FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

A CHEAP DISINFECTANT.—One pound of green copperas costing seven cents, dissolved in one quart of water, and poured down a water-closet, will effectually concentrate and destroy the foulest smells. On board ships and in cabins, where a hotbed of and other public places, there is nothing so nice to purify the air. Ships given cargoes, thoroughly under the hot in anything that will hold water, will render a hospital, or other place for the sick, free from the pleasant smells. For butchers' stalls, fish markets, slaughter houses, sinks, and wherever there is offensive putrid gases, dissolve copperas and sprinkle it about, and in a few days the smell will pass away. If a cat, rat, or mouse dies about the house and sends forth an offensive gas, place some dissolved copperas in an open vessel near the place where the nuisance is, and it will soon purify the atmosphere.

FEED FOR CATTLE.—Prof. F. W. Stewart, writing on this subject to the *Country Gentleman* says: "Here is the point where chemistry comes to the assistance of the feeder. It points out several approximations to milk. The following are the kinds of food obtainable in most localities:—Flax seed, or its refuse oil-cake or oil-meal, decorticated cotton seed or its meal, bean, peas, oats, wheat, middlings, and bran. One-third of the food elements of milk is oil, and flax seed and cotton seed in their whole state, contain a little too much oil to form a single food, as the cake or meal is more frequently used, after the largest share of the oil has been pressed out. Bean peas contain a very small portion of oil, and a large proportion of nitrogenous matter, very similar to the casein of milk. But, one part of flax seed is mixed with three parts of pease, and ground fine together, the compound makes an excellent compound food for the calf, but should be well cooked. So also if flax seed be ground in the same proportion with oats or wheat bran, and the combined meal be cooked and fed, a thin gruel is made which grows fairly upon it. Milk is eighty-eight per cent. water, and the food substituted should be equally liquid. Now it is not always convenient to obtain flax seed, pease, &c., to grind together, and therefore the most accessible food to all is oil-meal and wheat bran or middlings. The bran is best cooked, and the oil-meal mixed in while hot but it is often fed by pouring boiling water on the oil-meal, and then stirring in the bran. The pease have to one part oil-meal in the right proportion. Cotton seed meal should be fed with great caution to calves, because, if the shuck has not been thoroughly removed, it is too harsh and indigestible for the young animal. I regard oil-meal as a most important and economical food for calves, having used it for many years with the most complete success. It is somewhat laxative and requires sometimes pea-meal or oat-meal to counteract this tendency. A small amount, two tablespoonfuls, should be given at first and increased occasionally. A little alum to stop the juice of oak bark put in the food will stop scouring at once, and promptly. It is not well to castrate calves that are not intended to be kept beyond six months; for it is a deep operation and requires some little time for the calf to recover from it, retarding its growth to that extent."

DISEASE OF CATTLE.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The diseases to which cattle are liable unfortunately as a rule baffle the skill of veterinarians, and for cities like ours alone some anxiety will no doubt be caused by the prevalence of 'charbon,' or 'blood,' which, it is stated, has made its appearance among the cows in the parish of Glasnevin, County of Cork. Death seems to follow relapse with striking rapidity, one of seven cows affected having died in the space of an hour and a half. With the view probably of not wasting the flesh of even a diseased cow, the stomach of one was given to a dog, which, in small pieces, which, with great kindness and liberality, were distributed among some thinks and poor. The result was not satisfactory. The chicks and geese voraciously devoured the last little morsel before them, and in less than five minutes began to totter about, and then fell down dead. An attempt was made to prevent the carcasses being skinned, but the skin was found to be infected with the disease, and the hoofs were cut off. The blood appears to be in colour and consistency. It is some comfort to hear that the carcasses of the animals, by direction of the Police Board, have been buried very deep. The deeper the better; and every precaution might with advantage have been brought into operation as regards these cows." The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *London Standard* says: "The cattle plague has again appeared in the neighbourhood of St. Petersburg. The first case was reported from Tsarskoe Selo a month ago, and on inquiry it was found that the infected animals had been brought from the Government of Novgorod by some peasants, who are to be prosecuted for infringing the law by which the sale of cattle is prohibited. The most stringent measures have been adopted to prevent spread of the contagion. A quarantine has been established round the places where diseased animals are known to exist; meat, hay, or straw is allowed only to be taken from the locality, and no cattle can enter the district without being subjected to rigid inspection. A great many people in St. Petersburg keep cows, and it is the custom to send every morning to pasture in the neighbourhood. This is now stopped. The cows are to be kept at home, and strict regulations are to be enforced with regard to their food, the cleanliness of the cow-houses, and the sale and slaughter of the animals. With a view to assist the Police to stop the evil the Town Council has voted a grant of 3,000 roubles for the disinfection to the cow-houses of the poorer classes."

