MURDERERS.

With the Notorious Girls — The Hiding Place.

Sister Helena, who, at least, had found himself on the south on the H. A. N. Mr. Hanna was to Caledonia, ed, for the purpose of discussing the Barber girls, get their views on the they have been so closely ed, which have given invisible reputation and the county. It is also ported that the two Emily Barber, were discovered the morning that they ed by the Hamilton police. at occasion, few, if any able to tell their exact ading to meet the gaze of whose eyes were always once they were pointed overcome by fear or remembering, they have kept eyes closed, and have ed, and the secret of Miss Barber ed perfectly.

ime of em do you want?" asked and on being told that it was ut business, and that either of ho, she went into the next turned followed by Susan Barber. James Williams paramount, William's taste for beauty could been cultivated. She was dressed ing and a small black pelt. dirt, and as she walked across ne supposed it to her want with ne there were no buttons on it. had seated herself, the mother

what (Eye want, anyway? ts are a detective, aint you? erty explained who he was and ly come to Caledonia.

ther snatching the paper about y sister?" exclaimed the girl, to her feet and producing a copy ed from the paper. Sister Helena was a danger of being clubbed thought it advisable not to say ote the article alluded to. It was to the two women, however, that not intended to do them any that it was merely to put their ity affair before the public, and re to get their feelings in regard to ge. "Oh! well," said the girl, ten back.

said the mother, "let justice take ng if they are going to be put in ty, let them be put in penitentiary; ne going to let em go, why don't em go, that's what I say. I don't ind this business any less than it ke. But in this country I do think ice aint law, but law is justice." ction from a local paper, the subject ngs, Susan said that they did not with Macdonald.

ly knew the Barber girls." ed Miss Barber, "it was a cowardly thing. ly, and a man like that, their life was just as sweet as their ir justice take its course and let ll be proud of the doings of their

the subject of the Yonngs the girl very reticent, and it was only by she was got to give any information ter. The Yonngs were thought ny food while they were hiding, and ly pressed as to why she went to ne murder of her uncle, Miss Barber ed, "she had reason enough for William." She said that shortly after ther escaped her sister received ch information regarding her whereabouts. The two men were then hiding in Hamilton, in rear of the house of the ng named Andrew Skin. They were however, that because of the mess in ly hour of their whereabouts, and been three days in Caledonia after ly, January, had deserted her, ying her destitute and among strangers. ld Detroit." They stayed there a ut holding back, about twenty-five years ly and until Thursday was engaged as ne of the ferry boats. His wife ing at No. 38 Hastings street, and is k and unable to take care of herself.

A son of Mr. Henry Revell, of Ingersoll, ng before a magistrate on a charge of ault, preferred by Mrs. Jas. Elliott. It appears that Mr. Revell, nothing some five ssen in his raspberry fields, sent his son ers to take their berries from them, and ed them off the premises. One of the ery pickers refusing to give up her berries, ning Revell struck her on the head with ed at.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

LONDON, July 29.—A *Standard's* special despatch from Vienna says:—"Among the prisoners taken by the Turks are several Russians, who confessed that they had only recently been relieved from the Russian army, and that the chief commands are given to Russians. The Servian plan of operations has been changed. Prince Milan, the Servian commander-in-chief, is a person. The Servians are massing in the Valley of the Morava. It is persistently stated that the intervention of the Powers in the Servo-Turkish question will occur on the 5th of August."

LONDON, July 29.—A *Daily News* Vienna despatch says that the Greek Government is in protest to the Powers against the violence of the irregular Turkish troops in Epirus and Thessaly. Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians recently plundered villages in Macedonia, and afterwards fought each other. Forty-two were killed.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says that the death of the Sultan may be expected momentarily.

A *Times* Vienna special says: "Serious disagreement has arisen between the Powers through the ambassadors the Roumanian note presented at Constantinople. The Porte, in turn was informed of the views of the Cabinets. There remorse apprehension of any war, thinks the Powers, exposing too warmly the wish of Roumania for crossing the Pruth.

"Numerous partisans of the Karageorge-vitch have been arrested. The British representative has lost an endeavoring to induce Prince Milan to make an offer of reconciliation to the Porte.

