(From a Circular issued by John Dyke, Canadian Government Agent in Liverpool, G. B.)

Having paid considerable attention to the initiation and development of a trade between Canada and Great Britain, in poultry and eggs, I have arrived at the conclusion that a very remunerative business can be conducted if proper care can be taken. This opinion is pased upon a careful examination of nearly every consignment made from Canada since February, 1874, when, with the first shipment of fresh meat from the American Continent we had a ton and a-half of poultry; and upon an intimate knowledge of the market here. With the view of extending this branch of my enquiries, together with the practical ber. trade from France, Holland, Belgium, Italy Brown. and other parts of the Continent. The value of poultry imported into the United Kingdom from abroad in 1877 was upwards of \$1,600,000, being upwards of \$100.000 more than in 1876. and it is hardly probable that the present high prices would be seriously affected if these imports were quadrupled. Shipments of Canadian turkeys to England have proved most remunerative, whilst those of fowls, ducks and geese have also proved fairly successful. The directions for fattening as given by La Basse Cour, an eminent French journal, specially devoted to white plump poultry, are as follows—"To get good weight and a delicate color, only meal from grain of last year's growth shoul face. Contending impulses struggled in his about one-third of an ounce to the quart. Further a small quantity of coarse gravel should be added to the paste thus made, so as to assist the bird's digestive functions. Special Mr. Brown with bideous audacity said care should be taken to keep them perfectly quiet, and not to give them any heavy meal of P-p-p-please sign this p-p paper!" sobbed for at least twelve hours before they are to be the stranger, and the honest fellow pulled out killed, so that the intestines may be empty at the time of death, and the acid fermentation.

The paper was a third formal r tion of their contents, which would otherwise ensue, and which facilitates decomposition, one of its instruments in Mr. Brown's house. may be avoided. Poultry killed when digesn is going on will hardly keep for a week.

the heads of all poultry should be broken the house, the dark person to the head not cut. A slight incision may be made in the roof of the mouth to dislodge the blood, which would otherwise settle in the head and neck.

The heads of all poultry should be broken the house, the dark person the heads of the control of the mouth to dislodge the blood, which would otherwise settle in the head and neck. may arise during the passage, but act as the printed most natural and at the same time most efficient, non-conductors of heat. Nothing, in fact, will tend to the preservation of any bird more than its own feathers. Select young cock turkeys, the heavier the better. Cock turkeys will realize at least 20 per cent. more than hens. If convenient arrangements can be made, shipping in s refrigerator on board ship is to be preferred. The packing should be in light wooden cases, not nocessarily air tight, about 7 feet long, 2 feet 6 inches to 3 feet wide, and about a foot high, to contain area way, about noon, was darkened by the about a score in each case, which should be sudden apparition of four men, three boys marked with the weight and sex of birds, to facilitate the sale to dealers. On no account should the heads be placed under the wings. Place them as streight as possible in the cases, that they may retain their proper shape. veloped in newspaper and packed in flour barrels, and shipped as ordinary freight. No in which they successfully persevered until hay, straw, or any other article which will dark. solution, and placed in the mouth and vent beetles. They squatted among the chimneys of each bird. I should also recommend that like pigeons. the heads be wrapped in paper prepared in a similar manner.

The Canadian fresh eggs which have as yet arrived this season have not been of the and thought. same general good quality as in former years. It is my duty to warn shippers that, if there be any doubt about the freshness they should two holes in the window frame. on no account ship them. The injury all all. The injury al- all. ready done by not taking these precautions my seriously effect the prices of Canadian and other centres of population, this season. small package, the other a still smaller bo That they can be safely and remuneratively of tools. shipped is proved by the large shipments "We're the men that's sent to pu made during the last three seasons by the up yer tallyphone," said the younger of the made during the last three seasons by two.

same parties. I was much amused the other two.

By nightfall the tallyphone—a panel of the box and a bell and an in ment of pickled eggs from Canada, they were black walnut, with a box and a bell and an in-packed in the following manner:—Placed finity of knobs and wires in the middle of it beer barrel, and then filled in with salt brine and headed up. No bill of lading accommission agent had to

"When shall I be able to use 11, inquired Mr. Brown, mildly.

"Oh! We don't know nothing about no include the commission agent had to in the conversationalist of the duo pay freight and other charges. A letter ar- using it," said the conversationalist of the duo. rived informing the consignee that other shipbe imagined. Upon opening the barrell the unfortunate man lose the nuisance in the street in which the eggs were hardly state, are not required in England. in Canada, leaves nothing to be desired: but the following simple precautions must be taken to ensure successful transit to Great Britain, viz.: The eggs must be thoroughly dried; then take a flour barrel, and place in it about three to four inches of chaff, or finely kiln or oven. Commence packing the eggs flat, with the large end towards the side the barrel, in circles, care being taken to keep at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of chair between the state of the barrel and the eggs: then place another layer of chaff, and repeat until the eggs are layer of chaff, and repeat until the harrel: "The line is grounded somewhere," said "and we shall have to go all at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches of chaif between the sides about 6 inches above the top of the barrel; they should then be pressed, and headed in. and will arrive here with a wonderfully small amount of breakages. In this manner seventy dozen eggs can be placed in each barrel, and the freight on the same from places easy of access in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec will not exceed 2 cents per dozen, and the same from the Maritime provinces. Unless the British salesman is personally known to the shipper, I strongly advise him to accompany the first shipment.

