urday, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The Mount Forest Confederats says:

"The structure at the south end of the town, erected for, and so long used as, a Drill-shed has now changed hands. From being under the control of the Minister of Militia it has passed to the department of the Minister of Education, and is now used as a High School. It makes a very capacious and comfortable school building. Our civic fathers made a good move when they placed this edifice at the service of the High School Board. The building has been thoroughly refitted and renovated, is partitioned off into a large class room, hall, clothes rooms, and head master and assistants' rooms. The main room is 38x30, with class room 18x24. The former is county. with class room 18x24. The former is fitted up with the most improved folding desks, and furnished with washstands, globes, maps, blackboards, and teaching apparatus. The considerate policy of the Board in thus comfortably equipping the

urday, May 4th, at 10 o'clock, a m

FOREIGN.

board in thus comfortably equipping the inside of the building is good and wise. The boys' hall and clothes room is entirely separate from that of the girls', each having an independent entrance." was paid.

The number of students in Edinbu University is 2,560, a larger number than in any previous year. ds with Dr. E. H. Clarke, author of the wellknown book "Sex in Education," died re-cently. He was a Harvard graduate of 1841. irst instal-and states there is a widespread belief that the school

book business is a great monopoly, and that school books are too dear. A deputation of ladies waited on Earl Granville, Chancellor of the University of London, and presented an address of thanks from 2,000 women for the opening of its degrees to women. The proprietor of a circus was recently for employing children in his pantomime contrary to the Education Acts. His dergetic In fence was that Wednesdays and Satur days on which the children were employed were half holidays, and, therefore he did not keep the children from school. The magistrate made him pay the costs of the proceedings, and threatened a fine on the next offence. s in that

k. when a revest part Suicide of Rev. John Marples. An inquest was held on Saturday morning in the house of Mr. John Knox, 584 King street, on the body of the late Rev. John Marples, who recently

the first in

nitted suicide. Coroner De La Hooke presided and Mr. John Baxter acted as foreman of the jury. The first witness called was the wife of the deceased. ELIZA EMMA MAITLAND, SWOTH, Sald-The deceased was my husband. About 3.30 p. m. yesterday, he left the dining-room and went upstairs to the bed room. I went upstairs and found him lying on the second Sat

on, and the m for all forms. I went upstairs and found him lying on the bed as if he was going to sleep. He said he wanted to wish me good-bye, as he had taken on grains of strychnine. I did not believe it, and therefore loosed his hands. He directed me to the side-board where the poison paper lay. It was either a small piece of paper or an envelope on which was written "poison." He called me back, saying that he had pains and that he had taken enough to kill six men. He began to scream with pain, and said it was true. I saked what would become of his soul; he said he had always trusted Christ and would hang on to that to his last breath. He told me not to fear as he would be all right. He bade me good-bye, asking me to fetch some friends, as he would need holding when in pain. He told me not to fear as he would be all right. He bade me good-bye, asking me to fetch some friends quickly, as he was in great pain. After a few screams he called me back and gave me his watch saying no one else was to have to it. I told him I did not want it, but wanted him to live. He put it in my hand and said, "Keep it told him I did not want it, but wanted him to would hold on to the last; then he said, "Good-bye, I shall soon be gone." After a few screams he called me hack and said, "I want to die, but I must be held by some friends," and I named three. He said "Fetch mustes. The kely result to in the envelope is in his own handwriting, and written with a steel pen. I was informed he had got the poison; he said he did not get it at the west or east end of the city, but the centre. The writing on the envelope is in his own handwriting, and written with a steel pen. I was informed he had got the poison mays before he took it. He had been talking

mend he would do it; he would not do it if they would mend at all. I looked last week for the poison, but could not find it. He must have carried it in his pocket. I have not left him alone for the last three weeks, only last Sunday for an hour. He was disappointed at his expectations for the last three weeks, and it was disappointment that caused it. He was of temperate habits. He had a diploma from the States to practice medicine. He had been a Prebyterian minister for the last thirty years. He was always reading, night and day, on various subjects. His troubles were all mixed up, and he often got excited. candidates,

always reading, night and day, on various subjects. His troubles were all mixed up, and he often got excited.

JOHN SMITH, M.D., and JOHN MCCONNELL, sworn, said—Early in the evening of 22nd inst., we were called in to see the deceased John Marples. We were informed by a person in the house that the deceased had taken a poisonous dose of strychnine half an hour before our arrival, and had had two or three violent tetanic spasms. A paper was then shown us labelled, "Strychnine, 10 grains—Poison," which the deceased acknowledgen he had taken, and when asked why he had done so, he said, "to end a miserable existence." We found him in a state of perfect consciousness, and he offered no resistance to anything done for him. We laid him down in the bed, on the side of which he was sitting, and administered chloroform inhalations, emetics, as well as every other known antidote or remedy, with the effect of only mitigating the intensity and diminishing the frequency of the spasms. About 7.45 p. m. he was setzed with a trightful spasm and died. From information derived from Mirs. Marples, wife of deceased, we have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Marples laboured under wild and fanciful delusions; and was at the time of his death, and for some time previously, in an unsound state of mind. The delusion which, probably, influenced him to commit the sad act which ended his life, was that he could better support his family in a purely spiritual existence than when enumbered by a material body.

