

FARM AND GARDEN.

Influence of Soil on Milk and Cheese.

HOW TO PRESERVE IMPLEMENTS.

Grain, Fruit and Other Crop Notes.

Two Pictures.

An old farm-house, with meadows wide,
And sweet with clover on each side,
A bright-eyed boy who looks from out
The door with woodbine wreathed about
And wishes his one thought all day—
"Oh! if I could but fly away
From this dull spot, the world to see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Amid the city's constant din,
A man who around the world has been
And 'mid the tumult and the throng,
Is thinking, thinking, all day long,
"Oh! I could I only tread once more
The field-patch to the farm-house door,
The old green meadow could I see,
How happy, happy, happy,
How happy I should be!"

Soil and Milk and Cheese.

An Englishman writes as follows to the *Country Gentleman* of the effect of soil upon milk and cheese:

I am positive the most intelligent and most practical dairymen in the United States, he says, have not a clear knowledge of the reason why the cheese is of that peculiarly rich and palatable flavor from one pasture, while it will be inferior from another appearing to have finer and better grass. There is no doubt that the native grasses which become established on the best grass land when long undisturbed by ploughing are the best adapted for cheese making. There is something beyond mere fertility of soil and the presence of the best herbage, and also of the absence of weeds and objectionable grasses. I have farmed extensively in the most noted dairy countries in England. On the magnificent domain I farmed, my employer, who descended from the nobility of Henry VIII., was as proud of the fame of his cheese as of any else belonging to the barony, but it was not the best land which produced the best cheese. We had fields which would make beef in half the time the dairy fields would, and yet it would spoil the cheese to let the dairy cows graze there. There is an error which the educated and leading agriculturists of the United States fall into, which is stating that the English dairy farmers usually feed much meal and other stimulating food to the dairy cows. This is a very great mistake. The practice of feeding anything but grass from May till October is unknown among the dairy districts. Dry, hilly soil is never chosen for dairying in England, but sound valley or good low land is generally the character of dairy farms. So well understood is the fact of adapting proper soil for dairying, and cheese-making in particular, that there is not one farm in a hundred which has half of it suitable to graze the dairy cow. Although it is a common expression to say "it is a first-class dairy farm," yet, taking a succession of farms averaging 250 acres each, in a distance of ten miles, and if each farm should contain about twenty fields, there would not be five fields out of the twenty which would make prime cheese, and often there would be only one large field which is used for grazing the milch cows upon, and probably it has been the only dairy field for hundreds of years. A dairy field is always a dairy field.

Nuts for Planting.

Nuts intended for planting should not be allowed to become dry, if it is desired to have them sprout the season they are planted. Immediately upon falling from the trees they must be inserted in soil, covering but slightly with light, friable earth or sand, and early the next spring the young plants will appear. In the case of walnuts it may be well to hull them before placing under ground. Owing to the difficulty experienced in transplanting all kinds of bearing trees, the seeds should be placed where the trees are desired to remain. Nuts intended for planting may be preserved over winter in slightly moist sand placed in a cool cellar, and of course set in the open ground as soon as germination begins, which will be very early.

Root Cellars.

The leading features of a good root cellar are, proof against frost, neatness, dryness, ventilation and cheapness. If a hill-side is conveniently near, it helps much to secure these desired ends. An excavation should be first made, in size depending upon the required capacity of the cellar, and in this erect a stout frame of timbers—posts with plank, or a log pen, and on which place a stout roof. The earth that has been excavated is thrown over the structure until the whole is covered to the depth of two feet. A door should be made in the exposed end of the cellar, through which the roots may be put in and taken out. The smaller the door (and still be convenient) the better, as it allows of less exposure to the frost. A quantity of straw pressed in the doorway will aid greatly in keeping out the frost. Every farmer with many roots to be stored should have a root cellar, either by itself or in the lower part of the barn. It is not well to store a large quantity of roots in the cellar of the house, as the gases rising from them during winter may cause sickness to the inmates.

Harvesting Potatoes.

