Agricultural.

NOTES FROM THE FARM AND GAR-

A SCROTAL HERNIA. A scrotal bernia in a colt is best treated by means of clamps placed as near the stat of the hernia as possible.
The clamps will, of course, remove the scrotum and its contents, but it will cure the rupture if properly placed and applied.

SALT AT A FERTILIZER.—Salt is often useful on land, and may be used at the rate of 500 to 1,000 pounds per acre. It can be procured of any dea'er in fertilizers, and costs about \$6 a ton. It should be spread broadcast over the ground just after planting the crop, as it soon dissolves and soaks in the

CURING TOBACCO .- It is time now to cure tobacco, as it should be cut before it is frozen. The plants are cut at the bottom of the stalk, and are bung up on laths to dry, the laths are armed with sharp points made of tin so that they may be pushed through the stalks, and when the laths are filled they are hung up on frames in an airy place to cure. When the leaves are dry so that they rustle, they are stripped from the stalks and tied in bunches of a dozen or more by the stems, and these are packed in square heaps, covered by a plece of board, and pressed with a heavy weight. In this state they will heat and sweat, and should be watched with care. In this part of the curing the flavour is brought out, and no scent is used. When the leaves are again dry they are packed in boxes and kept for some time, improving in quality all the time. Some growers cure tobacco by stove

ACUTE MUCO-ENTERITIS FROM GORGING. -When a cow gorges hereelf with green food, as corn, the result is indigestion, which may cause inflammation of the bowels. This may very easily take on the form of acute muco-enteritis, or inflammation, which results in gangrene, and, of course, is then f-tal. The symptoms of this disorder are a suspension of rumination, refusal of food, coldness of the extremities and horns, head carried low, or when lying stretched out on the ground, great tenderness of the abdomen and disinclination to move, high-colored urine and constipation. If diarrhea occurs recovery is very probable, otherwise in four or five days gangrene (mortification or death) of the parts affected takes place, and death follows. The proper treatment to prevent this result is to ive at once af the gorging a pound of epsom salts in warm water, and copious drinks of linseed or oatmeal gruel. If the bowels do not act promptly, injections of warm water are to be given, and if the animal is suffering, one ounce of laudanum may be added to a quart of warm water and injected. If the diarrhea becomes profuse, give one ounce of

VALUE OF GOAT'S MILK .-- Goats are very useful as domestic milk-producers. These animals are easily kept, although they do not live altogether upon waste paper and cast-off boots and shoes. For profitable use they require as good grazing as a sheep, and when there is no grass they should have hay and a handful of commeal and bran or a few oats. A good milker will give two quarts, and an extra one three quarts aday. The cost of feeding need not be over 5 cents a day in the winter time and in the summer much less. The milk is good and sweet, but does not make good batter. It is better for children and weak persons than cow's milk. The management is much the same as for a cow. The breeding period is five months, and a ewe goat will milk for six or eight months con-secutively. The method of milking is to use the finger and thumb as in stripping a cow. There are hornless goats, and as these animals are somewhat impulsive in regard to the use of their horns, the polled or hornless variety is preferable. The male goat only is disagreeably scented.

THE USE OF LIME AS A FERTILIZER.

