

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Hon. Senator J. G. Ross died Monday night at his home in Quebec.

The Governor-General and his household removed from Quebec to Ottawa on Monday.

A letter has been received in Peterboro' from a member of Mr. Ogilvy's exploring party in the Yukon region.

The Windsor Board of Health will at once take steps to reduce the danger of a small-pox visitation from Buffalo.

The Quebec Province Medical Board has decided that ladies may be licensed to practice medicine in that Province.

The Toronto Christian Institute, erected by Mr. William Gooderham at a cost of \$25,000, was formally opened Monday night.

The price of the four-pound loaf was increased from 12 to 13 cents at a meeting of the Master Bakers' Association of Toronto.

It is stated that the two chairs to be established by the city of Toronto in Toronto University will be English Literature and Mineralogy.

It is represented that the Indians of the Vermillion River district, Athabasca, are starving, and that prompt measures ought to be taken for their relief.

Delegates from the various Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion met in Toronto Thursday and fixed the grain standards for the coming year.

Windsor sportsmen complain bitterly that Detroiters, not observing sporting etiquette, slaughter large quantities of quail, which are being preserved with difficulty.

On Saturday morning Pitcher, the Providence bank embezzler, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for bringing stolen money into Canada.

The Dominion Department of Customs has decided, on the advice of the Minister of Justice, not to proceed with the appeal in the celebrated Ayer case.

A meeting of Scotchmen was held in Toronto Friday night, when preliminary steps were taken to form a branch of the Scottish Home Rule Association.

Thirteen of the volunteer missionaries for China took their departure from Toronto Thursday night. About 300 people accompanied them to the Union station.

Two Chinese officers of high rank, who are on a tour through Canada and the States, were put to a good deal of inconvenience at Ottawa by the bonding regulations.

The medals, prizes, and certificates won by students at the Toronto Art school were distributed Monday in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of citizens.

The assessment of the city of Toronto, just completed, shows an increase of \$14,885,927, and an increase in the population of 11,981, the total population now being 138,150.

It is understood the Imperial Government have again communicated with the Dominion Government, wishing to know what grant Canada will make towards fortifications and armaments on the Pacific coast.

Considerable uneasiness is felt among the Toronto Post office employees owing to the mysterious disappearance for some time past of unregistered money letters, all efforts to trace the thief having so far failed.

A conference will be held between representatives from the Toronto and provincial Boards of Health as to what steps it would be proper to adopt looking towards quarantine or inspection of passengers from Buffalo, in view of the smallpox epidemic in that city.

A disgraceful scene was enacted at the Opening lecture at Trinity College, Toronto the meeting being brought to an abrupt conclusion by the conductor of three drunken students, aided and encouraged by others. The faculty afterwards met and decided to expel the three students referred to.

British Columbia fishermen are agitating a movement to induce the Dominion Government to put a stop to the encroachment of American fishermen in the three-mile limit of that province. This is regarded as the out-come of the delay in settling the Behring's Sea question, in which the Pacific coast fishermen are interested.

AMERICAN.

An international combine in steel rails has been formed.

The movement of Mormons towards Mexico is assuming large proportions.

The smallpox is spreading in Buffalo, and the city is considerably alarmed.

The reports from the yellow fever districts of the South show generally an improved condition of affairs.

A strong impression prevails in Washington—and many other places—that the Retaliation Bill is dead.

The white lead manufacturers of the United States have formed a trust, and have made a big advance in prices.

Mrs. Paran Stevens, of New York, has had stolen from her, during her recent tour in Germany and France, jewellery valued at \$100,000.

It is estimated that the United States Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of \$14,500,000 in the public debt since September 1.

A florist of St. Louis claims to have discovered a sure remedy against the yellow fever, which will effect a cure in from fifteen minutes to an hour.

The smallpox outbreak in Buffalo is much more extensive than was at first suspected. A house to house inspection the other day brought to light seventeen concealed cases.

James W. Brown, the bigamist, was sentenced in Detroit on Wednesday to four years and a half in the State Prison. He had twenty-three wives, seven of whom were present when he was sentenced.