It is not best to harvest potatoes while the weather is quite warm, and the work should not be neglected till the ground becomes very wet from heavy rains, and there is danger from frost. It is difficult to harvest potatoes and have them in good condition when the ground is very wet, as much dirt will adhere to them, and make them likely to rot. Great care should be taken not to cut the tubers. It is best to sort them at the time they are picked up, placing in the cellar only those that are fit for the market. Those that are small, badly damaged, or cut, or which show signs of decay, can be placed by themselves and used to feed stock. Potatoes should not be exposed to the sunlight longer than is necessary to dry off the moisture that is on the surface of them. If left in the light for some time their quality is very much injured. If they remain till their color becomes green they are poisonous. Potatoes should be stored in a

dark place, where the temperature is quite cool, not subject to much change, but not sufficiently cool to cause them to freeze. Potatoes keep their flavor best if they are placed where the humidity of the air that surrounds them is nearly uniform. To secure this, some persons who desire to have excellent potatoes for their own tables, place them in tight barrels and cover the top with a thick turf of grass. This plan excludes the light and keeps the potatoes at the requisite degree of dampness.

The Fruit Garden.

Blackberry and raspberry plants had better be set out in the fall, as they start growing so early in the spring. Blackberries should be six to eight feet apart in rows, and the raspberries about four by four feet. In picking the grapes for market it is best to use the grape scissors, which allow the bunch to be removed without handling and defacing the bloom. The thin-skinned varieties, like the Concord, will not keep long, but the tough-skinned kinds, as the Catawba, Iona and Diana, may be preserved in good shape until the holidays. To thus keep them the grapes must be well ripened, picked with care, and left in a cool room for a few days until the skin gets tough. Pack them afterwards in small boxes (3 to 5 lbs.), putting the fruit in from the bottom, and putting on the cover (bottom), with some pressure, and tacking fast. Label the other side, which is the one to be opened. Keep in a dry and cool place until sent to market.

Other Jottings.

With very rare exceptions western farmers now prefer twine to wire for binding grain.

Mississippi County, Missouri, is the great watermelon region of the world. Over four thousand acres are this year devoted to watermelons alone, and the yield is about a carload an acre.

The *Scientific American* has a cut and description of a new hay-rick which is also used as a shelter for stock. It consists of two square inclosures with a passage way between them, which is covered by a peaked roof, the hay being placed in the spaces thus enclosed, and upon the rafters, being built up as high as necessary.

A farmer gives this method of destroying cabbage worms: Take of saltpetre and common salt each a tablespoonful, dissolve in a little hot water, and add twelve quarts of cold water. Apply to the cabbages in the heat of the day when the sun shines. If you apply with a good sprinkler, and do your work thoroughly, one application will be sufficient.

An extensive grape-raisers says: It is fairly proved that paper bags made of good manila paper, to cover the clusters of grapes while ripening, afford an excellent protection against mildew, birds and insects. Personal observation and experience have demonstrated their usefulness against human marauders or fruit thieves, provided green bags of the same tint as the foliage of the grape are used. But I find difficulty in getting good bags; the hot sunshine and rain fade out all the ordinary shades of green that I have been able to procure.

The Cimarron (Kan.) *News* has found a new and unexpected peril in the use of barbed-wire fences, and that is, that they act as lightning conductors. The *News* instances several cases of cattle that have been killed by lightning while standing near such fences in a storm, and the case of a farmer who received a severe shock while opening a gate made by simply hooking the wires to the posts. The remedy suggested is to use only wooden gates, and to make frequent ground connections with the wires.

It is now thought to be safely established that apples of good quality may safely be fed, to some cows, even as freely as a bushel or more a day. Many farmers, basing statements on their own experience, affirm that apples are worth more, in years when very abundant, for feeding to stock than for cider—even twice as much, some say, who have fed many hundred bushels. Fed with corn, they are said to be worth half as much as the corn. The general opinion as to their value is more moderate and reasonable. There is no well established difference between the feeding value of sweet and sour apples, although there is some prejudice in favor of the former. It is not based on any careful comparative test.

The New Ocean Steamer.