VEGETABLES.—For their nutritive qualities beans and peas hold highest rank among the vegetables. Next to them comes the onion, then the cabbage, then wheat, oats, barley, carrots, turnips, corn, potatoes. To the working man green peas and onions are not only a luxury but substantial food, resembling in value the lentils and supplying at the same time heat-producing and respiratory elements. At this season of the year the apposite cucumber is almost as much a food as does food. Asparagus, though containing very little nitrogen, and by no means a food to sustain one for heavy toil, is especially grateful to the system, on account probably, of the combination of acids it contains, which give it its delicious flavour, and which serve their purpose in supplying the various parts of the body with what is needed. The same remark is true of the strawberry, by itself incapable of sustaining life, but increasing the power of food eaten with it to repair the bodily waste. As the heat of the season increases, starchy and carbonaceous foods are less in demand. Instead of rice and pudding, curd and fruits are called for; pastries are at a discount; pickles are entirely out of place; butter-milk and bonnyclabber are preferred to the sweet milk; the lines and creams take the place of the rich pudding that cold weather made so appetizing; the appetite puts on the lightest clothes, so to speak, and calls for cooling articles of food, leaves rich in strength producing elements, and poor in such as evolve only heat. Very early vegetables are as a rule unwholesome. Market-gardeners know how to produce in the early spring large turnips, and a little later potatoes that look all right, but are found when cooked to be waxy and tasteless, and when eaten, productive disorder and unmeasurable results. May force nature, but she will take her revenge for such ill-treatment, and in the end we gain nothing. Radishes, turnips, tomatoes, parsley, spinach, and the like, are chiefly valuable as food on account of their saline properties. Mushrooms and lichens, though ranking among the most nutritious of vegetable products, are to be classed among condiments rather than food, as it would require seven pounds weight of mushroom to supply the minimum requirement of a day in nitrogen. Of all kinds of fresh vegetables, none is more valuable, taking all its properties into consideration, than the potato. Though inferior in the quantity of nitrogen it yields to many other vegetables, it contains a large proportion of potash, so necessary to the laboring man, and from its general agreeableness and digestibility is, taking the seasons together, the universal favourite.

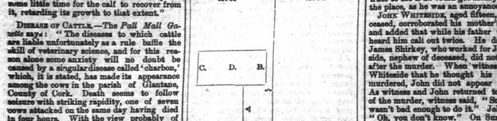
GREEN CROPS FOR FEEDING PIGS.—The smaller farmer, who keeps but few hogs, is not aware of the amount of green food one may be used in the production of pork. A clover pasture that will produce two and one-half tons of clover hay during the season is capable of supporting ten pigs from five to seven months old, and of course a larger number of younger pigs. Vetches, peas, or oats, may be sowed to succeed clover, and the pigs are not only kept growing, but if judiciously handled, will be so fat that two weeks on grain will finish them at any time for the shambles. Farmers are thus better able to take advantage of the market. Feed with regularity that the pigs may become accustomed to look for their allowance at regular intervals. They will then remain quiet and be more apt to thrive. Feed just as much as the pig can eat up clean; more will be apt to satiate his appetite, while less will fall short of the breeder's principal object of preparing the pig in the shortest possible time for the butcher. Do not allow feed to remain in the trough; if more is given than the pig will eat, it should be removed. From the time of weaning, pigs may be profitably fed all the grain they will eat. At least three or four weeks before slaughtering, put them entirely on grain, and allow no slops or refuse of any kind, but give pure water for drink; and if the pig has been kept growing constantly since he was weaned, his flesh will be something worth eating. The flesh of the Berkshire pig is second to none in fine flavor and firmness of texture, and the treatment I have endeavored to describe will give it an exquisitely "nutty" flavour that is tempting to an epicure. With pure air, suitable diet, and clean, comfortable quarters, a pig is certainly no more subject to disease than any other domestic animal. The principal conditions for health are, however, too often unknown to swine. All are more or less familiar with the scene presenting from an ordinary pig-pen. Those who investigate the interior of such a sty will find that it has only one apartment, with feed-trough in one end, no access to water, no place to sleep, and not a yard of soil touched. The pigs are mired in their own dung—the accumulation of weeks—which poisons their food, while the air from such a sty contaminates the whole neighbourhood. This is a strong picture, but true, unless such a farmer goes to the other extreme, and allows his pigs to run on the highway. The owner of these unfortunate pigs stigmatizes them as "filthy animals," "dirty," and "greedy feeders," and his opinion is certainly well founded. These pigs are filthy through no fault of theirs. They are huge feeders because they are of an inferior breed, perhaps, and because an inordinate appetite is the usual accompaniment of the conditions I have described. Their food does them no good, and they do not thrive. Think of eating the flesh of these poison-seeking creatures.—*Country Gentleman.*

