

FARM AND GARDEN.

English Agriculture.

There is room in the world for all. The briskest competition should engender no feeling of gratification at the reverse of a rival. Therefore it is a matter of regret to notice the manifestly ungenerous, unchristian, and un-English agriculture. English journals are filled with complaints and forebodings of evil. Agriculture was never in so depressed a condition. Herds are unpaid; farms go begging; the owners cannot work them; and tenants cannot make enough of them to pay for labor and for seed. The English farmers are deluged with a flood of American products. The cheap lands of this great continent and our free system of labor—in which we include the privilege to work without losing caste as a gentleman—has borne the fruit which has been so long promised, and our unfortunate rivals across the water are no longer able to compete with us. The gates are now broken down. Our exports are flowing abroad nearly at the rate of one million dollars each day, and almost all the amount of imports. This result is the inevitable effect of a law which no man or nation can set aside. We could not help it if we would. The best we can do is to offer to our rivals a position by our side where they can share our advantages. Here is room for all. When the markets are so full and so turbid here it is suspended evenly and is not likely to be disturbed until our broad field and plains are fully occupied. And this cannot occur for a century, perhaps for several of them to come. —*Austral New Yorker.*

Colors in the Flower Bed.

Much of the beauty of a flower bed depends on such an arrangement of the colors as will produce a harmonious effect. It is not to be as with a tasteful selection of colors for a lady's outfit. Some with expensive material always fail to produce a pleasing impression for want of taste and judgment as to colors; so with a flower bed. Costly plants are often used, but the effect is marred. The following are the rules to be observed are as follows:

1. Avoid placing rose-colored next to scarlet, orange or violet.
2. Do not place orange next to yellow, nor blue next to violet.
3. White relieves any color, but do not place it next to yellow.
4. Orange goes well with blue, and yellow with violet.
5. Rose color and purple always go well together.

Confront the Trees.

Two facts confront us and deserve serious consideration. The forests of the world are going, just as the coal beneath our feet is going—namely in a cooking animal, and water have fuel. In all the great outlets and water flows multiply, and become more and more destructive. We are told that when I heard his Imperial Highness give the order, "Prepare to mount," I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said "Mount," and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of Zulus about twenty feet high, galloping on the other side of the danga. They shouted and fired upon us as we rode off. I thought that all were mounted, and knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded I judged it was better to clear the long range than making a stand. Knowing from experience that the best of the Zulus, I did not expect that anyone was injured. I therefore shouted as we neared the danga, "We must form up on the other side. See to the retreat of everyone." Looking back I saw one party following us, while the rest of our line was retiring. I called out our retreat across the ridge. "Mount," and we were under a heavy fire, and after we had crossed the danga a man said to me, "I fear the Prince is killed, sir," I passed, I asked back, and seeing the Prince galloping on the other side of the danga, asked if it was any use returning. The Zulus had already passed over the ground where he must have fallen, and he pointed out the men creeping round our left. I called out for them to come up, and they called on me to find a drift over the Tombocto River.

Swimming Pigs.

The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is to get the greatest possible growth from the spring pigs. There is no return in the life of the hog which so great a return for the food consumed is possible as during the first six months, and here that the advantage of slight feeding is apparent. Unless great care be taken, the growth of the pig will be seriously checked. In the first three or five weeks old. The milk of the dam, which was ample to promote a rapid growth in the litter of pigs during the first two or three weeks, is insufficient to answer the demands of the same litter as they grow older; hence the pigs should be early weaned; and it is equally desirable to get them to suckle on an easy matter; a little milk or nutritious food of any kind, in liquid form, placed conveniently by, where the pigs can have access to it at all times, but beyond the reach of the dam, will soon do the work; and it could be repeated frequently through the day. If this is attended to, there will be no "stunting" of the pigs at this critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good clover pasture is a valuable adjunct, and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pig raising is to put the pig from the date of birth until it is big enough to be marketed; and the earlier the age at which this point can be reached, the greater is the return for the food consumed.