The Inman steamer *City of Rome* made her trial trip on the Frith of the Clyde yesterday morning. The vessel, which is of 8,000 tons and 1,000 horse power, with a passenger and crew accommodation for 2,400 persons, carried a large and distinguished company, including the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir James Ramsden, Mr. Birley, of the Inman Company and Mr. John Burnes, of the Cunard line. Owing to the engines getting over-heated it was found impossible to do more than a portion of the intended trip. But the steamer, when taken over a measured mile, attained a speed of 15 knots, with a 45 revolution. Mr. Birley expressed satisfaction at the results of the trial so far as had been ascertained. The vessel afterward proceeded to Liverpool via Kingston. She takes her place on the New York route soon.

Writing to the *London Times* from Hanover, a correspondent, describing the German military manoeuvres, says: "Little, probably, did the French officers know, as they galloped up here and there, with a sopping note-book in a leather case at their side, to watch the effect of artillery fire, that the guns were served with powder captured in Metz and other arsenals during the campaign which made Germany an empire and France a republic. Yet such, I was assured by an artillery officer, was the fact. Of such powder there is still great store in Germany, though it would only seem to be thought suitable for the baser purpose of blank cartridges."

W. H. Horner, Managing Editor of the *Pittsburg Gazette*, died on last Wednesday morning. He fell sick the day after President Garfield was shot, and conceived the idea that his fate was connected with that of the President. Such is the force of imagination; that as the President grew worse or better, a corresponding change took place in his case until on Tuesday night, when he heard the bells tolling the death of the Chief Magistrate, he sank rapidly and died on the following morning.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Latest News from All Over the World.

Canadian.

One hundred acres of Vancouver Island coal lands, which a year ago could not be sold for \$1,000, was sold on Tuesday for \$30,000.

At the instance of the Ontario Government, a coroner's inquest has been commenced on the body of Lula Caldwell, killed by the recent boiler explosion in the Township of Foxboro'.

It now turns out that Sarah Taylor, the servant of Mr. Duhamel, Q. C., of Montreal, robbed the family of \$2,000 worth of valuables, many being heirlooms. She had only been ten days in their service, and then made off, the detectives being unable to find any trace of her.

A remarkable discovery has been made by workmen digging the foundations of the vaults in the new Dominion post office at Victoria, B. C., just repaired at an expense of \$10,000. They found sixteen iron anchors, which the specifications required to be placed in the walls, buried in the yard, one foot beneath the surface. The early decay of the building is now accounted for.

About 11 o'clock on Tuesday night a rush of gas from the oil well being sunk on Lamb's farm by the Sarnia Association, took fire from a torch burning some twenty feet off, and has been blazing furiously ever since. It shoots up a steady column of flame to a height of 35 or 40 feet, and at regular intervals of fifteen minutes, a stream of water gushes forth, but without quenching or diminishing the burning gas. It is a most extraordinary sight and a great many people are going out to witness it.

Napoleon Pelletier went into a store on St. Mary street, Montreal, and pointed a pistol at Mrs. Chapleau, but was disarmed and ejected. He then got the pistol again, went to Larin's restaurant and threatened to kill somebody. He drew his pistol and fired at random, fortunately killing no one. He then savagely attacked Mrs. Lafrance, and also assaulted a Mrs. Chapleau. It appears that he has had a regular drunken debauch, and spent \$5,000.

A most daring robbery was committed at Cobourg on Tuesday night. Mr. John Gillard having retired for the night a thief entered his residence, went straight to his room, took what money he had in the pockets of his pants, which were hung on the foot of the bed, and also took the keys of his safe. He then proceeded to Gillard's store, made an entrance through a back window and opened the safe, took what money he could find, and after scattering the papers around in all directions decamped. The police are looking up the affair, but as yet there is no clue to the perpetrator.

European.

A despatch from Cairo says that owing to the increase of cholera at Aden and other Red Sea ports communication between Egypt and Arabia has been stopped.

The submarine telegraph system, connecting 221 towns and cities of Germany, is now complete. The length of the cables buried is 5,500,000 kilometres.

