

AGRICULTURAL.

The Best Pork.

Pork is the standard meat food of the farmer of this country and perhaps, always will be, and it should be prepared in such manner that it will be wholesome and palatable. To do this it is necessary to begin with the pig that is to be slaughtered and feed him judiciously. It is acknowledged that the pork of European countries is more toothsome than that of America, because it contains less fat and is consequently of better flavor and more digestible. The old plan was to feed the hog until they were nothing but masses of fat because pork of this kind lasted longer than that which would be more inviting to the palate.

The best pork is of course that made from pigs under a year old, and these should be given such food as will produce muscle or lean meat to the greatest possible extent. It should not be the principal aim to produce fat at first, but to feed such food as will make growth and keep the digestive organs in good condition. For this purpose a good grass range is probably as good as anything, and plenty of milk where it is obtainable will be found to supplement the grass in the production of muscle.

If the pig is kept in a thriving condition by a course of feeding of this kind it will be ready to finish for the shambles in a short time, when the slaughtering season comes. Bran and shorts are good things to feed growing pigs as they are rich in bone and muscle-forming material. A pig that is fed something after this style will not produce as much lard as one that is kept until a year and a half old, but the pork from it will be sweet and wholesome instead of a greasy mass that is prolific of disease, and distasteful at any time, to a refined taste.

Milkers in Beef Breeds.

The Devon, which one hundred years ago, says Live Stock Journal (London), had a generally poor reputation for dairy purposes, has now many excellent dairy records, while retaining its ancient credit as a beef breed. The West Highland breed, not reputed for milk, occasionally produces good milkers, and we have a note of a cow of that breed, belonging to a Mr. Watson, who attested that he bought her for £5, that when eventually fattened she weighed 22 st. iron, that she gave nearly eleven Scotch pints per diem, and that between April 18, 1828, and January 30, 1829, her milk yielded 374 1-2 pounds of butter, 16 ounces to the pound. The Shorthorn, whose ancient milking records are extraordinary, whose general character as a milker was subsequently damaged by small dairy returns in most of the prominent herds has by its more recent performances in picked herds and at the dairy shows, triumphantly established its great capabilities. There is scarcely, perhaps, one of our British breeds which does not show somewhere in its history, a record of the aptitude to develop the milking power, if trained for that object, at expense of an abatement of the growth of beef, at least in the female, whilst under contribution to the dairy. The land, after all, and the market demand, must regulate the supply; and we cannot doubt that where the land is specially favorable to the increase of any one or more of the products of our herds and flocks, we have in our present breeds, and in their possible combinations in the form of new breeds, untold possibilities of bountiful reward for the breeder's skill.

A Difference.

In a dairy many farmers fail to understand that a cow that gives a good pail of milk is not always a profitable cow, when another that gives really less quantity when put to the test proves to be the better cow so far as the making of butter is concerned. When selling milk, quantity is usually the principal article to be considered, while in making butter it is the quantity of solids that are in the butter that determines the question of value. With too many milk is milk, and if a cow gives a good quantity she is considered a good dairy cow, and in consequence a really good cow is made to make up what is lost with another whose chief recommendation is the quantity of milk she gives.

It is on this point that many fail to make dairying pay. Too many cows are kept that are in reality skim milk cows. The only safe plan when cows are kept to make butter for market is to test each one and determine the quantity of cream and butter that can be secured from her milk rather than to let the quantity of milk she gives alone determine her value.

Farm Notes.

The harvesting of barley has to be carefully watched. When the ears lose their erect position, and the crop changes color, it should be cut, and once cut gathered in as quickly as possible to save it from being discolored by rain, which injures barley far more than wheat.

Don't borrow or lend. Do with what you have and let your neighbor do likewise. You cannot afford to pay out money to furnish your neighbor and should not expect him to keep you in tools. Learn the lesson of self reliance and it will be a great help in the battle of life.

Do business on a cash basis. Pay cash for what you get and sell your produce for cash. Goods are cheaper if you have the cash to pay down, and you can afford to sell for a smaller price for cash than for a piece of paper with a man's name attached and take your chances on it being paid.

Thorough pulverization of the soil is more important than any other work bestowed upon a crop. A farmer thus states his plan for securing large crops: "I tell my men to harrow the ground until they think it has been harrowed twice as much as it ought to be, and then I tell them it has not been harrowed half enough."

One of the secrets of success in farming in the eastern states lies in the fact that a few garden vegetables, a little fruit, a few pounds of butter or a few dozen eggs every week, with a few extra crops at various seasons, may amount to more money in a year than one large special crop of grain or cotton, and it can be produced without keeping extra teams, which must be idle most of the year.

A tool shed is a necessity on every farm. Here should be kept machines, implements, tools, wheelbarrows, and all spare things of every sort that usually lie around loose. Everything should be kept in its proper place, so that it could be found in the dark if needed. Habits of neatness and regularity are learned in keeping a tool shed in proper order, more, perhaps, than in any other place on the farm. When neatness in little things is learned, greater things are always taken care of.