—A remarkable breach of promise case is to come up for adjudication at the next Guelph assizes. The parties were introduced to each wher, engaged, the engagement ring given, the wedding raiment purchased and made, the wedding ring bought, the parson engaged, the the meats baked, the company invited, the day set, the engagement broken and the writ issued, all inside of ten "The deuce I did. What time?"

-Nisgara Falls hackmen are trying to form a joint stock association, but a number of the clan refuse to go in, being satisfied to make from \$50 to \$100 per day under the present

FOR Indigestion, Dyspensia and Costive ness use Edison's Electric Absorbent Belts.

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WHOLE NO. 1,122.-NO. 39.

THE TERRIBLE TELEPHONE.

rashness, informed the Bell Telephone Office that he, too, would like to be a member of its of export trade, I propose to give the result mystic exchange. This was early in Septem-About the middle of October a tall, thin, experience of shippers from Canada, and also sad-eyed and extremely courteous person, of the London and Liverpool salesmen, who with that air of professional melancholy which have for many years conducted an enormous best befits an undertaker, called upon Mr.

In a tone of sorrowful interest he inquired "You wish to have a telephone put in this

It was as if he had asked, "Are you really ent on being measured for your coffin?"

Mr. Brown, a trifle timidly, said "Yes."

The stranger sighed and turned his head way, as if to conceal his deep emetion. "You really want a telephone?" he con tinued after a pause, as much as to say, "For heaven's sake be cautious!" Mr. Brown's uneasiness considerably in

creased. He replied:

meal from grain of last year's growth shoul face. Contending impulses struggled in his be used in the fattening process, and the throat. His dark eyes glistened with a tearwater employed for mixing the food should ful sympathy, perhaps protest. Extracting a be salted in the proportion of six drachms, or paper from his pocketbook for the last time, about one-third of an ounce to the quart. in a voice of agonized regret, he cried: * Do you really want a telephone in your

Yes!"—also for the last time.
"P-p-p-please sign this p-p-paper!" sobbed

The paper was a third formal request that

That was in October.

About the 6th of November, a dark person,

By attention to the above directions, they with a scowl upon his face and mud upon his may be preserved for a fortnight in mild wet boots, rang Mr. Brown's bell so violently that weather and for a longer period when it is the servant girl went into convulsions and dry and cold."

shouted "fire!" Upon being admitted into The necks of all poultry should be broken the house, the dark person inquired in a voice

"What room does he want the telephone

He was shown the room. After scowling They should then be placed in a position to darkly upon every separate piece of furniture, thoroughly cool, care being taken to arrange and pricking so many holes in the wall that it the featners, for an attractive appearance is looked as if it had recently suffered a very of primary importance. It is very important severe attack of mural small-pox, the dark that all poultry for shipment to Great Britain person commanded the desk to be moved, and should be neither plucked nor drawn. The then where the desk had been tacked upon feathers not only absorb any moistare which the wall a cardinal red placard on which was

> BELL TELEPHONE CO. PUT INSTRUMENT HERE.

Then he left as gustily as he came. That card remained there till the 3rd of the ollowing December.

On the 3rd of the following December the

Fortunately, they were in Capt. Murphy's precinct—for had it been after dark in any other precinct they would have been arrested

on the spot as burglars.
"We're the men as has come to put in downwards, thus avoiding sweating. If it is your tallyphone," said the spokesman of the impossible to obtain space in refrigerators, one boy entered the house, and the rest began leaning up against the railing—a feat

heat or ferment, should be used in packing.

Meantime, those who entered the house performed all sorts of marvelous mechanical and in excellent condition. Exporters to the gymnastic feats. They bored fifteen or twenty London market from the Continent and the boles in the window frame. The dragged West Coast of Ireland use a solution of per- coils of wire up and down stairs. They kept manganate of potash as a preventative of going up on the roof and coming down again. decomposition or taint with great success. They hang loops of wire out of the windows. hey clambered all over the front of the house or perhaps cotton batten would be best for like flies. They darted hither and thither on short excursions that ended abruptly, like

> All day long those inside the house kept up their mysterious operations, and all day those outside leaned up against the front railing

When they had left—both divisions of them-there were two wires peering through

On the 10th of December two men appar ently in a tremendous hurry rang Mr. Brown fresh eggs at Birmiugham, Leeds, Newcastle bell with a great vehemence. One carried

'The inspector 'ill be along here soon. He'll The result may easily tell you when it's all right.' On the 14th of December, a timid, shrink

and not ing scholarly person tripped up the front stoop, rang the bell and cautiously announced that expenses advanced, but was threatened by he was the inspector detailed to examine and the police with proceedings for creating a report on the instrument. He was shown up stairs, and, shutting all the neighboring doors opened. Eggs pickled in this manner, I need upon himself, began, with great industry, to test the telephone.