The jury returned the following verdict:—"That the deceased, while in an unsound state of mind, took a quantity of strychnine from which he died, there being no evidence as to where he procured the poison." to take hon-Brussels, Water-Colter. Directtee on confirst meeting the 16th and

rejoices in a of and proschool work. chers' salar

The Charges Against Mr. Rine.

ERANTFORD, March 23.—At a meeting of the ecutive committee of the Rine Reform Club, held it the reading-room of Wickliffe Hall last evening, to following resolution was put on record:—Moved to C. Edwin Smith, seconded by W. Rubidge, and record in the control of the control o ille Board of ents to be int grant ing \$14,.
This is ar's estit showed obe 988, w Model w Mod leaving \$14,st year's estireport showed last to be 988, successful. winter night to that body. The attendere well be-

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Christmas eduction of one month,

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silver, and d 1879. The

Mr. George

Secretary-McAnda

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

A Victoria despatch brings the intelligence that Admiral de Horsey's report, as to the best terminus for the Canada overland railway, condemis Burrard Inlet and Skeena river as harbours, and strongly favours the adoption of Bute Inlet route, with Esquimalt as the terminus.

The Rev. Jacques Victor Arrand, priest of the St. Sulpite Order, and Chaplain of the Grey Nunery, was taken suddenly ill while at diuner this week, and fell back into his chair in an apoplectic ft. During the mi, hit he expired. He was 73 years of age, and has been in Montreal since 1828.

The dwelling of a woman named Anne Reid. age, and has been in Montreal since 1828.

The dwelling of a woman named Anne Reid, near the London and Port Stanley railway bridge, was on Friday night raided on by a party of disorderly young men, who forced the door and windows, and smashed all the furniture, and held high carnival. A constable was called, but on his attempting to interfere he was also roughly treated. One of the party was arrested by a detective early in the morning.

attempting to interfere he was also roughly treated. One of the party was arrested by a detective early in the morning.

The speech on a readjustment of the Tariff in advocacy of a national policy delivered by Mr. C. C. Colby, M. P. for Stansted, is to be published immediately as a campaign document, and will contain Sir John Macdonald's amendment, the division list, and an able letter by Mr. Colby setting forth his reasons for advocating tariff revision and providing that only such policy as secure and maintain the future prosperity of the Dominion. Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, of the Cittern is preparing the pamphlet for general eiroulation.

A dastardly outrage was committed on Friday afternoon, on the Concession line in rear of the Lunatic Asylum, London, Ont. A daughter of Mr. Penny, gardener of that institution, was walking home, when she found herself suddenly selfing of her assailant; the wound thereby caused was chiefly the means of his identification on his being arrested. The villain proved to be one Georg Baker, a labourer at the asylum, who was severed to the Central Prison for a similar content. The cost of

OUR FARMERS' CLUB. A correspondent advises late planting of potatoes as the best means of avoiding the ravages of potato beetles. He says:

"By planting the very latter end of May or beginning of June the first hatching of larvæ will have nothing to feed on, and will either die or desert the locality."

Unfortunately, this system would make the potatoes later of ripening, and thereby give the last batch of bugs a better opportunity. The plan may, however, be beneficial. Have any of our readers tried it?

A crop of hay, weighing two tons, removes from the soil about 62 pounds of nitrogen, 70 pounds of potash, and 18 pounds of phosphoric acid. From an acre, a crop of clover hay, weighing two and a half tons, abstracts about 175 pounds of nitrogen, 110 pounds of potash, and 32 pounds of phosphoric acid. Two or three crops grown in succession, and without manure, would partially exhaust even the best of land.

EXAMINED-DISCUSSION BETWEEN CONRAD WILSON, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND PROF. EVI STOCKBRIDGE, OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Conrad Wilson, Esq., writes as follows:
There is perhaps nothing more detrimental
to husbandry or more discouraging to those
engaged in it, than the mistakes or errors
sometimes committed by scientific men
writing in the interest of agriculture. The
success and prosperity of farmers so largely
depends on their readiness to accept the
conclusions of science, that anything tending to weaken their confidence in its proing to weaken their confidence in its pro-fessors rises to the importance of a national

