

HOME AND FARM.

A gentleman of Brighton, N.Y., is reported to have used with success on his potato vines the following substitute for Paris Green. If as efficient as represented, there would certainly be an advantage in its use, from the substitute not being poisonous:—

Put two quarts of gas-tar into a pail, fill the pail with water, stir it up well, and let the tar settle. Then sprinkle the vines with the water from a sprinkling-pot. This has proved more effective than Paris Green. It is also equally effective on currant-bushes and doubtless will be alike effective on insects on trees. Gas-tar can be had for one dollar a barrel—enough for a township.

There is a rising opinion that small turkeys are more saleable, and usually in greater demand than those of large size, and we are inclined to think it is correct.

We have received a copy of the Prize List of the Agricultural and Industrial Provincial Exhibition, to be held at Truro on September 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, 1888. Cash prizes amount to \$7,078 25. Copies of Prize Lists and Entry Papers can be obtained from the secretaries of all agricultural societies in the Province.

There are, it is said, 18 pounds of dairy butter made in Ontario for every one pound of creamery; but indications point to the proportion being turned the other way before many years. It has been estimated by an authority on dairying that store packed butter in Ontario averages 6 cents a pound less in price than creamery butter, and as there are over 30,000,000 pounds of store packed butter made annually in the Province, this means a yearly loss of \$1,800,000. If this be so, it is a fact well worth doubling down and figuring upon by intelligent farmers in Nova Scotia.

A state of things in the New England meat markets is reported which is perhaps worth the attention of our farmers. It is stated that these markets are surfeited with half wild Texan steers from the great prairies, which are being sold in Maine at half the price that beef fetches in New Brunswick. This, if it be a fact, tells against the contention that all the Maritime farmer wants to better his condition is freer access to his "natural market" in New England, as do also the large imports of fruit, vegetables and pickles from the States, which all tend to show that the American farmer produces in excess most of the articles in which the Provincial farmer is urged to believe his advantage would lie by exportation thither.

Farmers in the Provinces are, it is said, protesting against the selling of potatoes by measure, demanding a legal standard of sixty pounds per bushel, which is that prevailing in most States of the Union. This, we should think, of more consequence than the selling of eggs by weight, which seems to be somewhat of a "much ado about nothing," or at all events about very little.

H. G. F.—There are various opinions about bots, some experienced horse owners and vets maintaining that they are generally innocuous, while others cite instances of their having utterly prostrated a horse, and in some cases of their action having resulted in death. Our own experience is that they do not in general do much harm, but there is doubtless ground for both opinions, and the following extract from an authority on the subject gives conditions under which their action may lead to the worst consequences, one of which is that the hold of the maggot on the coat of the stomach may initiate the inflamed and suppurating surfaces alluded to:—

"Farmers have often noticed on the breasts and forelegs of horses minute yellow specks. These are the eggs of the horse bot fly. These eggs are licked off where laid from irritation, and, passing through the stomach, hatch, and the larvae then pass their lives until ready again to transform, when they are extruded with the feces. The attachment to the stomach is by means of the hooks, where it sucks liquid nourishment from the food of the horse. They do not eat through the stomach, as often supposed, having no means for so doing; neither do they cause serious disability, unless in such quantity as to take the nourishment so indispensable to the well being of the horse, or in case they accumulate in such quantities in the stomach and bowels as to considerably interfere with the process of digestion.

The maggot, being mature, lets go its hold on the coat of the stomach, passes out of the intestinal canal, falls to the earth with the excrement, makes its way to the earth, whence it, in about six weeks, transforms and issues as the perfect fly, lays its eggs upon the ends of the hairs of the horse and dies.

Once the insect is lodged in the stomach little can be done. When they exist in large quantities, strong purgatives may possibly dislodge them. They never eat through the coats of the stomach. The hole sometimes found in the stomach of the horse infested with bots is caused by the action of the gastric juice of the animal acting upon inflamed and suppurating surfaces. The preventive is to carefully clip off all eggs found. Watch for them."

Every farmer who is building a new barn, and, indeed, every farmer who has a barn worth altering or repairing, ought to have his barn doors on rollers instead of on hinges. The expense would not be much greater, the fastening up is easier, roller doors are not liable to be blown off the hinges, require no clumsy appliances, as the loor on hinges does, to prop it open in a high wind, and the saving of time and irritation in the course of a single year would repay a hundredfold the small additional expense of rollers and carpentry.

