OPPORTUNE INFORMATION ON VARIETY OF SUBJECTS.

Corn Fodder, How to Sow It and When to Cut It-Modes Generally Practiced. Also a Newer System for Which Merits

Some of the larger varieties of sweet corn produce excellent fodder, and if fed when in roasting ear condition make the best possible green forage. The trouble, however, is likely to be that when it has reached that condition the ears will be sold for market or canning, and the cows will not get anything better than the stalks. Many persons who are new in the business drill or sow entirely too thick. This produces a spindling growth of green, watery plants, better than entirely dry feed, of course, but not as good as can be raised by dropping the grains four the spindle of by plant. or five inches apart in drills, or by planting half a dozen kernels in hills eighteen inches apart. Whether drilled or planted in hills, the rows should be three and a half feet apart. In this way the stalks will grow more stocky, and far more mariment will be realized than from

very close and crowded drilling.

An immense amount of green fodder can be produced from an acre on any good corn land, whether north or south. It also makes excellent winter fodder, the chief objection being the difficulty of properly curing and saving it when harvested late, as it is liable to mold if packed away, without being thoroughly dried out. Its chief value and its best use is for soiling of feeding to cows in its green state. It is a common experience that when pass is a common experience that when pas-turage grows short and cows fail in their milk to any considerable extent, they cannot be fully brought back to their best yield by any subsequent better feeding on bran, roots, &c. Right here is when the green corn fodder should come in and be continued to compensate for the storage in the recture. in the pasture, and prevent shrinkage in milk for the want of succulent food. Early and late plantings may be made to bring it into the right condition at the times when it will be most needed. After rains in the hot months of July and August it range and the condition of the condition at the

gust it grows very rapidly.

Farmers have yet much to learn with regard to the stalk and leaves of the corn plant as fodder. The waste is still too great. A correspondent in The Rural New Yorker recently described and advocated what to many will appear a new way of preserving corn fodder. In brief, the system is this: The corn is sown in drills thirty-two inches apart, leaving about eight plants to the foot. The plants are not permitted to mature ears, but are cut when the tassels are perfectly developed. The stalks are not dried, but directly after cutting are thrown into large cocks where they stand until December. It is claimed for this system that a heavier yield of stelks is secured, that the fodder is kept green without the expense of ensiloing, and that case of handling is securedas in no other system. This plan would tend to upset many claims of other handlers of corn fodder. The impression very generally prevails that the corn plant needs more space in drill, and this correspondent gives it that it must mature an ear before it can be said to contain its maximum of nutriment, and that it nearly doubles is nutritive value in the period between tasseling and the glazing of the kernel; also, that green corn fodder will surely mold unless kept in a perfectly air tight compartment. He shows his faith, however, in the system by putting in ten or more acres on this plan, and others are testifying to the value of such fodder as he produces.

Breaking Horses. plant as fodder. The waste is still too great. A correspondent in The Rural New Yorker recently described and advo-

halter of strong rope, and when the necessity comes to hitch, tie to a strong post or other object that cannot be shaken, being careful not to give more than four feet play, nor tie higher than a level with the horse's nose when at rest. The first precaution prevents the young animal from turning his tail to the post, an awkward position from which he invariably tries to extricate himself by turning the wrong way. The second precaution prevents passing under the halter and being in consequence pulled into a rearing being in consequence pulled into a rearing position which sometimes results in a fall, and the head being high in air, the horse is unable to get up. Continue the use of the halter until the habit of standing is formed. Older horses that you have not had the privilege of breaking in this manner require more patience, but by using the halter until they acquire the behit of standing and then use alter. habit of standing, and then use alternately with bridle, being careful to use the halter when you expect the horse to stand some hours, you can finally leave it off altogether.

Under no circumstances allow any one Under no circumstances allow any one to scare or whip your horse while hitched, as such treatment only serves to make the nervous horse more so. Should a horse break loose, eatch him immediately and tie more securely to the same place and let him stand there longer.

