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Bones as a Fertilizer.

Henry Stewart sets forth the value of hones as a fertilizer in a very plain manner. They consist, when fresh, of 631 per cent of mineral matter (of which 55 per cent., of the bone, is phosphate of lime); 312 per cent. of organic matter. chiefly gelatine and fat, and five per cent. of water. The organic matter contains 31 per cent. of nitrogen; the mineral matter contains from 25 to 254 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and 30 to 35 per cent, the middle of the ear. Major Hallett of lime. The phosphoric acid and the also states in the Ag. Gazette that sixnitrogen are the valuable elements, the and-twenty years ago, in 1858, he planted former being worth, at six cents a pound, 18 ears in such a manner that the plant-\$1.50, and the latter, at 25 cents a pound, ing of each grain of each ear correspond-87 cents; 100 pounds of bone, then, in a ed exactly with its position when in the condition to be available would be worth | ear, and the larger grains were noted on \$2.37. But bones when whole are only the diagram of each planting. He found slowly soluble in the soil. In moist soil no relation whatever to exist between the they will decay and wholly disappear, only best plant produced and the size, or posiin so many years that it is necessary to re- tion in the ear, of its parent grain. duce them to a fi ne state of division to make them useful. This is done by reducing them to powder or by barning them to ashes. The latter method is the cheaper, but the nitrogen is lost, and if the bones can be reduced to powder for less cost than the value of the nitrogen, the most costly method is the better. But in many cases it is impossible to grand them for want of mills, and then the burning tecomes the only practicable method. This leaves the phosphate of lime in the finest possible condition to be as available for plant food as in the raw bone or more so, because it is not held in an undecomposable condition by the gelatine.

The Past and the Future.

It is well, during the latter part of this month, to review the past in all its different phases. Where mistakes have they can and keep all they get, and so are been made, they can and should be corrected, and to enable the farmer to do | tic ponds. this more knowingly, the greatest help he can have is a well-kept diary of farm | sweet savour if you do not expect from it doings and a systematic account book. These | what it cannot give. When people comare great helps, and no farmer should plain of life, it is almost always neglect to keep them, and properly. It because they have asked impossible is very often the case that a careful revlew of the past may save as well as make | the teaching of the wisest. There is but many a dollar for the farmer in the coming year, and those who go altogether by suit of the good and of the true. You guess can never count on anything, and | will be well pleased with existence if you are very likely to repeat the same mistakes year after year, We well know that the prices of the past year have not been as high, on most things the farmer produces, as they might have desired, though they should remember that the same has been true in nearly or quite all other branches of industry; the price of clothing and other things which the farmer uses being now as cheap as ever it was, if not below any other prices we ever remember. This equalizes matters, or nearly so. We hope the year to come may bring peace and plenty to the army of workers in agricultural pursuits, and that prices may be such as will please all who strive to produce first class products.

Take a Look at the Root Cellar.

Yes, it should be seen to frequently, for a few decayed or decaying ones may soon start the whole pile to rotting and much loss be entailed. Where the root crop is stored in the cellar underneath the dwelling house, the rotting of potatoes, etc., may not only entail loss by becoming unsalable, but they may make several large doctor bills, as scarcely anything will do more towards causing illness than being compelled to breathe the noxious gases arising from decaying vegetables. And this is much worse in winter than in summer, as during cold weath. er the house is kept closed up so much, the fumes are kept confined in the dwelling, and the family compelled to breathe them day and night.

The proper place for a root cellar is underneath an out-kitchen or other building, or under the part of the barn not used for the horses or other stock, though in such places they are apt, often, to be much neglected, causing considerable loss. If a side-barn is built, conveniences should be made for the storage of roots, where they can be kept free from dampness, be kept dark and cool, and still not be where Jack Frost can get at them. Conveniences should be made for unloading and storing as well as loading easily and quickly.

About Butter.

