

any cooked vegetables cut in dice or several kinds in equal proportions.

BROILED OYSTERS.—Broiled oysters on toast are a luxury. Drain three dozen oysters on cloth; season with salt and pepper and drop in hot melted butter in a large, flat frying pan; take out after a moment; range on a hot, buttered, double gridiron, and broil lightly on both sides over a moderate fire; lay them on thin toast and pour the butter from the frying pan over them.

TAKE CARE OF THE EYES; FOREIGN PARTICLES IN THE EYE.—As the summer is the season of travel, and accidents to the eye are apt to occur from dust and cinders, a simple remedy for removing foreign particles from the eye will be found useful. Germs are not always procurable in small places, so it is well for the tourist to provide against accidents. A small package of flaxseed will be found useful. If cinders or dust render the eye painful, place a flaxseed under the lip of the eye and close it; the mucus which exudes from the seed alleviates the irritation, and the objectionable particle is apt to attach itself to the gelatinous seed, so that when it is removed the cinder or particles of dust are also removed.

WORTH REMEMBERING, FISHBONES IN THE THROAT.—With children in the house it is especially necessary to know how to remove fishbones or anything else that has lodged in the throat. The white of an egg will do this.

EGG SCISSORS.—Egg scissors have come. They take off the top of the breakfast soft-boiled egg with neatness and dispatch, making the rest of it easy of access with the small egg-spoon.

HARD FOODS ARE HEALTHFUL.—Habitually eating soft foods, even soft bread, to the exclusion of everything that is hard or crusty, is not only weakening to the digestive organs, but it leads to rapid decay of the teeth. When these foods are not used in the mastication of harder foods the teeth become covered with tartar, and sometimes loosen in their sockets, or the gums will bleed.

VIRTUES OF THE APPLE.—The apple is such a common fruit that very few persons are familiar with its remarkably efficacious medicinal properties. Everybody ought to know that the very best thing they can do is to eat apples just before retiring for the night. Persons uninitiated in the mysteries of the fruit are liable to throw up their hands in horror at the vision of dyspepsia which such a suggestion may summon up; but no harm can come to even a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed. The apple is excellent brain food, because it has more phosphoric acid in easily digested shape than other fruits. It excites the action of the liver, promotes sound and healthy sleep, and thoroughly disinfects the mouth. This is not all. The apple helps the kidney secretions and prevents calculus growths, while it obviates indigestion and is one of the best-known preventives of disease of

the throat. Everybody should be familiar with such knowledge.—Dr. G. R. Searles in Detroit Bulletin of Pharmacy.

INTENSIVE CULTIVATION.

(Part of this appeared in the April No.)

In these days of rush and eagerness to make things pay, it would not be out of place to give a few figures of what was produced on 1 acre of land in 1895. This land was bought in 1875, there were a few trees (fruit) on it when bought, 1 St. Lawrence and 6 or 7 fumeuses, these are still bearing well, there were over 4 brls of apples on each of them last year, of choice fruit. The whole piece of land was set out with apple trees about 18 feet apart (this is rather near together) mostly of two varieties wealthy and fameuses. Some old ones have had to be replaced occasionally. They are now bearing well for we gathered 80 brls of apples which sold on an average at \$2.50 per brl \$200.00; \$53 worth of gooseberries, \$9 raspberries, besides 300 lbs of grapes, over 20 gals of currants, (red and black) these are worth 40cts per gal, 50 small baskets of strawberries, 40 bush. of mangel wurtzel, 25 bush. potatoes, over 1 ton of hay, 1 ton corn fodder, besides, beets, onions, melons, cucumbers, parsley, celery, and other vegetables for the house. Many people will hardly credit the above statement when they are informed that this is only an ordinary crop. Some years much better results have been obtained in some of the crops. There has not been one dollar's worth of barn-yard manure or other fertilizer bought, except perhaps a few bags of land plaster during the 20 years. How is the fertility of the soil kept up? We have one cow all the time and a pig perhaps during about 7 months per year.

The cow is kept in the stable at night during the summer, bedded with cut straw, and a little ashes or land plaster dusted on the floor. In the morning there is a good barrowful of manure, this is applied to one tree with the chamber lye from a family of ten. During the summer, our apple-trees are all manured about once a week. The pig is also cleaned out and this manure too is applied to the trees. The manure made from the cow during winter is used for the vegetables and small fruits. We have also about 20 hens whose manure is saved. The coal ashes are always put under the hens, where the droppings fall, and cleaned out every day, the chamber lye is always put on the manure during the winter. In summer, the water that is used in washing, the soap suds, is always applied. We have a compost heap where all weeds that grow to any size are kept with wood ashes and a little lime. In this way there is no manurial matter lost. It is attention to the little things that counts. Once, it was noticed in an "Agricultural Journal" where sun flowers were recommended as a preventative for grasshoppers and potato beetle, a row was planted all around the acre about 15 inches apart, and such sunflowers as they were. The seeds were fed to the hens, while the stalks were used as kindling wood. The manure is kept under cover, not allowed to waste. I suppose the greatest waste in the farms is in the manure pile.

