

FARMERS' COLUMN.

EARLY TOMATOES.—A lady communicates the following to an exchange as a good way to start tomatoes: Take a good sized turnip, cut off the top and scrape out a shell three-quarters of an inch thick. Fill the cavity with a rich mold, plant half a dozen seeds, and place the turnip in a box of loam. Keep warm, sprinkle with tepid water every day, until there is no longer any danger from frost; then remove the turnip to the out-door bed, and thin out all but one plant. Should the turnip throw out roots, pinch them off and the shell will soon rot, affording a fertilizer to a tomato plant that will send it along wonderfully. A dozen turnips tomatoized will afford an abundant supply of early tomatoes for the family.

TO CLEAN A RUSTY PLOW.—Take a quart of water and pour slowly into it half a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water, rather than the water into the acid, and let it remain on the iron till it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object is to give the acid time to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water and you will perceive where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid and rub on those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mould board thoroughly with water to remove all the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum, or other oil, and let it be till spring. When you go to plowing, take a bottle of the acid water to the field with you and apply it every bout to any spot of rust that may remain. The acid and the scouring of the earth will soon make it perfectly bright and smooth. If all iron work be washed off with petroleum as soon as we put our tools, implements and machines aside for the winter, it will keep them from rusting, and save a great deal of trouble and annoyance, to say nothing of depreciation and loss.—Rural World.

MILK FOR HOLSTEIN COWS.—It is often remarked that the milk of cows giving so much as the Holstein do, must be lacking in quality. That this is an incorrect conclusion, we have an abundance of proof. Holland is a dairy country exclusively, not for the sale of milk, but for the manufacture of butter and cheese, the quality of which has a world-wide reputation. I have but little opportunity to test the milk for butter-making, but for general purposes, I know it is excelled by none, and rarely equalled. For nearly two years I furnished one of the largest retailers in Boston, and he expressed much regret when I found a better market. He assured me that he never sold milk that gave such general satisfaction. He said it was particularly even in quality, and that it surpassed all other milk in keeping—two qualities quite essential in the manufacture of butter. Holstein milk has more body than Jersey; consequently require more time for the cream to separate. It is not claimed that Holstein milk will produce a larger percentage of cream than the Jersey, but the advantage is in the greater yield of milk. I have unfortunately mislaid some valuable statistics and records of butter produced by Holsteins, but reports are numerous of cows making from 12 to 18 lbs. per week. Mr. Cheney's Texelaar made 17 lbs. 14 oz. in six days. Mr. Miller's Crown Prince made from 12 to 15 lbs. per week. The Shaker family, Pittsfield, Mass. reports 14 lbs. per week. Texelaar's milk afforded 22.72 per cent. cream. Col. Hoffman writes: I made a careful test every month, of each of my cows, separate, together with the milk of about 120 other dairies, and find in almost every case the Holsteins run ahead in percentage of cream, and the lactometer standard also." F. W. Wright, of this place, made careful experiments with his Holstein milk, and found he made 1 lb. of butter from 14 lbs of milk. It is a remarkable record, but no one who knows this gentleman will doubt it. He tells me that he is satisfied he can, under favorable circumstances, make 21 lbs. per week from one of his cows. This cow has recently dropped a calf, and has made a winter record (without forcing) of 53 lbs. of milk day day. As a cheese cow, the Holstein stands at the head of the list, but after all her great advantage is in her wonderful combination of qualities. I acknowledge my inability to do her justice, and will be pleased to have some one qualified to go on with the subject—what I have said was merely to provoke some one else to do so.—Geo. E. Brown, in National Live Stock Journal.

