

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Present-Time Pointers.

The weather has been very favorable for the farmers, the ground having been dry enough to be plowed and sowed or planted very early, and most of them having their work well advanced. The last week of April was unusually cold, but not cold enough to injure fruit, unless in a few localities, and not many garden crops had come up that were liable to be injured by the cold, nor many seeds in the ground that would rot instead of germinating. There may have been some who wished for more rain after they had put in their seed, but the holding off of the rain has given their neighbors, who did not make as early a start, an opportunity to catch up. And it was better to have the cold weather in April than to have it in May.

Grass has seldom looked better than it does now and the leaves and buds upon the trees are fairly forward, and so far as we have seen they are vigorous and healthy. In brief, there seems now a prospect of a prosperous season for the farmers who have prepared for it. One thing should be remembered. The weeds are hardy plants, and their seeds germinate in colder soil than will the seed of the most of our garden crops, and in order to combat them successfully they must not be allowed to get too much start. Do not look at the almanac to see when is the time to hoe, but look to see when the weeds are beginning to show their first leaves above ground. They kill easily then. If the crops are such that a horse can be used among them, put on the smoothing harrow or a fine tooth harrow, even if you have to make one by driving spikes through a plank to drag over the ground. If the horse cannot be used, put on men with the steel-toothed rake. They will kill weeds very rapidly, and if a plant now and then is knocked out by the rake or harrow tooth, it is not much loss, as the root is so near the surface that it might never have amounted to much. And it is better to lose that than a dozen that would have been killed by the weeds, or so starved that they would not have made much growth.

If after the dry spell a heavy rains comes, the rake and harrow will be needed to prevent the surface from baking up, so that tender plants have difficulty in making their way through it. Having obtained a good start in the Spring work by the favorable weather, do not lose it by neglect of the crops that are in or by an attempt to do much more than was planned for. It is better to have a day or so to spare next Summer in hoeing or haying, or in the fall in harvesting, than to have three days work to do and only 24 hours to do them in, no help to be hired, and crops lost from lack of labor. Sometimes a lazy man succeeds because he does not plan any more work than he can do when the time comes that it must be done, and a man who is too ambitious fails because he attempts more than he can carry out, and has to half do a part of his work and leave other parts undone.

### GARDEN CROPS.

Garden work may seem to be the most important for this month. See that most of the crops that have already been planted are put in again about once in ten days, that is, such crops as peas, lettuce and spinach. Sweet corn may generally be sowed now. The first planting may not come up or may be killed by a frost, but it will not be too late to replant the land when this happens, and if it does grow the crops will be salable at high prices. An old gardener used to say that "no one ever drew a prize in the lottery if he did not take a ticket," and he took his chances in the lottery of gardening and won prizes as often as he obtained blanks. Knowledge of the business and strict attention to it would do the same thing and give as fair a share of success as skill and attention gives to the whist player. There may be times when luck will achieve more than science, but science and skill generally get the most points in the life-long game.

Beans should go in a little later than corn and much in the same way, the earliest being put in, upon a possibility of their growing, and the main crop when they will be very sure to do so, with later crops for family use and sales at the home market.

The carrots, mangolds, beets and parsnips may be put in this month, carrots and table beets as early as corn can be safely planted, and the others a little later if ground is fit and weather favorable. Do not fail to remember the value of parsnips, as root feed for milk cows, as they can be fresh dug in the Spring after other roots are decayed or wilted and have lost much of their feeding value.

In very warm localities a few cucumbers, melons and squash might be put in, although the planting of them is more frequently deferred until June. If put in early the ground must be made rich and warm with plenty of manure, and if there are signs of late frost they will need protection.

### Care of Cattle and Sheep.

The cattle and sheep are expected to get into the pasture in May, and the present appearance of the grass would indicate that either could find a fair feed early in the month. Sheep need to get out earlier, because they do not as well bear confinement, and also because they bite so much closer to the ground that they will get their living where the grass is too short for the cow. And then the ewes should all have their lambs by their side now, and they need plenty of grass to enable them to give plenty of milk. But even with this it is very desirable that the lambs should have an extra feed of grain in a little pen by the side of that in which the ewes are. Keep them growing from the start with oats and wheat bran, and if intended for the butcher, do not be afraid to use corn meal and oil meal.