He tested it by cautiously fingering a white knob as if he were picking out some imaginary tune on a silent piano, and by shouting a regular intervals of a minute, "Hello! hello s that you, Wylie?"

It was evidently not Wylie, for he got no answer whatever to his inquiries. After keeping up his fingering and hi shouting till sundown, the new inspector re tired from the telephone, a worn and weary man.

over it to find out what is the matter.' On the 20th day of December the telephone vas still useless, Mr. Brown attempting without avail, thrice every day, to effect a commu nication with the central office. On the 20th his temper being a little the worse for

"How about Mr. Brown's telephone?" "Mr. Brown, of Nine Hundred and Seventy First street?'

he communicated with the central office by

"Exactly."
"Oh! that's all right."

"How long has it been all right?"

"Nearly two months."
Great heaven! I'm Mr. Brown, and I aven't heard a sound out of it since it's been in my house! "Can't help it, sir. You used your telephon

vesterday, and held a long conversation with

"Three o'clock."

"But, my dear sir, at 3 o'clock yesterday was in Westchester County. "Can't help it. Must have been your family

"But my family was with me!"

"My servant! She'd sooner play with a keg of dynamite l'

"Can't help it. Must have been your ser

"Can't help it. It's down on the records, way up town now Jennie wants to hush Lena I can't hear a hello! hello! and take South Ferry boat the funeral's at 12 hello! hello! " Your inspector says the instrument asn't who are you Gordon you've short of copy down tewn Truth office to go to hello! hello! working, and I insist upon somebody being

"Who are you, sir?"—this time in a smooth, Some day, perhaps, Mr. Brown will have a courteous, conciliatory voice.

"John Brown, Nine Hundred and Seventychance to cast his own little talk upon this phantom current of small talk.-N. Y. Dra "All right, sir. I'm Wylie, the chief opera-

On the 26th of December a hovish young

his hand and a pleasant smile on his face.

" My name's Morris," he says briskly.

an inspector of telephones—Bell Exchange

the wires have been reversed, and that every

thing that ought not to have been done has

he, too, fingers the white knob and inquires.

Wylie, is that you?" to which, this time Wylie makes faint response that it is he.

Upon which Inspector Morris says, "Mr. Brown, the instrument is all right! You can

use it all you want' -and then goes.

Mr. Brown, trembling with gleeful antici

pation, goes to the instrument and, according

to rule, presses thrice upon the white known and then puts the telephone to his ear.

"Hello! hello!" he says, after the orthodo:

He listens for a while to a confused murmur

of voices, to girls laughing and scuffling. Then a clear girl's voice says:

Mr. Brown—"Hello! hello!"

Fair Unknown -"Eh?"

Office?

ral Office?"

superintendent.'

voice savs :

" No.'

his head.'

" Did you get me then ?"

right." says the voice

"Is it all right?"

" Can't I use it ?"

No, not yet.

" Can't tell."

"Shut up. Lena! I can't hear what he

Fair Unknown—"Hello! hello!"
Mr. Brown—"Am I speaking to Central

Fair Unknown-"Will you hush, Lena!?

What do you say?"

Mr. Brown—"Am I talking to Central

Mr. Brown-"Am-I-talking-to-Cer

Fair Unknown-"Lena, do hush, I can't hear a word he says. What's that?"

Mr. Brown—"AM I TALKING TO CENTRAL OFFICE?"

Mr. Brown-"Who in the name of heaver

Fair Unknown-"Blumensteil, Forty-first

Mr. Brown-"Never mind. Thank you."

In a half an hour Mr. Brown has another fly at the Bell telephone. He rings twice and

ny at the Bell telephone. He rings twice and puts the telephone to his ear. This time another young lady sweetly replies.
Young Lady—"Hello! hello!"
Mr. Brown—"Hello! hello! Am I speaking to central office?"
Young Lady—"Yes. Who are you?"
Mr. Brown—"John Brown, Nine Hundre!

and Seventy-first street?"
Young Lady—"What do you want?"
Mr. Brown—"To know if my telephone is
in working order yet?"
Young Lady—"Keep your instrument to
the ear, if you please. I will find the general
superintendent."

In about five minutes, just as Mr. Brown is about to drop the telephone with a loud curse,

atremendous explosion goes off in his right

ear. Twelve extra large bunches of fire crack

ers have been apparently fired off in the tele

Before he has quite recovered his senses

"Get you then?" roars Mr. Brown; "I only wish I could get you now. What do you mean by exploding torpedoes in my

"I wanted to see if your instrument

"When shall I be able to use it?"

" He knows nothing about it."

" It doesn't work at all."

" But Inspector Morris says it's all right

Another explosion of crackers: then

On January 2, 1880. Inspector Morris re

"I told him you said so, and he replied that

' He said I didn't know anything about it

And with great indignation Morris sets ou

to prove that he does know something about

t by taking the instrument to pieces, by discovering that something else is out of

gear and by putting it together again. The

"It's all right now, and I'll bet ten dollar

That afternoon, none too sanguinely, Mr

Brown rings up Central Office, auda very per

young lady, so far as one can judge from her

voice and her manner of speaking, replie with the usual "Hello! hello!"

