared the common Canadian salt and not the superior brands with the high-priced English salt, and people would pay no higher price for better made Canadian salt than for common salt. As an analytical chemist by profession, he expressed the opinion that salt where used as a fertilizer acted as a solvent of the ingredients of the soil, retained the ammenia of the manure in the soil for the benefit of the plant, instead of allowing it to evaporate, and attracted the moisture of the atmosphere to the soil. A certain amount of salt entered into the composition of nearly every plant, and was necessary to its health. The geographical and climatic circumstances of Canada rendered more salt necessary here than was the case in England.

Mr. Thomas Ballantyne, M.P.P., as a cheesemaker, stated that he had in 1876-7 made a great many experiments with Canadian and English salt, and the result was decidedly in favour of English salt. But last year Prof. Arnold and himself had examined cheese salted with different salts at the Kinburn factory, and after a very careful examination they had both come to the conclusion that cheese which they were informed was salted with Stapleton (Canadian) salt was the best. He had no doubt Canadian salt, if properly made, was as good as any salt brought from England or anywhere else. John R. Murray, who made the samples of cheese tested by Mr. Ballantyne and afterwards examined by a committee of the Western Dairymen's Association at London, explained how he had marked them and how the test was conducted.

D. D. Wilson, of Seaforth, the largest egg merchant in Canada, said he bought from country storekeepers at an average price of 10c. per dozen, and shipped to New York. This year he expected to ship altogether 60,000 dozen, or 750,000 eggs. He bought

John Beattle, Mayor of Seaforth, gave his experience of the use of Canadian salt in pork-packing. It was usually very successful, though he had experienced the same difficulty as other packers with green salt. He also gave some information as to the production of flax, which he cultivates.

TRESWATER, Ont., Ang. 13.—Messrs. John McMillan and A. H. Dymond, members of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, were here to-day visiting the Teeswater butter and cheese factory. After a careful inspection of the factory and the processes pursued there, the commissioners held a sitting at Clark's hotel, where they examined Mr. John Hettles, the manager of the factory, at some

morning train from Wingham, and held a sitting for the purpose of examining Mr. Peter Rennie, an extensive farmer and cattle-feeder, and Mr. John Black, a large shipper of cattle, sheep, and hogs to Europe. Mr. Rennie's system of feeding is of the most methodical character, and attended with very profitable results. One interesting point in Mr. Black's evidence was the statement that he had succeeded in placing Canadian fat cattle on the Belgian and French markets, where they had realized good prices. Mr. Black appeared to feel confidence in his ability to establish a trade with those countries with proper arrangements and a supply of first-class cattle. Mr. Robert Black, brother of the last-named witness, also narrated his experience when acting as the representative of Mr. John Black in Europe. He agreed generally with the latter's opinions. Mr. Black's shipments this year have been very large, and the returns so far satisfactory.

The Ontario Agricultural Commission held a sitting yesterday in Toronto in the Parlia-

a sitting yesterday in Toronto in the Parliament buildings. The first witness examined was Mr. Davies, the pork-packer, who gave some information in reference to the business he is connected with.

Mr. T. H. Monk, of the Meteorological Service, Toronto, was then examined in regard to the observations it would be neces

gard to the observations it would be necessary to take in regard to the influence of the weather on the crops. He classified these observations under the following heads:—The temperature and humidity of the air, the rainfall, and depth and distribution of the same, and kind of weather in every locality. He explained each special point. With regard to the He stated that, other things being equal.

He stated that, other things being equal, if the temperature does not reach a certain point, and remain above that point for a certain period, the crops will not come to perfection, and this point and the period of time varies with the different crops. For example, wheat does not grow to perfection in the vicinity of Hudson's bay, north of James' bay, nor on the west coast of Scotland, but oats do. The changes in temperature and their rapidity have a severe effect upon the crops occasionally. The spring wheat, owing to the rapid changes in the temperature in the spring and summer, had not come to such a high state of perfection as usual. Fall wheat had been frost-killed in many places, which was caused by the sudden changes in the temperature rather than by the severity of the frost. If the temperature had remained tolerably steady, even if cold, the wheat would not have been damaged. This occurred, however, only in certain localities, in other places the fall wheat was not damaged. damaged.

In order to ascertain the amount of moi

ture present in the air, it required very careful observations, but it was only proposed in these cases to note it by recording the presence or absence of dew during clear and calm nights, or the presence of mists, fogs, Some statistics from observations taken

Scotland went to prove that drained soils were warmer than the air in the summer months, but undrained soils slightly colder. months, but undrained soils slightly colder. The temperature varies with the different kind of soils, both drained and undrained. It the temperature varies with the different kind of soils, both drained and undrained. It varies also with the nature of the crop, if any, covering the soil. The reverse conditions of temperature prevailed in water.