BABN YARD MANURE would seem to be of questionable policy, even if it should prove to be tenable and sound. But let us glance briefly at the doctrine of these prominent writers, and see whether their conclusions are really justified by the facts.
"It has been claimed," says Prof. Ville,

that "the meadow is the foundation of all good agriculture, because with the meadow we have cattle, and with cattle, manure : we have cattle, and with cattle, manure:
these axioms are now veritable heresy. I
hope to show you that agriculture to be remunerative must be founded on artificial
manures." Again, "the intervention of
animals being a necessity of circumstances,
manure is produced, and we are compelled
to take notice of it." In another place he
says, "We maintain that it is possible to
produce better and cheaper artificial manures than can the farmyard."
On the other hand, Prof. Stockbridge is
equally clear and positive in claiming that
chemical fertilizers have emancipated husbandry from the need of animal dung. In
reporting his own experimental corn crop,

headry from the need of animal dung. In reporting his own experimental corn crop, the describes his method of feeding uplants as "the cheapest of all methods of producing them; the cheapest in the world; cheaper than barnyard manure; cheaper than anything known." Like Professor Ville, he seems to regard barnyard manure as a sort of necessary evil a waste product as a sort of necessary evil, a waste product of the farm, to be utilized simply because it is there.

Let us now see if there are not, perhaps, some facts of experience, some conclusion of practical men, or possibly some scientific authority that may tend to correct the erroneous estimate assigned by these the-erists to barnyard manure.

EXPERIMENT OF MR. DANA. From the careful and elaborate experiment made by Samuel L. Dana it appears that an average cow, kept on a daily ration of 24 lbs. of hay, and 12 1-2 lbs. of potatoes, will yield, in addition to her liquid evacuations, over 31,000 lbs. of dung per year, containing 189 lbs. of ammonia, which, with other included elements, amount in chemical valuation to over \$40. By the same authority it also appears that

THE WERLY MAIL TORONTO, PRIDAY MARCH 329, 1878.

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blest with the "Golden dreams that make blest with the "Golden dreams that make the blest with the witer proposed certain questions that he seemed to think would help the Grit cause by excusing the party for their opposition to Protection. Mr. John D. Ronald, of Chatham, sends us the following in reply:—

A woollen manufacturer asks 1st, does the party of Protection purpose to put on a duty to prothibit the impurtation of woollen goods? Please allow me to give my version of explanation. The duty would be mainly to protect our Canadian manufacturers to the same extent that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States manufacturers are protected now, thus placing them both on an equal footing, so that the United States cannot crush us, as with their combined efforts they can easily do as things are. Home competition levels prices, as he himself says, the greatest competitions being the Canadian manufacturers. He says that all he wants is a market for his goods. Protection accomplishes all this, keeps our country from being drained of its gold, secures the market to ourselves, furnishes work for Canadians, secures the halance of stade in our favour, and above all furnishes many people with money in their pockets to buy the produce of our country at the produce of our cou

The above is a formal prediction for the control of the control of

AGRICULTURAL

that barnyard manure, valuable as it is, is manure, or in that of chemicals. These that barnyard manure, valuable as it is, is not the best material, or in the best form in which to obtain the food of plants, if that is to be purchased at its ordinary price." The foregoing quotation I trust will satisfy you that I have used the term "waste products" with a different meaning from that which you represented me as desired results.

have a still higher manurial value. In the ammonia before she subtracted anything from it. The 4.38 tons of hay and 76.08 ration of hay was equivalent to 41 tons a year. Now if this ration had been clover pounds of nitrogen, 'equal to 149,613 of

standard, over \$22. And some other teets have a still bigher manurial value. In the above experiment of Mr. Dana, the daily ration of hay was equivalent to 4½ tons a year. Now if this ration had been clover instead of hay, the manurial value per year would have been over \$72, according to the authority of Prof. Johnson. These conclusions, resulting as they do from both practical investigation, are further confirmed by the experience of successful farmers.

JOSIAH QUINCY, JR.

This gentleman has found that a good cow, when kept on the soiling system, yields \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cords of solid dung per annum, which, by the addition of muck, may be more than doubled, both in quantity and value, and that the liquid manure when absorbed with muck is worth still manure from each cow, when thus treated, is equivalent on a yearly average to the value of the milk.

JOSEPH HARRIS,

who probably knowsas much about manure, and more about pigs, than most farmers, has estimated that he got \$41\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at an cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that most farmers, has estimated that he got \$41\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that most farmers, and more about pigs, than most farmers, has estimated that he got \$41\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs that were fed at a cost of \$77\frac{1}{2}\$ cents worth of manure from pigs than most farmers, and more about pig

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geraniums with a border of silver leaf or bronze is a most dazzling sight from June to November. For baskets and vases where a stowof colour is wanted, they are without a stiral without a rival.

Next to the geranium probably the ver

Next to the geranium probably the verbena is the most satisfactory flower for a small place. If properly cared for and carefully pinned down, a bed of verbenas sexceedingly attractive.

The pansy is an old favourite of ours and should by all means have a place. Pansy seed may be sown in the hot-bed or open ground; if sown in spring get it in as early as poesi-

The state of the s