# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

### Agricultural.

STORAGE OF FALL CROPS. for to Keep Fruit and Vegetables in Silos.

Not a bushel of apples should be left to rot Not a busiled of apples should be left to fot on the ground, says the Massachusetts Plough-nan. Apples are good for family use, but their use is limited. They are just as good to beast as for man. A horse will eat ten the it he has an oncertunity where a man poles, if he has an opportunity, where a man apples, it and seemingly with a much better eats one, and seemingly with a much better eish. The same is true of a cow, a sheep relish. The same is true of a cow, a sheep and a hog. We have fed our horses a peck apples daily for nearly two months, and of apples daily for looked better. Their bair hey never felt or looked better. Their hair is dark and glossy, and they are evidently in good bealth and heart. The cows have had the same allowance for the same length of time, and while the flow of milk has been nue, and large and good, their flesh has incrussed on this diet. As for the hogs, they have apples for breakfast, apples for dinner, and apples and milk for supper, and have thrived wonderfully. We propose, therefore, that the apple crop so far as it is not wanted for the home and foreign markets be stored in sics and fed out to the stock in winter, the ane as ensilage.

In storing apples in the ground, we have nactised putting them in barrels and digging attench in dry, sandy soil three or four feet heep and just wide enough to admit the barrels placed longitudinally. Cover with the arth dug out of the trench, heaping it up oof-shape so as to shed rain. If the tops of the barrels are a foot below the surface of the ground, the apples will not be injured by the rost, though they may be partially frozen.

The expansion by freezing and contraction by thawing are so slow at this depth that the cells of the apples are not burst in the operation, and the fruit comes out in the spring as fresh as when first plucked from the tree. The only objection to this mode of storing apples is that they do not keep long when in the spring they are taken from the winter As barrels are scarce and high bivounc. As barrels are scarce and high this fall, we propose to bury a good stock of spples in trenches without any other covering han dry soil. We have never practised this mode ourselves, but have known of others doing it with good results. The enhanced market price in the spring usually pays well

or the increased labor. Much in the same way may cabbages, beets rnips, etc., be stored. Cabbages will keep rell with very little protection from mother arth, and so will turnips, as both these vegeables are very hardy. Beets require a little here covering, as also do potatoes. Our fan with cabbages is to dig the trench only inches deep and place the heads down, and e have known them to keep well if the roots stend through the soil into the air, but as is makes a passage for air and moisture we refer to bury them entirely out of sight, saping up the earth roof shade as in the case apples. Some recommend leaving an air ole for ventilation in the fore part of its and trenches, but in case the storage is ade when the weather is cool-we have not ies storing in this way till late in the seaon-we do not wish any air to circulate in he silos. The closer they are the better. his mode of storing is only the canning minciple extended; using earth pits for hottling up the fruits and vegetables. Masonry silos may be still better than earth N.F. renches, but they cost more.

### FINE FARMING.

WHAT FIFTY ACRES CAN PRODUCE.

What does a man get on fifty acres of and? Fifteen acres in permanent meadow, as it is called, or mowing. This will yield thirty tons of hay. It may seem extravagant, says the New England Farmer, but when it is remembered that on many large farms now hat are highly manured in spots, two or even

tion treated to 1,000 pounds there is no clover to a line. The set of clover on the portion of the field not sown with salt, or sown with 250 pounds per acre, is very good, indicating that too much salt is damaging to the young plant.

BEST TIME TO SOW GRAIN. Among our worst drouths are those that occur early, hurting and thinning the crop in the start, when it is least capable of resistance, and from which it will never fully recover. Sometimes it is ruined, especially when badly put in on poor ground, making re-sowing necessary, and compelling the plant to run the gauntlet of mildew and summer drouth. The remedy is early sowing, preparing the land in the fall, so that only burrowing is needed in the spring. Much land can thus be sowed in a short time, the soil being drained, thus fitting it all to be put in, and if rich and in good condition, the winter moisture, aided by warm weather, will start it. If cold and dry, the seed will remain in such soil unhurt, and the first warm rain will put it for-ward. You cannot well ruin spring grain in a good soil that has all the necessary requirements. It is better still with winter grain, only however with such a soil. Even should a drouth cause a late start of the grain in the fall, it will maintain itself in the good ground in which it is put, getting the benefit of the winter moisture in the spring, which will establish the crop, cool weather not preventing its covering the ground. This last is of importance, and applies more or less to all crops. Secure a thick covering, which implies a proportionately good soil, and only an unusually severe drouth will materially lessen the yield. -Country Gentleman.