Mr. Mork pointed out that everybody knew the influence of rain, but not its exact influence. It would appear that close to the shore of the lakes the rainfall is heavier than at some distance inland. The Department had no record of the growth as of crops. The amount of rainfall in the agricultural districts of England was doubtless less than in Ontario, but rain fell more from the service of the average rainfall in different parts of the province and in England. An inch of rain was considered a very heavy fall in Entian, but not so here. He then gave some statistics of the average rainfall in different parts of the province and in England. He proceeded to state that it appears that for the province and in England. He proceeded to state that it appears that for the province and in England. He proceeded to state that it appears that forests had some influence on the rainfall, but few people knew what it was, and it was a question whether forests influenced the total amount of rainfall. They affected note so much the rainfall as its distribution in light or heavy showers, and its subsequent evaporation. In or of rainfall as its distribution in light or heavy showers, and its subsequent evaporation. In or core of find out the exact influence of forests, it would be necessary to know the same are positioned to the first of the provision of abovers, as well as the depth and length of time falling for various depths.

Rain observations should always be taken in as many places as possible.

Mr. Mork stated that no observations had been considered who are producers of the same are not subject to the order.

Mr. Mork stated that no observations had

been taken with reference to this subject, ex. DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. cept in France, but there the result was of little value, as the observations did not ex-tend over a sufficient length of time.

SAD AFFAIR.

A Young Wife Drowned on Thursday—Ser Husband Dies on Saturday.

The Port Hops Times publishes a detailed account of the drowning of Mrs. Sherwood, already reported by telegraph. It says:—

"As the Norseman was rounding the lighthouse on the pier at Charlotte and entering the harbour, the accident occurred. Mrs. Sherwood, the young and charming wife of Capt. Sherwood, commander of the steamer, fell overboard and was drowned. As usual in such cases, there are a hundred different versions of the sad affair, but the following is supplied by an eye-witness on whose observation and strict adherence to fact the public may, with ourselves, fully rely. It appears that Mrs. Sherwood was ascending the ladder, in front of the wheel, on the port side, and had reached the top rung, when letting go the left hand to place her parasol on deck, the boat must suddenly have lurched, causing her to swing round and fall over backwards upon the railing and into the water. A friend, Mrs. Barrett, was with her at the time, but no one appeared to be at hand to render the necessary assistance. One of the hands of the steamer gave the alarm to the mate, who was the sadu Holiday Tragedy.

The melancholy tidings of the drowning of Mr. Robert Wilkes, his only son and daughter, in Sturgeon lake, reached the city on Europeon Lake, reached the city on Sturgeon Point.

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The melancholy tidings of the drowning of Mr. Roburlag, on Mr. Roburlag, on Mr. Roburlag, on Saturday. About not being able to reac

WHITEY, Aug. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. Sherwood, wife of the captain of the Norseman, who was drowned on Thursday as the steamer was entering Charlotte harbour, took place here to day and was very largely attended. There were many persons from a distance, including about thirty from Port Hope. The Rev. T. W. Jeffery, of Cobourg, conducted the funeral services.

WHITEY, Aug. 15.—The community was shocked this morning by the intelligence that Capt. Sherwood, of the steamer Norseman, was dead. It was but yesterday that his young wife who was drowned at Charlotte on Thursday, was buried, and it appears that the captain, who was staying at the residence of his father-in-law, the Rev. John Shaw, being much prostrated with grief, his brother-in-law, Dr. Shaw, prescribed quinine for his relief. The prescription was sent to Whitfield's drug store and was there made up. A dose of six grains was administered at eight o'clock, and early this morning alarming symptoms setting in, further medical aid was summoned, but was of no avail. The captain expired at seven o'clock. The remainder of the medicine in the bottle was examined, and an analysis proved it to be morphine instead of quinine. It seems that the druggist's clerk by mistake gave the wrong medicine. A coroner's inquest has been summoned for to-morrow at ten o'clock. The captain's remains are to be taken for burial to Prescott. Where his family reside. The

sympathy and regret for the afflicted families.