Ninety-one bales of wool shipped by Toronto firms to Thos. Lee & Co., of Philadelphia, have been seized by Customs officers at the latter city, as each bale contained a pair of English blankets.

Collector Magone, of New York, the other afternoon decided that 22 detained Mormon emigrants must be returned. Among these are 15 English children, who had no idea of where they were going.

The District Attorney in Buffalo is putting the Contract Labour law in force against a number of firms which have Canadians

in their employ. As a result of this action it is said a number of Canadians have been discharged.

The New York Produce Exchange has been victimized to the extent of \$100,000 by forged paper. W. R. Foster, jr., a young attorney, is suspected of being the guilty party, and is being searched for by some of Pinkerton's detectives.

Senator Sherman's resolution respecting the relations between Great Britain, Canada, and the States has been reported back to the Senate without recommendation, which means that until after the Presidential election it will serve simply as a text for political speeches.

Complaint having been made to Washington that Canadians are employed on United States Government works on the frontier, Judge Chipman has introduced a bill proposing that no one shall contract or labour on public works who has not declared his intention of becoming a citizen, and who is not an actual resident, of the United States.

The majority report of the United States Utah Commission recommends that Utah shall not be admitted to the Union till the Mormon people shall manifest by their future acts that they have abandoned polygamy in good faith, and not then till an amendment shall have been made to the constitution of the United States prohibiting the practice of polygamy.

FOREIGN.

Ten vessels were wrecked in a hurricane in Algoa Bay.

The Boulangerist agitation has been resumed in Paris.

A British protectorate over the Cook Islands is to be proclaimed.

No steps whatever are being taken in London for a Congo expedition.

The Czar, Czarina, and the Czarovich have left St. Petersburg for the Caucasus.

Mr. Michael Davitt's Woollen Company has declared a dividend of 7 per cent.

The Sultan has conferred high decorations upon the Russian dukes who are now visiting him.

The Russian party of action is urging the right of Russia to maintain troops at Herat.

The Catholic Bishop of Limerick has forbidden the collection of money at chapels for the Parnell fund.

Emperor Francis Joseph narrowly escaped being shot at the recent artillery practice at the Steinfeld ranges.

King Leopold will send Lieut. Brecker to the Congo to organize a strong expedition to search for Stanley.

There will be a big strike of miners in England next month, unless their wages are increased 10 per cent.

Owing to a difficulty with the Vatican the programme of Emperor William's visit to Rome is still unsettled.

Zanzibar advices report further murders by the natives, and say that all the Europeans on the coast are in danger.

Storms and heavy rains in August caused the loss of many lives and millions of dollars worth of property in Chili.

The Whitechapel murderer still baffles the London police, and now heavy rewards are being offered for his capture.

The Swiss Government will shortly ask for a credit of a million pounds to supply the army with improved rifles.

The French Cabinet has decided to bring in during the approaching session a bill for the revision of the Constitution.

Admiral Krantz, the French Minister of Marine, declares he will not agree to additional reductions in the naval budget.

Mr. Justin McCarthy indignantly denies that a single Irish leader has profited pecuniarily from the Nationalist agitation.

The partisans of Malietoa, the deposed King of Samoa, have seized the Samoan capital and proclaimed Mataafa King.

Letters have been received from the Ameer of Afghanistan, dated 13th inst., stating that he was then in good health.

The British force which defeated the Thibetans in Jelapala pass pursued the enemy as far as Rinch Gong and captured several guns.

The Pope on Thursday, in addressing several thousand pilgrims, dwelt upon the necessity of the restoration of temporal rights.

With regard to the Austro-German Alliance, Prince Bismarck denies the statement in the diary, and says it was his work exclusively.

Dr. Henry Forbes Winslow and other medical experts are more than ever convinced that the Whitechapel murderer is a homicidal lunatic.

The departure of the German expedition for the relief of Emin Bey has been delayed until the rising of the natives in East Africa is quelled.

Fitzgerald, who made a voluntary confession to the police that he was the murderer of one of the Whitechapel victims, has been discharged.

A despatch from Zanzibar says all the Germans in Lurdi have been murdered by the natives, and all Europeans on the coast are in danger.