Revised interest in the Confederate sterling loan was a novel feature on Monday. Large amounts were taken for Amsterdam at £2 10s.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the secret Anti-Nihilist League of Russian nobles has proved a failure. Large contributions of money have been wasted and no noteworthy Nihilist has been detected.

The story of "Sara Bernhardt in America," by Marie Columbar, is to be published in London on Monday. M. Arsene Houssaye has written the preface to it.

A ukase has been published in Russia sanctioning the construction of a canal which will establish a connecting link between the rivers flowing into the White Sea and Baltic and the tributaries of the Volga.

A pretty circus rider is shortly to swell the ranks of the upper ten thousand. Mlle. Emilie Loisset, whose sister's marriage to Prince E. Van Russ made such a sensation a short time ago, is said to be betrothed to Count Emile Bathyani.

The Severn Tunnel, between Monmouthshire and Gloucestershire, in process of construction for the Great Western Railway, is rapidly approaching completion. Last night the headings that are being driven met midway under the Severn, being only three inches out. The headings are two miles long and have taken seven years in opening them.

A Sofia despatch says the Archbishop has read from his pulpit a manifesto of Prince Alexander instituting a Council of State composed of eight elected members, four appointed by Prince Alexander and three holding seats by right. There is much enthusiasm in all parts of the country over the event.

Lord Dufferin, British Ambassador at Constantinople, in an interview with the President of the Turkish Council of Ministers, advised great circumspection in dealing with the Egyptian question, intimating that the idea of despatching Turkish troops to Egypt had best be abandoned for the present, as military intervention on the part of the Porte might provoke agitation. The ultimate disbandment of the Egyptian army was also discussed.

American.

The jury at Independence, Mo., having found Wm. Ryan guilty of participation in the Glendale train robbery, the court fixed his punishment at twenty-five years in penitentiary.

A ferryboat running from the Isle of Hope to the Skidway Islands, near Atlanta, Ga., sprung a leak, filled and sank in a few minutes. Twelve colored people were drowned, ten of them being women.

The latest news from the revenue cutter *Corwin* is that a limitless open sea has been found north of Herald Island, and it is now supposed that the *Jeannette*, having discovered this sea, is still pursuing her explorations. Herald Island lies in N. lat. about 72°, and there can be no definite estimate of the extent of the open water thus discovered.

LATEST FROM IRELAND.

The Emergency Committee at Work—Serious Outrage—A Parnellite Demonstration.

Dublin advices state that the Emergency Committee have upward of two hundred laborers engaged in saving the crops in various parts of the south and west. Many thousands of pounds worth of valuable crops have already been saved. The Property Defence Society have over three hundred laborers similarly engaged.

Father Sheehy complains that the sanitary condition of Kilmainham jail is conducive to blood-poisoning. He says the food is unfit for use. He strongly condemned the Land Act.

A process-server was probably fatally attacked at Ballybannon, County Kerry. Similar violent attacks on evicting parties of police are continually reported. "Boycotting" has rather increased.

Father Sheehy, just released from Kilmainham jail, visited Naas lately, where he was received with enthusiasm. Replying to addresses from various public bodies, he said Mr. Forster's name would go down with the hate of future generations of Irishmen.

At Cork bands played through the streets in honor of the release of Father Sheehy. Demonstrations were also held in different parts of the country.

Roman advices state that the Extraordinary Congregation, which for a long time has been making an examination to ascertain what action the Vatican can take in regard to the disturbed state of Ireland, has concluded its labors. The report remains secret, as it comprises many cases of conscience, but the general result is that there is no means of accommodating the differing views of the Irish bishops, because the Congregation sees no way of interfering in strictly political matters.

The bishops of Ireland have adopted a resolution that the Land Act is a great benefit to the tenants, for which the gratitude of the country is due to the Government and all who helped to carry the measure. The bishops summon the clergy to guard their flocks against all secret agencies of violence and intimidation, and appeal to the laity to prove their patriotism and faith by seconding the clergy in removing the stigma which their enemies have sought to cast upon the people that they will not pay their just debts. The bishops urge the release of the suspects.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

He Pardons a Number of Deserters and Horse Thieves.