The Care of Young Trees and Vines. With the prospect of protracted drought this summer all who have newly planted trees, vines and shrubs will do well to trees, vines and shrubs will do well to provide the same with a mulch of some kind, unless it is intended to frequently stir the soil around them. Any material placed upon the soil around the trees and vines that will prevent the earth from becoming heated and retard evaporation of moisture therefrom may be used for mulching, such as straw, refuse from the woodpile, hay, cut cornstalks, stones, etc. Clay soils, being more retentive of moisture and possessed of greater power of absorption, are less benefited by the mulch than are those of a sandy character, but it will be a wise plan to guard all the trees and plants set out during the spring with a mulch of some kind.

Young trees, especially those with tall trunks, are liable to injury from the hot rays of the sun. The old device of protecting the trunks by means of two boards and the corther as as to form an angle for rays of the sun. The old device of protecting the trunks by means of two boards nailed together so as to form an angle for the tree, and placed on the south side, is a good plan.

The New York State Fair.

The forty-eighth annual fair of the New York Agricultural society will occur at Elmira Sept. 17-22. The premium list is now ready and can be obtained by application to the secretary at Albany. Two special offers are made in addition to the regular prizes, one from the Ayrshire association of \$100 for the best bull and five cows over 2 years of age. The other offer is from the Clydesdale association—a silver medal to the best Clydesdale bred in the state in each of the nine divisions of the Clydesdale class. All the entries, except in the horticultural department, close Aug. 18. The New York State Fair.

SELF FERTILIZATION OF CORN.

Experiments Made to Determine the Pro-ductiveness of Self Fertilized Corn.

following statements:

ground beneath with a thick, yellow dust. The silk was pollenized in the same prodigal manner, and there seemed no reason why the ear should not mature a full complement of kernels. In the fall the frame was removed, when it was found that the ear which had only received pollen from the same plant contained no kernels at all, while the two stalks which were free to receive pollen from each other or elsewhere had the ears well filled out with sound kernels. Although this is but a single instance, it yet points (strongly, towards, the incanacity of the but a single instance, it yet points strongly towards the incapacity of the corn plant to close fertilize, and the great cows. advantage in productiveness of cross fer-

How a Wisconsin Silo Was Built. The following description of how a si

Asparagus produces seed the second ear. As soon, therefore, as the stalks year. As soon, therefore, as the Staiks began to die in the fall these should be cut down and burned to prevent, as far as possible, the growth of young seedlings among the crop, which are not readily eradicated and are really seeds.

It is useless to apply manure when the latticest in the fall and winter, but

plant is at rest in the fall and winter, but just prior to the beginning of growth make an application of half a ton to the acre of an application of half a ton to the acre of Peruvian guano, bone flour or ground fish guano mixed with muck or garden soil, and thoroughly harrow it in. If stable manure is used it ought to remain upon the surface. The material being at hand, a mulch thick enough to prevent a growth of weeds and grass, to be burned off before the winter top dressing is to be applied, would obviate the necessity of frequent working or moving down of quent working or mowing down of bushes, and would destroy all the seeds without eausing any injury to the roots.

— Dr. A. Oemler, Georgia.

The Felch Cure for Gapes.

Mr. Felch, who is recognized as an authority in matters pertaining to poultry, says: Chickens cough when they have gapes. Feed them with chopped onions sprinkled with sulphur. Blow sulphur down the throat—just a little—or inject kerosene oil into the nostrils that they may breathe the fumes of the same all night. Underlay the coop in which they brood at night with carbolated lime; the heat of the brood will cause the acid to be freed, the breathing of which will remove the cause. But first move the cope to clean, shaded quarters, where they may be as cool as possible. A chicken's heart beats 150 times a minute and it never perspires. Sometimes heat is a worse enemy to chickens than cold. The Felch Cure for Gapes.

Fermentation of New Made Hay. There are several facts, long familiar to practical men, which show clearly that the process of hay making is something more than a mere drying out of moisture from the grass. New hay will "sweat" somewhat in the mow or stalk, no matter how dry it appeared to be at time of storing, and not a few horsemen claim that it is not fit for horses until after this sweating fermentation has thoroughly run its course.