When the cows are first turned out, give them a liberal feed before letting them out, and do not allow them to remain too long. The change from dry feed to green will then be less severe upon them, and there will be less chance by weakening by the loosening effect upon the bowels of the green food, less chance of the sudden quickening of the action of the milk-secreting organs, resulting in garget, and if they are fresh in milk less chance of milk fever. If there are any that are to calve soon, they would probably suffer less from remaining in the stable or yard than they would from the chances of eating too much grass or of being injured by their own rough play or that of the other members of the herd, when first let into the pasture. A lot of young cows or colts let out in the Spring, after the confinement in the barn all Winter, are sometimes

as unruly as a lot of boys just let out of school after three hours confinement there. They often injure themselves or one another by a mere attempt to work off the excess of vitality or animal spirits that have been repressed during their confinement, and do it more from thoughtlessness than from malice.

Keep the calves where they will be warm and give them enough to eat, and see that all they drink is of the natural temperature of the mother's milk. The temperature is of greater importance than the quality, for while a poor quality of food may mean a slow growth and retarded development, the wrong temperature, if too warm, means a burned mouth that may prevent eating for a while, and too cold a temperature results in a chilling of the digestive organs that checks digestion and produces some or all of the diseases, and they are many, that result from indigestion.

### THE FODDER CROPS.

When putting in the corn crop do not forget the value of sowed corn, either as a substitute for grass when drought makes the pasture feed short, or to be used in filling the silo, or as cured dry, to be used as a substitute for hay. Opinions may differ in regard to the best way to use it, or the time when its value is the greatest, or in regard to its value as compared with the soya bean, rape and other crops that have been tested at the experiment stations, but "do not forsake the friend you know for those you do not know," and do not quibble over technical points when the friend can be made most useful. Chemists say that the value of corn fodder, green, dry or in the silo, is largely a question of digestibility, and that in turn depends upon methods of growth and handling, time of cutting, and other matters not always within the control of the grower, but it is, like the dark-eyed rabbit, "good meat anyhow you cook him," and we all know how to grow corn. There is soil suitable for it on almost any farm, the seed is easily procured, the manure required is not excessive, and the crop is easily tended. There are no secrets about it. It is "the friend you know," and that you know how to treat in order to obtain good favors from. Stick to it, and if there is time and opportunity, cultivate the acquaintance of these foreign crops that come from England, Germany or Japan in a small way, but do not place too much reliance upon them simply because they are highly recommended by some one else. They may not grow as well upon land of another sort, or in another season, or because of some little neglect of either the party who grew the seed or those who have charge of the plants.

One of the advantages of the corn as a fodder crop is that the difference of a week or two weeks in the time of planting does not greatly affect the amount of crop, and a variation in the time of harvesting does not greatly alter the quality of it. The chemical analysis of the Experiment Station may reveal slight differences, but plant as well as possible, at the most convenient time, on the best land that can be given it, with as liberal manuring as can be afforded, and harvest as soon as possible after it has attained its growth, and it will be sure to be good, and if others have better, and some one else has beat, the one who has good ought to be satisfied.

### SETTING PLANTS.

Cabbages and cauliflowers, tomato and pepper plants, may be set before the end of the month, if the land is well prepared, and is so situated as to be sheltered from cold winds, and not especially liable to late frosts. They all need warm land and liberal manuring, but each one will do well upon an artificial fertilizer made after the formulas or in the proportions used by the principal manufacturers of fertilizers, but for some soils additions might be made of nitrate of soda or of potash that would make it still better adapted to the crop desired. Several of the experiment stations reported very good results upon tomatoes by using nitrate of soda as an extra fertilizer, while in Massachusetts at Amherst and at other points they found muriate of potash was the extra fertilizer that gave best results upon nearly all crops. Almost any good fertilizer or none may be used when the plants are set, but the time when the application seems to do the most good is to put it around the plants and work it well into the soil just as the tomatoes and peppers are beginning to blossom, and when the cabbages and cauliflowers are heading up. And this may be taken as a hint in regard to their use upon many other plants.

### Sour Curds.

An inexperienced cheese-maker would hardly expect sour curds at this cool season of the year, but yet they often develop when not looked for. Whether it is the quality of the milk produced by dry feed, or nearness to the parturient period, or characteristic of temperature and season we are not prepared to say, but our experience has led us to be extra cautious in the manufacture of spring-produced milk. Unless the cows are well fed its quality as to butterfat is not rich anyway, and at the best gilt-edged cheese can hardly be produced before grass milk appears. The first thing for the maker to do is to exact scrupulous care of the patrons in the handling of the milk, and then to make a personal olfactory test of every mass delivered. Of course this caution is always important in hot weather, but in the spring many makers are prone to disregard it, and that is where they make a grave mistake and get sour milk on their hands before they know it. Caution costs nothing and one should get in the habit of exercising it in the handling of milk whether it seems necessary or not. Cautious makers always have the best success, and dairy-men imbued with the same characteristic furnish the best milk.

