

HOME AND FARM.

This department of THE CRITIC is devoted exclusively to the interests of the Farmers in the Maritime Provinces. Contributions upon Agricultural topics, or that in any way relate to Farm life, are cordially invited. Newsy notes of Farmers' gatherings or Grange meetings will be promptly inserted. Farmers' wives and daughters should make this department in THE CRITIC a medium for the exchange of ideas on such matters as more directly affect them.

We have received the *American Agriculturist* (751 Broadway, N. Y.) for July—a very high-class periodical, excellent in matter, printing and arrangement, and with numerous well executed illustrations and diagrams.

We suppose the following, which we extract from an American exchange, will hardly appeal to the senseless brute who overloads a horse and then thrashes him till, perhaps by a supernatural effort, the unhappy beast succeeds in starting. This kind of idocy is incapable even of thinking how much value and stamina is taken out of a horse by savage treatment, and how much its life is probably shortened by it. It never seems to occur to one of these lazy savages to lighten a load or ask a passer-by to put his hand to a wheel. Two or three months ago one of these fiends struck a horse on the head so violently that the poor animal fell stunned. This occurred about a mile this side of Moir's Mills; the name of the man is known, and had we witnessed the outrage ourselves we should have put the case in Mr. Naylor's hands. Such a miscreant is a disgrace to the respectable name of farmer. This is the sound advice given by the *National Live Stock Journal*:—

How HORSES ARE SPOILED.—When we have succeeded in inspiring the horse with entire confidence in himself and in his master also, there is but little likelihood, unless he is a very nervous or a very perverse horse, that he will become troublesome through any vicious act, or want of honesty. "Balking," that one vice that pretty nearly takes all the value out of some horses, is undoubtedly always, or very nearly always, chargeable to indiscreet management on the part of those who have had the breaking, training, and after management at work. Thus, if a horse is overloaded while yet young, stops to rest without being told to do so, and finding the rest agreeable, and the starting—being weary—disagreeable, it is not to be wondered at that he forms the habit of stopping, and thenceforward becomes a "balker." If, when this first inclination to stop and hesitate is observed the temptation be taken away by getting onto an easier piece of road, lightening the load or giving the horse rest, and feed if needed, afterward avoiding a similar occasion for stopping, the danger of having a confirmed balky horse may be averted. But when under these circumstances the horse is hit with the whip and sharply reprimanded, then look out for a retaliatory effort. The horse assumes that you are his enemy, and from that moment he places himself in an antagonistic position, looking upon his master as an enemy.

The question is often asked whether a confirmed balker can be cured. This admits of a double answer—yes or no. If the horse is in good hands, managed by some person who has firmness and judgment, he can sometimes be cured by driving a stake and hitching him at the spot where he stops, until he is glad to move along to where his rations are. Horses have been cured by, as the saying is, "taking them at their word," and if they want to back, then keep them at backing, giving the animal to understand that that is just what you want him to do. You can, in half an hour convince him that backing is a very much harder motion than going forward.

Mr. Justice Weatherbe has been describing, for the information of people in England, the apple industry of Nova Scotia, and the region in which it flourishes, a strip two or two and a half miles on each side of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, eighty miles in length. It is estimated that this region produced last year 300,000 barrels, worth say \$600,000. The net cash yield of an acre is said to be at least \$150. The learned Judge added interest to his subject by dwelling on the historical character of the industry, a report made to the authorities in France two hundred years ago, having spoken of the fruit belt as "a little Normandy." As the markets are extending the patriotic action of the Judge will, no doubt, be of value to the Province.

Allusion was made in one of our paragraphs in last week's issue to "hay-caps." We observe that these are manufactured by the U. S. Waterproofing Fibre Company, 56 South St., N. Y.

Keeping food before fowls continually removes all inducements for them to scratch. They should be so fed as to be compelled to work.

For spraying apple trees for the Codling Moth, the proportion should be one pound of Paris green or London purple to two barrels or one hundred gallons of water.

DRINKS FOR THE HAY FIELDS.—Oh, the long, hot days in the hay field! And how thirsty the tired workers get! Too often the whiskey and hard cider jugs are the accompaniments in this work, and much cold water is unhealthful for over-heated men. So the good housewife should see that hard working haymakers are supplied with wholesome palatable drink.

I have just learned to make a very pleasant, mild, home-made beer, which is very suitable for a summer drink. As it sours quickly it should be kept in a cool place.