The Dublin Crown officers have decided to prosecute Goulding, a former warden in Tullamore goal, for perjury in the Mandeville inquest.

Advices from Khartoum to the Emin Relief Committee confirm the reports concerning the presence of a white man in the Bahr-el-Gazal country.

The publishers of the *Deutsche Rundschau*, Berlin, have resolved to ignore semi-official denials, being convinced that Emperor Frederick's diary is authentic.

Stanley's interpreter, Farran, has withdrawn his charges of undue severity against Major Barttelot, stating that he was actuated by spite in making the accusations.

The woman whose body was recently found in a box in St. Petersburg was a police spy in the guise of a Nihilist, and forty persons suspected of being concerned in the murder have been arrested.

Ex-Empress Eugenie declines to publicly notice the derogatory statements concerning the late Emperor Napoleon contained in the diary of the late Emperor Frederick.

The Empress of Austria has withdrawn her donation to the Heine monument fund at the request of the Emperor, in consequence of Heine's insult to the Hohenzollerns.

The Moslem festival of Umharram and the Hindoo festival of Rambla happening at the same time, rioting occurred at Agra and Coorg, which had to be suppressed by British troops firing on the rioters.

Prince Bismarck has obtained Emperor William's permission to prosecute the "Deutsche Rundschau" for revealing State secrets, in publishing the abstract from the diary of the late Emperor Frederick.

From a statement made by the sub-curator of the English Pathological Museum, there is reason to believe that the Whitechapel murders took place at the instance of an American who was offering £20 apiece for certain anatomical specimens.

A Zanzibar despatch says it is rumoured that German military operations on the coast are imminent, and the London "Times" complains of the apathy of the English Government in allowing Germany to colonize the whole continent.

The publisher of the *Deutsche Rundschau* stated to the German authorities that Prof. Geincke, of Hamburg, gave him the extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary, and the professor has accordingly been arrested on a charge of revealing State secrets. It has been established beyond question that the extracts are authentic.

How to "Gait" a Horse.

A writer in the *Horseman* gives the following tips as to how to give a horse an easy and graceful gait: The lumbering, awkward gait of a horse can generally be attributed to the manner in which he was handled when first put to work. Naturally feeling uncomfortable in harness, it is not to be wondered at that the first actions of a horse in such positions should be awkward and clumsy. As far as future comfort in handling is concerned, the first few weeks in harness is a critical time in the training of a horse. In most cases gait is then formed that last during life, and it they are the kind that are not desirable they will operate strongly against the value of the animal. As it is always easier to teach a horse to do what you want him to do than to break up habits that have been established, the importance of starting out the right way is apparent. A driving horse is always the better for once having been trained by an experienced driver, or "tracked," as it is generally expressed, because it is the business of a good trainer to break up all the awkward and unnatural gait at once, if it can be done. A horse of ordinary appearance will attract the attention of a buyer of good judgment quicker if he shows a good square gait, whether at a walk or trot, or whether it be a draught, carriage or driving horse, than if he should present a fair amount of style, combined with a good appearance otherwise, and have a lumbering, unpleasant, awkward gait. The proper thing, then, to do when first harnessing a young horse is to take the time necessary to develop a good, straightforward walk, with a good rate of speed. The walk is the foundation of all the other gaits, and without beginning at the foundation all future developments will be unsatisfactory. It should take a few weeks to get a young horse to feel comfortable in harness, and to establish a stride that will add to his appearance and value, it is time well spent, if nothing else is done. After raising good horses it is foolishness not to give them the finishing touches that will make it a pleasure to use them afterward.

The Temperature of the Skin.