Theuse of lime as a manure is a very old practice; in fact it may be said to date from time immemorial; nevertheless, at the present day its use is chiefly confined to those localities in which it is easily procured. It is a heavy substance, but as it can be carried cheaply it would seem that its use in agriculture need not be restricted to those places where lime-kilns are within sight of the farmer's door. Its use has been greatly abused ty those who have known its value, but who have been stimulated by cupidity of its excessive employment, and have consequently done injury to their land. Its effects are remarkably apparent, and in many cases in which, for instance, the soil has been filled with crude vegetable matter, when the crops have been doubled or trebled for some time after its application. Unthinking farmers, seeing this, have been misled into the idea that this effect could be produced indefinitely, and have continued using lime until their drafts upon the soil have been returned dishonoured, with "no effects" written, as it were, conspicuously across the fate of them. Lime is a special manure, and its effects depends upon its condition, and also upon the character of the soil. If these are not under character of the soil. If these are not dider stood, its use becomes dangerous, and the frequent mistakes made with it have led to the popular prejudices that it is huriful to the soil, and that, to use an ancient adage, "it criches the fathers but it impovertishes the sone." This is very true when it is used to excess, but because a good thing may be abused its a defective argument against its use. Lime, as it is used for a manure, is in the state known as quick or caustic lime. This consists of limestone, or carbonate of lime, nurned until its carbonic acid has been driven off. As it has a great affinity for carbonic acid, and eagerly unites with it again, when it has been brought to this unatil and artificial condition it soon returns to the carbonated or "mild" state in which it previously existed. It is then inert, and is only soluble in water whoth contains carbonic acid, while in its "quick" or caustic state it is soluble in 700 times its bulk of pure water. In its return to its mild state it selzes upon carbonic acid wherever it can brought into close contact. When brought into close contact when brought into close contact when brought into close contact with organic matter, its avidity for carbonic acid from whatever source it may, and also by depriving it of water. In the chemical action thus set up considerable heat is produced, so that combustion frequently occurs. When brought into contract when whatever source it may, and also by depriving it of water. In the chemical action thus set up considerable heat is produced, so that combustion frequently occurs. When brought into contract with which is avoid in the condition of a carbonical, and in the condition of a carbonical condition is a carbonical act stood, its use becomes dangerous, and the frequent mistakes made with it have led to the popular prejudices that it is hurtful to the

nure to bring it into an effective condition without loss of time, and with perfect safety if the heap is kept moist, or fresh earth or plaster is added to take up any ammonis that may be formed in the course of the rapid decomposition. In fact, it is in composts that lime may be most economically employed, for when so used it rapidly brings inert vegetable matter into an active and valuable condition. Thus, crude swamp muck, waste litter for the refuse of crops, or soil that consists largely of roots and debris of vegetation, as ditch or pond scourings, or the leaf-mold from woods, may be made fit for use as manure in a very short time. And in applying it to the soil in fields the farmer is merely composting on a broad scale, for it acts there precisely as it does in the compost heap in the yard; it decomposes the vegetable matter; or the manure, which has accumulated in the toil, and it any ammonia is liberated the soil holds it, or it is dissolved by the water present in the soil, and its loss thus prevented.

NEWY ADVEDTISEMENTS

Lime should, therefore, be used judiciously and with caution. It is best used as a preparation for grass and clover with the wheat crop, because then the soil is generally worked with unusual care, and a dressing of manure is also given. The most preferable and the safest plan is to use it with composts frequently and in small quantities. Those farmers who possess a bed of muck and can procure lime need never want manure, for the muck will supply nitrogen, potash, and some phosphoric acid, and if the last is not in sufficient supply it can be procured in the shape of superphosphate, or of bran used in the feeding of the stock. But composting is laborious, and it is easier to dress the land with the usual quantity of lime, 40 bushels per acre, once in five years, when it is laid down to grass. The lime may either be used upon the plowed ground after the manure has been covered and harrowed into the soil, or it may be used in the Winter as a top-dressing. In the latter case it may be sown troadcast over the young wheat in December, or the meadows and pastures may be dressed at that time. It matters little with what crop the lime is used so that it is evenly mixed with the soil, and is reduced to a fine state of division. This is done by throwing the lime into heaps, and pouring water upon it until it slacks down into a fine dry powder. As the lime combines rapidly with carbonic acid, and after the combination is much less effective than before, it should be prepared as near as possible to the time when it can be harrowed into the soil. When it cannot be procured fresh, and is already slacked and in the condition to carbonate, the quantity to be used may be doubled with safety.

CARE OF MOWING LANDS IN AUTUMN.

CARE OF MOWING LANDS IN AUTUMN.

