

AGRICULTURE.

FALL FEEDING OF COWS.—Cows are usually in calf at this season, and therefore require careful feeding. The course of nature at such a period is, for the cow to dry up and become fat. This is not to the interest of the dairyman, who wishes to prolong the period of milking as much as possible, and to avoid having the cows in too high a condition. High condition encourages milk fever, and many cows are lost by this frequent disease, from too liberal or rich feeding, at an early stage of pregnancy. Besides, a high condition retards the development of the fetus, which is starved by the diversion of the nutriment taken by the dam, towards the production of fat in her tissues. The food given should be of a kind that would produce flesh, and not fat; for the young calf is never fat, and consists of lean muscle and bone, with scarcely any fat. The food should be laxative, nutritious, easy of digestion, and not bulky. Bran is the best of all foods for this condition of the cow, and cotton-seed meal is the worst. A small quantity of new process linseed meal, which is nearly devoid of fat, is excellent, and a daily ration of roots should always be provided. All hard, indigestible, bulky, fermented, sour, moldy, smutty, or otherwise unwholesome food, should be avoided, not only for the sake of the cow, but for the welfare of the calf, which may inherit a tendency to any disorder from which the dam may suffer at this period, especially a tendency to milk fever.—HENRY STEWART, in *American Agricultural for Oct.*

PRESERVING APPLES.—A problem that many farmers and fruit-growers have been trying to solve for years is the best way to preserve apples. The old-fashioned way of drying them on strings has largely given away to the new process of evaporation, but this mode is often objected to on account of the expense of procuring the necessary machinery. What has been wanted is some plan by which the apples may be preserved in their natural condition, and in order to secure this several fruit growers in the United States have tried various experiments. One of them, S. W. Jewett, of Vermont, relates his experience in the *American Cultivator*:—"I desire to inform you how I have preserved apples, and have kept them fresh and fair for eighteen to twenty months. The system is worthy the experiment of fruit-growers in every section. I take the apples ripe and fresh from the trees, at this season of the year, and cover them up with dry, fine coal ashes to a depth of fourteen to eighteen inches. I have apples that have passed two-winters thus preserved, out of doors, exposed to rain and frost, and yet the fruit came out fresh and fair. How much longer the apples would keep under these circumstances I do not know. Possibly, pears, eggs, and some other perishable articles, might be kept by this simple and inexpensive process much longer than under present methods. There is no patent on this suggestion, and its simplicity and light cost should induce the experiment of those who desire to keep fruit for long periods."

THE BEE AS A BAROMETER.—A German, who has studiously watched every movement of the honey-bee, asserts that they are excellent storm-warriors. He says, that on the approach of thunderstorms, bees, otherwise gentle and harmless, becomes very irritable, and will at once attack anyone, even their usual attendant, approaching their hives. A succession of instances are given in which the barometer and hygrometer foretold a storm, the bees remaining quiet, and no storm occurred; or the instruments gave no intimation of a storm, but the bees for hours before were irritable, and it came.

POINTS IN GOOD MILKERS.—An eminent stock-raiser has given the following as necessary qualities to be observed in selecting a first-class milch-cow. They may be regarded as "some of the many" with which experienced breeders are familiar: A good dairy cow has a good deal of brain; she is wide across the top of her head, wide between the eyes, and is a very sensitive animal indeed. A thunder-shower will often reduce her flow of milk; a blow from a whip will often reduce it. Her cerebral organization and the functions which are devoted to the production of milk are delicately formed. When you wish to select a good milk-producing cow, you want a firm, broad head, a clear, bright expressive eye, and if the horn is a little large at the base it does no harm. You want the shoulders to be comparatively loose, not compact like the shoulders of a beef-producing, fattening animal, thrown on, apparently; a good milking cow always has this peculiarity. If a dairy cow drops a little behind the shoulders do not let it disturb you. A dairy cow's back and rump should be as level as those of a beef-producing animal; her fore-feet should be broad, firm, and large in proportion to her leg; her leg fine below the knee, and compact and strong above. The hind-feet should be long and projecting.

TREATMENT OF APPLE ORCHARDS.—One of the reasons why apple orchards are not more productive is because the different kinds of trees of which the orchard is composed require different treatments. Usually, the Northern Spy apple is late in coming into bearing. This is on account of its extremely vigorous growth while young, causing it to run too much to foliage and wood. But a Pippin or Spitzenberg can hardly have too high culture or too much manure. The habit of growth of the Baldwin apple tree seems best suited to the average treatment which most orchards receive. Hence it has gained the reputation of being most profitable, while, perhaps, with different treatment, other varieties of equal or better-quality would give more profitable crops. If a young tree is planted in an old orchard to fill vacancy, it should always be of some very vigorous variety.