The mode of preparing the butter, when worked and salted, depends on the market it is intended for. Near large cities good butter, made up in small, fancy pats, commands a very high price, if sold directly to the consumer. These pats will not stand any rough usage; they are taken to the market in boxes fitted with trays for alternate layers of butter and ice. For the ordinary market, one or two pound rolls, and square or rectangular ones will pack closest. Each pat should be covered with a clean, white cloth, wrung out of pickle.

Butter intended for keeping should be packed closely in well-glazed earthenware jars; free from cracks, within an inch of the rim; a cloth is then put on, and the jar is filled with salt; the jar is then secured so as to exclude the air as much as possible.

Notes.

Sprinkle a little lime (air slaked) over the potatoes in your cellar. It will tend to prevent rot, and purify the air of the cellar.

Major Pallett's plan of improving wheat is simply to find the best plant of a vanety, in a given crop, then its best ear, and, finally, the best grain in the best ear; and with this ultimate best single

grain to re-start every year. It is a question worthy of careful tests | quick.

whether Lima beans will yield best if trained to tall poles or short ones. In the latter case, the vines are to be pinched or cut off as soon as they reach the top of the poles.

This question presents itself in different forms. Many think that raspberries and blackberries yield better if confined to the height of three or four feet. We must then cut off the laterals as soon as they are a foot or so in length. No stakes are necessary.

Ancient writers suggested picking out the largest grains, and also those from

GRAINS OF GOLD.

To rise from the table able to eat a little more is a proverbially good rule for every one. There is nothing more idiotic than forcing down a few mouthsful because they happen to remain on one's plate after hunger is satisfied, and because they may be "wasted" if left. is the most serious waste to overtax the stomach with even half an ounce more than it can take care of.

of evaporation. It gives back what it receives, and sends up its waters in misis to gather into clouds; and so there are rain on the fields and storm on the mountains, and greenness and beauty everywhere. But there are many men who do not believe in evaporation. They get all not fertilisers, but only stagnant miasma-

LIFE.—You will find existence full of things from it. Upon this believe wholly one foundation for a happy life-the purmake fair use of ir, and if you abide well pleased with yourselves. A noble sentence is that which says, "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added unto you."

FALSE IDEALS. - False ideals of happiness haunt the ways of men and lead them on to danger and destruction through the siren song of fantasy. One makes his of wealth. He has enough now for all the purposes of refined living; but he wants that extra, that margin, by which enough may be broadened out into excess and refinement may be made to include frantic luxury and insolent ostentation. "When I shall have so much,

will be content," he says to himself. But he is never content. If he gets a hundred thousand pounds, he wants two; if two, three; and so on, till he covers a million, which then, when compassed, shall positively be the term and boundary of his desires. But the million spreads out and rolls on, as the hundred thousand had done before it.

TRUTH.—Truth comes to us only by glimpses. There some who refuse to receive a partial truth, who insist upon having a clear idea of the whole, or at least upon persuading themselves that they have it, before they yield assent to anything. They will believe nothing which they cannot understand, they say, forgetting that, although we may both believe and understand many things to be true, it is only by occasional glimpses that we can ever discover how they came to be so. For instance, we all believe the wonders of the natural world, the existence and motions of the planets and stars, the changes in the earth's surface, the marvelous growth in the vegetable world, and the still more wonderful development of the animal creation-of conscious life and human intelligence. In believing trese things we understand that they are so; but how they came to be so, how they perform their several functions, what are the laws which uphold them and the forces they obey-these things we do not understand, except as study or thought, or participation in another's thought, give us a glimpse of the truth.

A Correction.

"Yes, brethern," says the clergyman who is preaching the funeral sermon, "our deceased brother was cut down in a single night-torn from the arms of his loving wife, who is thus left a disconsolete widow at the age of 24 years.' "Twenty-two, if you please," soos the widow, in the front pew, emerging from her handkerchief for an instant.

The Paragrapher.

As age peetles his brow mit goot knowledges of der vorldt, Tommy goes out to prattle it. From early shildhoot oop, he vas shuck full mit merriments, und he vas wride all dis things down. He vas gone on der newspaper plahness, und many of dhem wood hafe found a grafe yart out, ofer it don't vas been for him.