Early cut hay is confessedly better for milk-giving animals than ripe hay. For new milch-cows and ewes with lambs it is very desirable to cut a few tons of clover just before it gets into full blossom. It will not yield as much per acre as if allowed to stand until the blossoms begin to turn brown, and the hay may not be so nutritious for fattening stock, but it is more succulent and more easily digested, and when fed in connection with a little meal will produce more milk.

HEART FAILURE.

A New Disease That is Becoming Very Prevalent—The Causes to Which it is Ascribed.

Boston, July 5th.—It is very strange the number of new and deadly diseases that have become prevalent during the latter part of this century. Whether such diseases existed before our day it is hard to tell, but there is certainly a terrible fatality attached to several diseases apparently of modern origin. Some wise men say the man of the future will be both toothless and hairless all through evolution—that interesting process discovered by Darwin. Whether this is true or not several deadly diseases have become alarmingly prevalent recently, that were not known twenty years ago. For instance there is diphtheria, which is one of the deadliest diseases known. Bright's disease is another malady modern in origin, and typhoid fever was little known fifty years ago, neither was la grippe. These diseases may be due largely to modern methods of living, the food, the cooking, and the surroundings. This topic is receiving a good deal of attention at the hands of the French and German doctors.

A new disease of a very deadly character is heart failure. This disease is becoming alarmingly frequent, so frequent, in fact, that it is almost an epidemic. Heart failure was almost unknown before la grippe laid siege to the human system a few years ago. Now hardly a newspaper can be picked up without containing the record of the death of some well-known man from this disease. Many doctors say that they cannot account for heart failure, that even the healthiest persons are not free from it. There are a few German doctors who have been recently investigating the matter, and they ascribe heart failure to a poisoning of the heart, or a weakening of the nerves that control the heart's action, through the taking of many of the fancy drugs recently placed on the market as tonics to take the place of quinine. The action of a great many of these preparations with high sounding names, for expelling fevers, headaches and colds, is not yet well defined although every day prescribed by doctors in their mixtures and they are nearly all heart depressors. Anything that interferes with the action of the heart is a heart poison, and to the reckless prescription of these fancy drugs by doctors the most learned German physicians are now ascribing the prevalence of heart failure. Another cause given is the reckless preparation and use of tonics for the nerves and blood purifiers put up in liquid form. These so-called blood purifiers and nerve tonics contain strychnine and other poisons in solution, the most dangerous method of administering these drugs. "Shake well" invariably means that there is strychnine in the mixture, for strychnine sinks to the bottom, and if the bottle is not thoroughly shaken the last doses are poisonous, and in many cases absolutely dangerous. The effects of many of these deadly poisons on the heart is accumulative, that is to say, they are slow poisons. The patient feels all right and in good health when he is taking them, but he occasionally has a feeling of "goneness" over the heart, and a prickly sensation in the fingers and toes. Nothing is thought of this until all of a sudden the heart stops and death comes in a moment. There are certain diseases that also leave a poison in the blood that paralyzes the action of the heart. La grippe, typhoid and diphtheria are always followed by bad blood, and heart failure.

A case of this kind occurred in this city this spring. Eugene Thomas, a wood-turner by trade, took la grippe and after he recovered he was troubled with peculiar pains and a "gone" feeling over the heart. The doctors told him to be very careful as he was subject to heart failure, and not to jump out of bed suddenly or climb a long stairs without taking a rest. He got so bad at last that his heart would almost stop if he stood up. He had to quit work and to remain in bed or else propped up with cushions on a sofa so as to give his heart as little work as possible. Finding that other medicines were doing him little good, he was led to try a box of Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills. Five boxes completely cured him of all heart trouble and he is as well as ever. He believes that if it were not for Schiller's Sarsaparilla Pills he would be in his grave from heart failure.

Sold by all druggists at 50c. per box, six boxes for \$2.50. H. K. Schiller & Co., Toronto.

A Battlefield Story

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori" sweet and honorable it is to die for one's country. The Prussian cavalry officer of whom the following story is told did not intend to be cheated out of a share of the glory of such a deed.

It was after the battle of Gravelotte, the fiercest fight of the Franco-German war of 1870. The cavalry officer, badly wounded himself, was greatly annoyed by the cries of some wounded soldiers lying near him.

At last, being unable to control himself longer, he testily called out— "Stop your howling over there! Do you think you're the only ones killed in this fight!"

Charlatans and Quacks.

Have long plied their vocation on the suffering pedals of the people. The knife has pared to the quick; caustic applications have tormented the victim of corns until the convictor shaped itself—there's no cure. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor proves what slender basis popular opinion often rests. If you suffer from corns get the Extractor and you will be satisfied. Sold everywhere.

Roses are now in full bloom. Many complain that their plants throw suckers from the roots. These are budded roses. You should buy roses grown on own roots, then will have no trouble. Brown Bros. Co., Toronto, Ont., are the leading rose growers in the country. Write them for an agency

"In Japan a man can 'live like a gentleman' on a little over \$500 a year. With this sum he can employ two servants, pay the rent of a house and have plenty of food.

Spooner's Phenyle Disinfectant mixed with fish oil or grease, will prevent the Horn fly. Apply with a brush about the horns, head and back of animals.

