

INTERESTING.

A north of England paper speaks of a young farmer who "ran rapidly through his property." His property was an open field. He wore a red shirt, and a bull was in the wake of the young farmer.

A banquet in a steam boiler was recently given by a German manufacturer in the duchy of Baden to celebrate the completion of one of the largest steam boilers in the world. Inside the boiler a table was arranged for thirty guests, while racks for the cookery and wines were placed along the sides.

A price is set upon the heads of the wild horses in three of the Australian colonies. They hang upon the outskirts of civilization, and are a ceaseless cause of annoyance and loss to ourly quatters. They are vicious, physically weak, and worthless as working horses. Stalking them with a rifle, or running them down, is a favorite sport.

The recent loss of life by fire has induced the people of Hamilton, Ont., to try dropping from upper windows into sheets held below by way of practice. A policeman was badly hurt by a trial leap from the roof of a three-story house, but a girl performed the feat several times successfully, and offers, on a wager, to double the height.

Experiments show that the new chrome leather—the result of the new tanning process by bi-chromate of potash—exceeds in tensile strength the bark-tanned article; also that after it has set under the necessary stress it still retains an extraordinary amount of elasticity, which is available for tightening machinery belting on pulleys. As illustrating this statement, the fact is shown that a piece of chrome leather bore an ultimate stress of 3 297 pounds per square inch, while a piece of bark leather only bore an ultimate stress of 2 672 pounds per square inch—this example proving the samples of chrome-tanned leather to be stronger than the bark-tanned by some fifteen per cent.

Considerable sensation has been produced in Austrian medical circles by the recent appearance in the drug market of a new narcotic, hailing from Queensland, and at present only known to the trade by its quaint native name of "pitchery-bidgery." It is indigenous to northern Australia—a sort of stunted shrub, from three to four inches high when full grown, and bearing blossoms of a waxy texture, white in color and flecked with pink spots. The flowers are picked in the month of August, dried, packed tightly in canvas bags, and then subjected to a high degree of pressure, which imparts to them the consistency of cake tobacco. By chewing a small plug of this substance relief is speedily obtained from bodily fatigue, hunger and thirst. A larger dose produces absolute insensibility to pain. Pitchery-bidgery, administered in minute doses, acts as a stimulant; in larger quantities, as a powerful sedative. But it has the peculiar property of enabling those who take it habitually to withstand fatigue and undergo physical exertion upon a low diet.

A curious story is told at some length by Figaro concerning the negotiations which it asserts have recently taken place in regard to the expected departure of the Pope from Rome. This flight from the Vatican has long been the fixed purpose of Leo XIII, but it is only recently that he has decided where to go. Prince Bismarck offered to repeal the May laws and to authorize the expelled priests to return to their parishes if the Pope would consent to fix his future residence at Frankfurt. He promised that the city should be neutralized, as in the time of the German Confederation, and offered the Pope its temporal sovereignty, with a subsidy of many millions per annum. Leo declined Strasbourg was then offered him on the same terms as Frankfurt. This offer was also refused. A refuge in France was out of the question. So at last the Pope closed with the offer of Salzburg, which has been made him by the Emperor. The city is to be neutralized, and the Pope subventioned from the Austrian exchequer. Everything is said to be in readiness for the transfer of the Holy See from Rome to Salzburg, and before long the hour of departure will be fixed.

What Manufacturers Will Do.

Manufactures will give liberal returns on the money invested them. They will build up the city which encourages and engages in them. They create a demand for produce and thus secure higher prices for the farmer. They require labor, and the laborer must be fed, clothed and housed. The grocer, merchants, and the retailer generally share in his pages. The carrier who brings the raw material and supplies to a manufacturing community, and takes away the finished product, finds his business increased, and can therefore give lower rates on all merchandise. New inducements are offered for the construction of additional lines of communication. Every city which engages judiciously in manufacturing, is prosperous, and other things being equal will, easily and certainly, outstrip its competitors which neglect this interest. Real estate is higher, all kinds of business brisker and more profitable after the factory and foundry are established.