"Sir Henry Elliot has been called to Pera from Caledonia into consultation what discouraged, and it knew where they lived or ed them, the gentlemen ey had gone west to some to live with their aunt, ut the girls, I don't know do hide them, young fellow of old man," "you let them ing if they are going to be put ty, let them be put in penitentiary; ne going to let em go, why don't em go, that's what I say. I don't ind this business any less than it ke. But in this country I do think e aint law, but law is justice." ction from a local paper, the subject ngs, Susan said that they did not with Macdonald.

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CHILDREN'S WORK.

ly complained at the Central Police ation, District, Saturday, that her husband, ick Barlin, who married her at Hamilton, ing in January, had deserted her, ving her destitute and among strangers, ld District." The prisoner has been ly drinking man, about twenty-five years ed until Thursday was engaged as ne of the ferry boats. His wife ing at No. 38 Hastings street, and is k and unable to take care of herself.

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FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

WINTER WHEAT.

The preparation of the soil for winter wheat is a matter of much importance. A crop of fifteen bushels per acre is grown at a loss for the simple preparing and sowing of the ground, the seed and harvesting will cost all that the crop can do. These are real expenses, that are no less for a small crop and no more for a large one, and we cannot estimate that at less than ten dollars per acre. The rent charge for the land or interest upon its cost will amount to at least five dollars per acre, thus bringing the cost of a wheat crop of fifteen bushels per acre up to over one dollar a bushel for these incidental expenses alone. But without manure even this yield cannot be secured, so that the loss of our average crops result in a positive loss of money, or else the farmer works for half pay, or nothing at all. There are a few things that we have found absolutely necessary to produce a fair crop of wheat: these are clean and ploughed in season so as to have the stubble thoroughly broken up and mellowed, when it will remain quiet and will not bake and become too hard for the final ploughing; well-decomposed manure, which should be evenly spread upon the surface just before the final ploughing; a final cross-ploughing no deeper than will turn under the mellow top soil, and to have the manure mixed with it not more than three or four inches below the surface, where it will be in the right place to receive the seed from the drill. The land should be harrowed, and followed by a deep harrowing, which will bring the clods to the surface and leave the seed-bed fine and mellow. Managed in this manner during August, and the early part of September, the ground is well prepared for the seed. This cannot be too well selected. With great care in selecting the best seed, and with the soil prepared in the above-mentioned manner, we have had a latter yield of wheat from the seed drill than from five, six, or seven pecks. We would, however, lay down, no rule as to the quantity of seed to be sown, this depends upon the condition of the soil and its cleanliness whether a thinly sown crop will tiller and cover the ground or become overgrown with weeds. Here we would remark that the prevalent carelessness in permitting the self-sown seed of the former crop to smother the young wheat in a mass of thrifty verdure is a great mistake and injury, for it robs the plants when they are weakest and least able to sustain the loss, and they go into the winter prepared in the worst possible manner to resist its hardships. The seed should by all means be drill-sown, or else covered with the plough or cultivator. Ploughing in the wheat upon soils that are subject to surface water we have found a good plan, as the land can be laid up into beds of 16 feet apart, with water furrows between them. These furrows, if made no deeper than necessary to collect and carry off the water, will become nearly filled up and leveled in the spring, and a rolling harrow will take the seed well for the harvester or mower. We would advise the entire abandonment of broadcast sowing and harrowing in the seed as a wasteful, costly, and laborious practice. If a field is too rough or strong for the drill we would plough or cultivate in the seed, but never depend on it. The practice may answer for a spring crop but not for winter wheat. Wheat must be grown; we cannot dispense with it; any crop as a substitute. The demand for it increases year by year, and is likely to increase. It is the business of the farmer not to fold his arms and idly say "it will not pay; I will grow no more wheat;" but to manage so that this crop around which his live or six years' work revolves, and upon which his family, his home, his comfort and his prosperity will be made profitable. It would be a strange thing if the crop which yields the "staff of life" to the civilized world could not be produced profitably to the growers, or that any one section of the country could not produce in competition with another in producing it.—*New York Tribune.*