A Pig Made of Corn and Oats.

A pig made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oat-meal added, makes the best food for the sow while suckling, to increase the flow of milk; and with this clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer, will produce a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.

Clover as a Weed Extirpator.

Among its other excellencies, clover is a good weed extirpator. When it is thick, as it should be, it smothered down a great many noxious plants, and if cut at the proper time, not a weed will have a chance to ripen its seed. For both these reasons it is well to sow the Clover in thickets, and I verily believe that a course of clovering will be found about as effectual a remedy as can be devised against that worst of vegetable pests.

Blackberries and Raspberries.

See that the fruiting canes are properly tied up to the stakes or trellis. The young shoots now growing will cause for the next year's fruiting, and should be attended to. Cut away all except 3 to 5 on each stool, and tie these to the support as soon as old enough. The young ones should be pinched off at a foot for raspberries and 6 feet for blackberries. Cut away the old canes after fruiting is past.

Hints about the Setting of Hens.

The American Poultry Journal and Record strongly recommends that a hen's nest for hatching should be made in a bottomless box on the ground, saying that it would surprise raisers to know how large a number of eggs fail to hatch on their young on account of the lack of moisture produced by the warmth of the hen when the chicks are almost ready to come forth. This same authority says: "When the weather is bad, and the hens appear to be suffering much, the food may be seasoned with pepper, with the addition of tincture of iron to the water. Warm milk should also be given to drink."

Profit of Poultry Keeping.

A correspondent of the World gives "facts and figures," as follows, to show that poultry paying. "One of my neighbors has for several years been experimenting largely in poultry. His stock consists of White and Brown Leghorns and Light Brahmans. He started at the commencement of last year with 108 fowls. He kept an accurate account of the receipts and expenditures. They produced 7,875 eggs. His total receipts in eleven months for eggs and fowls sold, adding what he had consumed, amounted to \$244.96; cost of feed and other expenses, \$117.85; leaving a clear profit of \$127.11. He had 26 fowls on hand Dec. 1, which he considers worth more than the 108 fowls he had at the commencement of the year. He has a pair of Light Brahmans that weigh 26½ pounds. Keeps his fowls shut up the year round. Has a large henberry, the house fronting the south. Gives a variety of food, such as corn, buckwheat, all in grain, and wheat screenings, coarse feed and

corn meal. Also feeds once a day with beef scraps, and three times a week with onions and turnips chopped together."

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S DEATH

Report of Lieut. Carey, Who Has Been Court-Martialed for not Taking Care of Him.

The London papers of June 30th have accounts from their correspondents at the Cape of the details of the Prince Imperial's taking of the "Tomb of Jonah" and the following as the substance of Lieut. Carey's report:

