

## AGRICULTURE.

News of General Interest.

### THE FARM.

Clover is one of the best for fertilizers. Its roots enrich the soil, and its stems and leaves do so, when ploughing under. We all get a good (catch) of clover by sowing too late in the season. If land is poor, summer-fallow it and sow seed in the spring.

Peas are the most hardy of all grains. A few should be got in the ground for early use as soon as the frost is out, putting them in on ground prepared in the fall for this purpose. The first planting should be of the smooth sorts, as they will not rot in cold, damp soil as the sweeter wrinkly peas will.

Dry earth is an excellent absorbent of manures, but it should be spread over the top of compost heaps, and that very thinly rather than mixed in with the manure. Earth in any shape is heavy handling, and the less the quantity mixed with manures the more easily they may be applied to crops.

Wood ashes, not leached, contain 10 per cent of potash and about 3 per cent of phosphoric acid. They are therefore a very valuable fertilizer and need only some nitrogenous manure, added to them to make a complete fertilizer. Leached ashes contain about 1 or 2 per cent of potash and 1/2 of phosphoric acid, with 40 per cent of carbonate of lime, which is very useful.

Burrs should not be permitted to grow where sheep are kept. One had better have no sheep if he will not take proper care of them to make them profitable. Burrs in the wool reduce the value of the fleece one-half, and cannot be taken out except by machinery, which injures the fibre. The way to keep burrs out of the wool is to mow the fields where they grow, and to keep the sheep out of burry places elsewhere while the burrs are troublesome.

When clover seed is sown very early it germinates so slowly that little of it is sprouted before the soil is open and warmed by the spring heat. The seed will partially swell with every spell of warm weather. It sometimes sends forth a rootlet and a leaf before spring fairly opens, and in this case it is lost as the plant when first started is extremely tender. Very early sowing is on this account objectionable. If the field is harrowed in spring to make a good seed bed it will give all the advantages of early sowing in securing sufficient covering of the seed. The harrowing should be done before the seed is sown, or it will be covered too deeply.

Bohemian oats are the new device for swindling farmers. Every country under the sun seems to have been ransacked for its oats, or at least for a name to give some oats of a very ordinary kind, and when names of countries have been exhausted, such names as "Welcome," and "Surprise," have been tacked on to the seed. There has no doubt been a good deal of surprise, and but little welcome about the oats which have turned out miserable failures. New kinds of oats are desired, no doubt, because this grain deteriorates very rapidly in our climate, and 28 pounds to the bushel is a usual weight for our poor chaffy grain. But oats weighing 35 to 45 pounds to the bushel can be procured from Ireland or Scotland at the regular market rates, and it would pay a farmer club to send an agent over to those countries to procure 1,000 bushels or so to seed: costing here less than \$1 per bushel better to give \$10 for a bushel of poor grain called Bohemian to a pack of swindlers.—N. Y. Times.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

Oats should always be ground, if possible, and mixed with soft food. Sometimes the hens will reject the whole grains, and when this is the case, they may be soaked in hot water, when they may be eaten readily, as well as being more digestible.

English epicures do not like yellow-legged fowls. In this country in most markets those with yellow legs have the preference, the yellow being generally supposed to indicate more fat. Possibly feeding with corn so much teaches Americans to like poultry in good condition.

The disease known as "nin" in fowls consists of inflammation of the tongue and the growth of a hard scale upon the end of it. This, with the accompanying fever, makes the birds feel very uncomfortable. The scale can be removed by the point of a small knife, and a pinch of chlorate of potash, dropped into the mouth once a day, will complete a cure.

If fowls are kept on a single diet they will not always accept a new kind to which they are not accustomed. They should then be deprived of all other

food until they eat up that which was placed before them, when they will afterwards show no objection, but eat the new as well as the old.

The fowls are very fond of a warm morning feed, especially during the cold weather, and if red pepper, chopped, onions or hot material of any kind, be mixed occasionally with their feed, it will greatly assist in keeping them healthy and active. Do not feed cooked food entirely, for it is liable to cause disease. Food simply steamed and fed warm is beneficial to the fowls. A good feed of whole grain at night helps keep the fowls warm while on the roost, and the soft feed in the morning will warm them up quickly.