Sour curds can first be avoided by avoiding sour milk. We are sure that one of the principal causes of frequency of acid in spring curds is the fact that curd at this season cooks very slowly, retaining an excessive amount of moisture for a long time. Acid developing to a certain limit in partially cooked curd will almost always produce a sour cheese, while the same degree of acidity developing in the same curd after it had been sufficiently cooked will show only a normal degree of ripeness in the cured cheese. This is a very important fact for makers to remember, and we know that it will always pay them to be on the alert in this regard at all times of the season.

While the maker therefore exacts perfect milk of his patrons, he must himself be prepared to manufacture that milk without injuring its good quality.

Sour cheese is not desirable either in the market or on the table, and if the maker of average experience exercises average care

he need not be humiliated by having any of it found on his shelves. He should invariably send all sour milk back home to the patrons offering it, and then work up the good milk received with strict attention to details. Let us add that it is never safe to receive any milk at the factory without subjecting each individual mess to an olfactory test. It takes but a moment to do it, and nothing in cheese-making pays so well in the long run.—[Geo. E. Newell, in Prairie Farmer.

### The Situation in Ireland.

Lord Salisbury presided at a meeting of the Grand Habitation of the Primrose League, held at the Covent Garden Theatre recently. He delivered an address in which he declared that a great political struggle was impending. "We have," he said, "to deal with a proposal for a great organic change. The conflicts of classes are shutting out from men's eyes the great issue—the integrity of the empire." Lord Salisbury also said the opinion of the Loyalists in Ireland had not changed. The condition with which Ulster had to struggle appeared clearer every day. He had been accused of attacking the Catholic religion, but nothing was further from his thoughts. What Ulster had to dread was being submitted to the despotism of her foes. While Parliament had the right to govern Ulster it had no right to sell the province into slavery. Any attempt to use the English military to subject Ulster to Archbishop Walsh would send society in two. Home Rule was not a message of peace, but of civil and religious war. His Lordship concluded by declaring that unless Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists exerted themselves to prevent that hideous picture from becoming a reality they would produce a result which would not secure Home Rule, but a state of things which would destroy the credit and enfeeble the power of England in every quarter of the world.

It is considered that with this speech the question of Home Rule has entered upon a new phase. If protests from Ulster have had no effect on Gladstone they have made a deep impression on Lord Salisbury. He said on Saturday:—"I know no event more important, no symptom more menacing, than the opinions which have been lately put forward by Ulster leaders, apparently with deep sincerity and a full conviction of the responsibility they involve." Mr. Morley asks what they dread. "They dread," answers Lord Salisbury, "being put under the feet of their hereditary and irreconcilable enemies. Is there a worse fate to be given to any man?" Then he goes on:—"Remember that everything the Ulsterman holds dear will be in the hands of Dr. Walsh and his political friends. Everything—all the wealth which they produce, all their commerce, all their flourishing agriculture, all the circumstances which distinguish them from the rest of Ireland, will be at the mercy of the majority, over whom no check will exist. Is that not a terrible fate to which to condemn any man?" The Prime Minister of England justifies the threatened resistance of Ulster to the threatened dominion of the priests. He accuses the dogma of passive obedience.

His Worship denies the right even of Imperial Parliament to violate the fundamental understanding of the constitution by virtue of which it rules. "I do not believe in the unrestricted power of Parliament any more than I do in the unrestricted power of kings." He defines its limitation in a sentence which will ring through the North of Ireland. "Parliament has a right to govern the people of Ulster; it has not a right to sell them into slavery." Like the Duke of Devonshire, he recalls the revolution of 1688, and the resistance of Ulster to James II., and he says, with a significance impossible to be missed:—"If a similar abuse of power, be it on the part of a parliament or on the part of a king, should ever occur at any future time I do not believe that the people of Ulster have lost their sturdy love of freedom or their detestation of arbitrary power." He leaves it to Ulster to decide, should the case arise, whether she will resist and in what way; but then follows the most momentous declaration of all. "But I cannot help seeing in the language of those who herald this approaching change the belief that the military forces of England will be employed to subject the people of Ulster to Dr. Walsh and his political friends. Political prophecy is always uncertain, but I think I may venture to prophesy that any attempt on the part of any Government to perpetrate such an outrage as this would redound to the benefit of the party which now governs it, and is certain at some day to govern it again. It pledges to the support of Ulster half the priests of England. It withdraws from the people of Ireland all hope of being able to use British troops to reduce Ulster to subjection, save when and for so long as the Gladstonians are in power. In other words, if Ulster wishes to resist, she has only to bide her time. Such is the prospect Home Rule and Home Rulers, English and Irish, have now to face. It has long threatened civil war in Ireland; it now threatens civil war in England also.

