

# FOR THE FARMER.

### Things Which Every Agriculturist Ought to Know.

## FARM AND GARDEN JOTTINGS.

### Green Things Growing.

Oh, the green things growing, the green things growing,  
The faint sweet smell of the green things growing!  
I should like to live, whether I smile or grieve,  
Just to watch the happy life of my green things growing.

Oh, the fluttering and the pattering of those green things growing!  
How they talk each to each when none of us are knowing,  
In the wonderful white of the weird moonlight  
Or the dim, dreary dawn, when the cocks are crowing.

I love, I love them so—my green things growing,  
And I think that they love me, without false showing;  
For by many a tender touch they comfort me so much,  
With the soft, mute comfort of green things growing.

And in the rich store of their blossoms glowing,  
For on one I take they're on me bestowing;  
Oh, I should like to see, if God's will it may be,  
Many, many a summer of my green things growing.

But if I must be gathered for the angel's sowing,  
Sleep out of sight a while, like green things growing,  
Though dust to dust return, I think I'll scarcely mourn,  
If I may change into green things growing!

—Dinah Mulock Craik.

### Salt as a Fertilizer.

"Salt is good." This is averred by the very highest authority. It is good for land. It is really a fertilizer, as it supplies soda and chlorine, which is found in every plant. It is good for all crops. It discourages fungi which infest the most valuable crops, as rust, smuts, etc., and it discourages insects which damage the roots of plants. It has a remarkable effect upon grass and clover, at times doubling the yield. One of the best and most prosperous farmers in New Jersey applies 1,000 lbs. of it every year to his pastures and meadows, and although he sells at times more than \$500 per acre of market crops from a part of his farm he avers that his grass pays him more profit to the acre than his melons, cabbages or tomatoes. Any farmer who is troubled with scab on his potatoes should try a liberal sprinkling of salt along the rows before dropping the seed.

### About the Silo.

Study the silo; the process of ensilage; the best crops for it; the great economy of it; and then go to work to make a silo and grow crops to fill it with. It makes one acre produce as much animal food as three acres can do without it, and it solves the problem of how to keep one cow or one steer for every acre of the farm.

### Hatching Time.

As a rule, for the hatching of chickens 21 days are required; for partridges, 24 days; for pheasants, 25 days; for guinea hens, 25 days; for common ducks, 28 days; for pea fowls, 28 days; for turkeys, 28 days; for Barbary ducks, 30 days, and for geese, 30 days.

### Weed-Killers.

No crops hold their own against weeds better than millet or Hungarian grass, and especially the latter, the frequent mowings benefitting the crop and lessening the number of weeds. As the seeds soon germinate and the plants grow rapidly, especially during the warm days, they soon take full possession of the ground and crowd down the weeds. A crop of Hungarian grass will clean a piece of land of weeds as well as though cultivation had been given, and if, after the final mowing, the crop be turned under and a dressing of lime applied to the plowed soil the labor of cultivating the land the following season will be materially lessened, while the land will be fit for almost any kind of crop.

### A Valuable Sow.

A sow that tenderly cares for her pigs is more valuable as a breeder than one of better breeding but careless. The number of pigs annually lost by careless sows is very large, and it is important to observe the disposition of a sow with her first litter. Some sows, however, improve with age, and an old sow should never be replaced by a younger and untried one until her usefulness is impaired.

### The Care of Manure.

If manure is thoroughly composted with rakings, sod or other refuse, it will be of better quality than if heaped and allowed to decompose rapidly. There is sometimes quite a loss of ammonia from manure that is exposed, or that is too closely packed, and the addition of substances which absorb the gases and prevent overheating not only prevents loss but improves the whole.

### How to Get Good Milk.

The milk from cows fed on wholesome grain and good pasture is of better quality for food than that from stall-fed animals that are permitted to eat refuse from granaries and factories without regard to breed. Choice breeds to produce a choice article must be provided with food of the best quality for that purpose.

### Hoe the Melon Patch.

Melons should be well hoed and cultivated until they begin to run. The very young plants may be hoed with advantage, but after that time all cultivation should be done without disturbing the hills. Melon-growers hoe in front of the vines, not among them, as they soon cover the ground.

### A Bad Plan.

Breeding from immature stock every year will sooner or later tend to deterioration. It is better to use animals in their prime than to replace them with young stock. If a change is desired reserve the younger stock until each is matured and fully developed.