At this season fowls may be induced to lay many more eggs by providing food containing the materials from which eggs are formed. Feeding with wheat screenings and giving milk to drink will furnish the best diet. Once a day give soft feed, which may consist of wheat bran or middlings mixed with milk and given warm. This should be given early in the morning. Do not omit to furnish lime for the shells, else if crowded too rapidly eggs will be eaten and the fowls soon made worse than worthless.

Fanny Field, in "Prairie Farmer," tells how to make an egg tester: "Get or make a wooden box large enough to hold a small kerosene lamp, cut a hole in the bottom as large as the top of the lamp chimney, and in one side make a hole about the shape and size of an egg. Set the lamp on a table, place the box bottom side up, over the lamp, partially darken the room, take the eggs, one at a time, between the thumb and fore-finger, and hold them between the eye and the egg-shaped opening in the side of the box. The barren eggs will look light and nearly clear: the fertile ones will at the fourth or fifth day show a dark spot, from which the tiny red veins radiate in different directions.

### LIVE STOCK.

A French scientist has been studying the effect of altitude upon vegetation, and concludes for each augmentation of 100 yards there will be, as a general average, a retardation of four days; that is, other circumstances being equal.

Pigs require a little salt, as all other animals do but not as much as the wholly vegetable feeding animals. When pigs run in fields or wood lots they gather many grubs and other insect and some earth, all of which contains saline matter; but when they are confined in pens they need some salt given regularly, and it is for the neglect of this needed salt that they are induced to swallow filth which otherwise they would reject, so that a supply of salt is not only healthful in itself, but it avoids a source of unhealthfulness.

Horses that are used for quick work or driving require concentrated food. Nothing injures a horse's wind so much as to do rapid traveling upon a stomach filled with coarse food. Sound oats, with a small quantity of ripe timothy hay, quite free from pollen and dust, should be the main feed of driving horses. An occasional bran mash may be given for a night food. For slow worked horses cut feed is far the best. Hay—with no clover in it—mixed with an equal part of rye or oat straw, cut and wetted and mixed with finely ground oats in a corn in equal parts, is the best food for farm or heavy draught horses. Three pounds of the cut chaff and four or five pounds of the meal will make one feed for a medium-sized horse. It is well to give a small handful of salt scattered over each feed.

In the winter, whether cattle are fed upon dry food and confined together, the heated condition of the blood favours the growth of various parasites of the skin, and the close contact favours the spread of these by contagion. Some of these parasites are animal, as scab and one kind of mange, and others are vegetable, as another kind of mange, ring worm, and some fungous growths which are parasitic in the hair follicles. The result of all these is loss of hair and scaly exfoliation from the skin. The treatment of all of them is the same, viz., to give some alterative medicine, as sulphur in half-ounce doses daily for two weeks, and to apply to the diseased parts an ointment made as follows, viz.:—Four ounces of lard, two ounces of sulphur, and two drams of creosote, well rubbed together. This should be well rubbed in the diseased skin, after it has been well washed in warm soapy water and dried with a soft cloth.

### Thought and Learning.

When we say that an individual is "learned" we predicate nothing of his character as a man and a citizen; but when we speak of him as thoughtful and self-reliant, we must qualify the statement if we do not wish to be understood as certifying to his fitness to be trusted in almost any relation of life.

## TELEGRAMS

News From all Parts of the World.

### CANADIAN.

#### MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—Chas. R. Willis' rope factory, a wooden structure, on Napoleon road, was burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$3,500; no insurance.

The remains of the late Judge Loranger arrived here last night. St. Jean Baptiste Society, of which deceased was president, met last evening and passed resolutions of condolence. To-day the council of the bar met for the same purpose.

Constable Beatty, who was injured by roughs in Griffintown a few days ago, is in a critical condition.