Two quarts of barley parched to a very dark brown; two quarts of corn browned to the same color; two quarts of nice, dry hops; one cup of ground ginger, or mashed ginger root can be used. Boil all together in a large-sized kettle until the strength is extracted. From one to two hours of

hard boiling will be required. Then pour the contents of the kettle into a sack and drain it into an earthen jar. Squeeze the sack as when making jelly. While this work is in operation, have four quarts of nice, fresh bran soaking. Put this into the sack and strain the water into the jar. Add brown sugar or molasses until it is slightly sweetened. When almost cool, add two dry yeast cakes, or one cup of liquid yeast. Stir it thoroughly, put it in a cool place, and in twenty-four hours it will be ready for use. If a tonic is needed for debility, add to the above ingredients, while boiling, sarsaparilla root, dandelion root and wild cherry bark.

Koumiss is another pleasant drink I have learned to make. Fill a two quart fruit can with new milk. Add three tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a cake of yeast. Seal the can air-tight and shake it well. Let it stand in a temperature of 70 degrees for ten hours, shaking it thoroughly every hour. It should then be placed on ice or in a pail of cold water for two or three hours, when it will be ready for use. The koumiss will effervesce, and the fact that I made gave such alarming signs of its eagerness to get out before it had been cooled, that I removed the cover. A delicious curd will rise to the top, which can be skimmed off. If the drink is too sharp, put sugar into the glass.

Lemonade is the standard summer drink. The natural acid of the fruit makes it so wholesome that it should be used freely as a field beverage. A good supply of lemons should be constantly on hand in the farm house during haying and harvesting.

Another very good summer drink is made by simply putting into the water sufficient essence of ginger and sugar to make it palatable.

It is the hard-working farm laborers who feed the world. It is by their hard strokes and the sweat of their brows that humanity thrives, and their comfort during the intense heat of summer should be a matter of consequence.

I once knew a farmer who, after melons ripened, kept a constant supply in the cellar, and several times a day during the warm weather his workers were refreshed with a nice melon.—NETTIE BURNS, in the *American Cultivator and Country Gentleman*.

These agreeable compounds sound very nice, but perhaps the most readily available drink, the cheapest, and which contains a nourishing as well as a thirst-quenching property, is oatmeal stirred into a bucket of water. This simple drink is much used for stokers and firemen on board steamers, and is found invaluable.—ED. CRITIC.

OUR COSY CORNER.

The *Delineator* for July is as usual full of charming descriptions of dainty toilets. We give our readers the benefit of the following notes from its columns:

There is a positive revival of Irish poplin this season, and if one happens to have Irish point lace to wear with it all the better. In black and dark colors it possesses wearing qualities that amply compensate for the needful outlay of money, while in evening tints and white its elegance requires its purchaser. Since the popularity of loopings has begun to wane poplin will doubtless have a prosperous run.

Peach-blossom poplin, ornamented with sprays of white lilac, furnishes an elegant toilette to be worn by a maid of honor at a grand wedding.

White silk and worsted *guimpes* are worn with bodices of camel's-hair, poplin, etc., in dark green, nut brown and all the chamois tints.

Persian and Roman stripes are seen in many fashionable fabrics, including cottons. When employed for entire skirts these colors are usually arranged vertically, but for the lower parts of skirts they are horizontal. Such skirts may be of light material, and the waist, polonaise or drapery of a dark fabric.

Chartreuse-green China crape is liked for combining—but in moderate quantity—with cream-white cashmere, woollen *crêpe*, Surah, poplin or faille Française.

Many ultra fashionable people express a preference for linen lawn handkerchiefs to match the color or the accessories of their light summer and evening toilettes.

Soft and broad sashes will continue to be favored as draperies through this season. *Crêpes*, Bengalines, silk *clamines*, Surahs and other soft fabrics in their full widths, with frayed and also with unornamented ends, will be a leading style. Tulles—embroidered, tufted or plain—will be worn as sashes or scarfs with dancing costumes.

Skirtings in Roman stripes are fashionable for young women. The waist may be in plaited, plain, Spencer or blouse bodice fashion, and of a single color if desired.

Fichus and detachable vests or, as they are sometimes called, bust plastrons will be universally worn as transformations, for they evolve a holiday dress out of a practical everyday gown.

Gold and silver braids are popular decorations, and most ladies apply them with their own fingers.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick 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, mothers; 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 tone 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 twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," and take no other kind.

A CARD

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.