

HOME AND FARM.

This department of THE CRITIC is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmers in the Maritime Provinces. Contributions upon Agricultural topics, or that in any way relate to Farm life, are cordially invited. Newsy notes of Farmers' gatherings or Grange meetings will be promptly inserted. Farmers' wives and daughters should make this department in THE CRITIC a medium for the exchange of ideas on such matters as more directly affect them.

I. P. R.—We regret, and are answerable for, a slight error in our advice to you last week on a mode of treatment of incipient epizootic. Instead of "put it on the tar," we should have said "put a little tar on it"—the burning leather.

A consignment of horses of the famous Bouloguais breed is to be sent out to Quebec this summer by the French government in order to make their good qualities known in Canada. Now then! Let us hear of some public spirited step taken in Nova Scotia to improve her breeds.

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION—We have received a copy of the prize list, just issued, for the Dominion Exhibition, which is this year to be held at Toronto in conjunction with the Annual Industrial Fair, from the 5th to the 17th September next. Any of our readers who may desire a copy can obtain one by dropping a post card to Mr. H. J. Hill, the Secretary, Toronto.

The amount to be given in prizes in every department is very large; and with a view to assisting those from distant points in the Dominion of Canada to send their products to this exhibition, an allowance towards freightage will be made on the following basis: On exhibits coming from 400 to 600 miles, one-half freightage; over 600 miles and under 1,000 miles, three-fourths of freightage; and on all from over 1,000 miles, full freightage, conditional on the animals or articles being returned direct from the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition at Toronto to the original point of shipment, and that the exhibit has not been sold at the exhibition. All claims for allowances towards freightage must be submitted to and be approved of by the Exhibition Association before the goods are forwarded to the exhibition.

The facilities thus offered will, it is hoped, enable agriculturists and manufacturers from all parts of the Dominion to exhibit with equal advantage, and it may therefore safely be predicted that the Dominion and Industrial Exhibition for 1887 at Toronto will bring out the most magnificent display of the agricultural and industrial products of the country, and the largest attendance of visitors, that has ever been witnessed at any exhibition hitherto held in the Dominion of Canada.

Necessary attendants upon stock and machinery will be furnished with special passes at the Secretary's office on the grounds.

We will give further information from time to time.

MY DEAR CRITIC.—Now that the hurry of getting in the crop is over, I have no doubt you will like to hear how the farming is progressing.

A finer season for putting in a crop we have not had for many years. The month of May was very fine, enabling work to be carried on without delay, so that before June set in all the crops, with the exception of turnips, were in the ground.

The orchards were a fortnight earlier than usual in coming into bloom, although we have had some cold nights and in some places heavy frosts. Since the trees went out of blossom the fruit got well set, and if that great scourge—the caterpillar—does not return—(we have been free from it the past two years)—there is just now every appearance of a good yield.

The grass looks exceedingly well for this time of the year, promising an abundant crop. It is too early in the season to predict what grain and roots may do, although they are up and looking well. So far the outlook for the farmer is better this year than it has been for several years past.

Whether the articles on underdraining in yours and other papers have been read by the farmers in this section of the country or not, the fact is noticeable in the extent to which many of them are going into it this season, and as the effect comes to be observed by others, who are looking on, waiting to see the results before incurring the expense themselves, I have no doubt they will be perfectly satisfied, and the only regret will be that they have put it off so long. If perfectly carried out it will be the commencement of a better system of farming.

RUSTICUS.

We have erewhile deprecated the system of growing crops in orchards, on the simple ground that the nourishment absorbed by a portion of the crop is so much lost to the trees. In this connection we notice the following in the *New England Farmer*:

On my farm I consider the plow an enemy to the orchards. It has always been impossible to plow the orchards without damaging the trees. There is always more injury than can be seen. The trees are always more or less bruised or mangled, resulting in decay, or they are started loose and set back in growth. These injuries may be seen; but the breaking and barking of roots, and the wholesale destruction of the rootlets is unseen murder. Some argue that trees will bear better by having the roots reduced in number, but that is, at best, only a temporary benefit. It checks the growth to reduce the feeding capacity of the tree, and this tends to produce or bring forward the fruit spurs; but it is better to wait a little longer and have a healthy tree and a longer area for fruit development. The destruction of fruit trees, by cultivating the land, is enormous. Whole orchards are swept away in a few years, and the best of them are made short-lived.