"Having learned that his Imperial Highness would proceed on June 1st to reconnoitre the country in advance of the column and choose a place for the camp on the following day, I suggested that as I had already ridden over the same ground, I should accompany him. My request was granted; and at the same time, Col. Harrison, Acting Quartermaster-General, stated that I was not in any way to interfere with the Prince, but to have the entire credit of choosing the camp. Shortly before starting, I found that no escort was prepared, and applied to the Brigade-Major of Cavalry. I received the necessary orders, and at 9:15 left the remainder of the escort, and first to find headquarters. With these and a friendly Zulu, provided by the Hon. Mr. Drummond, we started. Six Baoutas of Capt. Shepstone's corps were also under orders to proceed with us, and before crossing the Blood River, I sent on to him to find them. The messenger returned to say that they would meet us on the ridge between the Iucenzi and Irelezi Hills. I again sent the man to bring the escort back with him. On our right and left flanks I saw large bodies of Basutos sentrying. Arrive upon the ridge, we were dismounted, wishing to fix the position of some hills with our compasses. Col. Harrison then rode up and told us that General Marshall's cavalry was coming up. When he had left I suggested to the Prince to wait until the remainder of the escort had arrived. We were quite strong enough. At a mile and a half we ascended a commanding and rocky range of hills beyond Imotozi river. I proposed that we should here off-saddle near the river. We remained for half an hour sketching and surveying the country with our compasses. Seeing no one, we descended to a kraal in a valley below and off-saddled. No precautions were taken, as no Zulus were expected to be in the neighborhood. The Prince was tired, and lay down beside a hut. The men made coffee, and I reconnoitred the country. At 3:35 I suggested saddling up. His Imperial Highness said, "Wait another ten minutes"; but in five minutes gave the necessary order. I repeated it, and then went to fetch my horse from the meadow. I had saddled and mounted on the constructive. When I heard his Imperial Highness give the order, "Prepare to mount," I looked round and saw his foot in the stirrup. At the same time I said "Mount," and as the men vaulted into the saddles I saw the black faces of Zulus about twenty feet high, galloping on the other side of the danga. They shouted and fired upon us as we rode off. I thought that all were mounted, and knowing that the men's carbines were unloaded I judged it was better to clear the long range than making a stand. Knowing from experience that the best of the Zulus, I did not expect that anyone was injured. I therefore shouted as we neared the danga, "We must form up on the other side. See to the retreat of everyone." Looking back I saw one party following us, while the rest of our line was retiring. I called out our retreat across the ridge. "Mount," and we were under a heavy fire, and after we had crossed the danga a man said to me, "I fear the Prince is killed, sir," I passed, I asked back, and seeing the Prince galloping on the other side of the danga, asked if it was any use returning. The Zulus had already passed over the ground where he must have fallen, and he pointed out the men creeping round our left. I called out for them to come up, and they called on me to find a drift over the Tombocto River.

THE LEWISTON BRIDGE.

A New Through Route—A Advantage to the G. W. R.

The following article, relative to the bridge proposed to be constructed across Niagara River at Lewiston, and the new through route to be opened, was published in the Lewiston and Queenston Bridge Company for the construction of a railroad bridge across the Niagara River at Lewiston were completed at a meeting held at the latter place Tuesday, and a new bridge company was formed with a capital of \$1,000,000.

Some years ago a company known as the Lewiston and Queenston Bridge Company was chartered to build a bridge at that point. The capital stock was \$500,000, all of which was paid in, and the right of way and approach to the proposed location secured. The occasion for such a bridge did not then arise, and it was never built. The company, however, continued in existence and in possession of its franchises.

The Lake Shore division of the Rome, Watertown and Oswego Railway being a part extending from Richland on the eastern line of Oswego county, the point of connection with the old main line to Lewiston, has, as everyone knows, always been crippled by inability to make any independent western connection. The Great Western Railway, its eastern or New York and New England connections were good. Some time ago, there is every reason to believe, and in fact very soon after the present management of the R. W. & O. R. Co. came into possession, this company undertook various negotiations to repair this great defect in their line in order to enable it to fulfill the original intention of being a successful competitor for through business. A month or more ago some of the English Board of Directors who manage the Great Western Railway came to the country empowered to conclude various pending questions affecting Great Western interests, and among which was the organization of a company to build a bridge at Lewiston and connect the Great Western therewith. Rights of the Great Western Railway were secured of a line from Thorold or Merritt on the Great Western to the Canadian side, which track the Great Western will build, and thus with the bridge and R. W. & O. R. R., it will become part of an independent and substantially independent east and west line.

As said above, on Tuesday pending negotiations as to those subjects were closed and a new company organized and officers elected, whose names, however, it is impossible at present to ascertain. The bridge will be a suspension bridge, we suppose, and its estimated cost is about \$300,000. The bridge company will be known on the American side as the R. W. & O. Bridge Company, and on the Canadian side as the Great Western Bridge Company. The details of the arrangement, as to how the interests not of contribute in the new company, are not public. The old Lewiston & Queenston Bridge Company, however, is understood to be represented in the new organization, its \$500,000 of stock going in at 50 cents on the dollar.