"Brown, Nine Hundred and Seventy-first

"I'll see—but, say Brown, what's the mat

"I've been sitting right under the bell all

Then there's something wrong, and ou

inspector 'll have to call and see what's the

Inspector Morris does call on the 5th c

Then Mr. Brown once more, faint-hearted

"Who are you?"
"Brown—Nine Hundred and Seventy-First

nd desponding, tries his telephone.

treet! Is my telephone all right?'

' Please have the kindness to---

That conversation has never been ended.

On the 9th of January the Bell telephor

n Mr. Brown's house reached such a degree of perfection that he has ever since been able

to hear the commingled conversation of all

in more than two words at a time on his own

thus to tap this huge river of dialogue:
"Send me hello! hello! home at six two

bushels short of ostrich feathers number

ninety-five half a column more in which to

finish hello! hello! who are you? dinner will

judgment rendered hello! hello! Mrs. Blum-

nsteil please hang up three-forty train from

Grand Central Depot twenty-two casks more

darling I didn't mean what I said this hello

hello! Going to see Kelly right off no swear-

ing please hello! hello! I want to be con

One minute at his telephone enabled him

January.
"The bell's wrong now, is it?" he says

ter with you? I've been ringing your bel half a dozen times, and couldn't get you any

" Is my telephone all right?"

day and it hasn't sounded once."

I'll soon fix that!'

Hello! hello!

Silence.

He does fix it and goes.

did he? If I find out who it was I'll punch

urns to the charge.
" How is your telephone working?"

" Who says so?"
"Some fellow at the central office."

'It was all right the other day."

ou didn't know anything about it.

Fair Unknown - "I don't know."

tor. Your instrument shall be attended to at A PHILANTHROPHIC BARONESS. The Duchess of St. Albans, in bequeathing ellow comes along, with a small value in her fortune to Miss Angela Burdett, desired her to take the name of Coutts. This lady was born in 1814, and received the vast legacy of \$20,000,000 in 1837, since which time sho Your's wants seeing to, I believe?"

He goes upstairs and operates on the Bell has been conspicuous for her charitable deeds and humanitarian schemes. Her liberality in establishing the corps of nurses under telephone for about two hours. He takes it to pieces, puts it together again, discovers that Florence Nightingale, in the Crimean war, is familiar to every one. She is said to spend her entire income, \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000 a been done, and that everything that out to have been done has been left undone. Then year, in her philanthropic projects. She is an unfailing friend to the poor, a protector of lumb animals, and founder of churches and schools. In 1847, ten years after obtaining her fortune, she endowed a church with par sonage and school attached, in Rochester Row one of the most neglected parts of London She also established the drinking fountains which are such a blessing to weary pedes trians; also the coffee saloons, which are such aids to the temperance movement. She s so much revered and beloved by all classes that the very populace, when exasperated by poverty to extreme measures of violence, pro-tected the home of Miss Coutts, and declared that no hand should be raised against the peace of their benefactor. This beneficent lady, who has spent her wealth so freely for the improvement of human welfare, is by no means averse to the pleasures of life. She has just been seeking a little healthy recre ation in a yacht voyage up the Mediterranear with a party of distinguished guests, one of whom, Mr. Henry Irving, of the Lyceum, had an opportunity thus given him of surveying the identical scenes which he so forcibly por trays in enacting the part of Shylock in the "Merchant of Venice." After returning from the Sunny South and re-entering the Thames her ladyship's commodious steamer lay week off Gravesend, where she and her com panions had leisure to study the vast mari time, coasting and river traffic of the port o London, which had great interest to Mis coutts, as the condition of those employed in

A FIERCE COMBAT.

it had long engaged her kindly attention.-

The Life and Death Struggle Between

(From the Americus (Ga.) Republican.) About three weeks ago, during the beauti ful sunny weather we have had, which induced the trees to bud and bloom. I was walking in my garden one morning, thinking about my early start for spring vegetables, when I saw a large rattlesnake running. My first impulse was to go to the house, get a gun and kill it. But looking around, I saw a very large house cat cautiously creeping upon the reptile. Anticipating a fight, and equally desirous of getting rid of the cat, which killed chickens, I concluded to witness his attack upon the stomach, pulling along on its feet, whistling its tail from side to side, and every now and then stretching its neck to view the snake, when about eight or ten feet off the snake suddenly coiled up, sprung its rattle, faced the cat and darted its forked tongue out rapidly. The cat commenced a rapid circle around the snake, so fast in fact that the eye could hardly keep up with it. At last it go ear enough and made a dart at its enemy, but through providential reasons it went high above the snake, which also struck at the cat, thus breaking its coil. The cat went too far and by the time that it had turned to its foe the reptile was again coiled and ready for the attack. The same method was adopted and carried on for four or five times, occupying at least half an hour. The cat wished to catch the snake, but seemed aware that if it missed the neck it would be certain death. At the sixth assault they met, and instantly the snake was wrapped in several folds around the body of the cat, which used its sharp claws with deadly effect. The cat had been bitten on the head and neck several times, and both ly to shreds, but did not unloose its coi around its victim. The poison was swift and deadly, but before the cat died it caught the snake's head in its mouth and crushed it, and fighting they died, the snake enwrapping the cat in its coils. The snake measured four feet eight inches and had 13 rattles.