### Look After The Weeds.

When moisture is plentiful and the rains come at the proper times it must not be overlooked that the weeds are benefited by the favorable conditions as well as the crops. The rains increase the work of destroying weeds, but much of the labor may be saved by using the cultivator after

each rain so as to destroy the weeds as soon as they appear above ground.

### Plant Small Trees.

By planting small trees they can be better started and will be less liable to the effects of drought, compared with older trees. Too much top on young trees is a frequent cause of loss, they not possessing sufficient roots to nourish the many new shoots that are produced on tops that have not been cut back.

### Feeding Grain to Cows.

Grain may be fed liberally to cows when they are in full flow of milk, but if the cows are drying off previous to calving it better to withhold all grain if the animals are in good condition, in order to avoid milk fever at calving time. Plenty of grass is sufficient for dry cows, grain being unnecessary.

### Hints on Horseshoeing.

Never fit the foot to the shoe, but fit the shoe to the foot.  
Never put a hot shoe to the hoof; many good hoofs have been ruined by burning.  
Never pare the frog.  
Never twist off the nails; use nippers for cutting them off.  
Never drive large nails.  
Never drive the nails too high in the wall of the hoof.  
Never trim the hoof more than is necessary.

The art of shoeing is important and should be understood by the owner of the horse. Moore good hoofs have been spoiled by hot shoes than in any other way.  
Burning stops up the pores of the hoof wall and makes it brittle and the horse tender footed.  
D. E. ASHER.

### Farm and Garden.

It is a mistake to suppose that peas, beans and corn should be covered heavily. Ashes increase the quantity of the strawberry crop and make it better colored and firmer.  
Have your seed ready before the day you wish to plant or sow. Only use the best and purest.

Smaller seed of a kind germinates first but are afterward slower in development than the larger ones.

The Agricultural Department will supply sugar-beet seed to farmers wishing them, in small quantities to each.

Many animals appear sick and refuse food, when the cause may be due to the toothache.  
As a precaution against weevil in grain the granary ought to be entirely cleared every year and old grain stored elsewhere.

The difficulty when cream will not raise, in nine cases out of ten, is the temperature. Every butter-maker should use a thermometer.

Of the new variety of cantaloups the emerald gem is one of the best. It is of medium size, and drops away from the vine as soon as ripe.

A pound of bran makes within 17 per cent. of as much milk as a pound of corn-meal, which usually costs much more; but corn-meal makes richer milk.

A Rhode Island farmer raises veal calves to weigh 190 pounds when four weeks old by allowing them warm skim-milk and oatmeal gruel. Such calves should pay well.

Mix one level teaspoon of gunpowder with a quart of corn-meal, after the latter is soaled. Feed once a day for three days to cure gapes in chickens, and again five or six days.

It has long been observed that sheep prefer a hill to a plain on which to spend the night outdoors, but if they graze on hillside they will invariably choose a southern exposure—probably the grass is more palatable to them.

The more frequently the grass is cut the greater the tax on the land. Use plenty of manure on all land intended for grass next season. First kill out the weeds by cultivating the land with a crop requiring the use of the cultivator.

### Australia's Grand Old Man.

For unflagging industry and versatile mental activity the septuagenarian Premier of New South Wales, Sir Henry Parkes, runs our own g. o. m. pretty close. Not content with running the government of the parent Australian colony and engineering the federation of the colonies, the old Birmingham ex-chartist makes long country tours, publishes plenty of poetry, and spends three hours every day writing up his reminiscences. But all this does not satisfy his devouring avidity for work. Sir Henry has just commenced a series of contributions to the Sydney Morning Herald under the well-chosen title of "Wise Words of William Ewart Gladstone." These papers are composed of crisp, paragraphic tid-bits from the vast array of Gladstone's writings and speeches. Sir Henry, as everybody knows, is one of the most ardent of Gladstonians, and it is gratifying to see his admiration of the Liberal leader taking this eminently practical and highly useful shape. When the papers are eventually collected and published in book form, as they doubtless will be one day, they will form a companion volume, but of more wholesome and sunshiny character, to the "Wit and Wisdom of Lord Beaconsfield." London Star.

### The British Post Office.

The British post office, which in 1840 distributed seventy-six millions of letters per annum, now distributes sixteen hundred millions, exclusive of post cards, newspapers, etc. In London alone the number of letters posted and delivered annually is eight hundred and fifty millions. Statistics of this stupendous character convey far more than diagrams, models and relics.