This is the season when the farmers are tempted to turn their stock into the mowing fields. This may not be so bad a practice as grazing fields in the Spring, and in some cases may be justified, as it is not well to allow so much aftermath to remain on the land that it will smother the roots of the grasses, or impede the mower at the next harvest. But, as a rule, mowing lands should be exclusively dovoted to the production of hay. If they can be made to yield annually two crops of hay, as they can be by judicious management, this is a sufficient fax on their energies, and the farmer should consider it a sufficient return for his labors. In the long run this will be found more profitable than to graze the fields, though for the time being it seems wasteful: to leave the aftermath to be frost-bitten, wither and decay. In no manner can the fertility of the field be kept up more economically than by allowing this third growth of grass to remain ungrazed. It serves a higher purpose than mere protection of the land from the severity of the Winter.

In the first place, the decay of this aftergrowth is not lote. Of course the decomposition of the grass furnishes all the elements of food, and in the right proportions, which the next crop needs. It is the homopathic principle applied to plants—'Like produces like." All observing dreamers have noticed that corn fed hens and hogs furnish manure which is specially adapted to the production of corn, and that the manure of lay fed cattle makes the best kind of tordessing for mowing lota. The reason so bylous, and we are always reasonably suc of a good crop of grass, if we leave a good growt of aftermath serves as a mulch to land, keeping it moist and perous, and density the the to absorb the fertilizing material, the aftermath serves as a mulch to land, keeping it moist and porous, and enabling it betten to absorb the fertilizing material, the aftermath sore as a good growth is generally form putting leaves, straw, or over the roots of plants

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FURNITURE!

BEDROOM SUITES \$20 00 to \$150
PARLOR SUITES 40 00 to 150
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CHAIRS 25c upwards

Buyfor Cash at Wm. King's, and Save Money. 652 Craig Street.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Woods and Forests,

QUEBEC, 14th August, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that conformably to the clauses of the Act 36 Vict., Cap. 9, the following timber limits will be offered for sale at public auction, in the sales room of the new Provincial Buildings, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 15th October next, at 10½ A.M., subject to the conditions mentioned below, namely:

UPPER OTTAWA AGENCY.

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GRANVILLE AGENCY.

RIMOUSKI AGENCY. Lake Temiscouata, Limit No. 1 2nd Range

Limit Township Milnikek, North, River Jean Levesque, Limit South, Limit Township Ouimet.

"Rear River Metis,
"Township Masse, No. 1. West
"Duquesnes, 2 South.
"River Touladie 1 North,
1 South,

Kedzouick, West, Causaupscul, North,

BONAVENTURE AGENCY.

Limit River Nouvelle, West, East,
"Township Ristigouche, SAGUENAY AGENCY.

Limit Township Iberville
"River St. Lawrence, West,
"East. East,
Lavalle, South,
Rear Sault-au-Cochon, No. 1, East. " 1 West

CONDITIONS OF SALE. The above timber limits at their estimated area, more or less, to be offered at the following upset prices, namely:

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Lower Ottawa Agency from \$25 to \$50.

Montmagny, Grandville and Rimouski Agencies fron \$8 to \$25.

Snguenay and Bonaventure Agencies from \$8 to \$10.

to \$15.

The timber limits to be adjudged to the party bidding the highest amount of bonus.

The bonus and first year's ground rent of two dollars, per square mile, to be paid in each case immediately after the sale.

Said timber locations to be subject to the provisions of all timber regulations now in force, and which may be enacted after.

Plans exhibiting these timber limits will be open for inspection, at the Department of Crown Lands, in this city, and at the Agent's Office for these localities, from this day to the day of sale. E. E. TACHE.

Asst. Commissioner of Crown Lands.
N.B.—According to law, no newspapers other than those hamed by Order in Council, are uthorized to publish this notice.

A 18,25—S 1.8,15,22,29—O 6,18,

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The Vigor cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, underwhich conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

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Liver, Stomach, Kidneys & Bowels, Giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confifidently recommended as a never-falling remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to Females of all ages, and, as a GEN-ERAL FAMILY MEDICINE, are unsurpassed.

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