A ROMANCE WITH A TRAGEC

About a year ago a well-known young phy sician of Chicago shot a young lady in a quarrel, and believing that he had killed her The matter caused intense excite nent, as the young lady was a member of a irst-class family, and the physician had a large and lucrative practice. The tragic affair as the culmination of a lover's quarrel, the oung lady having broken her engagement was not killed, and recovered in few weeks. The physician took a Michigan Central train and went to Kalamazoo, where e had friends. He related the circumstance of the case to them and asked for aid, but they efused to shelter a self-confessed murderer He was on the point of despairing when he was recommended to a farmer about eighteen miles from the "Big Village," and as soon as darkness set in he started on foot for the lat The farmer listened to his story and consented to harbor him for a short time soon made hosts of friends, and in order to lispel the supposed horrible tragedy from hi mind, he mingled freely in society under an assumed name. He made the acquaintance of a handsome young lady, to whom he sub sequently became engaged. The day of the profound secret until suddenly the news came that the young lady whom the physician sup posed to be dead was still alive and was abou to be married.

The physician threw aside his assume name, and after satisfying himself that he had ignorantly accused himself of murder, he hastened his wedding ceremony, and to day is a happy father and a prospective heir to valuaproperty. The physician has a number of long-standing friends in this city who will rouch for the truth of the romance.

A CHEAP VEGETARIAN DINNER. -- The exper iment of giving a cheap vegetarian dinner to poor children, which has been tried with much other telephonists without being able to chip necess in other English towns, was repeated at Manchester recently, when nearly 500 of the poorest boys and girls to be found in the ity were served with a good dinner in the large hall of the Young Men's Christian Association The provisions consisted of soup, bread and plum pudding. Each child had four ounces of bread with the soup, which consisted main e six crates on the Fall River case tried and y of peas, onions, flour and water, seasoned with pepper and salt. The total cost per child was two and one half pence. The Executive Committee of the Manchester Vegetarian So ciety have the credit of providing the repast, which was heartily enjoyed by the children. As they left the hall each boy and girl was nected with warehouse receipts are on their presented with an orange.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Information for Tillers of the Soil.

The Benefit of Sugar Beet Culture.

We have frequently referred to the advantages promised by the culture of sugar beet for the manufacture of sugar. But the great industry does not grow, blossom and become fruitful in a year or a few years. Yet its final success is hastened by the case with which the raw material can be produced. If sugar beets were now grown as plentiful as potaoes, sugar factories would be as numerous as starch factories. It was the abundant supply of potatoes that tempted the starch manufac-turers to build their factories, and offer a steady market for the farmer's produce. Let sugar beets become a staple product of our farms, and the only obstacle to the establishment of a vast business in sugar making would be removed. Sugar beets can be made profitable for feeding, and not only so, but the ffect of their culture upon our system of agriulture cannot fail to be so advantageous as to nvite the farmers to adopt it, if but for its own value alone. Root culture implies good farming, for with poor farming one can not grow roots. Roots may be grown upon more from rouse. Note may be grown upon poor land, by using the proper fertilizers and methods of culture, and there is no better method than this of working up the soil to a good condition. For if one grows a quantity of roots, these must be fed, and they cannot be fed without making a large quantity of manure; further, they can not be ed with the greatest profit without the addition of some concentrated food, and that in volves rich as well as abundant manure. Be sides, in using roots and meal as a daily ration for cattle or sheep, it is found that straw will be consumed with avidity; in fact, i makes an excellent substitute for hay, and uses up profitably a waste product that is generally used only for litter. An idea is prevalent that root culture i

costly. It may be at first under certain cir cumstances; as upon a poor soil and one full with weeds, and especially under careless management. It may be made costly when, by neglect at a critical time, the whole crop is lost by being buried in weeds. But that is not the fault of the crop, but of the management. The seed of an acre of ground costs \$6; that is for sugar beets, which may be grown closer than mangels; 12 lbs. of seed being needed for an acre; the cost of cultivation need be no more than for a crep of potatoes. The yield will be of a considerably greater value than that of potatoes, reaching, under favorable circum-stances, 800 bushels per acre, or 25 tons. For feeding, the sugar beet is worth more than double the quantity of mangels, as it contains more than twice as much solid matter, so that 25 tons per acre is equivalent to a large crop of grosser mangels, as can be expected under the most favorable conditions. The direct profit is then attractive enough to induce farmers to raise sugar beets merely for feed ing purposes, while the indirect profit arising from the improved condition of the soil gives a respectable return in addition. When the culture of sugar beets then becomes general, there will doubtless be no lack of capital to work them into sugar, any more than there would be to operate a silver or gold mine tha may be discovered on a man's farm. It is the want of nectorial that has kept back enter prise in this line; the men and the money are always ready to develop any staple ar profitable raw material. - American Agriculturist.