FORT McLEOD, Sept. 28.—This morning Lord Lorne, in the exercise of the royal clemency, pardoned the following prisoners who were confined at this post charged with desertion from the Mounted Police, and with stealing the horses with which they attempted to reach the American lines: Combre, Crosser, Morton and Scott. Travelled Out, a Surcoo Indian, charged with horse stealing, was also pardoned. The petition was presented by the Rev. S. Trivett, Episcopal missioner on the Blood Indian reserve, eighteen miles from Fort McLeod. A general order has been written, thanking the Mounted Police for their escort and efficiency. To-day His Excellency starts for a visit to the Police and Indian Supply Farms, 31 miles west of this point. It had been intended that he should go to Kootenais Lake from the farms, and thence to Fort Shaw, but, as the mountain roads prove to be much worse than was anticipated, it is probable that the trip to Kootenais Lake will be abandoned.

A Murderer at Thirteen.

New York Sunday papers have accounts of the murder of Julius Haefner, a boy of 14, by John Loescher, jun., a lad one year his junior:

The two boys had known each other for several years, and were almost inseparable companions. On Wednesday evening they were eating some pears together, when, for some unknown reason, they quarreled for the first time in their lives and threw the pears at each other. Friday evening they met again and renewed the quarrel, but did not come to blows. Last evening they again came together in Dominick street, when, according to Loescher's story, Haefner suddenly struck him in the mouth. Loescher had a common jack knife with a blade two inches long in his hand, and as soon as he felt the blow he plunged the blade into Haefner's body up to the hilt. Then he turned and ran. The wounded boy staggered to the doorway of No. 84 Dominick street, and, with a gasp, fell dead. The street was full of people in a moment. Four men picked up young Haefner and carried him hastily into a drug store at Varic and Broome streets. Just as they entered the store Mrs. Haefner, the dead boy's mother, was met coming out of the store. She swooned as she saw the bloody corpse of her murdered son, and was taken home by some of her neighbors. Officers found the young murderer at his own home, crying and wringing his hands. He was taken to the station house where the body of his victim lay, and as he saw it he burst into tears and said he did not mean to kill his playmate. In the cell he repeated the statement, and hearing a man crying and moaning in the room above he said: "Oh, that is my father! Don't let him worry! Tell him not to worry!" When Mr. Loescher was allowed to see his boy the two burst into tears. "I would give \$10,000," said the father, "if it was you instead of that boy who is lying up there." Then the heart broken man left the place and the cell door was closed again on the young murderer.

The next transit of Venus occurs December 6th, 1882. Reserved seats can be secured at the box office.

A few days since a tumor was removed from the back of the hand of Mr. Parsons, of Penetanguishene. It was found to contain a piece of slate pencil, which was accidentally driven into a finger by a school mate twenty years ago.

Working men are some of the ministers of the Lutheran ministerium, of Pennsylvania where 2 pastors serve 8 congregations each, 3 pastors 7 congregations, 5 pastors 6 congregations, 12 pastors 5 congregations, 15 pastors 4 congregations each. Forty-three of the pastorates are German, 35 are English, and 85 are German-English.

LOST IN THE RAPIDS.

Two Indians Lose Their Oars and a Drowned.

MONTREAL, Sept. 27.—From Caughnawaga this evening comes the news of the terrible death in Lachine Rapids of two Indians named Thomas Deer and Louis Rice. It appears that late in the evening they started to cross the river to carry from Lachine some barrels for grape packing. None can tell what happened afterwards, but a short time later a woman living on the bank nearly opposite the terrible Sautes or leaps of water, heard some person calling for help. It was dark, and a woman so old could not go to the rescue of the men. Shortly afterwards she heard men again calling for help, and distinctly heard them shout in the Indian tongue, "We've lost our oars." After a time the cries grew more vigorous, doubtless as the poor fellows realized that no help could come to them, and that they were nearing the terrible jump from which there could be none but a miraculous escape. At length the cries ceased, and the old woman heard nothing more save the monotonous roar of the rushing waters. A brother of Thomas Deer came into town to-day to search for tidings of the boat and bodies, but neither are likely to have passed out of the eddying whirlpools that abound in the terrific rapids. Both were skilled canoeists and lacrosse players. If the memory of your correspondent serves him well they were members of the European lacrosse team that played before the Queen and travelled through England. Hardly a season has passed without some accident of the kind, but thus far there has been no serious accidents. That it should have happened to men who know the terror of the rapids appears incomprehensible. The loss of their oars, however, would seem to account for the fatality.