The Lord Mayor of London is a Methodist lay preacher, and recently delivered a sermon at the opening of a Methodist Church.

Dr. Carson's Pulmonary Cough Drope should be used in almost every fan ily in Canada; it is one of the best and a fest cough remedies known. In large bottles at

"Hello, there; what do you want?" saked a Brooklyn parrot of a burglar the other night; thereupon the burglar left

A SKEPTICAL CLERCYMAN

Throws Aside Min Doubts and Bears Strong Testimony to the Truth, London Advertiser.

Skepticism is a deplorable thing, especially when it leaves the mind on a stormy see without an anchor or hope of haven. It does not probably prevail any more in these days than it did in the past, but we hear more of it because of the publicity given by the secular press. Some minds are so constituted that they cannot accept anything without proof, and yet they do not necessarily demand that the proof shall have the stamp of highest authority. They recognize merit for itself, and accept it gladly, knowing that eventually it must gain general recognition. The legal and medical preferances as well as the ecclesiastical are slow to adopt what may conflict with their notions of self-interest and right. New ideas are almost always disturbing, but eventually they become assimilated and are warmly commended.

The case of the Rev. Goorge Waterman, a talented clergyman of Berwyn Lodge, Bredstone, Winborne, Eng., suggests these observations. He got into desperate condition, which thorougoly unfitted him for ministerial work. His mind sympathizing with his body, became very much depressed. As the mind is so the thoughts are. He fineally put himself undor the care of the best London special. iste. For several years he pursued the

ever fleeting phantom, but at length they told him his case was beyond amendment. The great ocean is in a constant state | Still more thoroughly depressed, he grew skeptical to a degree and believed himself doomed.

Providentially, however, he had his attention drawn to a widely-reputed means of restoration in cases like his own. He reluctantly began its use. Every few weeks he had chemical analyses made, and find ing constant improvement, he eagerly per severed, and when twenty-six bottles had been used, the analyst reported: "No trace of either albumen or sugar by the severest tests." In other words, he exclaimed with rapthre, "I was cured. He had Bright's disease of the kidneys. That was in 1882, and from day to day he put aside his skepticism at the use of an unauthorized remedy until to-day he has been strong and well in body and mind, and contrary to the boasts of his medical friends, has had no relapse. It is only fair to remark, though it may be unusual for papers editorially to do so, that Warner's Safe Cure is the remedy which saved Mr. Waterman s life, to which he ever bears willing testimony. And when we see it publicly endorsed by such em nent persons of quality as the Right Rev. Bishop Edward Wilson, the Rev. W. S. Heuderson, of Prescott, Madame cainton-Doiby, the renowned music teacher of London, Dr. Dio Lewis; the famous American hygienist, the Rev. Dr. Squirrel, of Rugby, Eng., the Rev. D. A. Brown, of Aultsville, Mr. Arthur Augur, of Montreal, Capt. W. Nichols, of Hamilton, the Rev. Dr. R. C. sowerby, of Helensburg, N. B., the Rev. James Brierly, M. A., Congleton, Eng., the Hon. Geo. Taylor, of the Globe, andothers equaly well-known, we unhesitatingly commend it to the favor of our readers.

Catarrh-A New Treatment. Perhaps the most extrarordinary success that has been achieved in modern science has been attained by the Dixon Treatment of catarrh. Out of 2,000 patients reated during the past six months, fully ninety per cent. have been cured of this stubborn malady. This is none the less startling when it is remembered that not five per cent. of the patients presenting themselves to the regular practitioner are benefitted, while the patent medicines and other advertised cures never record a cure at all. Starting with the claim now generally believed by the most scientific men that the disease is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues, Mr. Dixon at once adapted his cure to extermination; this accomplished the catarrh is practically cured, and the permanency is unquestioned, as cures effected by him four years ago are cures still. No one else has ever attempted to cure catarrh in this manner, and no other treatment has ever cured catarrh. The application of the remedy is simple and can be done at home, and the present season of the year is the most favorable for a speedy and permanent cure, the majority of cases being cured at one treatment. Sufferers should cor respond with Mesers. A. H. DIXON & SON, 305 King street West, Toronto, Canada, and enciose stamp for their treatise on catarrh.—Montreal