Any city with average advantages of location and other facilities may by proper exertions build up this vitalizing industry. Many cities have become prosperous without these advantages. A single factory or a few manufacturing establishments, in some inconvenient locality, have often formed the nucleus on which is built a wealthy and prosperous city. One factory attracts another, whether it be in the same line or not. Nothing will more effectually advertise a city than its manufactures. Every agricultural implement, bolt of cloth, casting, sack of flour, every finished article, or whatever goes forth with the name of the place where it is produced stamped on it is an evidence of the enterprise of that place. All other departments of trade and business share incidentally and necessarily in this benefit. Opportunities to profit by the encourage-

ment of manufacturing enterprises is ripe. Their recent growth, especially in the west, has been wonderful. Attention is attracted to the possibilities, or rather the certainties, in this direction as never before. Many places have been thoroughly awakened to the importance of the subject, and are taking steps and offering inducements which will bear abundant fruit in the near future. In the next twenty-five years great changes will occur in the relative positions of our Western cities with respect to wealth, population and influence, and these changes will be largely controlled by the course which each takes in the matter of manufactures.

The Best Farm Horses.

The Philadelphia Farmer says: "Years ago when a faster horse than what there existed was desirable there was reason in the attempts to improve the speed of the animal but there is hardly a doubt that the good of the farmer has been nearly altogether lost sight of in the desire to get a horse of great speed. The best farm horse is the strong horse, and one that can step out lively and has endurance to go through a day's work without great fatigue. The business of raising fast horses is altogether distinct from the business of the farmer. It is a source of excitement to see a horse race; but when the farmer thinks the horse he sees racing is the one he ought to have on his farm, he makes a mistake. The heavy Norman horse would be more profitable than one that was simply a racer." There is some truth in the above; but then it can not be denied that if a farmer can raise a good racer or trotter, he can realize much more money for it than any draught horse will command. As a matter of course, the farmer needs horses for the work of the farm, and they can be reared and not interfere with the rearing of racers. It is certainly the part of wisdom in the farmer to rear such stock as will pay the best, and the rearing of fast horses in this State certainly pays better than rearing merely draught horses. Four or five hundred dollars is the most that can be realized for an extra good work horse; whereas the good racer sometimes goes way up into the thousands, and the farmer who succeeds in rearing one will realize more for him than for many low horses; therefore the inducement is very great for breeding in the line of speed. There are those who complain of the attention paid to the speedy horse at our State and District Fairs, but there is no use in trying to disguise the fact that the horse which can "go" is the one that commands and receives the attention of the masses, and our annual shows would be tame affairs indeed if the draught horse alone was on exhibition. So while this state of feeling exists, we would not discourage the breeding of fast stock, and would also say, do not forget that the raising of heavy draught horses is also a part of your duty, as they are in fact really more needed than the racer.

Too much cannot be said in praise of celery, and all who grow vegetables should give this excellent and healthful vegetable a place in the garden, for it is actually one of the most wholesome and palatable products in the vegetable kingdom. The former method of cultivation was to dig a trench from six to twelve inches deep; but now, with this, as with most all other vegetable and garden product, level cultivation has been adopted. The ground, however, must be deeply pulverized and mellow. This plant flourishes best in a light soil, enriched by old, fine manure. As soon as the ground will do to work in the spring, prepare the ground and sow the seed in rows nine or ten inches apart. An ounce of seed will sow a row twenty feet long. The seed should be trod or rolled in, which covers them sufficiently. As soon as the seeds germinate, begin to hoe lightly to keep down the weeds. Clean culture is important from the start. As they advance in growth they should be thinned off once or twice to make them stocky before being transplanted. In transplanting, have the rows three feet apart and the plants nine inches apart in the row. After they are all well grown the earth should be banked up two or three times during the season, nearly to the top of the plants.

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