The exigencies of the Jubilee week and other press of matter have pre-

vented the continuation of the article from the *Eastern Echo* on butter-making, which we partly reproduced in the CRITIC of the 3rd and 10th ultimo. We now resume it by publishing the "scheme" alluded to at the close of our issue of the latter date.

Establishment of Butter Factories in the Province of Nova Scotia on the Cream Gathering Principle.—1. In each of the counties of Antigonish, Annapolis, Cape Breton, Digby, Halifax, Inverness, Kings, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Pictou, Richmond, Victoria and Yarmouth, a joint stock company, or creamery association, shall be formed for the manufacture of butter, consisting of not less than 30 persons, with \$3,000 paid-up capital, in shares of \$10 each. It will be left with each association, optional, as to whether it shall be incorporated or not. Each association shall have its own brand affixed to its goods, but all the associations must have the letters "N. S." affixed, besides the particular name.

2. These associations shall forthwith establish and erect suitable buildings, with proper equipments and appliances for the purpose named, at a central point, or desirable location within each of the said counties, provided always that such buildings shall be placed within easy and convenient distance of living water.

3. This incorporated body or association shall nominate, at each annual meeting, a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary and directors. The associations shall provide themselves with a constitution and by-laws, open to government inspection. It is recommended that at the organization of the association the vice-presidents of the Dairymen's Association, presently acting, shall be president in each county.

4. The government shall enact a general law for the incorporation of these associations, which shall also contain provisions for the inspection of milk, determine its standard, and affix penalties for the adulteration of all dairy products.

4. The government of Nova Scotia shall subsidize each of the said associations to the extent of \$250 per annum, for five years, and provide a rebate of all duties for all imported implements for the factories at the time of their establishment. Returns must be made annually to the government, as to the price patrons receive for cream, the quantity of butter made and sold, and the amount realized therefrom, with the expense of running the factories.

6. The associations, with the concurrence of the managers, shall admit for instruction in the science and art of butter making, not less than five students, for six months in the year, extending over a period of three years, at the expiration of which said student shall receive a certificate from the manager countersigned by the president, as a butter maker.

7. The Dairymen's Association of Nova Scotia shall contribute annually three prizes, of \$10, \$7 and \$5, to the three best equipped and managed factories and for the best butter manufactured in the same. These prizes will be awarded on the recommendation of a committee, to be elected at each annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association.

8. The county of Colchester, having the School of Agriculture and the model farm, and the county of Cumberland, having the sub-experimental station, are not included in the scheme herein proposed.

The following advice from the *American Agriculturist* may involve methods perhaps not available to every Nova Scotian farmer, but there are points in it which may be valuably suggestive to many:

A few short and pithy rules for making the best of hay might just now be repeated, as follows: Get the mowers into good condition, without a day's avoidable delay; watch the grass closely, and cut it before the seed is formed—just when the blossom is fading. Cut it as soon as the dew is off, but not while it is damp. Before the evening dew falls upon it, rake it up and put it in cocks holding about three hundred pounds each. If rain threatens, cover the cocks safely with hay caps. Take in no hay until all has been cut and cocked. The hay will cure in the best manner in the cocks, and it may stay a week without harm, if covered with the caps. When ready to draw it to the barn, uncover the cocks and throw them over and open them. Have one person doing this, while the others are loading and drawing in. Do not stack it, but place it under a tight roof, if it is only a barrack, open at the sides. Uncover only what can be drawn in in one day. As soon as the field is clear, give it a top-dressing of compost or some artificial fertilizer; but do not turn the cows upon it—it would pay better to buy some hay from a neighbor. This last rule applies to the next year's crop, but it is rightly placed here, because next year would be too late to use it. It is of the greatest importance, and should by no means be omitted. Finally, gather the hay caps together; dry them, if necessary; lay them evenly one upon another; roll them up; bind them in the roll, and store them in a dry place where no mice can gnaw holes in them. It would be an excellent thing to steep them in a solution of alum and sugar of lead, to preserve and make them waterproof.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers; there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.