If a man look sharply and attentively, he shall see Fortune, for though she be blind yet she is not invisible.—[Bacon.

Since the shooting of live pigeons has almost entirely been abandoned in favor of the more humane sport of breaking clay birds, gun clubs are springing up in all sections of the country devoted to this pleasant pastime. The traps, which are usually made of cast iron, were formerly sprung by pulling ropes running to the shooter's stand, but with the introduction of electricity this method has been changed, a pull operated by a battery now being employed. With the old way the ropes would very often get tangled, causing a considerable delay. With the electric pull the trap is sprung instantly as soon as the shooter is ready. The birds are made of a mixture of clay and coal tar, and are very brittle. They are saucer-shaped, and fly with the convex side up, this portion being painted a bright yellow, giving the gunner a spot at which to aim. The traps are set and the birds placed in the carriers by boys behind a heavy wooden screen. The trigger is connected to the electric trap pull by means of a strap fastened to a bolt through the top of the battery box. When the electric button is pressed the bolt drops down, releasing the swinging arm which throws the bird into the air. The birds fly about sixty to seventy yards from the traps, and to a height of about 150 feet, each carrier throwing them at an angle different from the others.

### Barren of the Tender Passion.

Here is a young man who boasts of his pretended insensibility to the tender passion, as if it were something to be proud of: "I am 30 years of age, earning about \$4,000 a year, and have saved about \$4,000. For some time past my thoughts have turned toward marriage, but somehow or other, having got into my head that love should be the basis of marriage, I have hesitated to take that step simply because I cannot fall in love. I have tried hard to do so, but as none of those ecstatic thrills which come from associating with one lady has ever possessed me, I conclude that I shall always be barren of the tender passion toward any woman. In fact, when I look back over my life, I cannot resurrect one affair of the heart. This in itself is strange, for the boyhood of every man, except mine, is filled with love affairs. I am told by many friends that two young ladies are in love with me. I would like to ask you what would be my chances of a happy life if, with my insensible nature, I should ask one of these girls to marry me? Would it be on a par with a marriage in which the strongest love was exhibited by the couple? When I say that two young ladies are in love with me, there is not a particle of egotism in it; it is so stated in order that with the facts of this case you may better determine your advice."

If this young man were really as he describes himself, he would be an abnormal and despicable specimen of humanity. The insensibility to which he pretends is an evidence of masculine weakness and not strength. If it had always existed in him, he would be without the motive power which drives men forward, incapable of generous motives, deficient in courage, probably crafty and treacherous, and an object of justifiable suspicion among men and contempt among women.

It is a bad sign when a young man cannot concentrate his affections. In very early youth he may be in doubt as to whether he loves any particular girl exclusively, so susceptible is he to the attractions of charming women generally, his seniors no less than those of his own age; but when he comes to mature manhood something is all wrong with him if he "cannot fall in love" by fixing his affections on an individual girl. He is in an unfortunate state indeed from the corruptness of his life or from some natural defect in his make-up.

If, then, our correspondent is in truth what he assumes to be, he is a fellow to be shunned by every girl of healthy impulses and an uncontaminated heart. Of course, the "many friends" who tell him that two young ladies are so much in love with him that they would "jump at an offer of marriage" from such a source, are only guying him. Girls do not jump or move in any way to get possession of a heart which is "barren of the tender passion." If they fall in love with a man who poses as such a character, it is because they are keen to discern that he is only shamming indifference to feminine attractions, and that his pretence to insensibility is only the armor he puts on to shield his real susceptibility. A young man meditating matrimony whose thoughts are solely occupied with himself and his own chances of happiness in married life, deserves no consideration from us or anybody else, man or woman. Whether he is happy or not is a matter of no consequence. We are thinking only of the poor girl who might be cheated into marrying a fellow so unmanly and so destitute of the spirit which should animate him as a husband. The question is not whether he would be happy in marriage, but whether she would be happy in joining herself for life with one incapable of concentrating his affections on anybody except himself. Of course, she would be the one sacrificed if she gave herself to a creature so selfish. It is all nonsense about these two girls being in love with our correspondent. If it be true that he "cannot resurrect one affair of the heart," the reason is that he could never get any girl to fall in love with him; and that is a very sorry confession. A young fellow who provokes love is never himself "barren of the tender passion." He must be lovable in order to win love. Such a monstrosity as our correspondent describes himself to be could never kindle that sentiment in the heart of any woman. Probably, however, he is better than he makes out, and is unfortunate rather than unworthy, his inability to excite feminine regard being due to some cause not more discredit to him than his overweening vanity and self-conceit, a failing for which women are apt to have little toleration in men. They like the fellows who fall in love so frankly that they forget all about themselves and think only of the charms of their charmers. The trouble with him, alas! is that he is unloved not that he cannot love.