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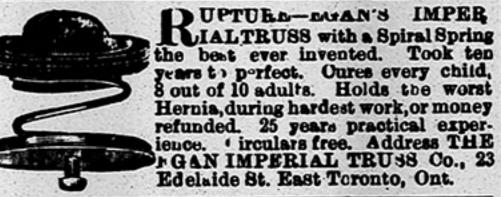
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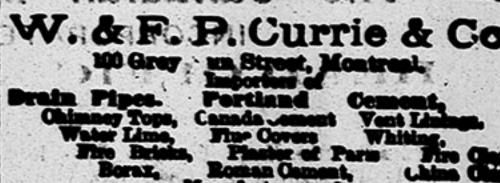


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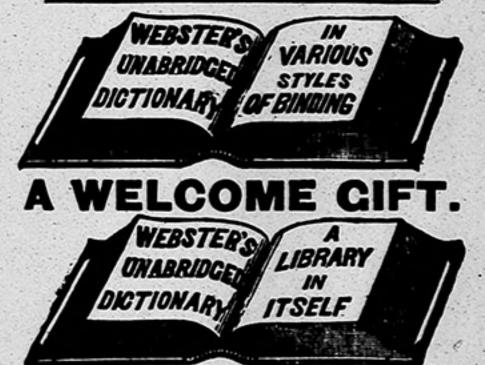
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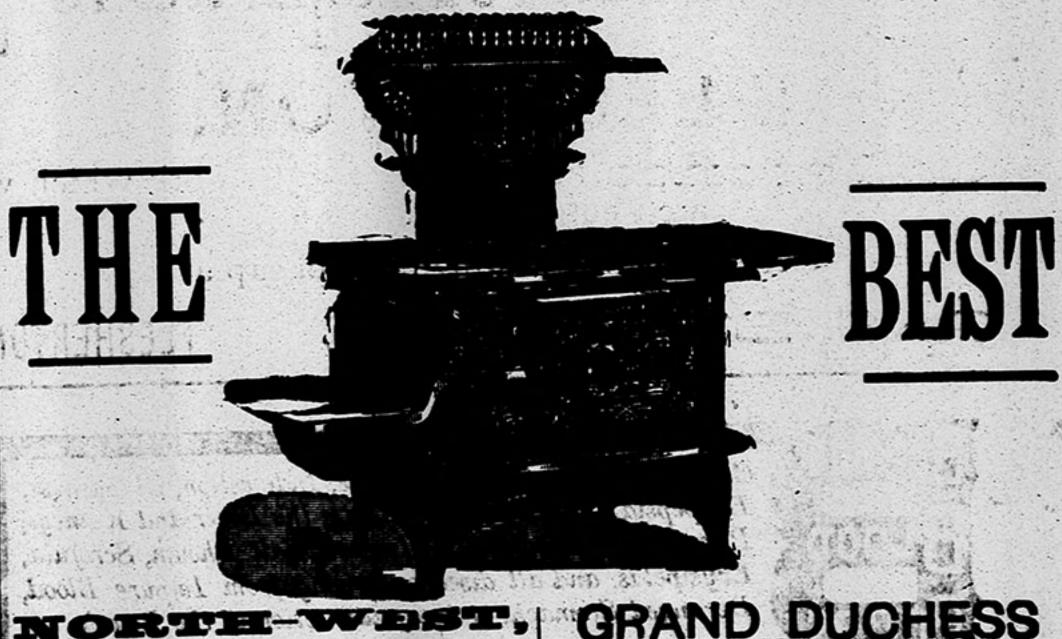
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