The Weekly Mail.

VOL. II. NO. 55. TORONTO, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1873. PRICE THREE CENTS.

the jurors expressed a hope that the trial could finish on Monday, but his Lordship did this was impossible as a case of such magnitude and importance would require a proper investigation. Besides, it would be inconvenient to the jurors themselves to adjourn at a late hour on Saturday night to consider their verdict, the possibility being that they would be locked up without any refreshment till Monday morning. The court then adjourned.

DUNLIP, March 19.

The jury empanelled to try Sahl, a doctor of Montgomery for the murder of Mr. Glass, the bank cashier at Newtownstewart, were discharged a few minutes after midnight this evening, they being unable to agree to a verdict, and it being the opinion of a medical man that the health of at least one of the jurors would be in danger of permanent injury if he was longer detained. The prisoner, who is said to have seemed terribly anxious on the entrance of the jury at midnight, evinced great relief on hearing the result of their deliberations, and proceeded to converse freely with his junior counsel, and shook warmly the hand of a gentleman who appeared to be congratulating him on his escape. Sergeant Armstrong, on behalf of the Crown, applied that the assizes should be adjourned to the 27th inst., and that the prisoner should then be again placed at his trial. Judge Barry said that, considering the importance of the case, and the interest the prisoner himself, he could not but accede to the application. The prisoner then spoke, personally, an application that the court should assign counsel for his defence, had rather less weight as the two trials had been borne by his friends, and the funds are now completely exhausted. Mr. Coltsman, his present counsel, strongly urged the application, but his lordship said he could not entertain it; all he could now do was to adjourn the assizes. The application, he added, should be made direct to the Government. Mr. Collum said that he had acted without a penny of remuneration; and as the court refused to assign counsel, he should withdraw from that moment from the case. The prisoner was then removed, and the Court adjourned.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

A FEW HINTS TO COW-KEEPERS.

With regard to the milk-producing properties of various kinds of food, notwithstanding trial upon trial of various styles of feed, all over the world, and extending from the earliest period of agricultural history up to the present day, it is established beyond controversy that there is no food equal for the production of milk and the quality of butter, to good pasture cropped from the ground, directly by the animal. The soiling system, in an economical point of view, looks well on paper, but the confinement of cows in the summer and the unnatural manner of feeding, loses much milk and butter in the course of a season. We will doubt that much driving is prejudicial to the formation of milk, yet it also a certain amount of just such exercise is required to give the animal feeding over good pasture necessary to her health, thrift and production; but to confinement, and then to driving or giving use full hints—

It is possible, change cows from pasture to pasture, and keep the herbage moderately close, short, and fine. Common salt, given in moderate quantities, will increase the quantity and improve the quality of milk. At the rate of two ounces per day, the salt will be found sufficient for from forty to fifty head of cattle. Milk kine should be well at all times to maintain, and be in good order, but in a milky habit. Cows should be milked at, as nearly as possible, equal intervals of time, and in the same seasons at the same hour every day. Regularity of milking is as important to the cow as regularity of meals and habits to the human being. Better to milk cows abroad than drive them any great distance to the homestead, and still better by inducements to get them into the habit of milking themselves. Not only should such milking be conducted with the greatest punctuality, but it should be performed gently, kindly, and thoroughly. Cows will not let down their milk to a person whom they withdraw the strength. Speed is unknown, so far, for the first milk is the weakest, and the last the richest, and if the stripping is not thoroughly taken from the udder, there will be each day a diminution in the yield. Everything should be clean about a milch cow. The smell of any putrid matter will affect the milk injuriously, therefore remove all carrion from where cows feed; rapid driving will heat up and ruin milk yet in the bag, therefore never let boys or men drive your cows with sticks. When the bag of a cow is at all soiled, see that it is washed off by the attendant before using. Above all, watch the milking closely. It cannot milk yourself, and have the opportunity of testing your milker's thoroughness by stripping the cow immediately after milking has been performed.

MILKY RUMINANT.

We will now proceed to note a few of the leading rules of rotation of crops which are the best adapted to the soil and climate of Canada. It must be borne in mind, when we seek for a suitable rotation, that wheat is a staple crop with us, and probably the most profitable produce that we can raise.