Things Told by Farmers.

A farmer with considerable experience, who has siloed clover two years, says if it should be left to wilt on the ground for two hours after cutting, and each day's filling of the silo be allowed to heat before the fresh clover is added, and the sides, not the center, kept thoroughly tramped the clover will come out moist and green, and the cattle will relish it as thoroughly as summer pasture.

The steady enlargement of the area devoted to oats has been one of the noticeable features of American agriculture since 1870. The increase in the breadth of the crop of 1888 over that of 1887 amounts to 5 per cent. or nearly one and a quarter millions of acres, and brings the total area up to more than 27,000,000 acres.

The present being numerically an even

The present being numerically an even year should be a favorable season for apples, and the returns of the season show generally a good prospect in every important fruit section. portant fruit section

The premium list of the international fair, to be held at Buffalo Sept. 4-14 is a liberal one, the cash premiums being \$100,000. C W. Robinson of Buffalo, is

IMPORTANCE OF ROOT CROPS

Deep Rooted Plants Necessary in the Rotation of Crops—Their Value as Food. Professor T. P. Roberts, in an essay on Self Fertilization of Corn," makes the he Massachusetts experiment staton, calls "Self Fertilization of Corn," makes the following statements:

An attempt was made to determine the productiveness of self fertilized corn. The hills of corn were planted side by side and allowed to grow with three stalks in a hill until the ear and tassel began to form. The two weaker plants were then removed from one of the hills, and a frame two of glass on two contiguous sides and of white muslin on the other two sides and the top, was placed over the remaining stalk. This prevented all contact with foreign pollen; the glass permitted full access of light and the muslin of air. No perceptible interference with the normal temperature and moisture was observed, as the glass sides of the frame were turned to the north and east. as the glass sides of the frame were turned to the north and east.

It has been shown by Italian investigations that the only effect of a white muslin screen on the growth of corn is to make it slender, but with an increase in total weight. This important influence, in the experiments under consideration, was neutralized by having half of the screen made of glass; and, on the other hand, the harm that might arise from confinement under glass was neutralized by combining cloth with it, which offers little resistance to the passage of air and was neutralized by having half of the screen made of glass; and, on the other hand, the harm that might arise from confinement under glass was neutralized by combining cloth with it, which offers little resistance to the passage of air and moisture. In a word, the single complant was under normal influences practically, the access of foreign pollen only being prevented.

The plant continued to grow finely; pollen in the greatest abundance was produced and covered the leaves, ears and ground beneath with a thick, yellow dust. The silk was pollenized in the same production of the crops to be raised. Deep rooting plants, like our prominent root crops, for this reason, deserve a particular consideration in the planning of a rational system of rotation of crops. To raise improved varieties of

To raise roots the second year, after a To raise roots the second year, after a liberal application of coarse barnyard manure, or the turning over of grass lands, with the assistance of some commercial phosphatic fertilizer in the interest of a timely maturity, is highly recommended by practical cultivators of sugar beets. To stimulate in the roots the production of the largest possible amount of sugar and starch must be the object of the cultivator, for these two constituents of tivator, for these two constituents of roots control, more than any other one their increase in solids.

Points in Plum Culture.

Following are some points in plum cul-ture given by a fruit grower with thirty years' experience, at a meeting of Maine Plums succeed well on different soils, but the trees require to be well fed. Plum trees will not thrive under neglect. Hen manure and manure from the hog pen are as good as any. The best place for the plum is in a henyard. As it requires clean cultivation, not doing well in grass, a henyard seems to be just the place for it. Besides, the hens are the best protection against the curculio, the worst pest of this fruit. This grower attributed his own success with plums to thus growing them. The black knot hed

thus growing them. The black knot had troubled him considerably. While sure remedy had been discovered, found by applying manure liberally to a tree where he saw signs of the black knot, it gave the tree a thrifty growth, and had out with inch strips, then sealed with good matched sheeting. The roof is of the bost shingles. A partition divides the silo into two compartments. The southern Cultivator gives his plan for breaking horses: On all young horses breaking horses: On all young horses are a constant. Niagara, he was favorably impressed