Yesterday morning grand high mass was celebrated at St. Roch's altar in Notre Dame Church, invoking the Almighty to grant a cessation of the small-pox epidemic prevailing there.

Subscriptions to the Riel relief fund are coming in very slowly. Less than \$500 have been so far collected.

Two men were drowned at the Victoria Bridge regatta to-day through their boat upsetting in the current. The bodies have not been recovered, and it is not known who the men were.

Sir Francis Hincks was buried at five o'clock on Wednesday last. Only one member of the family was in attendance.

At the reception in the city hall on Monday night addresses were presented to General and Lady Middleton, as well as to the French delegates.

J. T. Kirby and M. Goldstein, advocate, narrowly escaped death on Notre Dame street this morning, a huge piece of cornice falling within a few inches of them from the top of a building.

Aug. 24.—Geo. Stephen, who has just returned from England, says he does not expect much this year from emigration but believes a fair basis has been laid for the future. He suggests that instead of the Government prohibiting settlers on government lands in the Northwest from mortgaging his quarter section for over \$500 and limiting him to paying interest not exceeding 6 per cent, that he should be allowed to mortgage it for say \$600 and limit his rate of interest only to 8 per cent. This, he says, would tend to encourage a large amount of capital to be employed to further immigration and colonization in the Northwest.

Twenty-five cases of smallpox were reported to-day. There were 28 deaths during the 48 hours ending at noon to-day. Masses of intercession to the Almighty to put a stop to the plague are celebrated daily in the Roman Catholic Churches.

A meeting will be held to-day to take the initiative in erecting a statue to Sir Francis Hincks, to be placed in the Parliament grounds at Ottawa.

#### TORONTO.

TORONTO, Aug. 23.—James R. Spackman, well-known in theatrical circles throughout the continent, died here last Thursday night of Bright's disease. He leaves a young wife and three children unprovided for.

A private letter from Sir David Macpherson, who is at present in Germany, conveys the intelligence that he is much improved in health.

Mrs. Cilton, fruiterer, Yonge st., was garrotted at 8 o'clock yesterday morning on Victoria st. and relieved of her satchel containing \$200.

Mr. Mowat has been interviewed by Rev. Canon Cooper, of London, England, regarding the introduction of improvements into the system of immigration from England.

A young man named McCormack, book-keeper for Barber & Smellie, has absconded to Florida. He was sent to the bank with a deposit and did not return.

#### OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Aug. 23.—A telegram from Hon. Mr. Chapleau says a successful operation has been performed on him, and hope of a speedy return to health is entertained.

Under the authority of an act passed during the last session of parliament Sir John Macdonald, Supt.-General of Indian Affairs, to-day issues the following proclamation:—"I hereby give public notice that the sale, gift or other disposal to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, of any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge is hereby prohibited, and that every person who, after this notice, without the permission in writing of the Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs for the time being, sells or gives away, or in any other manner conveys to any Indian in the Northwest Territories of Canada, or in any part thereof, any fixed ammunition or ball cartridge, will incur the penalties provided by the law. Persons found guilty of an infringement of the act are liable to pay a penalty of not more than \$200 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both fine and imprisonment.

Aug. 24.—Rev. J. F. Kilito, Rector of St. Stephen, London, England, who has been here a few days, leaves for the west to-day to ascertain the prospects of further colonization from London. Mr. Kilito has been instrumental in sending several thousand immigrants to Canada.

#### QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Aug. 23.—Representatives of the French press, who accompany the delegates to this country, have arrived here.

It is reported that the steamship Damara, which brought over the French

Delegates, will not proceed to Montreal, fearing that if she does she will be subjected to quarantine regulations on her return to France.

The French visited to-day the different harbor improvements, Montmorency falls, and landed at the Island of Orleans where they were banquetted by the citizens' committee.

The water police as well as the city force have been instructed to watch all strangers arriving from Montreal or elsewhere who have any appearance of illness, and ascertain where they are going, in order that the health officers may trace them if necessary and prevent the inroad and spread of contagious infectious diseases.