Mait as a Manure. Occasionally we have an inquiry in regard

to using salt as a fertilizer. In nearly all

ages and countries, salt has been used as a manure. While it acts as a feeder to plants,

it performs the office also of a solvent. dis

solving, in the fluid state, other substances

and rendering them available as plant food.

But it should be used with care, especially in

a dry season, or in dry climates, where th

rainfall is deficient. It should never be applied directly to plants, although sometimes it is applied to cabbage to hasten their head-ing, and render them more solid. The Farmers's Club of Rio, Wisconsin, had be fore it for discussion recently, the subject of salt as a fertilizer, and a friend sends us brief report of what was said on the occasion, which we give for the benefit of those wh desire to learn the experience of farmers who have used it for that purpose. The result seem to have been highly satisfactory. Mr. Seth Allen opened the discussion by giving his experience in the use of sait upon his land; and stated that he had first used it or his farm eight years ago, and that it added fully 50 per cent, to his yield of wheat that year. That for a year or two thereafter he did not use salt, on account of the cost; but did not use salt, on account of the cost; but that he became thoroughly satisfied that a free use of salt was indispensible to the success of his farming operations; and that he has used it every year since, resulting in in creased crops of grain of improved quality his wheat from salted land never grading elow no. 2, while that from unsalted land was inferior in both quality and quantity. At first he had used at the rate of one barrel of salt to three acres, but now uses one barrel to two acres. Other members in giving their experience and observation, fully corrob rated all that Mr. Allen had said in behalf of the use of salt as a fertilizer; and after a full consideration of the subject. the conclusions ar rived at were as follows: That salt has the property of hastening the maturity of all grain crops; that wheat will ripen six or ten days earlier than on unsalted land, all other conditions being equal. That it increases the yield from 25 to 50 per cent. That it stiffens the straw, and prevents rust and smut. That if it does not entirely prevent, the ravages of the clinch bug; and that there is no danger of a man's pocket permitting him to put too much salt upon his land, as two barrels per acre will injure no grain crop. In answer to questions as to the best time and manner of sowing salt, as also the proper quantity to use, the following answers The best time to sow salt is in the spring; and it ought to be the first thing done on either fall or spring plowing, as al the after stirring of the land assists in its equal distribution through the soil. The best and easiest method of sowing salt, in the absenc of a machine for that purpose, is to sow it from out of the rear end of a wagon-the sowe using both hands, while the team is moving at a slow walk; in this way, thirty or forty acres can be sowed in one day. Th used may be from 150 to 300 pounds per acre but the greater quantity is the better. Setting Hens.

Josh Billings says that the best time to se hen is wher the hen wants to set. To add o a piece of wisdom let me add: Set your hens at night—always. If you have any doubts about the reliability of your hen, give her two or three china or wooden nest-eggs to practice upon until she settles down to strange place, have your nest ready, get your hen after dark, avoid frightening her, lacep her carefully on the nest, fasten a board over the front of the nest, leaving only a crack for ventilation, and do not remove the board until after dark the next night. In nine cases out of every ten the hen will come off in the morning, eat her breakfast, and go back to her soon after daylight, and if she does not go back to her nest, put her back gently, and fasten her for another day. Keep corn, water, a mere toy, and has no commercial value, and gravel and charcoal, and a dust box where there will never arise so much as a breath of your setting hens can help themselves. After dispute as to the rightful claim of the inven-nervous system.

the eggs have been set on a few days the eggs that have been impregnated can readily be detected by testing them with an egg tester. If the eggs are white shelled they can be assorted by the fourth day, but with dark shelled eggs, it is better to wait until the eighth day. The non fertile eggs will present a clear, unclouded appearance, while a dark spot, with small red veins radiating from it, can be distinctly seen in the fer

tile eggs.

The advantages to be derived from assorting eggs during incubation are obvious. If three or four hens are set at the same time, it quite frequently happens that after the non-fertile eggs have been taken from the nest, two of the hens can accommodate all the eggs that contain a living germ, and in that case the in relation to the generator: Of course, Farother hens can be set again with a fresh lot of eggs. In the earlier part of the season, when setting hens are scarce, I find this a chines,—they are of many different kinds. great advantage. The clear eggs, if taken from the nest before the ninth day, can be boiled and used for chicken food.

Do not imagine that handling eggs during incubation will prevent hatching. With care the eggs may be handled every day, and not the slightest harm result therefrom. Should the remaining eggs in warm water, and clean out the nest, for an egg that is daubed with the contents of another egg will not hatch. During the last week of incubation the eggs should be sprinkled every other day and the contents of the first station to be opened in No. warm water.

EDISON.

He Still Has Perfect Faith in Rimself-His Pluns for Lighting New York. (Philadelphia Record.)