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At a late meeting of the Western New York Farmers' Club, Mr. Root discussed the question of the manner of producing cornsingly and the following is the substance of his paper:—He said he believed it to be better than give his practice. Corn is undoubtedly over great national crop. He had found that in preparing land, it was especially heavy soils, the better way is to spread manure in the fall upon the land, and plough it under. Many claim that to plough it under so as to promote loss from leaching. His experience is to the contrary. In land with firm subsoil there is no loss. Crocus subsoils will waste a little, but much less in his opinion than many suppose. More is lost by evaporation than by leaching. Last fall, plowed under manure on a portion of his wheat, and left it on the surface on another portion. The wheat on that ploughed under a much the better this spring.

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Has raised as good corn as he ever raised without using a hoe, but where there are Canada thistles and quackgrass would go over and cut up with hoe after corn is too large to cultivate. Had killed thistles and quackgrass by cutting of corn.

In harvesting, cuts up at the ground and shocks. We sometimes make too large shocks for the corn to cure well. Should never be more than one bushel in a shock. Takes five rows and brings the stalks of two rows together, to start the shock. This holds the shock more firmly than if one stalk is stood up around one hill, and leaves more of an open space in the centre. In husking, throws the husks on the ground; draws in upon the barn floor, and smooth, cribbing his sound and feeding his soft to stock. Cost of raising, of course, depends on yield and soil. His, for a series of years, average 100 bushels of ears to the acre. We can raise corn as cheaply here as any where. Believes that we should raise our own supply for feeding, and not depend upon the Western States, as some advocate. The stalks, if properly cured, are as good as hay.

SANDCRACK IN HORSES.

Sandcrack is a defective state of the horn of the hoof, evinced by the occurrence of a fissure, which generally extends through the thickness and at some distance upwards reaches from the coronet to the ground surface, forming a complete separation between the two sides of the hoof. Horses which are employed in farm work are particularly liable to sandcracks owing to the brittle condition of their hoofs from exposure to wet and dirt and the absence of the shoeing which is largely devoted to the carriage horse or hack.

Hoof horn being a mere secretion from the membrane of the internal foot, is quite at the mercy of external influences, and can be expected to resist adds, when exposed to the means which are employed for that purpose. Some horses hoofs are naturally soft and pliable, others hard and brittle; but the defects, where they exist, can be corrected by artificial means, if sufficient trouble be taken; under ordinary circumstances, most horses can be made to succeed perfectly by the growers, or that any one section of the country should be able to compete with another in producing it.—*New York Tribune.*

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Treatment of sandcrack will vary according to the complication which may have taken place, and the object is to prevent any movement of the separated parts of the hoof, by adjustment of the shoes and other mechanical means, and to stimulate the secreting surface, the principle of cure being that new horn must be furnished from above, so that the unsound structure is ultimately forced downward and gradually worn out, or away in the process of shoeing.

For the purpose of preventing movement between the sides of the fissure, various devices have at different times been suggested. When the crack is at the front of the hoof, a strong clip in each side of the shoe is effectual; in other cases it is advised to have an ordinary shoe, and a staple on the sides of the crack and clinch the ends. A strap firmly buckled round the hoof, or a tape tied tightly, may be used with good effect in some cases.

The mechanical skill of the operator having been successfully exerted to prevent movement between the sides of the sandcrack, there remains nothing to be done beyond the application of a stimulant to the crown immediately adjoining the part affected by sandcrack exists. A little common blistering ointment rubbed in once or twice a week is very useful for this purpose, or two or three lines may be drawn across the upper part of the fissure with a firing-iron.