### What a Friend Can Do.

"I was confined to my bed by a severe attack of lumbago. A lady friend sent me a part of a bottle of St. Jacob's Oil, which I applied. The effect was simply magical. In a day I was able to go about my household duties. I have used it with splendid success for neuralgic toothache. I would not be without it." Mrs. J. RINGLAND, Kincaid St., Brockville, Ont.

### She Was Tired.

Insurance Agent—I call to collect the premium on your husband's insurance.  
Mrs. Quod—Sorry, sir, but I've urged him to take out a policy in a new company.  
Insurance Agent—Why so?  
Mrs. Quod—Because he has paid you premiums for seven years and isn't dead yet.

He that will not be counseled cannot be helped.—[Franklin.

We are so much in the habit of wearing a mask before others that at last we do it before ourselves.—[La Rochefoucauld.

# Scrofula

Is the most ancient and most general of all diseases. Scarcely a family is entirely free from it, while thousands everywhere are its suffering slaves. Hood's Sarsaparilla has remarkable success in curing every form of scrofula. The most severe and painful running sores, swellings in the neck, or goitre, humor in the eyes, causing partial or total blindness, and every other form of blood disease have yielded to the powerful effects of this medicine. Try it.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

A change has come over the sport of trotting in England since the recent formation of the Trotting Union, and things are now decidedly in a prosperous condition. Three years ago the Alexandra Park meetings could only manage to give £500 in prizes during the whole year, but now are able to give £500 for a two-day meeting, the result being a vast improvement in the quality of the horses engaged, and at the May meeting horses are engaged from Germany, Holland, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, not to mention all parts of England. The breeds of the horses include, American, Australian, Canadian, French, Austrian, Danish, and British, truly a remarkable international gathering. To show the advance that has been made, at the opening meeting last year there was only one horse that showed time within 3 min.—the American stallion Tuxedo, by Harold, sire of Maud S.—whereas this year there are over twenty horses with records inside of 3 min., ten of these having records better than 2.50, and four better than 2.40.

# August Flower

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brief. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

### She Probably Got It.

"Your husband is a man of wealth, is he?" inquired the Judge.  
"He's worth about seventy-five thousand dollars," said the applicant for divorce.  
"He owns a baking powder factory."  
"You want a separate maintenance, I presume?"  
"A what?"  
"A separate maintenance—allowance—alimony."  
"That's it. I want my share of his alum money."

The first annual report of Mr. Blue, director of mines for Ontario, gives the following summary of the mineral production of last year:—Nickel, 87,790 tons, of a value of \$324,240, of which 4,536 tons, containing about 900 tons of nickel, were purchased by the United States Government for the manufacture of armor plate; silver, 14,925 tons, value, \$64,475; petroleum (crude), 894,647 barrels, value \$1,209,558; mica, 240 tons, value \$31,200; salt, 44,167 tons, value \$157,000; gypsum, 5,350 tons, value \$12,200; and phosphate, 4,900 tons, value \$50,800. There were also produced building stone of a total value of \$1,000,000; 48,221 blbs. of cement, valued at \$14,501; lime, 2,350,000 bushels, of a value of \$300,000; 160,000,000 common brick, value of \$950,000; pressed brick, roofing tile and terra cotta, of a value of \$156,689; drain tile, \$90,000; sewer tile, \$270,000; pottery, \$45,000. The total value of the mineral production in Ontario for the year was \$4,750,673, and the cost of labor, exclusive of the production of petroleum, salt and pottery, \$1,639,141.

## THIRTY YEARS.



Johnston, N. B., March 11, 1889.  
"I was troubled for thirty years with pains in my side, which increased and became very bad. I used

## ST. JACOBS OIL

and it completely cured. I give it all praise."

MRS. WM. RYDER.

"ALL RIGHT! ST. JACOBS OIL DID IT."