> A Word About Pig Pens. The farmer's pig pen should be located at a considerable distance from the house and in a direction from which the prevailing winds will not waft the odors toward it. Better still, the bad smells should be reduced to a minimum by clean iliness and deodorizing at the pea. This is easily done and profitably, too, by throwing in a few shovelfuls of dry earth on that portion where the pigs resort, so that their manure is mixed up with it in the pen, and still more thoroughly when the pen is cleaned out. Every pen should be constructed so it can be cleaned out from one of the sides without entering it from one of the sides without entering it at all. Enough space should be left be-tween the floor and the siding for intro-ducing a long handled scraper or hoe for the purpose of clenning it out. If the pen has been liberally supplied with dry earth, bad odors will be prevented and the value of the manure increased.

Things Told by Farmers.

E. S. Goff, horticulturist of the New York experiment station, found as the re-sult of a long series of tests that the pro-ductiveness of any strain of potatoes can be materially increased by the continued selection for seed of tubers from the most productive hills.

P. M. Augur describes the Gypsy strawberry as always good in quality; not large or sufficiently productive to plant largely for market, but for early use at home most excellent.

Want of Sleep

Is sending thousands annually to the insane asylum; and the doctors say this trouble is alarmingly on the increase. The usual remedies, while they may give temporary relief, are likely to do more harm than good. What is needed is an Alterative and Blood-purifier. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is incomparably the best. It corrects those disturbances in the circulation which cause sleeplessness, gives increased vitality, and restores the nervous system to a healthful

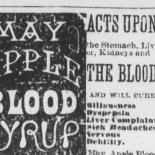
Rev. T. G. A. Coté, agent of the Mass. Home Missionary Society, writes that his stomach was out of order, his sleep very often disturbed, and some im-purity of the blood manifest; but that a perfect cure was obtained by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Frederick W. Pratt, 424 Washington street, Boston, writes: "My daughter was prostrated with nervous debility. Ayer's Sarsaparilla restored her to

William F. Bowker, Erie, Pa., was cured of nervousness and sleeplessness by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla for about two months, during which time his weight increased over twenty pounds.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bettles, \$6



OSNABRUCK, Dixons P.O., On May 11th, 1887.

My wife suffered for five years with that distressing disease, catarrh. Her case was one of the worst known in these parts. She tried all of the catarrh remedies I ever saw advertised, but they were of no use. I finally procured a bottle of Nasal Balm. She has used only one half of it, and now feels like a new person. I feel it my duty to say that Nasel Balm cannot be TOO HIGHLY recommended for catarrh troubles, and am pleased to have all such sufferers know through its use they will receive instant relief and CHAS, MCGILL Farmer

DR. FOWLERS ·EXT: OF • ·WILD. TRAWBERRY CURES. HOLERA holera Morbus OLIC/a®/ RAMPS

IARRHŒA AND ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

AND FLUXES OF THE BOWELS IT IS SAFE AND RELIABLE FOR CHILDREN OR ADULTS.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who read this and then act; they will find havorable employment that will not not take them from their homes and families. The peofits are large and sure for every industrious person. Many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$6 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young, or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address STINSON & Co. Portland, Maine. 30.

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Prectical Machinist, Engine Builder and General Repairer of all kinds of Machine ery, such as Sawmills. Phreships Machines, the Samples of the best bindings wine made are kept on hand, and farmers requiring say quantity can be supplied. It were our orders, 2140.

WORDS—Victories... Soderich.

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EVERY STYLE, QUALITY, & PRICE.

Ladies' Fine Goods

In Button Boots, Raimorals, Congress, Oxidite, Petr, Plush, Repp. Prunella, Carpet.