Mr. Edison says: "My experiments have been crowned with perfect success, and the commercial value of the electric light for illuminating either streets or dwellings is established beyond question." The difficulty at first experienced in the breaking of the lamps, caused by the expansion of the wires has nearly, if not entirely, been overcome. In his laboratory are lamps which have been burning constantly for upward of a month without the least sign of interruption of any kind, and he says that he sees no reason why they should not continue in their present perfect condition ad infinitum. Besides twenty lamps used for lighting the streets at Menlo Park, every night there are sixty lamps placed in different houses, which furnish the only light for illuminating the residences. Mr. Edison is now preparing the ground for lay ing the foundation for three new buildings in connection with those now in use. One of these will contain dynamos for lighting the Park, his intention being to erect, as soon as possible, 700 additional lamps in the Park. Another building, 25 by 100 feet and two stories in height, will be devoted to the manufacture of his lamps. The third building will be constructed of iron, 25 by 34 feet and one story in height, and will be used for making the horseshoe carbons. The carbons and lamps are the only articles in connection with the electric light which will be manufactured at Menlo Park; the dynamos will be made at

lewark.
Mr. Edison has already taken steps toward establishing central stations in New York City, and has perfected his plans for district-ing the city, each district containing from twenty-five to thirty-two stations. Each sta-tion will be supplied with five Holly engines of from 250 to 300 horse-power. Four of these engines will be in constant use, the fifth to be reserved for use in the event of an accident to any of the others. Each station will occupy a space of 50 by 100 feet. His can vassers in that vicinity of New York know as Newspaper Row, fronting the City Hall have nearly completed their work of ascer-taining the number of burners in each building in the proposed station, the number of hours that gas is used, and the amount

"It is astonishing," observed Edison, with a significant smile, "with what cheerfulness the people give the information desired, and how ready they are to extend every courtesy to our canvassers when it is ascertained what they want the information for. I guess there are a great many people in Philadel-phia who feel the same way toward your Gas

Trust." It is the purpose of the Electrical Light Company to sell the franchise of large cities In reply to the inquiry: you know how much capital will be required to put a station into practical operation?"
Mr. Edison answered, "Yes, I know to a fraction, but I am not at liberty to state the figures. I will say this, however, that it will cost four times less than it would to furnish the same illuminating power in gas.'

" I am bound to wipe every gas compar do this by supplying light at a figure which no gas company can touch and live," he said "the least figure for which gas can be manu factured is \$1 per 1,000 feet; of course, they will attempt to put it below this figure, but it will be useless to compete with the electric rate equal to 50 cents per 1 000 feet of gas and make a magnificent profit. Besides supplying light at night, I have another advan tage over gas companies. I can supply mo-tive power in the day time. The same machinery and apparatus which I use for light ing purposes at night I can utilize for hoisting elevators, running lathes and sewing machines, pumping water, and, in short, for any purposes in which motive power is re-In one block in New York my canvassers found where fifty-horse power could be divided among twenty-eight small firms, and that is three-fourths of the lighting power. In other words, if seventy-five horse-power is required for lighting a certain locality at night and if I can use fifty horse power of this in the daytime, I have saved three-fourths of my power for lighting purposes. The per-centage of power required for lighting is one horse to every eight lights. The power required for running a sewing machine for instance, is equal to burning one lamp. Mr. Edison says the great item of impor connection with his electric light is cheap steam engineering. A pretty correct idea of the relative value which he places on his lamp may be gained from his own division of the relative value of the component parts of the entire system. He says: Steam engineering forms 75 per cent of the electric light, 20 per cent is in the system itself, 4 per cent is in the dynamos, and 1 per sent the disappearance seemed so mysterious cent in the lamps; and yet they are howling that a more than ordinarily careful search

An article clipped from a Philadelphia pa per was shown to Mr. Edison, in which the statement appears that it has been "proved years ago in France; further, that his admirers urge that the generator and the division of the current are the real triumphs of Financial Secretary were not yet concluded. the invention, and that these are his invention." Then the announcement is made that his generator is "borrowed," and that Dr. Siemens divided the electric current long cottage. The paper which chronicles these ago, and put his invention to the practical

"It is strange," said the wizard, with a disdainful smile, "how these false reports creep into the newspapers. Let a man get up a phonograph or something which, in fact, is

tion; but the moment he has perfected some thing of commercial value, something that will conflict with the interests of long-established monopolies, and then there is a general rush to endeavor to pull him down, and to show that, after all, he has accomplished nothing. The idea of electric lights in France twenty-five years ago was only a theory. When an inventor gets a patent from the Patent Office it is a contract between himself and the public for furnishing semething prac-tical, not for a mere theory; and it is simply absurd to assert that any one else has ever put to practical test the use of the electric light as you see it illustrated here. To say that my generator is 'borrowed' is unquali-fiedly false, and, so far as the statement is concerned that Dr. Siemens divides the elec-tric current in lighting the Imperial Arcades in Berlin, why, he divides it in the same manner that John Wanamaker divides the electric lights in his store. He can divide them into groups of twelve or fifteen, and no more. But a system that cannot divide and subdivide from one lamp to a million of lamps is simply imperfect. With my electric light I can cut out any one or more lamps from 100,000 lamps, and can light and extinguish all of them at once. I can stand by the switchboard in my

laboratory and extinguish any one or all of the lights in the park or in the houses illuminated from my laboratory. Siemens chines,—they are of many different kinds.
My machine will afford 40 per cent. more of electricity than any other machine ever made. What I mean is the amount of electricity you actually get into the lamps."

