Jehad be preached in Syria, Arabia and India. The first blow with which England strikes Egypt will cause blood to flow through the breadth of Asia and Africa, the responsibility for which will be on the head of England. Egypt is still ready to be fast friends of England and keep her road to India, but she must keep within the limits of her jurisdiction. Finally, England may rest assured we are determined to die for our country."

Alexandria, July 24.—Rifles and mounted infantry occupied Ramleh early this morning. They stationed one Gatling and one field gun at the bridge over the canal. The enemy's cavalry appeared, and galloped boldly along the railway at three hundred yards range, but fled upon a volley being fired. After a short time they re-appeared with two guns, with which they opened fire ineffectually upon the British, who took to cover. By nine o'clock, firing had ceased, but the enemy was expected to reappear with reinforcements.

Crowther, one of two English engineers, reported massacred at Tantah, has arrived here.

The commander of the fort at Aboukir, though flying a flag of truce, refused to allow Englishmen to enter the fort. He is probably really holding the fort in the interest of Arabi. Arabi occupies an extended line from Mareotis to Aboukir. His force is estimated at 700.

The first skirmish lasted about an hour One or two English were hit. Several Egyptians were seen to fall. Arabi is again advancing.

Alexandria, July 24.—Fighting finished; casualties insignificant. The British troops remain in occupation of Ramleh.

Two of the deputation appointed by the Notables have arrived. They report Arabi, learning of the despatch of troops from India to Egypt, has sent a reinforcement of 9,000 to Cairo.

London, July 24.—According to present arrangements the infantry for Egypt will embark on the 4th of August and the cavalry on the 9th. The troops will sail direct for Alexandria. The Devastation and Dreadnaught are ordered to be prepared for pecial service.

Paris, July 24.—It is announced that the French Government will for the present send only 6,000 marines for the protection of the Suez Canal.

In the House of Lords, Granville stated the Government was entirely without information as to whether the Sultan intended to send troops to Egypt. The Government thought in the present state of Egypt force must be employed, and 15,000 troops will be sent there. France and England hoped for the co-operation of Italy in measures for the protection of the Suez Canal. The French Government had not yet stated whether it would assist in an advance into the interior of Egypt. The feeling of Europe, however, was in favor of England's action.

Salisbury said it was the duty of all parties, now that the honor of the country is engaged, to continue in support of the Government. He commended the earlier stages of the Government's policy as fostering the impression among the Mahomedans that the Christian Powers are united in a crusade against them.

Alexandria, July 24.—All the mule cart drivers engaged by the commissariat have deserted to Arabi.

The British Consul has informed the Khedive that England has recognized his present Ministry, and urged him to appoint a successor to Arabi. There is no doubt two of the present Ministers daily communicate with Arabi.

London, July 25.—The *News* understands the conference is considering a proposal to call upon the Sultan to denounce Arabi Pasha as a rebel. The *News* thinks it impossible that the conference will much further prolong its sitting.

Alexandria, July 25.—Arabi Pasha is well supplied with bags for filling with earth, and many gabions are being prepared.

Alexandria, July 25.—The British guns on Ramleh Heights completely command a neck of land, and will render the Egyptian position untenable when they open fire.

Alexandria, July 25.—There are now here ten English, two Austrian, one American, one German, one Greek, and three Italian men-of-war.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Experimental Department.

We are in receipt of the "Advance Report" of the Experimental Department "Ontario Agricultural College and Farm." These reports are being sent out to all Sub. Granges, Agricultural Societies, &c., and contain some very valuable information on the fattening of cattle with different kinds of grain and at different ages, also some interesting facts about wool. The report is prepared by Prof. Brown, and, as containing some valuable hints, should be read by every farmer. Secretaries of granges and agricultural societies receiving them should give them circulation among their members. Practical experience is what our farmers want, and the efforts made at the "Experimental Farm" giving as they do to farmers reliable information, and upon which they can safely base their operations, should be regarded with favor by all agriculturists. We give below Prof. Brown's remarks on cattle feeding, and will next week give the result of some of his practical experiments as stated in this report :—

SOME FACTS TO GUIDE THE GROWER OF BEEF.

Any branch of science that is intimately related to the more prominent necessaries of human life must be the most interesting of all sciences. The beauties of study in Astronomy and Geology cannot, for example, compare in intrinsic value with Animal Physiology and Chemistry as taught through the upbuilding of a fattening steer and of a bushel of wheat; yet the discoverer of a planet or of a new compound secures the world's applause, as against the producer of improved food for man. That this will always be so is not evident, because, I think, as the world becomes more practical it will also become more honest in distribution of favors that bear upon the every-day comforts of its people. Excuse the temptation thus given to record in our history, as Experimentalists, how much we rejoice with Europe in the high honor just accorded to the late J. B. Lawes—now Sir J. B. Lawes, Bart., of Rothamstead, England—England's first man in the science and practice of what has largely made her a nation—Agriculture.

It is already a certain thing that the leaders of all classes are becoming more practical in regard to the life of the millions of every country; in fact, land and its productions are not only the absorbing questions, but are at the root of a revolution that will ring the earth in another ten years. In calling the attention of Ontario farmers to this phase of rural economy, I do so with the view of obtaining for that branch of it called "Live Stock" such a measure of scientific recognition as its importance justifies. I do not complain that science has taken no notice of beef, mutton and wool, in other countries, but I do complain that the great national bodies of scientific men on this continent have not formally admitted farmers as co-partners in their annual deliberations. I shall apologize if I am in the wrong in this, as I may have overlooked some recent work; but I cannot withhold complaint, if, on the other hand, no place, for example, has been, or will be, allowed the scientific and practical agriculturist, nor any encouragement given, is to be given to him in the prosecution of his studies, at the forthcoming meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Montreal.