FOOD FOR YOUNG PIGS.—The value of skimmed milk from the dairy for feeding young pigs has hardly been estimated high enough by the majority of farmers. Corn meal is selling now at only a cent and a third per pound. Milk is sometimes estimated to be worth about half a cent a pound for feeding to hogs. We have not found it worth that, and yet, if we should sell all our milk and buy meal instead, it is doubtful if the pigs would make as much pork for the money as if a portion of the milk had been retained. A dollar's worth of meal, at the above price, may feed a pig a longer time than the milk would have done, and yet it does not follow that the meal is, on the whole, the cheapest or best food. Cow's milk, after most of the cream has been removed, seems to come very near supplying the pigs with the best substitute for its natural food while corn meal, although rich in fat and heat, is so concentrated and so wanting in the elements which are especially needed by every young or growing animal, that it is worth really less than many would suppose. Corn meal, besides being wanting in the elements of growth, packs and becomes hard and indigestible in the stomachs of young animals, unless it is mixed with milk, bran, or some other less concentrated food, that may act as a divider in keeping the particles separate, so that the fluids of the stomach can come in contact with all parts of it at once. It requires but a moment's consideration to see that a solid ball of corn meal in the stomach of a young pig or other animal cannot be acted upon by the gastric juice, except at the outside. Digestion in such a case, must go on like the melting of a cube of ice, and as the stomach was not arranged for doing its work in that way it breaks down after a short time. Indigestion follows such feeding, and, as a consequence, the food that is taken is not fully utilized, and of course does not give the amount of growth corresponding with its nutritive value and when properly prepared or judiciously mingled with other food that is less concentrated. Farmers know that milk is good for pigs. They know, that skimmed milk is a waste product of the dairy, and unless fed to animals would generally be wasted. They feed the milk because they happen to have it, but would not buy it instead of corn meal. We believe that at a cent a quart it would be cheap food to buy to mix with meal for feeding to pigs for the first few weeks after weaning. Many pigs have been spoiled by being confined to a corn meal diet while young. In feeding young pigs or calves, growth and not fat should be the object sought.—New England Farmer.

WILLIAM H. HODSON, ARCHITECT.

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SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilated; an arc semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy; not infrequently tinged with red; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

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A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color, with the gloss and freshness of youth. Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous, and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

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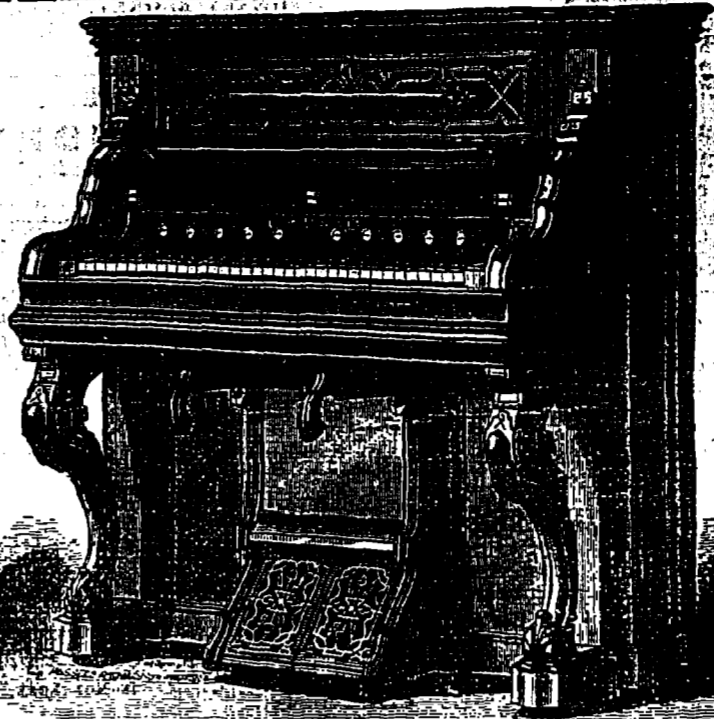
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The Institution, hitherto known as the "Bank of Upper Canada," has been purchased with this view and is fitted up in a style which cannot fail to render it a favorite resort to students. The spacious building of the Bank—now adapted to educational purposes—the ample and well-devised play grounds and the ever-refreshing breezes from great Ontario all concur in making "De La Salle Institute" whatever its directors could claim for it, or any of its patrons desire.

The Class-rooms, study-halls, dormitory and refectory, are on a scale equal to any in the country. With greater facilities than heretofore, the Christian Brothers will now be better able to promote the physical, moral and intellectual development of the students committed to their care.

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The Course of Studies in the Institute is divided into two departments—Primary and Commercial. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

Religious Instruction, Spelling, Reading, First Notions of Arithmetic and Geography, Object Lessons, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction, Spelling and Defining (to drill on vocal elements), Penmanship, Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, History, Principles of Politeness, Vocal Music.