The experiments of Davy long ago demonstrated irrefutably that the temperature of the interior of the body varied little in man with race, climate or season; yet it is familiar to all that the temperature of the skin varies considerably in different parts, the extremities, for example, and those parts of the skin in which the circulation is feeble being cooler than other parts. Quite recently some interesting experiments to determine these variations of the surface have been made by Prof. Kunkel at Wurzburg. Taking the skin of the face in the first instance, he finds that in men from 20 to 30 years of age it varies from 85 to 89 deg. F., with an approximate average of 88 deg. The skin of the more exposed parts of the body, as the tip of the nose and the ear, in which the circulation is slow and feeble, exhibited a lower temperature, not succeeding in many instances 75 deg. The skin covering the muscular portion of the body is warmer than that over the bones and tendons. Contraction of the muscles caused the temperature of the superadjacent portion of the skin to rise 1 deg. or more. The decrease of temperature from the skin to the outer covering in a room at a temperature of 63 deg. was as follows: On the skin 88 deg., on the linen shirt 82 deg., on the vest 75 deg., and on the coat 72 deg. The highest temperature was found to occur in men in the full vigor of life. As a singular fact, Dr. Kunkel states that children otherwise in perfect health showed a much lower degree of surface temperature—from 77 to 85 deg.—than adults. He does not appear to have followed out Prof. Lombard's observations on the temperature of the head.

Politeness of the Japanese.

The petty tradesman whose shop you enter carries on the process for about two minutes before he can be induced to begin business; the rickshaw coolie to whom you pay a mere trifle for a toilsome drive, stands at the railway station, dripping from heat, mopping and bowing, until, if you be a new comer, you rush away in convulsions of laughter.

On leaving the hotel, I distributed back-sheesh through the landlord to the various employes. One after another they came trooping up, smiling, and flapping down on the floor, thumping their heads repeatedly against the ground, mumbling their gratitude; while as for beggars—who by the way are not numerous—they sprawl on the earth, and in an extremity of self-abasement literally rub their heads in the dirt.

Again, on arriving at a teahouse, the landlady first brings in tea, which she delivers crouching on the floor, and then the entire family comes on in succession, and kneeling at your feet, go through the process of bumping their foreheads.

Nor is the bowing restricted to inferiors or to the lower classes. Many a time have I watched the ceremonial of two friends, from among the upper orders, parting in the street. Backward and forward they sway their bodies at right angles, as if they worked on pivots, until one wonders when they will cease. Over at last, I think. Not a bit of it. They separate for a few paces, and then, as if a sudden omission had struck them, they rush back, and go through the whole ridiculous business again.

AGRICULTURAL.

FEEDING CORN.

The *Western Rural* says: We met a man a few days ago in Chicago, who is engaged in the wholesale cracker business, and keeps threestams. In the course of the conversation we learned he was formerly a farmer, and finally the conversation turned upon horses. He said he used to feed corn altogether, and had more or less sickness among his horses. Now he fed no corn at all, and had not for years, and never had any sickness in his stables. Sometimes people appear to think that if a horse is worked hard, it must have corn. It is an error. Now these horses are driven from four o'clock in the morning until seven at night, and they look well and feel well. In this connection we are reminded of an article that is going the rounds of the press, headed a "Cecrop Way to Feed Horses." The article gives one man's experience. He feeds twelve quarts of oats and twelve quarts of bran a day and he says that his horses are always in good flesh, in the best working order and in a healthy condition. Of course, the paper originally publishing the experience, talks as if it had got hold of a very novel thing. That is the kind of feeding *The Rural and Stockman* has been teaching for years. Still it is well enough to say that part of a horse's ration may be composed of corn without detriment. It is a very common thing among the most careful feeders to feed half oats and half corn and such a ration does very well for a horse at work. Three parts oats and one part corn, however, would be better.

YIELD AND WEIGHT OF EGGS.

The standard yield and weight of eggs from the different varieties of the domestic fowl, according to the N. Y. World, may be taken as follows: Light Brahmans and Partridge Cochins, seven to the pound; they lay according to treatment and food, from 80 to 100 per annum: sometimes more if kept well; Dark Brahmans, eight to the pound, and about 70 per annum; Black, White and Buff Cochins, eight to the pound, and 100 is a large yield; Plymouth Rocks, eight to the pound, and they lay 100 per annum; Houdan, eight to the pound, and lay 150 per annum, being non-sitters; LaFleche, seven to the pound, and produce 130 per annum; Black Spanish, seven to the pound, and lay 150 per annum; Dominiques, nine to the pound, and lay 130 per annum; Game fowls, nine to the pound and lay 130 per annum; Creves, seven to the pound, and 150 per annum; Leghorns, nine to the pound, and from 150 to 200 per annum; Hamburgs, nine to the pound, and 150 per annum; Polish, nine to the pound, and 150 per annum; Bantams, 16 to the pound, and 60 per annum; turkeys lay from 30 to 60 eggs per annum, weighing about six to the pound; ducks' eggs vary greatly with different species, but range from five to six to the pound; geese, four to the pound, and 20 per annum; Guinea fowls, 11 to the pound, and 60 per annum.