### Looking Backward.

Young Springley (audaciously)—How old are you, Miss Breezy?  
She (sweetly)—I was born on a Thursday. You can calculate as well as I.

Dr. Watters, surgeon to the 9th Battalion, Quebec, was thrown from his horse at the review yesterday and sustained serious injuries. The doctor is very low, but hopes of his recovery are entertained.

The strike of the coal handlers on the Montreal wharves still continues, and coal vessels are discharging very slowly.

There is a matrimonial boom in St. John, N.B. About a dozen weddings were reported yesterday.

It is a careful wife who puts four big berries on top of her husband's dish and seven at the bottom of her own.

## THE HAIR.

### Some Good Advice as to Its Care and Treatment.

"Don't wash your hair." This is advice given by a woman who has been at the head of a leading hairdressing establishment for the last 12 years. She says further: "I believe the average young woman drowns the life of her hair by frequent washing in hot and cold water. We send out about 20 young women who dress hair by the season, contracting for the entire family. They plan to give each head a combing twice a week, and, by special arrangement, make house-to-house visits daily. Not a drop of water is put on the hair and every head is kept in a clean and healthy condition. We pin our faith to a good brush and prefer a short-bristled, narrow brush, backed with olive or plain wood. We use the brush not only on the hair but on the scalp as well. A maid has to be taught how to dress and care for the hair by object lessons. This instruction is part of my duty. In teaching one novice I operate on the other; the first thing to do when the hair is unpinned is to loosen it by lightly tossing it about. The operation need not tangle, and as the tresses are being aired they fall into natural lengths. Instead of beginning at the scalp the first combing should start at the end of the hair. In other words, comb upward to avoid tangling, breaking and tearing the hair out. This raking of the hair will remove the dust. After this the scalp should be brushed thoroughly. By this I mean that a full brush should be spent, first brushing the hair and then the head."—New York Times.

### The World's W. C. T. U. Exhibit.

(Continued.)

Very little has yet been published in this country concerning one very remarkable feature of the Paris Universal Exposition, viz., the international exhibit of the World's W. C. T. U. conducted by Mrs. Josephine R. Nichols. The printed report of this exhibit is just out, and shows a marvelous work accomplished. In a land where it was the greatest innovation for a woman alone and independent of masculine management to arrange for such a display, where public sentiment is entirely opposed to the total abstinence principles advocated, where even water could scarcely be had, no provision having been made for supplying it to visitors on the grounds—in this great centre of wine and beer drinking, thronged by sightseers of all nations, a World's W. C. T. U. Pavilion was set up where millions of pages of temperance literature, in nine different languages, were distributed to curious visitors, where white ribbon doctrines were explained and a living interest in the temperance movement aroused among people of all nationalities. In this pavilion a temperance cafe furnished all sorts of temperance drinks to the visitors. Here were entertained in temperance fashion the United States Marine Corps of young men, and numerous notables from various countries. Representatives of the educational interests of Russia, Scotland, England, Denmark, Switzerland, Holland and many other nations came to learn what they could in regard to the temperance instruction of children. Newspaper men of various nationalities came to take notes of this novel specimen of woman's progress. Many pastors from the city and provinces came for material for temperance sermons. During much of the time on week days, an average of a thousand persons a day passed through the building, curious to learn what this display meant. When the crowds swarmed about on Sundays the closed doors and curtained windows were a silent witness for Sabbath observance. The success of the exhibit was further emphasized by the Government award of the highest prize, a gold medal. The chief points upon which the award was based were the general work of the society, its publication association, its hygienic teachings from a scientific standpoint and the feature of the temperance cafe. The World's W. C. T. U. exhibit was a practical demonstration that the world's union is not a myth. The National W. C. T. U. of America helped royally with money and encouragement. The British Woman's Temperance Association sent a young English worker to assist Mrs. Nichols and also bore a share in meeting the expenses for building and literature; Mrs. de Broen, President of the Paris W. C. T. U., helped secure the space for the exhibition; banners were sent by unions in Norway, Australia, New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands, South Africa, Sweden, Japan and other countries, as well as by many state unions. Several national peace societies also gave their support to the undertaking. The total expenditures for the exhibit were \$2,429.30, the total expenditures by the superintendent \$1,155.20. It is impossible to estimate the far-reaching results of the work. Letters are constantly being received telling of the interest it has awakened. Mrs. Nichols was invited to take the exhibit both to the national exposition at Dunedin, New Zealand, and to the great exposition of Japan, opened in January. Without a doubt a World's W. C. T. U. exhibit will be a feature of the great world's fair.