Aug. 24.—Several retail dry goods merchants have cancelled orders from Montreal houses while others refuse to give any on account of the chance of importing smallpox.

### FOREIGN.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—There was a fatal fire to-day at Hoxton, a poor and crowded quarter of London. Owing to lack of room it was impossible for the firemen to work effectually. There was a terrible scene when a lodging house full of people took fire and in spite of gallant efforts to rescue the inmates nine men and two children were burned to death.

A terrible collision occurred this evening on the Metropolitan District underground railroad at Earls Court. The signals had broken and become unmanageable, when two trains collided, engine against engine. One engineer was killed and a stoker and five others were so badly injured that they cannot recover. There was a horrible scene when the collision occurred, as the railway at that point is under ground.

Aug. 24.—The Standard this morning confirms the statement that Russia has abandoned her claims to Zulficar Pass, and says that peace is thus secured.

The Standard this morning has very strong article on the demonstration at Hyde Park on Saturday. It says the meeting was composed mainly of onlookers, and that the procession was a miserable affair. The Standard openly charges that the meeting was got up by the Pall Mall Gazette purely as a stroke of business, and recalls how the Gazette published the details of the Dilke and Pearce scandals, adding that the Gazette would publish anything that was of a beastly nature.

DUBLIN, Aug. 23.—Rioting is still going on between soldiers and citizens at Londonderry. A later despatch from Londonderry reports that the town is now quiet. There was a riot at Keady, County Armagh, today. Bands of Orangemen on returning to Keady after an outing were prevented by the police from entering the town. The Orangemen persisting in the Riot Act was read. Thirty shots were fired. No blood was shed however.

#### FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—The British embassy here has imparted to M. De Freycinet, the French Foreign Minister, a telegram from Major Kitchener, denying the story of Selikovitch, who says that Oliver Pain had been shot under the very eyes of Major Kitchener. The telegram goes on to say that various reports confirm the statement that Pain died of fever last Autumn, that Selikovitch was dismissed from the British employ for misconduct, and that the English never wanted to arrest Pain. M. De Freycinet has been searching for Selikovitch, but so far without success.

Rochefort publishes a letter from Selikovitch repeating his charges in relation to the death of Oliver Pain, also a copy of a document lauding the zeal and capacity of Selikovitch, and signed by Sir Wm. Lanyon, a member of the Egyptian staff.

Selikovitch resides at 46 Boulevard St. Germain. It is reported that the French Government has sent a communication to the French Government expressing regret for Rochefort's attacks upon Queen Victoria, the Prince of Wales, Lord Lyons and others.

#### GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.—Bismark is surprised at the prevailing excitement in Spain. It is thought that a compromise is probable, as Bismark, it is said, will prefer to abandon his claim to permanently offending Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Standard's correspondent at Berlin says: In consequence of the furore in Spain Prince Bismark has ordered the German Ministers at the different foreign courts to hold over the notes intimating Germany's occupation of the Carolines.

#### SPAIN.

MADRID, August 23.—An anti-German demonstration was begun in Madrid to-day. At 4 o'clock 40,000 persons had assembled on the Prado with banners and other emblems. Speeches were made in Spanish and French, denouncing Bismark's action in annexing the Carolines. The chief speaker was a Spanish colonel in full uniform. No insulting reference was made to Germany, but the rights of Spain were fully proclaimed. A procession marched through the streets, arousing great enthusiasm. Opposite the Prime Minister's place cheers were raised for the Premier, but he did not appear, and the cheering changed to howling and whistling. Several men scaled the balconies and planted a national flag, amid a storm of enthusiastic cheers. The clubs, including the Military and the Aristos, displayed banners. The procession was headed by Democratic leaders. It did not pass through the street on which the German Legation is situated. At a meeting of the Military Club, Gen. Salamanca presiding, it was unanimously

agreed, amid intense excitement, to expel the German honorary members.

#### RUSSIA.

ST PETERSBURG, Aug. 22.—The Herald, of this city, says that Russia, after a topographical survey of the Afghan frontier, has decided to abandon her claim to the Zulficar Pass. The Herald denies that Russia has made any kind of an agreement with Corea.