On account of the new measure law, which compels us to sell by the Imperial measure, the price of our Altar Wine will be \$1.80 per Imperial gallon, which is one-fifth larger than the old measure. The price remains the same, as 1 1-5 colonial gallons, at \$1.50, is equal to one Imperial gallon, at \$1.80. COUTU & Co., 245 Notre Dame street. eow17-G

The Empress Eugenie, so the Whitehall Review states, has decided to leave England, being moved to that determination by Parliament's setting itself definitely against the erection of a monument to the Prince Imperial in Westminster Abbey. She will probably go to reside at her Chateau of Arenberg, Switzerland, and her present intention is to erect a mausoleum wherever she fixes her residence, and remove the remains of her husband and son to England.

#### Consumption Cared.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers atumn, when fruit and roots are stored in in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and us ng. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, 9-eow-G

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three tons is not an uncommon yield, it is very safe to reckon on this crop. In fact we know of many small farms which cut, on an sverage, two tons of hay per acre. Put down then thirty tons of hay. Next, twenty acres in pasturage. This may be more than is necessary for the stock which a farm of this size will carry; for with a system of soiling, or partial coiling, the area tor pasturage could be much reduced. Next, five acres of arable land; two for wheat, one for corn, one for potatoes, and one for early crops, vegetable garden, etc. If the location is one near to a good local market, where what is called "garden truck," or small fruits, find a ready sale, more land may profitably be devoted to these last-named crops, and less to grain or the hoed crops of the field. This must be fecided by the circumstances of location marness to market, etc. There are left of our farm of fifty acres, ten acres of a wood-lot, and this, if of good, heavy growth and carefilly managed, will be sufficient for the demands of a small family. Or, if near a town, or on a farm where land is too valuable for purposes of growing fuel, the ten acres we have reserved as a wood-lot may be depended upon, put into other crops, to provide wood or toal for the yearly wants of a family.

On this farm of fifty acres may be kept one borse, heavy enough for some farm work, and of good style for family riding; or two horses, inecessary. There may also be kept eight www, six shoats, and twenty-five hens. This Nock will yield sufficient dressing for abundutly manuring the twenty-five acres in crops, and mowing once in five years. From the wheat, corn, potatoes, and garden a sufficient mount of crops and fruit may be grown for he wants of an average family. There will be ten tons of hay to be sold annually, which may be carried from the farm without injury b long as plenty of manure is used, and the and well kept up by hort rotation.

#### SALT ON WHEAT.

Salt has been often tried on Ontario farms, and it is unfortunate that no carefully pre-Mred results have been preserved. It is fading favour in the Western States for wheat-growing. Mr. Jas. McMurray recently made an experiment with salt upon different parts of a field of wheat on his farm in Hendncks county. At that time the wheat bad not been threshed, but the appearance of the eads and stalks indicated a considerable adrantage in the case of the most heavily saltd parts of the field over that upon which no alt was shown. Mr. McMurrav made as vareful an estimate as was possible of the yield on the different plats of ground, and found that those treated with salt made a field of about four bushels per acre more than that which was not so treated. 'I'he salt was the refuse article bought at pork-houses for 50c a sack of 250 pounds; He put an average of 500 pounds of sait, costing \$1, to the acre. The salted wheat matured some ax days earlier than the other, a point that <sup>4</sup> olten of great importance, and increased the value of the crop some \$3 more than the the salt applied. He gives the result of another experiment conducted at the same ime which is worthy of record. He sowed he same field in clover about the time the talt was applied, and found that on the portion treated to 250 pounds of salt per acre the

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