Agricultural depression in England is shown by the fact that a farm that rented for years for \$6,000 a year now brings but \$1,500.

St. Leon's "keeping" properties are unequalled. It is just as good in bulk as in bottle and much less expensive.

In ancient Greece, if a man divorced his wife he could not marry another woman unless she was older than the one divorced.

Recipe.—For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....half a cake
Sugar.....two pounds
Lukewarm Water.....two gallons
Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water add the extract, and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling and delicious.
The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles to make two and five gallons.

A. P. 727.

Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start.



Jos. Ruby.

A cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body grew healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

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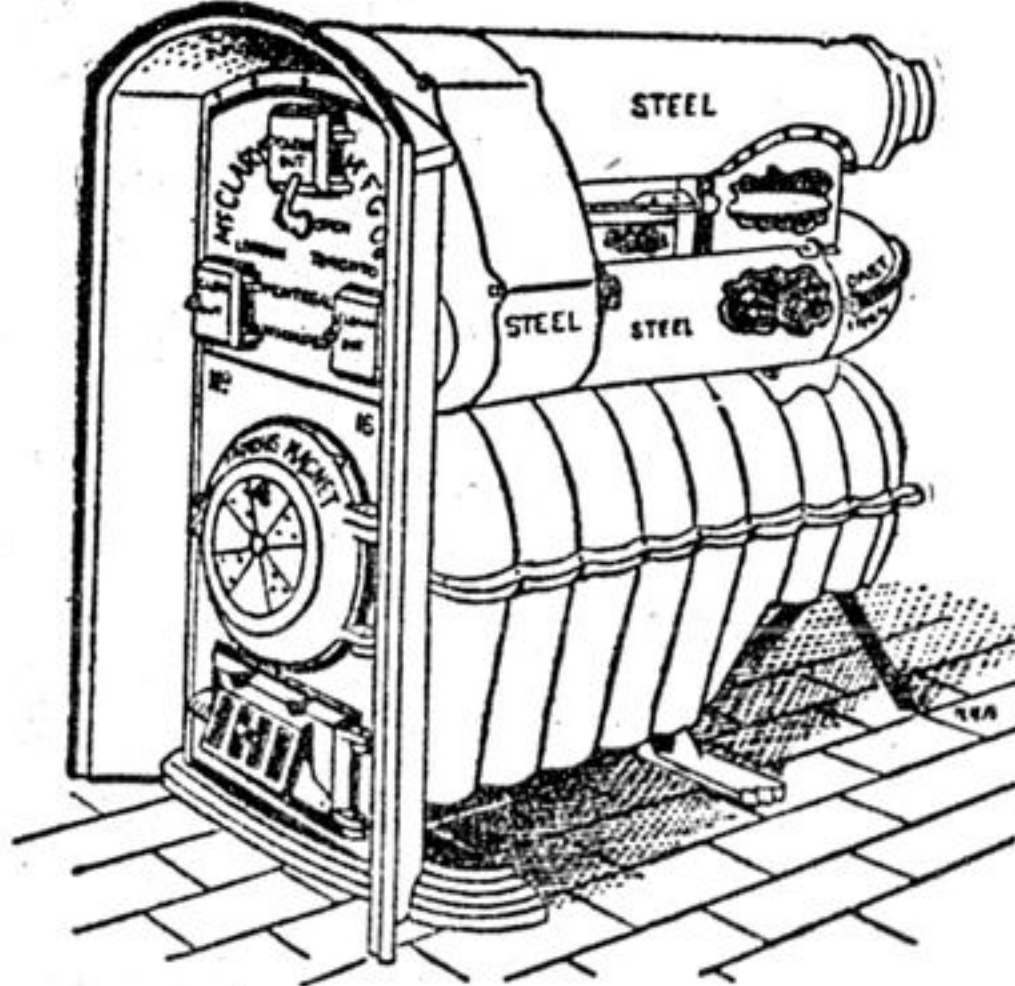
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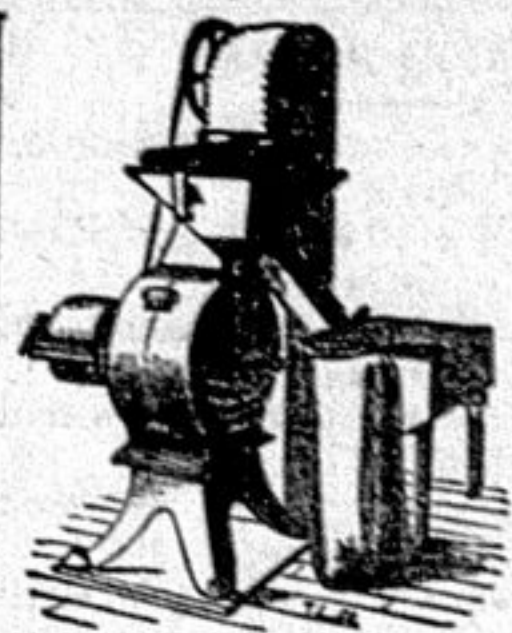
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