In res, onse to the inquiry as to the date when he would be able to open his first central station in New York, Mr. Edison said he could not fix a definite time. His lamp, he that the measurement of every belt, the distances between pulleys, the elevation of machinery, and every minute detail connected with his electric lights will first be tested at Menlo Park, and then removed to New York and placed in exactly the same position

Taking down a book containing over 300 pages. Mr. Edison remarked: "There is a book on the use of belting, in which are the ppinions of over 100 master-mechanics, and no two of them are alike. What am I to do? Why, I must find out for myself before I run the risk of putting up my apparatus in New York. In less than a year we will have the electric light in successful operation in New York, and then gas monopolics will be a thing of the past.

VICTORIA ON HER TRRONE.

A Pen Picture of Her Majesty as She Ap peared at the Opening of Parliament

Her Majesty acknowledges the grave greeting of her lieges by scarcely more than a glance of the eye. The head bent slightly, perhaps, but I am not sure. She, too, walks slowly; there is no vulgar hurry about any part of the business. As she rounds the corner of the dais, her face is turned full towards our gallery. It is the business of courtiers to say that the Queen looks always well. For my part, I thought she had grown gray since last I saw her, and that the lines of the temples and about the mouth were cut deeper than ever. It can never have been more than a comely face, and there is nothing, strictly speaking, in its contour, and nothing in the figure, which can be called beautiful or noble. What strikes you, nevertheless, is the air of authority and the air of stern sincerity which sits upon this royal brow and marks the least gesture of the Queen. The sadness of the face is profoundly touching; the dignity with which the burden—the all but intolerable burden of her life—is borne, appeals to your respect. She is here, they say, to mark once more her sympathy with the First Minister of the Crown; and with the party which, under his guidance, has been leading this country so strange a dance for these years But politics are forgotten in such a presence; and any criticism one has to offer is put decently aside so long as the woman and the Queen is here.

When she had seated herself upon the robes spread over the throne—which she might have worn, one would think-there is again a pause, almost solemn, and there is time to observe the gown which of England has on. Beauty of England are face to face, for the Princess sits nearly opposite; and as the Princess is perhaps the best dressed woman in the room, so is the Queen almost the Her gown is of velvet, with broad worst. longitudinal streaks of miniver or ermine running down the skirt and horizontal trimmings to match about the body. But you need not stop to look at it; the grows in her corsage, and a miniature crown of diamonds shines above the stony head. The Princess Beatrice, in blue velvet, stands by her mother's side, with traces of the womanly attractiveness which belongs to her sister Louise, now reigning over the hearts of our Canadian friends. There was some maneuvering with footstools and arrangement of trains, and the Queen's veil had to be extricated from the netted work of the throne. Then the Queen said, "Pray, be seated," and once more came silence.—[Smalley, in New York Tribune.

DO FISHES ADMIRE PRETTY

In a paper by Mr. Faraday, a member of the Manchester, Eng., Anglers' Association, the author tries to prove that some little fishes are admirers of human female beauty.

"It was the blennies who manifested that appreciation of feminine beauty to which I have alluded. They were generally indifferent to the presence of spectators. On the occasion in question I had the horor of conduct ng a number of young ladies, papils from one of our principal schools, round the exhibition. It is necessary to say that the young ladies were merging into womanhood and where exceedingly good looking. No sooner had we arrived before the blenny tank than one of the fish, happening to turn his head, caught sight of the unusual spectacle and instantly rushed to the front. Other blennies, attracted by his sudden movement, turned round and followed, and speedily every blenny in the tank (there were some hundreds in all) was pressing his nose against the glass, and a row of gleaming eyes was seen, expressing such intense and inmistakable admiration and amazement that some of my fair companions actually blushed.

-Sir Henry Selwin Ibbetson has just had. ccording to the English Country Gentleman, couple of very curious experiences in for covert close by his house, where the meethad previously breakfasted, a fox was found and almost immediately lost. To everybody preabout the lamps as if they were the item of followed, when one of the field espied the creagreatest importance, when, in fact, they are ture lying along the branch of one of the trees ture lying along the branch of one of the trees in Sir Henry's fernery, forty feet above the directly afterwards seen similarly lodged on another branch of the same tree. With the aid of a long ladder and a nole the vermin were dislodged, and after a sharp run, one was But the day's adventures for the Another fox was presently started from the gorse and kept the hounds going for an hour and ten minutes, being pulled down inside a occurrences very properly allows them as koth

> Her Edison's Relts for Female Weekness fhey assist nature to overcome disease

For Rheumatism and Nervousness use