SHOCKING CRIME.

A Farmer Murdered.

(Guelph Herald Tuesday.)

Special despatches having been received on Monday afternoon from Acton and Brampton stating that a farmer had been murdered in Esquesing township, a *Herald* reporter was at once dispatched to secure the particulars of the crime. Leaving Guelph by the 4 45 p.m. train on the Grand Trunk railway, he disembarked at Acton shortly after five o'clock, finding the most intense excitement prevailing in that village in consequence of the murder, the news of which had reached there early in the morning, shortly after which Dr. McGarvin had left for the scene of the tragedy, and a number of others had followed during the day, each one to be returned loaded with rumors and gleanings as to the particulars of the crime. The most contradictory rumours were afloat, and no authentic information could be gleaned there, so in order to lose no time the reporter at once secured a buggy and in a few minutes was rapidly driving along the side road between lots 27 and 28 of Esquesing township. The road, not one of the best by any means, was extremely hilly, and at the picturesque point where the cosy farm house nestling on either side among groves of shade trees, bore undoubted testimony to the general prosperity of the farmers in the district. After driving across the concession, the gravel road which runs from Oakville, via Georgetown and Bristol, was reached. Here a turn was made to the left and after proceeding up a few lots on the gravel the reporter found himself in front of the block where the murder was committed. The land owned by the deceased comprises 100 acres, only a part of which have been really cleared, although he is said to have resided on it for over forty years. It is known as lots 30 and 31, in the 7th concession, and is but one lot below Ballinafad, the latter being on the town line between Erin and Esquesing. At first sight the lots appeared to be wholly bush, no clearing visible, but upon a closer view a short distance along the front of lot 30, a rough roadway was discovered, and on this the reporter proceeded until he reached shortly the centre of the concession, where he discovered a small clearing, previously referred to, in which was erected a house or shanty of a most primitive description. On slightly out-cropping from the surface of the ground, sill, the poor victim being laid out in the primitive room, presenting the most terrible appearance, the wounds on the head being of a ghastly nature. The house contained but one room of any size, with two little bed rooms partitioned off and a loft overhead. No buildings of any kind were to be seen, the only evidence that any farming was carried on being a small stack of peas, a short distance from the house. The following diagram will give an accurate idea of the position of the house and its surroundings:—