THE SHEEP-BREEDING SWINDLE.

A couple of plausible looking men are travelling through Ohio these days on a new swindling expedition. They are "well up" on the sheep question, and being rather homespun in their general walk and conversation, are wont to disarm suspicion. They are after lambs. They are devoted exclusively to breeding and selling lambs, but can never get as many as they can dispose of. Their game is, therefore, this: They sell a ram for \$50 cash on the understanding that they will purchase at a good high figure all the lambs of his get the following seasons at weaning time. The sale is effected, the ram delivered and paid for, and the two frauds never turn up again there a second time. We learn from The Michigan Farmer that this swindle has been successfully perpetrated in various parts of the state. It is an open question in this as in all other instances of a similar kind which is most to be deplored the rapacity of the swindlers or the rapacity of their victims.

APPLE POMACE FOR CATTLE.

About three years ago I began feeding my cows cider apples. We gathered them and just before feeding them ran them through a root-cutter which broke up all the big apples which might choke the stock. I found them in a few days improving in the quality and quantity of milk. Last year I repeated the feeding, having a large quantity of apples. After they were exhausted I sent a team to the cider mill and drew a load of apple pomace and began feeding it, and found the stock quite as crazy for it as they had been for the apples. I continued it until I fed up a number of tons and found the cows increasing in milk and flesh about the same as when fed on fresh apples. I fed it to my beef cattle also, and to young stock, and saw a decided improvement in their condition.

TRANSPORTING LIVE STOCK.

A Cheyenne dispatch, dated Sept. 22, says a new era in transporting live stock to the Atlantic seaboard has been inaugurated by a New York company, and the first train of Idaho beef cattle to make the run through was loaded Sept. 20, at Soda Springs, by the Soda Springs Land & Cattle Company. This shipment consisted of 300 head of fine steers, averaging about 1,350 pounds each, and were loaded in the new improved palace cars, having a compartment for each animal. The stock is watered and fed in transit. The first train left Soda Springs Thursday at 5 p. m.; Rawlins at 6:05 a. m. Friday; Laramie 10:05; arrived at Cheyenne at 1:45 p. m., and Omaha Saturday noon, making 1,025 miles in about forty-three hours.

THE PEAR CROP.

The New Jersey pear crop, says good Secretary Williams in the weekly press, is nearly a total failure this year. One of the three largest pear growers in Essex County remarked recently that while they usually aggregated about 6,000 bushels annually between them, if they harvested 200 bushels this season it would be all he could expect, and they were so scattered that the gathering would cost more than they were worth. This means a good market and better prices for more favored localities. The cause assigned is unfavorable weather at the time of fructification. The trees are getting a rest that may prove beneficial.

TULIPS AND STRAWBERRIES.

There is a very odd idea which E. P. Powell proposes to the readers of Popular

Gardening: "Having immense quantities of tulips, I thrust one down at the root of every strawberry plant when I plant a new bed; and you ought to see my strawberry garden in spring. Long before the berries ripen it is a vast tulip garden; hundreds waving all colors in the wind. They do no harm whatever to the strawberries or plants. Try it. Nothing multiplies faster than tulips, you know, and fifty bought for two dollars, will in a few years make a hundred.

A THOUGHT FOR WHEAT-GROWERS.

A farmer relates that he tried the experiment of a light winter-mulch of straw on his wheat. He could see no difference between the portion mulched and that contiguous which was not mulched, until near harvest time, when the difference in favor of the mulched portion was very perceptible, and the yield of grain very much increased. We suggest a trial of it on knolls and places where the wheat might be specially benefited by it. Who will try it and report results to the "Prairie Farmer?"