A RICH PRIZE.

A Church Appointment that is Worth Having.

The Deanery of Westminster is a prize absolutely unique. In a certain sense it is more richly endowed than any archbishopric, for its income is large and its expenses nominal. But it has other advantages. The Dean of Westminster is absolute master, for the time being, of Westminster Abbey, with all its traditions. He is also his own Ordinary, owing allegiance and obedience to no bishop or archbishop in England, and probably responsible to nobody but himself for what he may do, or say, or write, or even preach. He lives in the heart of London, and is *ex-officio* a recognised institution at Court, and consequently in the very first society in all Europe. He has a charming residence allotted to him. His duties are not more than is necessary to make life pleasant. And there are traditions and associations connected with his office which invest it with the highest dignity. A Deanery is a more honorable prize in many ways than is a Bishopric. To a Bishopric we are bound to appoint "a sound man"—that is to say, a dull man and an orthodox. But a Dean may be erratic, or even brilliant. He is a chartered libertine in the ecclesiastical fold. He is in the Church, and yet not exactly of the Church. He is in the world, and yet, as it were, sanctified by his gaiters and shoes and buckles and rosette. Short of being Pope of Rome, and so the equal of kings, one would wish—if one's ambitions ran in that particular channel—to be Dean of Westminster. St. Paul's, Christ Church, Durham, Canterbury are all preferences to be desired. It is well to succeed to men so distinguished as Milman, Gaisford, Liddell, Lake, or—*absit omen!*—the learned discoverer of that memorable Samaritan Codex which the University of Oxford purchased as the "expiring relic of an expiring people," and which is now, or ought to be, the chief treasure of the Bodleian. But Westminster is the first Deanery of all. It is the noblest piece of ecclesiastical patronage in the gift of the Crown. And we may be sure that amongst old Oxford men—whether they have sat in orthodox shadow at the feet of Liddon, or imbibed tea and Socratic paradox with Jowett—the career of the new Dean of Westminster will be keenly watched.—*Observer.*

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.

Greater Security in the Transmission of Registered Mail Matter.

A despatch from Washington says Third Assistant Postmaster-General Hazen, during a recent trip to Canada, made an informal arrangement with the Canadian postal authorities for a more perfect interchange of registered mails between several eastern cities and Toronto and Quebec. It is proposed to send registered mails between these points guarded by a non-combination lock that cannot be opened except at the termini of the route. Under the proposed arrangements the delays which now occur will be obviated and thirteen hours' time will be saved in transporting registered mails from Boston to Montreal, and thirty hours between New York and Montreal. The arrangement is so far informal, and must be approved by the Postmasters-General of Canada and the United States. There is no reason, however, to doubt that it will meet with their approval.

The Bride of Lammermoor was indulgently treated in comparison with a Chinese woman who turned up her nose at a man whom the family authorities recommended as a husband. In most countries the consoling feature of widowhood is its delightful freedom. Not so in China. Thus, last June Mr. Morgan, of the Custom House, Hankow, while enjoying his evening cheer on a steamship, saw two Chinese men actively engaged in drowning a woman, whom he proceeded to rescue. She deprecated his benevolent energy and explained that her fate was sealed, and that she might as well die then as at any other time. Next day the men succeeded in drowning her effectually. Her offence was refusal—she being a young and blooming widow—to marry an old man. Her brothers-in-law were the drowners, and they mildly remonstrated with Mr. Morgan on his interference.

Queen Victoria shows in many ways a real reverence for her far-off predecessors and their kin. She has, for example, just presented a stained glass window to a Bury St. Edmunds Church to the memory of Mary Tudor, that daughter of Henry VII. who married first Louis XII. of France, and afterward Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.