We first take a four years' system :—1, Fallow; 2, Fall Wheat; 3, Grass; 4, Grass. The advantages to be derived in favour of this rotation are :—The system is economical, requiring nothing but the most simple operations and the most ordinary implements—neither in the adoption of this rotation contains a principle to deprive as much attention to the management of our lands as in the purely alternate system, for in the frequent revival of the summer fallow there are excellent opportunities of thorough preparation of the land, ready for the fall wheat crop. Again, the labour is very evenly distributed over the year—The spring and early summer is occupied with all the fallow, midsummer in the constant stirring of the same, and in autumn, while the latter part of the months, and autumn we have the harvest, and the preparation for, and seeding of fall wheat. We keep the land in good heart, we have in each field, every fourth year, a crop of clover to plough under while the fallow is in a fit state to receive such of our barnyard manure as it is not expedient to use as top-dressing for the meadows. Whatever may be the strength of the argument, as against the summer fallow, that one season's crop is lost, yet it is a matter of fact we never see a poor crop of wheat off that land has been thoroughly cleaned in fallow.

The following is a five year's system :—1, Roots, summer fallow or tender crop; 2, barley; 3, grass; 4, grass; 5, wheat. As it is not customary, nor indeed, desirable, to the shortness of our seasons and scarcity of labour, often possible, to put such a large percentage of land as summer fallow, or sown into roots, a portion of the first year's crop should be devoted to the cultivation of a hoed crop or for a summer fallow; if after these proceedings having a direct tendency to clean the land for the following barley crop and a subsequent successful catch with grass seeds. Or we may even further modify this division for roots, by putting part of the fields in oats or peas, and when the five year rotation comes round, reversing the various crops in this particular position, putting roots where webefore took off a crop of grain, and fall wheat we before gave roots. This system is more especially adapted to our lighter soils and high rolling lands. The roots, when properly attended and manured, leave the land clean, mellow and friable, thus ensuring a production of a proper state of soil for the succeeding growth of barley, and as we insisted in our last article, the land must be in a fit state of soil to receive the seed. Down with grass. A young sod broken up early and well worked forms an excellent preparation either for fall or spring wheat, whilst by the time that the field comes round to where we left it, it will be in such a condition as to enable it to yield a good crop of fall wheat, or to be well prepared for the reception of a spring crop, which, if sown with barley, will generally be largely in arrear to its workmen, and there was danger of the food being seized for debt and absolutely prevented working. The result was, a consultation amongst the parties who were interested in the Company, and that culminated in the passing of an Act by the old Parliament of Canada, which provided for the period of ten years, which ended on 31st December last, the payment of interest in cash, instead of the principal, for that year. The line at the time that the Arrangements Act was passed was not sufficiently supplied with rolling stock; it required a great deal of money to be laid out upon it, in the shape of additional accommodation for carrying on its traffic, and its road, from continuous use, was in a very dilapidated condition; carrying on its business in the manner it was, it was almost in a state of convalescence, and there is every hope of his recovery.

D. McN., M.D.

EXAMPLE.—That hatchet story, in which Washington and a cherry tree figure so largely, is doing no good, and it ought to be suppressed by all means. A little boy out West, inspired by the example of virtue he wanded to be found in that popular anecdote, procured a hatchet, and went about chopping fence rails, garden gates, pigs' backs and horses' legs, with a perseverance that showed how deeply the lesson had sunk into his soul, and with a fervour that had something of love in it. One day, however, he chopped the tires out of a wheel belonging to his father's carriage, and when the old gentleman came home and saw the ruin that had been made, he grew angry, and demanded who had accomplished it. Young hopeful, bursting with a desire to tell the truth, told his father that he had done it with his little hatchet, whereupon the irate parent, who had probably not read the story in question, instead of saying: "Come to my arms, my boy, and receive my blessing," said, "Have you been borne by his friends, and the funds are now completely exhausted. Mr. Coltsman, his present counsel, strongly urged the application, but his lordship said he could not entertain it; all he could now do was to adjourn the assizes. The application, he added, should be made direct to the Government. Mr. Collum said that he had acted without a penny of remuneration; and as the court refused to assign counsel, he should withdraw from that moment from the case. The prisoner was then removed, and the Court adjourned.

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WILLIAM DAVISON,
Proprietor, Airtrie.

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By order of the Council.
WM. SCALL, Township Clerk.
Colpoy's Bay, March 6th, 1873.

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Good oil cake, good oil cake, quite pure, fresh and cheap.

Is the best feeding food your cattle can eat;
Makes the best manure from the farm you can get;
That the recently "thin" are now charmingly thick;
Is the best food for young stock, and gives to the fleece a fine fleece;
Joy in his heart never felt before there;
Makes calves and lambs sucking their mothers,
And swears that such beef is not oft hung on hooks—
That the food made by it is remarkably good;
To produce such results for the good of mankind,
Is the aim of the maker, who pays, fresh and sweet,
Is the very best food that cattle can eat.

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For terms, &c., apply to

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D. McN., M.D.