WHITEY, Aug. 16.—The inquest on the body of Captain Sherwood was opened here to-day at Ray's hotel, before Dr. Carson, coroner. Young Dr. Shaw, Mr. Hamilton Sherwood, brother of the deceased, Dr. Bogart the phrysician in attendance, Dr. Gunn, and Mis Shaw once the deceased, Dr. Bogart the phrysician in attendance, Dr. Gunn, and Mis Shaw of the medicine, its effect, and the state of the patient. The medical testimony was, that death took place from the effects of a narcotic poison. A young lad named Nicholas Brown testified that he got the medicine at Whitfield's drug store, and handed it as he got it to Miss Shaw or young Dr. Shaw. Archibald Denoon, assistant in the drug store, swore positively that he made up the medicine, a drachm of quinine, from the prescription sent by young Shaw, that he filled it from the quinine bottle, and could have made no mistake; that he did not touch the morphine bottle, and that if morphine had been taken it was not made up by him. The medical gentlemen gave very favourable testimony as to the accuracy and carefulness with which whitefield's prescriptions had been always made up in the course of their practice. The enquiry extended over a wide range. Mr. Farewell, County Attorney, attended for the Crown. The inquest was adjourned to 7.30 to-morrow evening. No post mortem was held. The remains were taken east by the Grand Trunk railway this evening.

MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

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MANITOBA AFFAIRS.

Winning, Aug. 14.—Harrington, who was shot some ten days ago by constable Ross, near the Lake of the Woods, while he was being arrested for selling crooked whiskey, has been given up by the attending physicians, who say that he cannot possibly recover.

The new St. Boniface college is fast approaching completion and will cost \$50,000. It is a handsome edifice, and was designed and built at the expense of Archbishop Taché.

The Manitobs Rife Association match begins on Monday next. Instructions have been received here by the customs authorities to admit American riffemen with their arms and accoutrements to attend the competition. Robert Cooper, an emigrant who has been just three weeks out from Scotland, was drowned on Friday afternoon in the Assimboin river, near Fort Garry. He, along with a companion, went into the water on the Winnipeg side of the river, and Cooper attempted to swim across though advised to the contary. After approaching within about twenty feet of the southern shore of the river, he was observed floating down with the current and making no progress towards the St. Boniface bank. At first no danger was anticipated, as the swimmer uttered no cry and made no movement to ask for help, but as soon as it was noticed that he was proving weak and that he was likely to sink, several men started to swim across for the purpose of reacing him, but he sank to sise no more before the help reached him. High Constable Constantine was notified immediately of the accident, but although a number of policemen and others were soon gathered near the place, it was thought that nothing could be done to wards recovering the body, and the clockhes of the deceased were taken possession of by the authorities. A letter from Kincardine, Scotland, written by his brother, G. W. Cooper, and fifty-five collars in cash were found in the pokets of his clothing.

CONSULAR INVOICES.

Mr. Robert Wilkes and Two Children Drowned at Sturgeon Point.

press last night.

A reporter boarded the train at the Don station and found Mr. McWilliams, the city solicitor, who was at Sturgeon Point when the accident occurred, and who accompanied the bereaved family on their sad journey homeward. He said that about ten minutes to Barrett, was with her at the time, but no one appeared to be at hand to render the necessary assistance. One of the hands of the steamer gave the alarm to the mate, who was then in charge, and the boat was at once backed up, but by that time Mrs. Sherwood must have been 150 yards astern. Some carpenters who were at work repairing the end of the pier, seeing the accident happen, threw in some pieces of timber and endeavoured to effect a rescue, but, sad to relate, the unfortunate lady sank for the last time, when the foremost of these was within a few feet of her. The body was discovered about an hour afterwards, and taken by the Norseman to Whitby.

"The deceased, Jennie E. Shaw, was the eldest daughter of the Rev. John Shaw, ex-President of the Toronto Methodist Conference stationed at Whitby.

"On the 18th February of this year she was united in marriage to Capt. Sherwood, the esteemed commander of the Norseman, who, in his sore bereavement, has the respectful sympathy of hundreds of friends."

