March 16, 1898

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## \* The Farm. \*

## Hiring Farm Help.

It is always best to employ only efficient help on the farm. A few dollars extra a month will be repaid many times over in the course of the year by the difference in the work between a first-class hand and an inefficient one, and it costs as much to board one as the other. A careful man, who has judgment and uses it in doing who has judgment and uses it in doing, his work, will save his employer a great deal in the use of tools alone in a single season. The careless, inexperienced hatid will break and injure the implements he uses far more than a good hand will. It does not take many hardwares does not take many breakages to come to

does not take many breakages to come to as much a man's wagesfor a month. There is also great paivantage in employ-ing competent men if the farmer wishes to leave home occasionally. He can feel that the work will go on in his absence the same as if he were there. If anything gives out his man will know how to repair the breakage. His judgment can be relied on as to how much a terms should do in a dar as to how much a team should do in a day, and he will see that they do it. A man who is kind and careful in handling horses worth more than one who is the reverse. is worth more than an even by the property of found who will be choice in their lan-guage. Certainly we may expect that he whom we are to have about the house, who will eat at the same table as his em-ployer's family, will not be uncouth in table manners. There are very many farm hands who are so disgusting in their table habits as to be repulsive to a refined person. It is not at all necessary to hire such. After years of experience in managing a farm requiring a great deal of hired help, I find that it is not difficult to obtain desirable help. If inducement, by obtain desirable help. If inducement, by way of good wages, fair treatment, and not which any intelligent farmer is perfectly will never have any trouble in securing the ence American Agriculturist. \* \* \* Pineapples.

We do not grow pineapples in the north, but, as every one knows, we eat them in large quantities; hence, something about the way in which they are grown should not be amiss. They grow within the not be amiss. They grow within the tropics, and sometimes across the border, in the temperate zones. In America, Florida and the West India Islands furnish them in large numbers. But we cannot have a very perfect idea of the pineapple of the tropics as it is in its native home. These shiened is an item to blue of the tropics as it is in its mattre home. Those shipped to us have to be pulled be-fore they are ripe. When a well-grown pineapple ripens on the stem where it you that it is ripe without your having to try it; and the lusciousness of the fruit when eaten can only be conjectured by those who have never visited its mative home. Oftentimes it is grown on rocky home. Oftentimes it is grown on rocky land. Notably is this the case on what is known as the Keys, off the coast of Florida. These islands are of coral forma-Florida. These islands are of coral forma-tion, and it is said that no attempt is made to till the ground systematically. Wher-ever a little pocket of earth is found, a pineapple is planted. In moist warm weather they grow very fast, and the plants sometimes attain the height of five to six feet. HALLANCE INFORMATION INFORMATION

plants sometimes attain the height of five to six feet. The plants are multiplied through sets which grow around the base of the first and which are not removed with the furth ready to attlize them. Suckars are also height and the planter in sold plant. The plants commence to bear in about eighteen mouths after they are planted. They are astron two to three reat spart each way. They grow a planted protected by clothing made for the purpose. They are of many varieties. Some of the plantations embrace hundreds of scree-rarming.  $x \rightarrow x$ News and Notes

News and Notes. Lime is used not to add to the soil, but o improve its condition.

It has been decided at the Massachusetts tation that eleven per cent of the toad's food is composed of insects and spiders beneficial or indirectly helpful to man, 18 per cent of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivated crops or in other ways obnoxious to man.

American Agriculturist says that for late American Agriculturist says that for late forage a mixture of barley and peas is superior to casts and peas, as the barley at-tains a much greater height than the oats and remains in good condition until killed by freezing weather.

The secretary of agriculture has issued a notice that the contagious scab exists among sheep in the United States, and that it is a violation of law to transport any stock affected with said disease from one state or territory to another.

American plows are used now pretty much all over the world.

Crimson clover is strongly advocated as a catch crop to be sowed in all cultivated crops at last cultivation. \* \* \*

## Importance of the Hay Crop.

and this is only equaled by just one other erop—corn. King corn has undisputed sway, he added, while hay sits next to the throne. The hay crop of America is \$100,000,000 greater than King Cotton. Leaving out the coal production, and hay is more valuable than all the other products of the serie compliant. He declares thet

A new meat freezing process is being operated in Australia. In the old method of freezing the meat from the outside the animal heat of the interior is driven inanimal heat of the interior is driven in-ward, being gradually confined in a gradually decreasing space till the temper-ature of the concentrated heat is such as to cause putrefaction. The new method consists in inserting into the centre of the joins an arrangement which allows cold brine to pass up and down, thus freezing the carcass from the centre outwards.—Ex. \* \* \* \*

TESTIMONY OF A Crimean Veteran