A. L.—By all means. If you are in a position to do so you would, we think, not only benefit yourself, but the public by example.

It is quite time that some of our more enterprising farmers gave their attention to the breeding of heavier horses. A few years ago 1200 to 1400 lbs. was thought to be a heavy horse. City markets now demand horses from 1400 to 1800 lbs. We believe that some of our farmers have grand teams of draft mares that are invaluable for breeding, and for the amount of work they get through with ease. Once fairly started the demand for more powerful beasts would increase fast and steadily.

The popularity of the French coach horse is also rapidly increasing, and it would well repay any breeder having the necessary means to make it a business to import French stock of this description. The qualities of the French horse are admirable all round.

If milk which has been set for some time, and upon which the cream has partly risen, is stirred, the cream never again rises fully, and there is a considerable loss of butter from it.

OUR COSY CORNER.

It is said that since the term "tailor-made girl" has become current slang, there has been a marked reaction in favor of a belt, full sleeves and surplice effects upon street costumes.

Ruchings and pullings of *point d'esprit* in black, white, gray or fawn are worn under the brims of poke bonnets and beneath cottage and shepherdess hats that are tied down at the sides.

A garland of blush roses with foliage and buds, a wreath of apple blossoms or eglantine, a coronal of oak leaves and acorns or of holly with ripe berries, and a twist of tamarack or hawthorn, are favored decorations for Summer *chapeaux*.

Ties are frequently made of a width of *point d'esprit* knotted at one side of the face and tossed back in long ends over the shoulder.

Bands of oriental embroidery in soft, delicately blended colors, are elegant for trimming a bouquet and bordering a petticoat.

Crush roses have returned to favor, and, with stems of moss, but without foliage, they are nestled into loops of lace and tulle.

Five years ago the fashionable color was mauve; four years ago it was Persian lilac; in another year it was amethyst; one year later it was violet, last season it was heliotrope, and now it is both wisteria and anemone. All of them, however, are different shades of the same color, and all are pretty and lady like.

Pretty picture frames are made of oak handsomely carved in ivy leaf and other unique designs. Inside the wood is a twisted rod of brass, though sometimes a band of plush is used.

In parasols some very unique specimens have been noted this season. One of plaid Surah, to be carried with a morning toilette of sprigged challo, has an ebony handle—a shepherd's crook, upon which are carved several crossed fern leaves that are a marvel of delicate workmanship.

A beautiful lambrequin is formed of two rows of ribbon about two inches wide and of contrasting colors, one color being cut in nine-inch and the other in twelve-inch strips. One end of each strip is pointed, the point being tipped with some pretty ornament in gilt or silver; the opposite end is narrowed by a plait and fastened to the mantel board with the shorter strips over the longer and the adjacent strips touching. A broad band of silver or gilt braid conceals the fastening of the strips to the board, and forms a rich heading.

Pure white linen of fine but rather heavy texture is liked for tray covers, splashers and chiffonier and dressing case scarfs. A hem of medium depth hem stitched to place is the finish for the edges, and fine white cord, or braid decorated with a button hole stitch of silk in any pretty color, outlines a fancy design at one or both ends, and sometimes in each of the four corners.

The maiden who devotes her summer afternoons to tennis, archery, boating, etc., will be glad to possess a comfortable jacket to assume when the sport is over. One of the recent styles has double broasted sack fronts and will be made of some light-weight wool fabric, with a pretty lining that adds a touch of color to the costume when the jacket is worn unbuttoned and carried on the arm.

The tea-gown offers such a pleasing contrast to the severity of the tailor-made street suit that its charms of form and color are being emphasized each month. The materials need not be costly, but their tints should be agreeable, and their outlines should unite comfort and perfect grace. Calling the gown a wrapper does not free its owner from any obligation to buy it as pretty in color and completion as her more pretentious dresses; indeed these house toilettes are now worn by hostesses upon formal, though not strictly ceremonious, occasions.—*Delineator*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a child suffering and crying with pain of Cutting Teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mother, there is no mistake about it. It cures Dysentery and Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, reduces Inflammation, and gives rest and energy to the whole system. "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup" for children teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price, 25 cents a bottle.