Hydrophobia—A Case of Successful Cure.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

The following communication, narrating a remarkable and successful cure of hydrophobia in this city, and which seems to be fully authenticated, has been sent to the *Herald* by the physician who attended the victim, and his account of the treatment used may be of value and benefit to others in the hot days that are approaching:

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Advertisements under the usual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates for the year made known on application. Special rates—Advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents for twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which Merchants can reach the Farmers from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

GRAND TRUNK BILL.

MR. BRYDGES' SPEECH BEFORE THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE.

MR. BRYDGES said—The object of this bill I will endeavour to explain as briefly as possible. It is in the recollection of many of the members of the Committee that in the year 1860 an Act was passed with reference to the Grand Trunk Railway, by which it was proposed to place it in certain position defined in that Act. It was provided by that Act that for a period of two years, if the Company did not pay interest upon the debentures, that the interest should be capitalized and that the holders of the bonds and other securities should receive in lieu of the cash interest, dividends in the same manner of stock which were entitled to receive those dividends. That Act expired on the 31st December last year (1872). It became quite evident that from the position in which the Company then was, that it was impossible for the Company to pay the interest of this year. To pay interest upon those various securities in cash, it would be necessary to borrow money, or to raise a loan upon a new footing which will show that very clearly the Grand Trunk Railway Company have not been able to pay the interest on their engagements at par or even at a different composition under the authority of the Legislature of Old Canada. The Act contemplating that was not passed, it was passed in 1860, when the share capital of the Company was fixed at £7,000,000 sterling, and the debt of the Company was contemplated, making a total of about £12,000,000 sterling, of which about three millions were in the share capital.

That Act gave permission to the Company from time to time to increase its share capital, and to borrow money upon the Grand Trunk Railway to such an extent as the Company might deem fit. The Act in 1860 was I have said was opened throughout in the beginning of the year 1860, and it was found that the expectations that had originally formed were not likely to be realized. The Act of 1860 was passed in the middle of the session, when in the position of having no interest paid upon any of them, as the Company was then in a position to do it. Subsequent to that there was the position of the concern may be seen from the report of Mr. Brunel, who was appointed by the Government, and which report was made in May, 1862, and which was laid before Parliament in the same year. Mr. Brunel, in reporting the railway then being in a state of working, the railway having a period of two years and a half had elapsed by those parties who had the management of the line, reported that the result was that the line was not in a condition to be opened for the public traffic, and that it would require a large sum of money to be expended on it to put it in a condition for carrying on its traffic, and its road, from continuous use, was in a very dilapidated condition; carrying on its business in the manner it was, it was almost in a state of convalescence, and there is every hope of his recovery.

D. McN., M.D.

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By order of the Council.
WM. SCALL, Township Clerk.
Colpoy's Bay, March 6th, 1873.

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Makes the best manure from the farm you can get;
That the recently "thin" are now charmingly thick;
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Joy in his heart never felt before there;
Makes calves and lambs sucking their mothers,
And swears that such beef is not oft hung on hooks—
That the food made by it is remarkably good;
To produce such results for the good of mankind,
Is the aim of the maker, who pays, fresh and sweet,
Is the very best food that cattle can eat.

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ENGINES FOR ALL STEAM PURPOSES. PORTABLE & SEMI-PORTABLE. GRIST MILLS &c.
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CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.

SHARP AND KEEN WAS THE old Sheffield motto, but it does not apply universally to much of the Cutlery now offered in these days that are approaching.

To the Editor of the *Herald*:—

Permit me to contradict an item of news, which read as follows:—"Philip Lafaus, aged nine years, of 83 Cherry street, was bitten by a dog on Cherry street a few days ago, and has hydrophobia. He cannot recover." I am a physician, and this case was brought to my notice on Monday. The child was bitten on Saturday week, and the bite healed in a fit state to receive such of our barnyard manure as it is not expedient to use as top-dressing for meadows. Whatever may be the strength of the argument, as against the summer fallow, that one season's crop is lost, yet it is a matter of fact we never see a poor crop of wheat off that land has been thoroughly cleaned in fallow.