7th line Esquesing. *SETO* Bristol

In the above plan the line A. represents the road into the clearing; B. the house; C. the barn; D. the well; E. the potato patch which the body was found, which is about 120 yards from the house. The space between the house and the road field is occupied by an orchard. The particulars of the discovery of the body, as nearly as follow given in the evidence taken at the inquest that it is not necessary to anticipate them, the whole of the evidence being in reality, it appears that after the discovery of the murder, Dr. McGarvin, of Acton, town, was immediately sent for and arrived at the scene shortly after 9 a.m., accompanied by Robert McLachlan, (an alias Indian) Dr. McGarvin, of Acton, for whom he had telegraphed to make his post mortem examination. On their arrival the body of the murdered man, Robert Whiteside, was still lying on the bed in the orchard where it had first been found, and beside it was an axe, which also had not yet been identified. On the head of this was found but one spot of blood and some grey hairs, exactly corresponding with those of the murdered man. Between 10 and 11 a.m., Dr. Freeman impanelled a jury consisting of Messrs. David Cook, foreman, Henry Boome, Davidson Henderson, John Wright, Alfred Hammond, Wm. Shepherd, Thomas Price, Jas. Clarke, Hugh Duff, Joseph Clarke, Silas Clarke, George Murray, and James Moore, to the Coroner, then proceeded to make a post mortem examination of the body, which was found in the open air, under a tree, owing to the scanty room in the house. The nature of the wounds inflicted will be seen from the subjoined in the evidence below, but it may be added that on an examination of the murdered man's clothes, it was found that the right trousers pocket, in which he always carried his money, and in which he was known to have about $100 at the time of his death, had been completely torn out, the money of course being gone. After viewing the body, the jury adjourned until two o'clock, when they met at the house, about a few lots down the 7th line. On leaving the scene of the murder, the Acton reporter drove to Silver Creek, where the inquest was in progress. The following was the evidence taken:—

The first witness called was HENRY COLE, who swore that on Monday morning, a little after five o'clock, Mary Whiteside came to him on his window and said her father was dead. He got up with his eldest boy and went to the house where he found Mrs. Mary Campbell was already there. They found deceased lying dead on the floor, eight presumed by self, the poor victim being laid out in the primitive room, presenting the most terrible appearance, the wounds on the head being of a ghastly nature. The house contained but one room of any size, with two little bed rooms partitioned off and a loft overhead. No buildings of any kind were to be seen, the only evidence that any farming was carried on being a small stack of peas, a short distance from the house. The following diagram will give an accurate idea of the position of the house and its surroundings:—

JOHN WHITESIDE, aged fifteen, son of deceased, corroborated his mother's evidence, and added that while his father was out he heard him call out twice, "Oh, Jim!" meaning James Sirkby, who worked for John Whiteside, nephew of deceased, did not come over after the murder. When witness told John Whiteside that he thought his father was murdered, John did not appear astonished. As witness and John returned to the scene of the murder, witness said, "Surely Harry wasn't bad enough to do it." John replied "Oh, you don't know." On Sunday morning deceased said to Henry, "Have you come back again?" Deceased did not like Harry because he wouldn't work. On the day of the murder, Mary Whiteside came to his house, rapped at his window, and said her father was dead. Witness told her to go home, Mrs. McCoy and he would come as soon as he was dressed. He went over quickly as he was anxious to see Mary Whiteside and some of the family at the door crying. Witness asked what had happened, and she said "Comrade Harry." They went within five or six feet of deceased, but did not touch anything, and then came back to the house and waited till Mr. Cole came. Witness saw no tracks near the corpse, and did not examine them very sufficiently to say whether there was blood on it or not. Witness did not see Henry Whiteside on Sunday morning, and had not had words with Jeremiah Thompson and Robert McLachlan, (an alias Indian) called to witness, he identified it as the one he saw lying near the corpse.) Witness undertook that Mrs. Whiteside and her son John took a light and went down to the field. When she went out she called Jeremiah, and got no answer. They went on down the path and saw the body lying. Witness had not seen Mrs. Whiteside for two months, and thought it best of this year found but one spot of blood and some grey hairs, exactly corresponding with that of the murdered man. Between 10 and 11 a.m., Dr. Freeman empanelled a jury consisting of Messrs. David Cook, foreman, Henry Boome, Davidson Henderson, John Wright, Alfred Hammond, Wm. Shepherd, Thomas Price, Jas. Clarke, Hugh Duff, Joseph Clarke, Silas Clarke, George Murray, and James Moore, to the Coroner, then proceeded to make a post mortem examination of the body, which was found in the open air, under a tree, owing to the scanty room in the house. The nature of the wounds inflicted will be seen from the subjoined in the evidence below, but it may be added that on an examination of the murdered man's clothes, it was found that the right trousers pocket, in which he always carried his money, and in which he was known to have about $100 at the time of his death, had been completely torn out, the money of course being gone. After viewing the body, the jury adjourned until two o'clock, when they met at the house, about a few lots down the 7th line. On leaving the scene of the murder, the Acton reporter drove to Silver Creek, where the inquest was in progress. The following was the evidence taken:—

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