It is not necessary to keep the animal from his ordinary work during the treatment, but the part must be carefully examined at intervals to ascertain if the new horn, which is secreted from the coronary surface, is formed. Should it be found that the crack extends into it, a repetition of the stimulant to the secreting surface will be required.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

Having had a seagull in our garden for about five years I can, from experience, state that these birds are most valuable exterminators of those garden pests, slugs, &c. I would strongly recommend any of your readers to procure one.—*Rural Mechanic.*

I am quite sure wind mills can be profitably used by farmers, not only in raising water, but in other farm work. In one view at Schiedam, in Holland, I saw 3,000 wind mills all said to be engaged in grinding grain for the celebrated Holland Schnapps. I had before thought that this stuff was made of juniper berries.—*Vick's Guide.*

A horse, no matter how vicious and obstinate he may be when attempts are made to shoe him, can be rendered quiet and manageable by making him inspire during the operation of a few grams of the ethereal oil of parsley dropped on a handkerchief. A large number of trials of this substance have been made with the most troublesome and violent animals, and in every case with perfectly satisfactory results.—*Scientific American.*

The extensive apple orchard of Mr. Wilson, near Toledo, noted for the excellence of its fruit, has been entirely abandoned from injury by worms, the owner attributing this misfortune to the fact of keeping a large drove of hogs in the orchard during the summer, and supplementing it with a drove of sheep during the latter part of the season, once or twice a week, when there is more wormy fruit falling than the hogs can quickly consume.—*Prairie Farmer.*

Plantains may be effectually killed out by depositing in the center of each a pinch of phosphorus, which will kill them at once and promote the growth of clover instead. The green plantain is most effective in this way when applied in bright weather. If the operation is performed carelessly and the quantity of phosphorus is excessive, the immediate result is a dotting of the lawn with yellowish green patches, which however, soon disappear after the occurrence of rainy weather.—*London Gardeners' Magazine.*

On Thursday last, while at work near a wheat field, my attention was called to the fact that some of the wheat had been picked from the heads in some places by the field. As my neighbour seemed to think that the mischief was done by yellow-birds, I procured a gun and killed one of the supposed offenders. Although interrupted while taking his breakfast, we found in his stomach only three grains of wheat, and by actual count 350 weevil.—*Rural Home.*

My conviction is that we are attempting too many varieties of pears, and I think one of the most ridiculous things ever done by our societies is to offer premiums for the greatest varieties of pears. It combers the ground, and is a premium on humbugs. There are not a quarter of the pears that are brought forward for exhibition that are worth handling at all. If there is any particular point which I would impress on the mind of a person commencing to plant pears, it would be this: "Select a few of the best varieties, ripening at the different seasons of the year."—*Maine Farmer.*

Where barns and outbuildings are already closely adjacent to running streams or good water, the cost of a water supply may be quite small. But when the nearest water is a long way off, and the land is flat, and the fall is not great, the cost of the distant, what is the result? Irregular and inadequate water to begin with, and in storms, and not up disease in the rotting of the wood around which his five or six years' work rotates, and must continue to do so, may be made profitable. It would be a strange thing if the crop which yields the "staff of life" to the civilized world could not be produced profitably to the growers, or that any one section of the country should be able to compete with another in producing it.—*New York Tribune.*

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THE CROPS.

On the 3rd ult. on of Bruce, fall wheat was cut in Elderslie and Carrick. This is very good for so far north.

Three years ago a farmer in Elderslie planted 150 fruit trees, mostly apple and pear. This season about half the trees bore in bloom, and about a number are bearing.

The hop crop in Wakefield County will, from present indications, yield from 800 to 1,000 lbs. per acre. The vines have blossomed and hops are forming, but have not given signs of an inch long. Picking will commence in about five weeks.

In the Eastern Townships, Province of Quebec, the hay crop is magnificent, both in quantity and quality, the remarkably favourable weather having enabled the farmer to save it in good condition. All other crops are looking well, the only drawback to the general prosperity being the appearance of potato rot in some sections.

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SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THURSDAY, AUG. 2.

Yachting.

ON BOARD THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN OFF STAFFORD, S. L., JULY 29th, 1876.

We have just returned to our moorings, off the club house, having been engaged since Monday last in the ocean race for the Bennett Challenge Cup, and having suffered a complete defeat. It is more than likely, however, that the lesson will be a most salutary one, for we have had our eyes opened and now know some small idea of what we have to contend against in order to win the much coveted cup, which was brought to this country from England by the yacht America. The result of the contest has shown that we have not a sufficient spread of canvas, and that weare not in proper trim. Both of these defects will be remedied before the great race comes off.