The following is a five year's system :—1, Roots, summer fallow or tender crop; 2, barley; 3, grass; 4, grass; 5, wheat. As it is not customary, nor indeed, desirable, to the shortness of our seasons and scarcity of labour, often possible, to put such a large percentage of land as summer fallow, or sown into roots, a portion of the first year's crop should be devoted to the cultivation of a hoed crop or for a summer fallow; if after these proceedings having a direct tendency to clean the land for the following barley crop and a subsequent successful catch with grass seeds. Or we may even further modify this division for roots, by putting part of the fields in oats or peas, and when the five year rotation comes round, reversing the various crops in this particular position, putting roots where webefore took off a crop of grain, and fall wheat we before gave roots. This system is more especially adapted to our lighter soils and high rolling lands. The roots, when properly attended and manured, leave the land clean, mellow and friable, thus ensuring a production of a proper state of soil for the succeeding growth of barley, and as we insisted in our last article, the land must be in a fit state of soil to receive the seed. Down with grass. A young sod broken up early and well worked forms an excellent preparation either for fall or spring wheat, whilst by the time that the field comes round to where we left it, it will be in such a condition as to enable it to yield a good crop of fall wheat, or to be well prepared for the reception of a spring crop, which, if sown with barley, will generally be largely in arrear to its workmen, and there was danger of the food being seized for debt and absolutely prevented working. The result was, a consultation amongst the parties who were interested in the Company, and that culminated in the passing of an Act by the old Parliament of Canada, which provided for the period of ten years, which ended on 31st December last, the payment of interest in cash, instead of the principal, for that year. The line at the time that the Arrangements Act was passed was not sufficiently supplied with rolling stock; it required a great deal of money to be laid out upon it, in the shape of additional accommodation for carrying on its traffic, and its road, from continuous use, was in a very dilapidated condition; carrying on its business in the manner it was, it was almost in a state of convalescence, and there is every hope of his recovery.

D. McN., M.D.

CANADIAN.

British Columbia has a ghost. It is stated that a house in the vicinity of New Westminster is haunted by the spirit of its lately deceased owner.

The date of the Whitby and East Whitby Spring Fair has been changed to Thursday, the 1st of May. The date first fixed upon conflicted with the Bowmanville fair—hence the change.

Mr. Gladden, on leaving New Westminster, was presented with three purses of silver plate, bearing a suitable inscription, from the people, and a sword from the rifle company in which he held an ensign's commission.

The building in which the small-pox patients were confined in Amherst, Victoria County, N. B., has been destroyed by fire. These were six patients in the house at the time, who were all removed safely into another building. The cause of the fire was a defective flue.

Two young men, named Dan Day and Joe Maroney, went boating in a skiff on the Ottawa River, near Ottawa, on Sunday, accidentally and both occupants thrown out into the water. Maroney was drowned, being a swimmer, but Day succeeded in hoghead of tobacco leaf, weighing eighteen hundred pounds, was being driven into the river, when the horses became frightened. Mr. Benning and the deceased went behind to assist in driving, when the hoghead fell off and fell, and the deceased was struck on the head, crushing it frightfully. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

Mr. Harry Collier, nephew of the Mayor, was going home from the office on Friday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, to his residence on the other side of the Canal, and when on the new bridge, he heard a cry, and was assaulted by three men, one of whom struck him a blow on the head, and then robbed him by the throat and robbed him of about $150 and a gold watch and chain valued at $600. The robbers were not at once placed in the hands of the police, but no clue has yet been obtained to the robbers.—St. Catharines *News*.

The *Daily British Colonist*, (B. C.,) says that a man named Sylvester, who lived on a ranch near Port Angeles on the American side, was arrested by revenue officer Wylde, on a charge of smuggling opium into Victoria. The cargo—consisting principally of potatoes and cabbages—was discovered by the officer on the beach, when Captain Wylde pounced upon it and the owner. The prisoner was brought down to Victoria, and subsequently remanded for one day. It is said that upon him was found over $2,000 in gold, which he said was the proceeds of his ranch. The opium was found concealed in the cabin, wrapped in a cloak, and calmly and silently awaiting his fate.

The Sarnia *Canadian* says:—There is quite a neighbourhood feeling, which need be opposed to advertising. He said, this was the first time he had ever tried it, and he had advantages of advertising, that the public would hear about our enterprise, and we now has a very neat and attractive advertisement in the local paper. It is headed "Universal Art of Life."

The students of Albert College some time since resolved to present the worthy Principal, Rev. C. Avison, with a testimonial. This himself, by Sawyer. This has recently been finished, and after remaining on exhibition in Harmony Hall for some days, it was on Wednesday evening last formally presented to Mr. Avison, by Professor Sawyer, in an address, to which, in feeling and eloquent reply was made by Mr. Avison, who is a popular representation of his familiar countenance.—*Hastings Chronicle*.

The Belleville *Intelligencer* informs the Quebec *Chronicle* that a pine tree cut on limits belonging to Mr. Geo. B. Hall, on the south side of the Bay of Quinte, measured, at the second quality twelve-foot saw-logs, the smallest of which measured 32 inches at the small end, and making in all 29 standard logs of 22-inch diameter, or 11,025 feet, board measure. The tree was one of the largest ever cut in Canada, and may be ranked among the kings of the forest.

A and accident occurred at Paris, Ont., a few days ago, whereby a man named Joseph Kirk, of the firm of Kirk, Marvin, Bonning & Co., tobacco manufacturers,