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For the Colonial  
RURAL TOPICS

water one-quarter in weight of the weight of the bone, and well stirred with a shovel, and so left for three days. You now add the oil-vitrol, and mix with it when taken. It is to be taken three times a day, thoroughly twice a day for two days, then leave it three days to dry. You now have an excellent quality of superphosphate, with phosphoric acid in it, which is a very good fertilizer. It is immediately plant-food and of a much superior quality to the ordinary superphosphate, as generally made; and it may be used alone or any other crop that superphosphate be used. It is a very good fertilizer, and the fertilizing properties that stable dung contains, potash and ammonia (nitrogen) can be added. The potash should be the muriate of potash in all cases, and ammonia, in the form of a salt of sulphate of ammonia or nitrate of soda; and when a farmer has obtained all the chemicals necessary, and has dissolved his bone meal, he should then mix all the ingredients together, and mix it with the water in the last; and the more plaster that is used the better, up to one-half the bulk of the other constituents, it acting as an absorbent of the gases of

and or should they buy some chemical fertilizers for certain crops. Three groups of people—farmers, veterinarians, and soil scientists (and with us, virologists) are always reliable at sometime. If they fail to show benefits to crops in 1978 they are not likely to show them in 1979, or later. So with pains; farmers may be disappointed in its use, but it is there *"to stay,"* so rest easy under what may make you denounce such a thing. It is not a waste of nitrogen does not need to stay; if not needed in the land where used, it goes into the atmosphere. To descend in dew upon your neighbors' crops. Colors in such fertilizers, to ease off the eyes, are not a waste of time. Times recommend that experiments be made with them before purchasing extensively. Divide off a plot of land into strips, on which experiments may be made. The results may be of use to commercial fertilizers, which will show what that field requires, but not your whole farm, as the constituents of the different soils are according to the crops and the groups on the different fields. The results of many used on them.

**When a farmer has secured good milch cows, he should take good care of them, as much milk and poor feed do not harmonize. The grass in old pastures is often so rank that a mixture of grasses that grow rapidly, orchard grass taking the lead in this respect. Blue grass also makes excellent pasture. Then, when pasture is to be grown, it should be sown to be grown to be fed out green. Such crops may either be fed out at night, when the cows are yarded for milking, or they may be drawn daily to the pasture, when the grass is short, and there fed to the cows. It may take a man an hour or two daily, with one horse cart or wagon, to do this; but the cost would be much more probably. The time when such crops are best fed is from the middle of September and October, when pastures run short of grass. Probably cows sown in drills, from June last to July 15th, is as good a green crop as can be grown in the north. Some broadcast two bushels to the acre, and have grown in Hungarian grass, or millet, is also a good green crop, as it is fit to eat is about two months from sowing.**

but a horse collar to put them, and not much more there. That is your fault, as you ought to have a collar under your ears, or a root-house upon your ears, or a collar under your ears. Such a bailing can be made into which no frost will ever enter, to hold 2,000 bushels of roots, at a cost of not over \$100.

**Discharge in horses.**

This is one of the worst diseases to which the horse is subject, and it is readily transmissible to man in whom it is almost invariably fatal. It is engendered by impure air, hard work, and overfeeding.

**Prevention.**—The nasal discharge may communicate the disease to a sound horse which is afterwards adheres to the stall formerly occupied by the diseased one. The discharge adheres to the manger and other parts of the wood-work of the stall. The cleaning of the manger and other parts of the stall may be effected by scrubbing them with boiling water, and then with a solution of soda, and with a solution of chloride of lime, using a shovel of it to a pallet of water.

**YORK MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.**

The surplus of the receipts at the exhibitions to the York Society. Nova Scotia offered six consecutive exhibitions to the place which would build a new building and furnish it with all modern conveniences and hotel, lively stores and mercantile business of this town are too extensive. They have increased since the building was built because it was there, and they will increase more because of the place would suffer less. No exhibition would be held here unless at least \$2000 was given. But that would only give a temporary building. We wished the Legislature to build. He wished the Council to ask permission from the Legislature to issue debentures to the amount of \$6000, and to ask the Parish, if they were not satisfied, to petition against it. If they were not satisfied, he would be represented in the managing Committee.

Mr. Henry moved the following Resolution:-

That under the present state of the finances of the County of York; it is neither necessary nor expedient for this Board to increase any further taxation upon the already overtaxed people of the County for the purpose of erecting a new building.

Ordered that \$150 be added to the balance of the Southampton to pay off indebtedness of the Parish.

Richard Jones appointed Commissioner to expend Wild Land Tax in Bright.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Secretary be authorized to prepare a bill to go before the Legislature to add a section to the Municipal Act to authorize the appointment of a Parish Auditor for each Parish of the Parish of St. John's, and that he be placed in the hands of the Councilors of his Parish a full and complete statement of the financial condition of said Parish previous to the meeting of the Councilors, and to whom the Collector of such Parish shall give duplicate receipts of all moneys paid by them.

In moving the resolution Mr. Wilson said that he intended to investigate and ascertain exactly how the finances of the Parish stood, he thought the principle involved in the resolution was that the Parish ought to know of that kind of work and that the efficiency of the Municipal system.

In winter port, the failures in the Dominion, the fiscal policy of Canada, the Railway freight tariff, the Canadian tariff, the Canadian tariff, the subjects sent in by the different Boards of Trade, but inasmuch as many of the subjects were of a similar nature they were grouped by the Executive Council into 25 subjects. The first subject was the Canadian tariff, No. 1 of the revised programme, and Nos. 3, 4 and 5 on the official programme, being the amendment of the Act for inspecting of butter, hides and skins, this was brought before the Ottawa Board of Trade and Inspection of Hides and Fish was left out and the Resolution offered was one relating to Butter which required that all butter be inspected.

At the meeting of the 22nd of March the Executive Council opposed the Resolution worded as it was, but suggested that it read so, so that in any locality Boards of Trade might appoint inspectors in that locality and compel inspection. After some discussion, the Committee on the subject was appointed, and it was passed in that form, June 22nd, 1893.

No. 3, being 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, on the official programme being the

10.—Percentage on Cash Invoices.—The resolution of the Council of Trade, moved that Government be recommended to abolish the 112 per cent which was added on cash invoices or on invoices on which the duty was payable.

On a letter having been read by Mr. A. Robertson, Montreal, from the Commissioner of Customs, showing that that regulation had been modified, the subject was dropped.

11.—Barrels of Pork.—Barrels brought up by Ottawa Board of Trade, asking a repeal of Customs duty on pork barrels. Your delegate opposing his because pork barrels being articles of duty subject to duty more than other pork products, and of value after the pork was taken out, and the resolution only provided for taking duty off pork barrels containing contents containing meat.

12.—Resolution No. 10.—Reciprocal use of Canals and Rivers, Ottawa Board of Trade.

Resolution moved by Mr. Dickenson, seconded by Mr. Dohell, of Quebec, that the Government be requested to take steps to draw attention to the injustice that is done to the inland carrying trade of the Dominion on

This image shows a vertical strip of a document, likely a book or manuscript. The left side features a dark, heavily textured binding or gutter, with visible fibers and some irregular staining. The right side is a lighter, more uniform area, possibly a page of text that is either blank or so heavily faded that any original content is lost. The overall appearance is aged and worn.