Last Thursday morning we left the dry dock at ten o'clock and reached Staten Island at noon. As we came to anchor we found the Idler under her bonnet for Sunday Hook lightship and all the other yachts with their sails set prepared to leave for the rendezvous. We had to take on board nearly four tons of ballast besides provisions, and it was nearly one o'clock before we were ready to start. Unfortunately the wind came favorable for the club tug boat took us in tow, thus saving much loss of time. On passing Sandy Hook, all the other yachts, the Idler, Wanderer, America and Wave, were waiting for us. They were sailing about with club topsails and lug foresails set and everything drawing, but soon the wind came to us, and the Wave came down to be replaced by ordinary working sails. The other yachts, however, clubs having proved a misfit and consequently a dead failure. In fact we had scarcely got our canvas, when the Wave sailed over the course and were defeated. Just as we were preparing to start an accident happened which caused considerable delay. The bolt through the mainmast head to which the throat halyards were attached drew out and the sail came down on deck. This was a very similar accident to the one which happened at Point de Monts and was treated in the same way. The breeze lightened about 5.30, thus enabling the other yachts to set their skies.

On the way down Commodore Gifford received the following sailing instructions from the Regatta Committee:—

The race will be 40 miles one, and the time of each yacht will be taken as she passes between the judges' steamer and the Sandy Hook lightship.

The signals for starting will be as follows:—

For a preparatory signal—One blast of the steamer's whistle and the club flag on the steamer will be lowered; and, ten minutes later, for the start—Hoists of the whistle and the flag will be again lowered. Fifteen minutes will be allowed for the yachts to cross the starting line, of which time will be marked by a third blast of the whistle and lowering of the club flag.

Should any yacht cross the line after the third signal was made, she will be taken from the time such signal was made. Yachts may leave the starting line on either hand in rounding. In returning, yachts will pass to the southward of the Sandy Hook lightship, leaving the lighting distance of the same, and the time of passing will be taken from the Sandy Hook beam due north.

The course was from the Sandy Hook lightship to Brenton's Reef lightship and return, a distance of over three hundred miles.

At 3.58 the first whistle was sounded to prepare, and ten minutes later the final signal was given to start. The Idler and Wanderer led Wave, America, Dauntless and Tidal Wave being a short distance behind them, and the Countess of Dufferin in the rear of the fleet. The official time of the start was taken as follows:—

	H.	M.	S.
1. Idler	4	12	30
2. Wanderer	4	12	35
3. Wanderer	4	13	30
4. Tidal Wave	4	13	40
5. Countess of Dufferin	4	15	00

Our antagonists have everything we lack, and they can probably carry, while, as I said before, we carried only our cruising canvas. Nothing can be more beautiful than the club topsails, but eventually they were abandoned as useless. The wind might be called light, but it blows, and we had lack of proper canvas was fatal. Nevertheless, the Idler was ever ready to take the lead in wind, for she stuck to the fleet like a leech, even with her limited sail. At 4.45 the Idler was ahead of the fleet, and, from the log previously passed the America. The Tidal Wave was at this time about 2 miles to leeward and America about half a mile to leeward and ahead of the Wanderer. Shortly after the Wanderer went wrong on the Tidal Wave, and her staysail came down on deck and into the water. She lost considerable time by the position. The Idler at six o'clock replaced America, the latter being passed her in the price of mining the mine would be kept working to its full capacity. The mine was and thirty six men were kept on at full rates and the remaining seventy were discharged. On Wednesday the mine at work were informed that unless they took the reduced price they must also stop work. The miners then held a meeting, and decided not to accept the reduced rate. All work at the mine is stopped, with the exception of five or six men who are driving the slope under contract. This suspension of operations we trust may be of short duration, for the benefit of both employers and employed.