(Name of the Congress of the Petr, Plush, Repp. Prunella, Carpet.

(Nigyman and German Slippers in profusion.

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(Note: Petrophysical Profusion.)

Long Boots in Calf, Kip and Cowhide,

FELT BOOTS AND MOCCASINS. I have a line of Felt Boots, my own make, acknowledged to be the Best Felt Boot made in Canada. Prompt and careful attention given to

ORDERED WORK AND REPAIRING. 2 TPlease bear three facts in mind:—I have by far the largest stock of Boots and Shose in town. They are of the very best quality procurable, being made by the best manufacturers in Canada; And I will sell at prices as low or lower than anyone else.

Soliciting a continuance of your valued custom, so liberally accorded me during the past four even years. I remain, your faithfully.

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SPLENDID LINES OF TEAS from 10 cts to 75 cts per lb, Maple Syrup, finest case Prunes pure Spices, Lawry celebrated Bacon, cooked Corn Beef, Cut Myrtle, Cavendish and Club Tobaccos, best American fine cut chewing Tobacco, fresh

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Blake's Block, the Square, Goderich, Soderich, March 2nd, 1888

THE FASHIC

Norly all the dressy bo-ladies in their teems are e-buttaged at the bac. The corago is generally much stylish house dresse mer resorts are French at the neck, these complesianguimpe of hoc or ples fastened in front with thre buttons. These corselet pointed, front and back, a with trimmings of moire

Cream-white serge fabries, barred with mah elive Roman red, or mari out-of-town wear. Some are made wholly of the others have stylishly draj with plain cream-colored je with braiding in a vine Greek squares done in sou of the live in the skirt ma The popularity of sailor

great that milliners both h are using these simple straight brimmed shape" in net and talle. The shirred on wires in med with sreet AHA be white roses of time t Point d'E prin, dotted made up en che same w also levely hats of cre stape high in frout, min and gold, wheat ears a welley. Many of the he crape scarfs at the back.

There are now import skirt fronts, panels, figaro jackets, and slees of passementerie, to be of silk of a paler shade equal the grace of the d and fineness of the wor ness of the effects. Se termingled in many of there is, among other superb panel and t pieces of wall flowers ex mahozenny, gold and cords and beads, which beauty and art by any t the sixteenth century. Many of the costly are realy elegant addit tumes they are intended made of India silk, tuss

wrap serge, plain, che surah, Italian raps, or f mere, silk-lined and har with braiding or heav in silk cord. dove-gray silk, decorate broidery collar and real a favorite dust cloak at A chic and pretty shows a skirt of pale alr checked with moss-gre under a princesse polor I le of Wright serge. polonaise taps to the revers that is braided. the left is short, sho skirt, and has a larg which makes this side dice. The middle fo in princesse fash long and but slightly Next in popularity t rines of jet and silk an are the French coats m These are handsome in a quite stylish wrap summer, as they are with thin black sura telles, bands, col'ars, s if desired, are used to A few rich expensive cut jet, however, are garnitures than the sh

corations of course, it which quickly lose lustre, soon cut t rove anything but ta of appearance, or in the bility. Other black-lined, and these are fr with loops of black m sionally with gold o teries. Orchard Tr There is no boubt

trim their orchards m sary after they have t It is not necessary hacking at them. In of branches should be necessary evil in som avoided wherever posts to be continually best time to trim, from one to another, omit nece ry pruni much pruning should time. A little pruni any season withou Were I to have my c fer late spring just b If I were all read work in the fall I she ing that if left till neglected. Orchard every spring with from the time of pla branches being cut require much subsec a tree in its youth a it in its maturity, struggle along in its then in its maturity ting and slashing to

An old farmer thi good, but that the them out are too farmer.

A Vermont ma potato crops says he smooth, sound pot sprouted for seed, same day he plant. He prefers fall p varieties best, and A notion has bee prevalent that she attention in the m a very grave domestic animan ply of clean, whole to their health, es er. This mistake from the fact that compil sheer to d