BRUSSELS, Aug.—23.—Lenord, the Russian organ here, says that Russia has reassured China and Japan of her Pacific intentions.

CAIRO, Aug. 22.—The Mudir of Dongola has returned. He thinks the Mahdi's movement is killed in the Soudan, and that the next outbreak will occur in Algeria.

#### ITALY.

Popular rumor says that Count Corti, the Italian Ambassador, has gone from Paris to Constantinople on a mission to treat for the cession of Tripoli to Italy.

The Rassegne says that a letter addressed to Signor Dorides, the editor of the Monitor de Home, who was arrested recently for selling plans of the Italian maritime defences to a foreign power, has been stopped at the postoffice, and that it shows that Dorides was acting as a secret agent of France. The Tribune says the Government has ordered that measures be taken to nullify these revelations.

### AMERICAN.

#### CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—A Springfield, Ill., special says:—This city is greatly excited over a double, and what may yet turn out to be a triple murder which occurred in broad daylight to-day on one of the principal streets. This morning Leonard Gardner, who spent the night in jail for wife beating, procured a ball and was released. He immediately armed himself with two revolvers of large calibre and became loud in threats against policemen W. J. Camp and Fred Gall, who arrested him. About noon time Gardner saw the officers approaching him on Washington street. Hastily entering a hallway he opened fire. Officer Camp fell dead, Gall returned the fire rapidly, and in a moment Gardner fell pierced with three bullets. He died instantly. Officer Gall fell with two bullets in him. It is not thought likely that he will live.

#### INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 23.—The Journal's Salem, Ind., special reports a terrible case of drunken madness. Fred Berkeley, jr., son of one of the leading citizens of the place, while intoxicated appeared on the street and began an indiscriminate fusillade. He fired nine shots, a ming at whoever happened to be in range. Laura Klemer received two balls, one in the wrist and one in the shoulder. Wm. McClarahan was shot through the hand. W. S. Percie sustained a flesh wound in the thigh, Jordan Payne received a ball through the body just below the heart, and will probably die. Payne when shot was in a buggy with a companion. Dragging Payne from the buggy Berkeley compelled the other man to drive on, and attempted to escape. Finding this impossible he placed a pistol to his head and fired. The ball took effect, and the young man died in fifteen minutes. No cause is known for the bloody work, except that Berkeley was completely maddened by the liquor he had swallowed.

#### MANITOBA AND N. W. T.

#### BRANDON.

BRANDON, Aug. 24.—It is not thought that last night's frost damaged grain in this district. The weather is milder to-night.

D. P. McLaurin is building a new elevator here.

#### PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Aug. 24.—Last night was cold, but there was no frost. The wheat harvest is in full swing. Magnificent promise large yield. The quality is good.

#### "PHEASANT FORKS."

The new town hall, which has been built by the settlers by voluntary contribution, was opened on the 19th inst. A splendid programme was carried out of music, addresses, &c., preceded by a splendid spread supplied by the ladies, to which full justice was done. The report of the secretary showed that a small debt was to be provided for, and it did not require many minutes to do that. Contributions come in thick and fast, and it was soon reported that they were enough and to spare. The building is 16x30 and is to answer at present for school, church and public purposes.

The crops are generally looking first class. Harvesting operations have begun in good earnest, and the outlook is very encouraging to the sturdy sons of toil.

The Ward Bros., who have bravely held the fort for three years, and no doubt kept one of the colony, have resigned in favor of Miss Ward, their sister, who arrived here last week from Toronto and who intends remaining with them sometime.

#### GLADSTONE.

Last Wednesday the Hon. C. P. Brown sent an invitation to some of his friends to meet him at Westbourne to go on a trip to the lake. Some eight or nine ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation and met Mr. Brown at Westbourne, from which place they went on board the steamboat and proceeded to the lake, where they had a good time. On Friday they returned and reported having a good time and were sorry that such good times do not come oftener.

Farm produce has an upward tendency. Gladstone will likely be the next place for a political picnic.