## * The Farm. *

## Irrigation.

Unlike those sections where rain seldom falls, the farmers of the East need only supply their farms: during periods when rains are not frequent, which does not compel them to construct large storage reservoirs, tanks of sufficient capscity being required only, and on some farms it has been demonstrated that more than a full supply of water can be thus obtained. The capacity of a 12 -foot windmill with an ordinary wind, and water not pumped from too great a depth, is much more than is supposed by those who have not given if a trial, and their cost is so little, compared with their usefulness, that it is surprising that farmers have not looked into the matter closely and long ago.

It must be admitted that the conformation of the land is to be considered, and there must consequently be some height to give pressure to the water, It must afso have at least a slight decline in order to flow properly ; but the tank can give presaure which is the main point. Water may be conducted along the heads of the rows by a ditch made with a plough, and a small furrow down the middle of the space between the rows permits the water to flow. Windmills now have appliances'for regulating the flow, and if the tank has a full quantity according to its capacity the puin will bring in more water as fast as the flow from below takes ft away; hence the sipply does not depend solely on the storage supply on hand, but upon the constant accumulation as the use occurs. There will be more loss on sandy solf than on that whifch is more compact, but the water flow will be freer on the heavy soll. The opportuinity to thus irrigate may not be feasible on some fartis, owing to the situation of such, but the low cost of windmitts compared with what is possible by their use, places them within reach of all, and if is safe to mantutain that there is at lenst some portion of a farm upon which they may be applied for the purpose mentioned. Any method for multigating the effects of drought is betfer than nione, and the windmill and gas engine offer the easiest solution of the problem.

There is a form of irrigation by which short lengths of drain-tile are arranged in the soil at a depth only sufficient to escegt the plough, keeping the tile as near the surface as possible, the drain-tile being comriected with the water supply. The tiles need not be placed in the ground permanently, but in a manner so as to permit of their removal to any location desired For instance, an Ohio grower of strawber ries marked off his rows three feet apart and placed tiles of two-foot lengths only four inches helow the surface, and set his plants in the rows with the tiles by the plants. When the rows became matted with runners his tiles were thus in the middle of each row. They not only served to carry off the excess of water from the surface during periods of heavy rainfall, but enabled him to turn on the water when dry weather came. After the bed was old, and the weeds got possestion, it was an easy matter to take up the tiles and put them down for a new bed. The result on an acre of strawberries was an enormous crap of choice fruit, which brought good prices and which more than paid for the outfit in two seasons.- [Philadelphia Record.

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When to Set Out Strawberries.
The best time in the whole year to set out strawberries is in July. If the soil has then been properly enriched, the new runners which always start when the plant has fruited quickly start out, and should be as quickly transplanted. They are much better for producing a crop than are the old plaits, which are the only ones to to be procured for spring planting. Every strawberry plant that has gone through the
winter has more or less dead roots on it. These not only do not help ita growth, bu they are a positive detriment to the future vigor of the vine. The otherwise unexplainable running out of old varieties and their becoming less and less productive is, we think, due to the presence of these decaying roots, which sap the vitality of the ine. By planting in July and using only this year's suckers there is no danger of having the new bed troubled in this way If the July runner is kept from producing other runners it wilf miake a big stool beore growth ceases, with an abundance o buds for next year's fruiting. It is in this way that the finest clusters are produced. But an equal or greater amount of fruit may be grown by planting and leaving the strawberry plants to fill the land, only hoeing enough to suppress weed growth[Cultivator.

## Horve Breeding.

There is one very disquieting side to the resumption of breeding horses on the part of farmers, and that is that for the last five years farmers have been selling their best animals, and they were the only ones that brought any kind of prices. The natural consequences have followed, and fo-day many a farmer has the worst lot of scrub stock in the way of horse flesh that could fall to the lot of any country. do not mean to say that there are not rood horses to be found on the farms, but I do intend to say that the breeders, as a rule, are but poorly equipped with mares to begin to raise fine stock. The demand for good animals for the last few years has been so great that the farmers have been foolinh to sell their best brood mares and supply their farms with the big Western chunks that are in no way, fitted to serve as brood mares for the best grades of carriage horses. I say carriage horses advisedly, as to-day the horse fitted for wearing 3 heavy leather " is the one that is fetching top prices under the hammer, and will continue to do so for years after the present generation is dead and buried. The demand for a horse of fine conformation, great beauty, high action, and perfect manners, with a fair amount of speed, is the $\$ 1,000$ horse, and will continue to be eagerly sought for in any community as long as he is bred there.
Good mares can be used for the farm work just as well as geldings, and those who have made a practice of using mares would not have geldings, as they claim that the mares are not only of higher intelligence, but can stand more work. The mares to be selected should be at least 15.3 , and 16 hands would be all the better. A good little horse brings a good price, but a good big horse always commands a higher one. The size of the dam is pretty certain to be perpetuated in the colt. The head and neck is another important feature, and if you can get a cross of warm blood on the dam's side it will be sure to put a fine head and neck on the colt. See that there is plenty intelligence in the head of any mare you buy, for any one by careful at tention can breed horses that will in a short time give you a reputation for animals with "sense." You will say that this is a little thing, but it is the little thing in the long run that makes the money. [E. T. Riddick in American Agriculturist.

Alfred A. Taylor, of Margaree, says :One botling of the gamble joint and cured awelling of the gamble joint, and saved a Thos. W. Payne, of Bathurst, saved the life of a valuable horse that the Vet had given up, with a few bottles of MINARD'S
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