### A Woman's Way.

A woman wage-earner who works from 8 in the morning until 6 at night and occasionally finds herself too weary to sleep, takes down her hair at 10 o'clock, brushes it vigorously, washes her face, neck and arms with lukewarm water, takes a hot towel bath and goes to bed, with a hot water bag at her feet. The light in her room is so arranged that she can, after reading for a few minutes some light, pleasant work, extinguish it without rising, and she usually drifts into dreamland in less than half an hour.—Chicago Tribune.

For the year ended June 1st the toll receipts of the Brooklyn Bridge were \$1,078,847.03, being an increase over the previous year of \$113,794.92, or 11.3 per cent. Railroad fare was reduced to 3 cents on March 1st, 1885. Promenade tickets were sold at twenty-five for 5 cents after February 1st, 1885.

Philadelphia expects to come out of the census conflict with a million inhabitants. And so does Chicago.

Queen Victoria has ordered the artist Angeli to paint for her a portrait of Mr. Stanley.

## THE PANAMA CANAL.

### The Great Saving It Will Prove to the World's Commerce.

The special Panama Canal Commission has prepared a fresh report on the prospective earnings of the canal in case it is completed. In this the annual cost of maintenance is placed at 5,500,000 francs. The expenses of administration are placed at 1,800,000 francs annually, and the cost of transit is estimated at 10,000,000 francs annually. The income for the first four years is estimated at 51,250,000 francs. This is calculated on an average annual tonnage for that period of 4,100,000 tons, and the proposed rate of charge per ton is twelve and one-half francs. The commission estimates that after the first four years there would be an annual increase in the tonnage of 250,000 tons until a maximum tonnage of 6,000,000 be reached. After the canal has been in operation twelve years the annual net receipts, all expenses being deducted, are estimated at 67,000,000 francs. This amount would be distributed between the present and future shareholders in accordance with the terms of a contract to be concluded between the old company and the new.

### What to Do With Corners.

A corner is a good place for bric-a-brac shelves. A series of three or five, one above the other, can be put up by screwing narrow cleats against the wall; a fringe or a narrow embroidered or painted band, or strips of felt cut in fringe, three or four inches deep, tacked on with brass-headed tacks, or with common tacks covered by a braid, ornamented with stitches of gold-colored silk, will finish the shelves prettily and hide the cleats.  
Another way of arranging corner shelves for books or bric-a-brac is to place them one above the other until as high as the top of the door casings. Before fastening the top shelf, put at each end of the front side screw eyes such as are used for hanging pictures; gild the eyes and run a brass rod or gilded wire through them. On this wire, by brass rings or gilded button rings, hang a drapery of any light material convenient. Lace or darned net should be lined with color. China silk is pretty, and as only one width is needed it is inexpensive. Cheesecloth embroidered with any small figure, as rosebuds, daisies, etc., in crevices of colors to harmonize with the surroundings, and tiny tassels of the same crevices on one edge would be exceedingly dainty. Loop back about three or four feet from the floor, set a jar or figure, urn or jug, on the top shelf.

Again, a corner is a good place for a mirror, with a round stand under it for holding a lamp. Over the mirror, two bright folding fans can be fastened, bringing the sides together at the angles. Or have a bracket shelf above for vase of grasses, etc., and hang a drapery from it to loop back at either side of the mirror, or attach the drapery to a rod placed across the corner.

A corner is a very cozy place for a small writing desk or table. Place a bracket shelf three feet from the ceiling, if high; if low, place a curtain pole or brackets close to the ceiling, hang draperies heavy or light according to surroundings, and loop back about three feet from the floor. With a lamp and the curtains drawn, this makes of an evening a cozy little study, where one may read and write as privately as if alone, with the room full of people.

A corner between windows can be made to simulate a bay window, by arranging the draperies across the corner. If one or both of the windows have a sunny exposure, by placing shelves across them, and the corner likewise, the shelves filled with plants, you change it into a tiny conservatory. With a song bird hanging in gilded cage, between your looped back draperies, you have a bit of summer for the darkest winter's day.