PRODIGIOUS STRAWBERRIES.

T. J. May, Washington Territory, says he raised some Sharpless strawberries this year, "some of the largest of which measured nearly three inches in diameter." If strawberries are going on increasing in size in the future as they have in the past, says another correspondent, it is well for the pickers that they do not grow on tall trees! How will a strawberry plant, containing a cluster of a dozen or twenty six inch strawberries, do to add to the ornaments of a lady's hat?

Good Mr. J. T. Thomas, the veteran horticultural editor of that paper, speaks of an orchard of Bartlett pears that was sprayed three times with Paris-green, the rains partly interrupting its action. The result now is, that the heavily loaded trees are bearing scarcely a defective specimen, while a tree, likewise heavily loaded, growing forty rods distant in a garden, has nearly every pear more or less distorted and disfigured by the codling worm; in the calyx and core, and by the curculio at the sides.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

What are you planning to contribute to the fair.

The Hudson Valley grape crop is an enormous one.

Excitement will reduce the quantity and quality of milk in the cow.

Cleanliness on the farm does more for its excellence than the expenditures of money.

The great preponderance of testimony shows that soft food is better for cattle than is dry feed, and that in the dairy it is no trouble, with plenty of ensilage, to keep up a summer flow of milk all the year.

The shoeing of horses is a very important part of their care and should receive the personal attention of owners who would have them retain good, sound feet. The hoof should not be cut away too much and we think it better to have shoes put on cold rather than hot.

The Israelites of old could not make brick without straw, and the hen of to day cannot make eggs without suitable material. Broken bones or crushed oyster shells are almost essentials, and are used freely in the fowl-houses of those who make egg producing and market poultry a success.

A lady grange-essayist, of Maine, well says of farmers: "They not only give us wheat for our bread, and all other needful things to eat, but they raise the very best crop of men, the noble, great and wise men that have filled our nation and the earth with the glory of their deeds."

The Agricultural editor of the N. Y. Times says that the farm wife has been the drawer of water, the hewer of wood—in actual fact, very often—and the servant of all, even of the hired man; to cook, mend and wash for him, to wait upon him, and to do all this at times, for several of them.

Colonel Curtis, of Kirby Homestead, New York State, advocates the establishment of dairy schools in different parts of the State, to be supported by the State, and made strictly free to boys and girls, where all the practical and scientific knowledge pertaining to dairying in all its branches shall be taught.

Sheep growing for wool is most profitable in Colorado, New Mexico, and other districts where no winter feeding is required. The sheep preferred are a cross between the merino and the common mixed breed American sheep. Under favorable circumstances the annual increase of a flock will amount to thirty per cent or more.

An advocate of pig pork declares that a young pig will produce mere live weight from a given weight of food adapted to its use than any other domestic animal. Skim milk and meal, he says, are the most effective rations fed. Middlings is the best single food; cob meal, fine ground, is an efficient food, and equal to clear corn meal.

Michigan Agricultural College experiments with wheat show that salt lessened the yield of wheat, 150 pounds being sown to the acre. Prof. Johnson inclines to think that 1 1/2 bushel of seed gives the best yield. The old Clawson seems to retain, in good degree, those qualities which have made it popular for a longer term of years than most other varieties.

The "Connecticut Farmer" says that S. M. Wells, of Wethersfield, Conn., has a seven acre lot of onions, and they have been raised on this field for fifty years consecutively. For the past six years he has used fertilizers only, experience having shown him that there is nothing better for this crop or any need of barn-yard manure in combination with it.

Every man must realize that agriculture can only remain a profitable pursuit on the condition of yearly obtaining from every acre a maximum and cheap return, and that in order to succeed in this, he must restore to the soil those elements which it once contained, but which in the process of nourishing the plants have been absorbed and taken away.

During the past week we have been buying pullets for next spring's layers. We were able to secure, in the N. Y. market, large and shapely pullets for about 12 cents apiece less than our estimated cost of raising them from the eggs. These birds appear to be mainly Wyandotte and Plymouth Rock grades, with a mixture of Light Brahma and Langshan blood. How farmers can afford to sell them for so little money we cannot see.