Nothing gets ground in better order for fruit next season than ploughing in the fall, and again next spring. If troubled with grubs or cut-worms, salt it well this fall after ploughing.



IT MAY BE THAT YOU HAVE TRIED THE DIFFERENT SPECIMENS OF COGLIVER OIL, BUT HAVE NOT YET OBSERVED THE BENEFICIAL EFFECTS OF THAT OIL WITH WHICH YOU HAVE BEEN APPLIED FOR SO LONG A TIME. IT NOW REMAINS FOR YOU TO USE SWISS CREAM EMULSION OF OIL OF LIVER, WHICH WILL GIVE YOU THE BENEFITS OF THE OIL OF LIVER IN A MORE PLEASANT MANNER.

If you find it difficult to read the above, obtain a pair of LAURENCE'S SUPERIOR SPECTACLES, which will enable you to read the finest print. Agent for these Superior Lenses, J. GODFREY SMITH, London Drug Store, 147 Hollis Street.

TEAS!

248 hf. chests, Ex NEWCASTLE CITY.
108 hf. chests, Ex YORK CITY.
450 hf. chests, Ex ELYSIA:
100 hf. chests, Ex GOTHENBURG CITY.
100 hf. chests, Ex AUSTRIA.
602 Packages, Ex CALEDONIA.
AT LOWEST RATES.

J. E. MORSE & CO.,

Tea Importers,
77 Upper Water Street,
Halifax, N.S.

PIANO FORTE TUNING.

D. M. REID,

Tuning Instructor at the Halifax School
for the Blind.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

PIANOS TUNED BY THE YEAR

Orders may be left at

The Critic Office, 161 Hollis Street;

The School for the Blind, Morris Street; or at G. S. Jones,
Corner Granville and
Sackville Streets.

Read the following Testimonial:—

We have much pleasure in stating that Mr. D. M. Reid has been employed by us for the last four or five years in Tuning Pianos, and that we can heartily recommend him as a most efficient and careful Tuner.

J. MILLER BROS.,
Dealers in Pianos and Organs.
Charlottetown, Sept. 9th, 1885.

Refined Sugars!

THE
Halifax Sugar Refining Co.,
(Limited.)

This REFINERY situated at Woodside, Dartmouth, Halifax Co., is prepared to supply the Wholesale Trade throughout the Country with the best Refined Sugars at lowest market prices. For terms and prices apply to

S. CUNARD & CO.,
Agents Halifax Sugar Refining Co., (Limited).
Upper Water Street, Halifax.

JOHN MURPHY

NOW OPENING

NEW FALL STOCK

DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE.

Corner Duke and Granville Sts.

CHEESE! CHEESE!

300 Finest Canadian CHEESE,
For sale by

C. W. OUTHIT,
118 Barrington Street.

B. A. SMITH

33 to 37 George St.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

STOCK now Complete in every
Department.

SPECIAL LINES OF NEW

Fancy Goods.

Large Stock well worthy the attention of
Close Buyers.

THE LONDON

RUBBER STAMP CO.

217 Hollis Street, Halifax, N. S.

Manufacturer of Rubber Stamps for
Banks, Railroads, and Offices.

Stamps Cleaned, Altered and Repaired.
Agents Wanted.

JUST RECEIVED.

Boys' Suits from \$1.25 upwards.
Infants' Robes, with Bonnet, \$2.25.

—ALSO—
Children's Dresses, Tires, Pinafores, Aprons,
&c., &c. at

R. F. McCOLL'S,

232 Argyle Street North Colonial Market.

APPLES! APPLES!

250 bbls. Assorted APPLES, at lowest
Wholesale Rates

C. W. OUTHIT,
118 Barrington Street.

CHINAWARE!

J. R. JENNETT,

—IMPORTER OF—

CHINA,
GLASS,
EARTHENWARE,

Lamps & Fixtures

ELECTRO-PLATE, &c.

161 and 74 Pentagon Buildings.

TO FARMERS.

LOBSTER GUANO.

This concentrated, powerful and valuable fertilizer is now shipped, unscreened, at \$25, and fine screened, \$30 per ton of 2000 lbs., ex barrel or bags f.o.b. from wharf at Cape Canso. Orders for next season are booked from this date at Halifax, No. 67 Hollis Street. One ton of this Guano spread broadcast on a field with a sowing drill or otherwise, is equal in effect to fifty tons of common lobster waste as now used, but has no pernicious emanation nor unpleasant odor. It being a fine, dry and soluble powder, its action and assimilation are immediate. For further particulars apply to above address or P.O. Box 33.