### Free Dinners for School Children.

Free dinners, which the Vienna school children have been so fortunate as to have provided for them during the winter, were stopped at the end of last month, much to the regret of the little ones. Our correspondent says that they will begin again in November. Four hundred thousand portions were served in thirty-three days to 3,000 children. Many of the school children brought their little brothers and sisters to share the dinner with them, and the portions of such children were always extra large. A great number of children from the streets also applied for food and were never refused. The school masters and mistresses testify that the children's health in the winter has been very much better since the introduction of the free dinners. A good moral effect has also been produced upon the children, who feel themselves cared for and the objects of attention. The Swiss Government has asked for details of the management, as it is intended to establish school-kitchens in Switzerland on the model of those in Vienna.—London Daily News.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States North has followed in the footsteps of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and declared war on the use of tobacco in all its forms, believing that it is injurious to the body and weakening to the mind. Tutti frutti has as yet escaped condemnation. Why, we do not know.

A movement has been set on foot in Chicago by the Italian residents to collect \$50,000 to erect a statue to the memory of Garibaldi.

The recent northeast gales have packed the coast of Newfoundland with ice for 15 miles out.

## CHANCE FOR A BURNS CLUB.

### Unrivalled Collection of Relics for Sale for \$1,000.

Every summer thousands of visitors make pilgrimages to the cottage in which Robert Burns was born, near Alloway Kirk and the Banks o' Doon, says London Truth. They are shown the room in which the poet first saw the light, as well as the "original" furniture used by Burns' parents. Will it be believed that all the genuinely original furniture of the cottage was sold off by public roup in September, 1843, most of it being now in the possession of a gentleman in Manchester, who wants a thousand pounds for the following articles: The father's chair, the mother's chair, the poet's chair, Pembroke table with flap, another without flap, the mother's work table, chest of drawers, eight-day clock, corner cupboard, drinking cup of wood, ale horn, tea-bell, tea-caddy, toddy ladle, twelve chairs supplied by the Miller Goudie, the sword worn by Burns as an exciseman and the probe he used on his preventive excursions. All these are authenticated by letters from men who had seen them before 1843. The seller throws in five visitors' books—from 1829 to 1843—containing 7,000 autographs, as well as a letter of the poet. Here is a chance for some Scotch museum or Burns Club. They were offered for sale to the Secretary for Scotland, but his secretary wrote that while they were of "no value," they might be given to the nation. The seller replied that, as the nation had never given him anything, he did not see his way to carry out the proposal. A sixpence from every member of a Burns Club would secure the collection.

### A Cure for Dipsomania.

Those most hopelessly addicted to alcoholic beverages would seem to have found a friend in a certain Russian medical practitioner, Dr. Pombrak by name. He has recently contributed an article on alcoholism to the *Meditinskoe Obozrenie*, in which he describes seven cases of inebriety treated by hypodermic injections of strychnine. He states that in cases of chronic alcoholism and of dipsomania he has found strychnine a very valuable remedy. Not only are attacks cured, but the desire for drink ceases to exist. Even cases of *delirium tremens* yielded in large measure to the influence of the method adopted. The treatment, however, would seem to be somewhat tedious, requiring to be carried out systematically and most frequently for long periods of time. Dr. Pombrak has, in some exceptional instances, prescribed doses of one-fiftieth of a grain, though in general doses of half that amount have been given, and, while under the treatment in question, patients have abstained from all spirituous liquors of their own free will.—St. James' Gazette.

### Temperance in Tokyo.

The W. C. T. U. of Tokyo, Japan, now meets once a month and has taken up twelve departments of work. Miss Ackerman's recent visit greatly strengthened the organization. During her stay a new temperance society of young men was organized, four hundred of whom signed the pledge through her influence.

### Sweet Necessity.

"He's a sweet specimen of a politician, isn't he?" said the Major, referring to an acquaintance.  
"Perhaps; you know he's a candy date," replied the Judge.

Major Job, Mayor of Plainfield, N.J., has an umbrella which he has had in his possession for thirty-five years. He must have kept it in the safe.

Chris' Magee, the Pittsburg million-aire politician, has donated \$10,000 to be used for the erection of a home for boot-blacks and messenger boys in that city.

M. Ristic is about to bring a suit for divorce against his wife, ex-King Milan being named as co-respondent.

D. C. N. L. 25. 90.

Marriage Paper and particulars of society Free that pays \$500 at marriage. Address The Globe, York, Pa.

I took Cold,  
I took Sick,  
I TOOK  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
RESULT:  
I take My Meals,  
I take My Rest,  
AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; getting fat too, for Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

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When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send one for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—A. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

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