The Dominion *Pacific Herald* (New Westminster, on the mainland), of a recent date, says:—"If all's dozen steers, which it was intended to break in for work cattle, were taken over to the Inlet on last Friday or Saturday. One of them broke out of the corral at the road end, and started along the road toward town. Mr. Harmon jumped on a horse, and after a long chase, headed the animal off, when it charged the horse, and striking his in the flank, tore out the entrails and threw him clean over, Mr. Harmon falling underneath, unable to move, as the animal was caught under his saddle. For some time the steer stood, lashing his tail, pawing the ground, and roaring, like a very angry monster indeed. Finally, it would make a second charge, and serve him as it had served the horse; however, it turned round and dashed into the woods. The rider then extricated himself from the horse, which had to be killed on the spot, and made his way to the Inlet, to find that another steer had made good its escape to the woods. The remaining steers were taken across the Inlet in a scow, but before they could be loaded they broke their fastenings, jumped overboard, swam ashore, and dashed off into the woods. It is not long since a gentleman had to run for his life, with a vicious bull after him, near the Lumbermen's Arms."

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The firm of Bowlee Brothers, of Paris, has been released from bankruptcy. They will resume business and pay their debts in full.

The French newspaper *Droits de l'Homme* published the other day's melancholy table of fines which it has paid during the five months of its troubled existence. There are no less than six, amounting in all to almost a thousand pounds sterling. In a few days they will have to add about £150 more. They point out that besides the payment of these sums their managers have been cast in the prison, and they express a hope that the Government will now be contented for some time to come and allow them to go on unmolested.

An extraordinary case of prolongation of life under water occurred in one of the Seine swimming baths recently. One of the bathers fell into deep water, and twenty minutes elapsed before the body could be recovered. On being examined by a medical man it was found that life was not extinct, and, according to the subject of the accident has altogether recovered. These facts of this strange case are attested by many persons who were in the bath at the time when the affair happened.

The Paris *Figaro* recites a story in praise of the exemplary politeness of a leading actor in Paris. He is a capital swimmer, and was displaying his skill in the Seine near Paris. A lady walking on the bank fell into the water, and was saved in the style that she fell unawares into a little ditch. In a moment the actor was out of the water, and, without a word, throwing a costume as he rushed to her assistance, exclaimed, extending his dripping arm, "Madame, excuse my having no glove!"

A society has recently been formed in Paris, the members of which declare, by a special clause in their will, that they do not desire their bodies to be buried, but that they desire their bodies to be delivered to the amphitheatres to be dissected. They do not, however, wish to contribute to the progress of this important science, without which a profound study of the human body is impossible. They would also remove existing prejudices against dissection. Some time ago a lady of this kind, 18 years, already exists in Zurich.

At a public sale of pedled oak belongings to the Duke of Willingdon, a chair which took place near Crieff, a large sum was realized for a chair said to be Queen Mary's, large standards sold was the trunk of an oak-tree which grew in the deer park adjoining Drumsheugh House, and was just cut down. The Philibs, timber merchant, Leith, for £30 the tree, sum, together with £4 for the obtained for the limbs (sold for firewood) and the price realized for the bark, amounted to £34 for the tree. The tree was chains and anchor, which is placed on a mound, and is the great fetish by which it is surrounded. The stump of the tree is still in the ground and be dragged on shore by the victorious Dahomeyans. The other object of interest is a chair said to be made of the tree, which is legally outlawed, shall no longer be permitted to place itself above the law.

The Prince Beauneau-Craon has just left for the Pontifical Court, where he has a mission to shut up her stepdaughter Yolanda in a lunatic asylum. The latter is fabulously rich, and a little prince, who sides lonely and simply near Montmartre, in the environs of Paris, amusing one's self by the study of a wheel-wright and spiritualist. Eight years ago Isabeau's relatives, anxious to obtain the control of her fortune, shut her into court on the plea of insanity, but she pleaded her own case so eloquently and so well that she emerged victorious from the ordeal. She has just repeated the feat before Saturday, one of the judges of the peace and the jury whether there was a strong, insanity about her appearance, her words, her conduct, or her actions. The wicked proceedings of her friends, and the verdict was unanimously in her favor.

A deputation waited upon Mr. Cross, the British Home Secretary, the other day, to ask for the pardon of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, and Lady Mr. Hugh Mason stated that during the last year sixty-seven persons were killed in Russian Poland, and twenty-six killed in Russian Poland, and twenty-six killed in Russian Poland, and twenty-six