The enterprising farmer of these days is not satisfied with a knowledge of the principles of the sciences that are intimately related to his profession—the practical application of some of which he can even venture upon himself—but he requires that the pure scientist guides him through all the daily and yearly history of every field and animal of his farm, in order to the greatest amount of the most valuable produce, in the shortest time, at the least cost.

THE PURPOSE OF CATTLE FATTENING.

1. Is to obtain the largest quantity of the best quality of beef, at the least cost, under three years of age.

2. To aim at breeding, raising, and fattening one cattle beast from every ten cultivated acres of the Province.

3. To grow all the food required for these purposes within ourselves.

4. The animals to weigh alive not less than 1,500 pounds each.

5. The net cost of production, giving credit for manure, not to exceed five cents per pound, live weight.

6. To obtain one ton of manure per month, from each cattle beast over two years old, when stabled to finish the fattening process.

7. The value of such manure, under the best management, to be made worth $2.50 per ton.

THE ANIMAL IN CATTLE FATTENING.

In any class it is desirable to have,—

8. Purity of sire;

9. A certain age and sex;

10. A quiet disposition;

11. Quality, as indicated by fine head and ears, fine bone, horn, tail, and a medium thick skin, having plenty of fine, soft silky hair, with mellowness;

12. A weight-carrying frame;

13. Such a breed as will mature, or premature, from two to three years of age;

14. Having the character of doing best upon Ontario pastures;

15. Giving the best quality of flesh, with least offal;

16. Sure breeders and good nurses;

17. The Shorthorn Grade is best for weight, early maturity and stall feeding;

18. The Hereford Grade is best for hardiness, and grazing disposition;

19. The Aberdeen Poll Grade is best for an even average of all requirements;

20. The Galloway Grade is best for extreme hardiness and quality of flesh;

21. The Devon Grade is best for good nursing and sure breeding.

THE FOOD OF FATTENING CATTLE.

Its use is to,—

22. Keep up animal heat, or life;

23. Repair the waste;

24. Increase growth;

25. Produce flesh and fat.

Its value is affected by,—

26. The particular breed;

27. Age of the animal;

28. Individual character;

29. Conditions of life—such as temperature;

30. Management.

31. In growing our own cattle food, the first question should be:—How much beef can we get per acre? the second, How much manure are we able to return?

32. The amount of increase that may be calculated upon as the produce of certain quantities and kinds of food, depends upon paragraphs 8 to 30.

33. Chemically, we can calculate upon getting one pound of flesh from any food that has *ten parts of dry substances* in its composition:—thus, 100 pounds of swede turnips, having as much as ninety parts of water, will only give the pound of flesh, while 100 pounds of corn, having only thirteen parts of water, will give ten pounds of flesh.

34. Practically, foods give results according to their chemical analysis, when combined, or mixed, to suit the particular animal system.

35. For example, a mixture of corn, pease and oats, will give better results than corn alone, although seven per cent. lower in nutritive properties.

36. Never forget the difference between "life" food and "fattening" food; starch and sugar keep up heat and life, and unless they are supplied, along with fats and oils, the fattening process will be slower, because heat and life would have to be supplied from the fats and oils; if given in excess, starch and sugar will produce fat on animals.

37. A young animal, building its bone and muscle, requires different kinds and quantities of food from the more mature one. Hay, straw, and other fodders are best for the immature animal; they are also heat and fat makers, and would fatten alone, though slowly.

38. Rapid growth and much fat are opposed to each other; so, to grow carcass and also fatten early, requires bone-farming and fat-forming materials—they must go together.

(Continued next week.)

WESTERN TRIP.

GRAFTON, Da., July 17, '82.

As per promise I now endeavor to write you something of this wonderful land of promise, and of my trip here.

Leaving home by the C. S. R R, we swiftly fly through the scenes of our own native lands, its beautiful forests with their garbs of grateful, enamoled hue, which has been swiftly and deptly woven by "Nature's sweet and cunning hand," its fields of waving grain nearly golden in hue, the skies of the brightest tints and fragrant-laden zephyrs from the new mown hay, breathe softly o'er the lovely scene. Leaving the beauties of our own land, we cross the beautiful sparkling waters of the Detroit River, and find ourselves in the land of our American cousins. Speeding along we soon reach the City of Detroit with its broad avenues, palatial homes, towering churches, commercial houses, and its teaming streets. Here we find our old Welland friends, Edward Anger and wife, looking happy and contented, with whom we spent a pleasant day. Leaving Detroit we resolved to take a run up to Holly, Mich., (70 miles) and see our old friends, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Yokom, whom we found well and enjoying life in their comfortable home. Holly is a pretty little town beautifully situated among lakes and hills, and had a brisk business appearance. The crops as elsewhere looked splendid. Having only a few hours to spare, we hastened back to Detroit, and took the evening train for the great business centre of the west, Chicago. Daylight found us among lovely hills, rivers and fields of golden grain. Here my friend, (Jos.