Religious Instruction, Reading, Orthography, Writing, Grammar, Geography, History, Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Book-keeping (Single and Double Entry), Algebra, Mensuration, Principles of Politeness, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

Religious Instruction, Select Readings, Grammar, Composition and Rhetoric, Synonyms, Epistolary Correspondence, Geography (with use of Globes), History (Ancient and Modern), Arithmetic (Mental and Written), Penmanship, Book-keeping (the latest and most practical forms, by Single and Double Entry), Commercial Correspondence, Lectures on Commercial Law, Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Trigonometry, Linear Drawing, Practical Geometry, Architecture, Navigation, Surveying, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Principles of Politeness, Elocution, Vocal and Instrumental Music, French.

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Toronto, March 1, 1872.

FITS! FITS! FITS!

CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS.

Persons laboring under this distressing malady, will find Hancock's Epileptic Pills to be the only remedy ever discovered for curing Epilepsy or Falling Fits. The following is a true and correct account of a case of the afflicted, they are in every respect true, and should be read by any one who is not affected himself, if he has a friend or relative who is afflicted with this disease, act by cutting this out and sending it to him.

A MOST REMARKABLE CURE. PHILADELPHIA, June 25th, 1857. Dear Sir: Seeing your advertisement in relation to your Epileptic Pills, I was induced to try your Epileptic Pills. I was afflicted with Epilepsy for many years. Immediately my physicians were summoned, but he could give me no relief. I then consulted another physician, but I seemed to grow worse. I then tried the treatment of another, but without any good effect. I again returned to my family physician; he was cured and died several different times. I was generally attacked with my preliminary symptoms. I had from two to five fits a day, at intervals of two weeks. I was often attacked in my sleep, and would fall several times in a night, or would be completely seized and severely injured several times from the falls. I was so much affected that I lost all confidence in myself. I also was affected in my business, and I considered that your Epileptic Pills cured me. In February, 1854, I commenced to use your Pills, and only had two attacks. The last one was April 5th, 1855, and they were of a less serious character. With the blessing of God, your medicine was made the instrument by which I was cured of this distressing affliction. I think that the Pills and their good effects should be known everywhere, that persons who are similarly afflicted may have the benefit of them. Any person wishing further information, can obtain it by sending me my residence. No. 30 North Third St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wm. W. H. H.

IS THERE A CURE FOR EPILEPSY? The subscriber will answer. GREENLAND, Miss. June 30th, 1857. Dear Sir: You will find enclosed five dollars, which I send you for two boxes of your Epileptic Pills. I was the first person who cured myself of this part of the country. My son was badly afflicted with fits for two years. I wrote for and received two boxes of your Pills, which he took according to the directions, and he was cured. I have always recommended them, and in no instance where I have had a chance of hearing from him, or if he has failed to cure. Yours, etc. C. H. Gray, Greenland, Yalabusha County, Miss.

ANOTHER REMARKABLE CURE OF EPILEPSY; OR, FALLING FITS. BY HANCOCK'S EPILEPTIC PILLS. MONTREAL, June 25th, 1857. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for many years. I had several attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and often fell several times in a night, or would be completely seized for two or three days. In several instances, they lasted until his usual appearance totally changed, in which state I would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement, I concluded to try your Pills, and I commenced to use your Pills, and I have been cured. I am now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and have had a fit since I commenced using your Pills. I have enjoyed the best of health for the last five months. I have great pleasure in communicating this to you, as the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc. W. P. Ligon.

STILL ANOTHER CURE. Read the following testimonial from a respectable citizen of Greenland, Mississippi. Dear Sir: I have been afflicted with Epilepsy for many years. I had several attacks at intervals of two to four weeks, and often fell several times in a night, or would be completely seized for two or three days. In several instances, they lasted until his usual appearance totally changed, in which state I would continue for a day or two after the fits ceased. I tried several remedies prescribed by our resident physicians, but without success. Having seen your advertisement, I concluded to try your Pills, and I commenced to use your Pills, and I have been cured. I am now a stout, healthy man, about 30 years of age, and have had a fit since I commenced using your Pills. I have enjoyed the best of health for the last five months. I have great pleasure in communicating this to you, as the means of directing others to the remedy that will cure them. Yours, respectfully, etc. W. P. Ligon.

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Corner of Youville and Common Streets, Montreal. Jan. 15, 1875