It is understood that the Great Western will build its six miles of connecting track at once, and that the construction of the bridge will commence as soon as plans can be made and adopted and the contract let. The span of the river at that point is about 800 feet. The question, what will be the effect of this arrangement, is important, and can be determined by actual results. The immediate practical result, however, will be that there will be a new route open from Chicago to Lewiston, and from Lewiston to the R. W. & O. R. R.'s connection with the Vermont Central at Rome's Point, absolutely independent of all existing lines, and which it

may fairly be expected, being on an equal or better footing as to grades and distance, will do the business of that section which now comes over the New York Central and Boston and Albany. It is not to be doubted, in view of the fact that the road, and to some degree justify the great expenditure of money in the construction of the road. What the effect may be on New York business, if any, is a question for the future, and first to consider the new connections. Before a year hence, then, one dream of Oswego will be realized—she will be on a through all rail route from Chicago to Boston without any further effort on her part.

MR. COLTON'S DIARY.

The Utterances of a Woman's Breeding Heart.

Two ordinary note-books, in which Mr. Joseph A. Colton, of No. 216 Christie street, recorded her troubles before she shot herself, were the objects of much curiosity. The first volume is headed "Memorandum of my daily life," beginning with September 1, 1877. The first entry reads as follows: "My old diary is full. I am sorry. I like old things, earthy things, old associations; but, like all old friends, they are passing away. I find little memoranda help us to lead better lives. At the end of the week, when I read over the pages, I am ashamed of my shortcomings, and make good resolves for the future." Following this are memoranda for nearly every day until April 13, when the account book was full. The memoranda for the most part relate to trivial incidents of her life, but they tell the story of her gradual desertion by her husband. She writes in some places that her husband has eluded her, that he has absented himself from her, and at last she writes that he has nearly deserted her. On beginning to fill a second volume on April 29, 1879, she writes: "Well, again my diary is filled, and oh! how sad are its records! There has not been one day since the last time I wrote a page. Oh! what a life that the heart can stand so much and not break! I have seen him but twice since the 18th, and it is better so. Oh! why should my heart cling to this man so! O God, bear his image from my heart and give me peace." On the 25th she forgives you, William, you drive me to my death, for you have much need to pray."

HAN EDISON FAILED.

(New York Cor. Philadelphia Press.)

The declaration of Edison that he could light all our cities now with electricity if he could find a big mine of platinum is believed to be only a method of covering his retreat. It is probably true that his burners would cost \$10 to \$15 apiece if made of platinum, but platinum is not so rare as he represents. It is rather like silver. She did not write in the diary again until May 11, when she refers again to her husband's infidelity.

The last entry is dated June 22. "I have not touched my book since May 11. How many changes have been since then. The last time I wrote was before one continued round of sadness and ill-luck. I often wonder if my spirit can rest after death. Oh! William, my husband, you have wrecked my life, but I forgive you. If your conscience lets you rest I am satisfied." —*New York Evening Post.*

THE TOMB OF JONAH AND BABEL.

(London Correspondence of the Manchester Guardian.)

Mr. Hormuzd Rassam has returned to England, having completed the work of his second Assyrian expedition. He brings with him a rich collection of objects which have been acquired during the year. The results of the last journey are of a more varied character than those of any expedition which has taken place since the early explorations conducted by Sir A. H. Layard. Among the objects of the most interest are a number of inscriptions, many of extreme interest. Passing southward, he visited Nimrod, where he continued his labors in the Temple of Vanaus, a building which he discovered in his former expedition, was now thoroughly examined, and found to be a large open temple containing shrines of several deities. There were also found a number of seats arranged in parallel rows, forming a centre aisle from the entrance to the rear. 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