I may state the apples trees were sprayed 4 times.

PETER MACFARLANE.
Chateaugay, 10 Feb. 1896.

The Horse.

SHOEING HORSES PROPERLY.

In view of recent discussions of this subject in the "Country Gentleman," readers may be interested in the following summary of a pamphlet just issued by Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Fitzwygram, and reviewed by the London Farmer:

FIRST PREPARATIONS

1. Before removing the old shoe, each clench should be carefully and fully rasped.
2. The crust or wall is not to be rasped.
3. The sole is not to be pared out.
4. The frog, if healthy, is not to be pared, or even trimmed.
5. The bars are not to be cut away.
6. The seat of corn is not to be pared out.
7. The crust or wall is to be lowered as much as may represent what would be worn away if the feet were not shod. Remember that there is a greater growth of horn at the toe than in other parts of the foot. Therefore more will require to be taken off at the toe than elsewhere. Therefore shorten the toe. Especial care must also be taken that the feet are made the same length.

RASPING THE SURFACE LEVEL

8. When the crust has been lowered all round, then make the ground surface quite level all round with the rasp.
9. To ascertain whether the surface is level, the shoe may be applied sufficiently warm to mark any inequalities, but not hotter than is necessary for this purpose.
10. When the surface has been made level, take off the sharp edge of the crust with the rasp—in other words, blunt it. This is necessary to prevent its splitting.
11. All shoes should be flat to the sole, not seated-out.

For riding and light draft horses, make a shoe to fit the foot, neither longer nor smaller, nor larger than the crust, except at the heels, where it may be not more than one-eighth inch wider than the crust.

For heavy draft horses in towns where the streets are paved, it is found necessary to make the shoes wider and longer at the heels than the crust. Unless this assistance is given, the horse cannot get a firm hold, and therefore he will be liable to slip and roll, and soon become lame.

For heavy draft horses, employed on farms, &c., it is necessary to shoe at the heels according to the nature of the ground and the work to be done. On deep plowed lands it is found advantageous to make the shoes longer and wider at the heels, in order to prevent the feet from sinking deep into the ground.

"DUMPING"

12. It is the common practice of incompetent and careless shoers to put on a shoe smaller than the crust, and then in order to make an apparent fit, to rasp the outside of the crust. This hurtful practice produces two evils—First, the outer and strongest horn fibres are destroyed, and, second, the gluey superficial layer which covers the outside of the crust is destroyed, and then the natural moisture of the horn, which is essential to toughness escapes, and the horn itself becomes brittle and unsound. This and "dump-

ing" are the very greatest causes of brittle and broken feet.

13. The width of the shoe should vary according to the breed of the horse. For light horses, $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch is sufficient if the shoe really fits and the crust is sound. One inch is the width in common use. For heavy horses the width must be increased to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 inches. Flat feet require wider shoes, "i. e.," more cover than natural and upright feet.

WEIGHT OF SHOES

14. For light horses, 14 to 16 oz. will, in general, be sufficient. But some horses wear their shoes more than others; and, again, the material used on the roads makes a difference, often a great difference, and much will also depend on the amount of work. For heavy horses, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ lb., or even more, is common.

15. "Duration of shoes".—One month is a fair average time, but the amount of work, and material used on the roads, affect the wear.

16. "Removal of Shoes".—Whether shoes are worn out or not worn out, they should be removed at the end of a month and refitted. The growth of the horn renders this necessary.

17. Countersunk shoes are better than fullered, as they are stronger, and the nails get a better hold.

18. Countersunk nails should be used. They get a better hold than rose-headed nails. Nail-heads should not project below the shoe, as friction with the ground will soon wear off the heads, and then the nails lose their holding power.

NAILING

19. For nag and carriage horses, with fairly good feet, the nails should be brought out about one inch on the crust. If the feet are all flat, they should be brought out somewhat lower. For cart horses, whose feet are larger and generally flatter than in better bred horses, one inch would be a fair average height. But regard must be had to the state of the feet. Nails get a better hold when high, but as serious evils result from too high nailing, it is safe to err on the side of too low rather than too high.

20. Five or six nails are sufficient for light horses. Seven or eight, and sometimes more, are used for heavy horses.

21. The front nail on each side should be in the anterior portion of the quarter, and the remaining nails should evenly divide the distance to the heels. Nails at the toe are not of much use, as the leverage at the toe often breaks them, and, further, the wear at the toe wears off their heads, and they become useless.

CALKINS FOR HEAVY DRAFT HORSES

22. In London calkins are not generally used. In Manchester, Liverpool, Dublin, and many other large towns, where the streets are paved with granite blocks calkins are used both on the inside and outside heel; and in some towns toe pieces also are in use.

If one calkin only is used on the outside heel, the inside heel of the shoe should be raised to the same height. This is necessary in order to give a level bearing to the tread. Calkins have the disadvantage of raising the frog above the ground, and thereby preventing its development. The frog if large and sound, is nature's stay against slipping.

23. Clenches should not be rasped after being turned down. They should be carefully flattened by the hammer.