WHITEY, Aug. 14.—The funeral of Mrs. Sherwood, wife of the captain of the Norseman, who was drowned on Thursday as the steamer was entering Charlotte harbour, took is family on their sad journey homes the accident occurred, and who accompanied the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes ward. He said that about ten minutes to ward. He said that about ten minutes to the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes ward. He said that about ten minutes to ward. He said that about ten minutes to ward. He said that about ten minutes to the bereaved family on theirsad journey homes diction, who he was in the body ing called out that there were people drowning in called out that there were people drowning in the lake. He, in company with several or the lake bank, and saw Mr. Crandell, the proprietor of the hotel, taking the body of a girl from the water. Some one of the bank cried out that there were beople drowning in the lake. He, in company with several or the lake. He, in company with several the lake. He, in company with to recover the bodies. Pike poles were called into service, but it was a considerable time before the bodies were brought to the surface. In the case of Mr. Wilkes and the boy life was entirely extinct, but it was thought that the life of the girl could be saved, as she had only been in the water a few minutes. Every means of resuscitation knows to the men at the hotel were resorted to, but it was found impossible to win her back to life again. Subsequently he learned that Mr. Wilkes had taken several of the members of his family to the shore to bathe. They his family to the shore to bathe. They entered the water near the boat-house on the sand-bar in front of the hotel. Mrs. Wilkes sand-bar in front of the hotel. Mrs. Wilkes and one of the nurses, with an infant, sat upon the bank watching the children, while Mr. Wilkes had a row boat, and was rowing upand down infront of the bathing place. Bertie was trying to swim. Approaching him in the boat, Mr. Wilkes called upon him to take McMillan and A. H. Dymond, members of the Ontario Agricultural Commission, were here to-day visiting the Teeswater butter and choese factory. After a careful inspection of the factory and the processes pursued there, the commissioners held a sitting at Clark's hotel, where they examined Mr. John Hettles, the manager of the factory, at some length. The business is conducted on the principle of purchasing the milk, from the farmers and manufacturing cheese from the 3kimmed milk, a large number of hogs being fattened on the buttermilk. The average price realized for the creamery butter over the ordinary dairy butter is not less than eight cents per pound. The Teeswater factory has already paid nearly eight thousand dollars for three months' supply of milk during the present season. The commissioners left for Wingham en route for Fergus, where they examine some witnesses to-morrow.

Fergus, where they examine some witnesses to-morrow at the Ontario Agricultural Commission, arrived here to-day by the morning train from Wingham, and held a sitting for the purpose of examining Mr. hold of the stern of the craft. The little fel-

ing the deep water, and leading her back to the shore, assisted her to the hotel. As the men were searching for the bodies the steamer from Bobcaygeon arrived. Mr. McWilliams asked Capt. Crandell to take the bodies to

entered the car and assisted Mrs. Wilkes to the platform, whence she was taken to a car-riage in waiting. Following were five little children, too small to realize the great calamity which had overtaken them, and be-hind were the two nurses, each bearing an infant. As the living were driven away from the south entrance, the dead were taken quietly out of the western door, deposited in three hearses, and driven to the house of mourning.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The army worm is doing much dan herbrooke, N. B. Digby County, N. S., is to have a vone Scott Temperance Act.

Coal has been discovered at And Westmoreland county, N. B. A Scott Act convention will be Forest has a house fly on exhibition reasures one inch in length and half are breadth.

Clarence Wier, first mate of the Wi N.S., barque Alice Cooper, was lately dro in Bordeaux harbour, France. Iron ore is being shipped over the Air alway from Courtland to the Detroit S ig Works in large quantities. Mr. David Reesor, jr., shipped from ham for Indiana, on Monday last, 32 horses, mostly breeding mares. horses, mostly breeding mares.

Weevil has made its appearance it wheat fields of Colchester, N. B., and is considerable damage to the crops.

Mr. Robt. McDonald, of Keppel, has ducks, one of which this season laid 9 the others 90 eggs each, making in all 2.

Mr. John Wharton, Chelsea, Queen B., was gored by a bull on the 1st Mr. Turner, who was with him, was in Mr. Jonas Barnes has disposed of his of seventy-five acres, situated on the concession, Yarmouth, to Messrs D. an Burgess, for \$4,000 cash.

Mr. H. S. Easton returned from Dak Easton's Corners, near Brockville, on the inst., where he had been with a car lo horses, which he sold at good prices. Dr. B. D. Fraser, Windsor, N. S. received news of the death of his fift Harry, aged 19, who left England some ago in a ship bound to the Fiji Islands. Mr. Benjamin Yarnold, an old resid Whitby, and town clerk many year died suddenly at Prince Albert on Mo

the 9th inst. He had reached his 88th The Emerson International says it is quite certain that Capt. Nash, M.P.P. be appointed Registrar of the new Registrar of the new Registrar of the new County of Morris. The lumber manufacturing busines village appears to be booming. The steam saw mills and J. Ashcroft's s mill are running full time—an enli spectacle.—Wiarton Echo.

The contractor Laing, who absconded St. Thomas a short time since, leaving poration contracts unfinished and his cre-unpaid, has been seen in Detroit within past few days, and was visited by his w Amherstburg.

On Wednesday evening, while a youn named Charles Frankish, son of Mr. G. Frankish, of Brooklin, was engaged in a with some other boys, he

of lacrosse with some other boys, he struck in the neighbourhood of the killing him instantly. Mr. Isaac Scott, of Sault Ste. Marie, a field with barley on the 22nd day of and cut it, fully ripe, on the 9th inst. crop was fit for cutting some days soone being busy with his fall wheat Mr. S. not attend to it sooner.

The dead body of a tramp was found car which it was stated was sealed at F and which was opened at Chicago a few ago. It is supposed he got in at For steal a ride and was shut in, dying from ger and thirst ere he was discovered.

R. Nimmo, of Galt, subscribed a ce sum to the building fund of Knox chur-that town. He fancied himself ill-used i gard to his pew, wouldn't whack up called on, was sued, and had his goods

Prof. Spencer, of King's College, I Scotia, and formerly of the Hamilton O giate Institute, son of the late Jo Spencer, of Dundas, has written a borrove that the Grand River formerly it through the Dundas Valley into many Says the Chesley Enterprise: Mr. stein is now going over the line of the S ford and Huron railway making an esti of the work that has been done during past month. He says the grading alonentire line will be completed early in

Our Richibucto correspondent writes Our Richibucto correspondent writes there are four cases of diphtheria in family of Thomas W.-Bliss, Esq., the Stidiary Magistrate and Registrar of deed that place. Mr. Bliss has the entire synthy of the community in his present tria St. John Telegraph.

The superficial measure of the floor su of the Dominion button works with the of the Dominion button works with the additions, now about complete, amounts trifle over 43,000 square feet, or within a feet of an acre. With such a vast amoun working room Messrs. Jas. Y. Shantz & Sout to turn out a pretty big lot of button Berlin News.

Berlin News.

Says the St. John Sun:—We underst that new forms have been sent those par who tendered for the work on the Doro ter penitentiary buildings, and that the for receiving the same has been extended the 17th inst. This is just what we experted. from a Government which means to act and has no favourites.

The game laws of this province, as amer at the last session, provide that the set for hunting woodcock shall open on Au lst, snipe, black and grey duck, wood du and wild geese on August 15th, partri and hares on September 1st, and deer on tober 1st. The penalties for destroying gout of season are very heavy. Mr. Rose, accompanied by Mr. Steven one of the original proprietors of the norought to town yesterday a magnificent of gold weighing eight hundred ounces, the product of the famous Rose lead Montagu, and is said to have been obtained by the step of courtz, and to represent the product of the famous Rose lead Montagu, and is said to have been obtained by the step of courtz, and to represent the product of famous Rose lead to the said t

labour of fourteen men for six Halifax Chronicle. A counterfeit \$10 bill, on the On bank, was taken by one of our merchants week. These bills bear the Peterboro' str

week. These bills bear the Peterboro's ta and the groundwork on the back is I green instead of dark. The mouth, too one of the vignette figures is badly execu. There are so many \$10 bills circulating Collingwood that people should be specificateful.—Collingwood Bulletin.

With regard to the reported rich strik the deep shaft of the Gatling gold mine, are informed that the vein has been look very much better during the last we gradually widening until it has now reachilly six feet. gradually widening until it has now reac fully six feet, the ore being thickly stud with free gold, nearly the whole of the "ga-being gold-bearing sulphurites of increa-richness.—Belleville Intelligencer.

Mr. Henry B. Doyle, of Vankleek H. died suddenly on Monday morning. He been confined to his bed for the past weeks, but was not supposed to be dang ously ill. The remains of the deceased w interred at Aylmer. A large number friends followed the remains from the His triends followed the remains from the Hi-Hawkesbury village. He was in his twer second year at the time of his death, and regretted by a large circle of friends and a citates

The funeral of the late Mrs. Routley, of died on Friday last, was very numeros attended. The pall-bearers were Messrs. Ford, E. Chown, J. Shaw, J. Tucker, Strange, and C. Wright. Deceased, who in her seventy-sixth year, was a native Tiverton, England, and came to this coun in 1841, having resided in Kingston esince. She was very much respected. I husband and a large family survive her Kingston News.

We take great pleasure, says the Em (B.C.) Inland Sentinel, in announcing that tlegraph line pole-fixers, under charge of Gisborne, have been along the Emory I this week. The poles are all good now tween here and Yale, and we learn the wis being done equally well east of this point is expected that telegraphic vexations whether