

Farm and Garden.

Address all inquiries or communications in relation to agriculture to Dr. T. H. Hoskins, Newport, Vt.

Editorial Notings.

The Mirror and Farmer quotes from Holmes' verses, made many years ago, as follows:

"When he who has a horse for sale Shall put his mettle to the proof, Without a lie for every nail That holds the iron to the hoof--"

"Till then let Oxmings blaze away, And Miller's saints blow up the globe; But when you see that blessed day, Then order your ascension robe;" and adds that it is not quite so bad now. Had anybody else noticed it?

The report of last winter's meeting of our Dairymen's Association is received from the new secretary, James K. Curtis of Georgia, Vt., after an interregnum of two secretaries from other towns. It appears to have been carefully edited, and is very neatly gotten out by the Watchman Publishing Company of Montpelier. This is the twenty-first issue, and the association is therefore now of age--though it has been doing business in its own name ever since it was born. As a very full report of the proceedings of the meetings appeared in these columns last winter, we will not use space for a review of this very useful brochure of 150 pages. No Vermont dairyman ought to be without it; and the best way to get it, if you have it not, is to send the membership fee of one dollar to Secretary Curtis, as above.

SOME readers seem to infer, because we think more of sheep than of sheep-killing dogs, and oppose the misuse of the noble horse as a gambling and swindling instrument, that we are a sort of kill-joy; but that is where they "get left." Any one who enjoys clean, honest sport better than the agricultural editor must be leading a joyful life, indeed. Hunting and fishing, riding and driving, occupied a pretty large percentage of our time while we were a young man in Maine and Kentucky--and we enjoy them yet, though we can almost reach out and touch our three-score and tenth year. All of which is introductory of a passing notice of our Sherbrooke friend Thomas' excellent monthly magazine, The Land We Live In. It is now in its third volume, and has grown constantly better with each issue. It is a "sporting" journal that hearty orthodox ministers, like Beecher or the Fields of New York might have enjoyed and contributed to--and, indeed, some such are in the list of its writers. Canada is a true sportsman's resort, and if you want a reliable guide to the best shooting and fishing there, just send your dollar to D. Thomas & Co., Sherbrooke, P. Q., for a year's subscription to The Land We Live In.

AMONG our editorial friends there is none whose progress we have watched with more interest than that of Edwin H. Libby, now at the head of the Rural Publishing Company of New York, which, besides many excellent rural books, issues the Rural New-Yorker and the American Garden, foremost representatives of rural journalism on this continent. Perhaps a little of our interest arises from the fact that Mr. Libby is, like ourself, a native of the Pine Tree State. But it happened that back in the '70's we had in our employ, for several years, a fellow-member of the same class in the Massachusetts Agricultural College in which Mr. Libby graduated, in the times of Prex Clark and his Samsonian Squash. This young man had a good deal to say about "Libby," and as Libby, so soon as he was graduated, plunged into journalism as the editor of the Scientific Farmer, we greeted his paper joyfully as an exchange with our Vermont Farmer. Mr. Libby, even with Dr. Sturtevant's able assistance, did not make a financial success of his Farmer; but it served him well as a school, and his succeeding ventures in journalism have indicated a steady and vigorous advance. He took the American Garden from Mr. Bliss, and soon shoved it to the front as the best American horticultural journal, absorbing several of its leading contemporaries, and rivaling in every excellence the best foreign publications of its class. In his present strong position Mr. Libby shows a vigorous mastery, and is rapidly advancing the previously-assured position of both the Garden and the Rural in the regard of a vast body of readers--not only in America, but in other continents.

eminent politician, lawyer, capitalist or college president? And does he forget that laws, to be enacted, must pass not only one but two legislative bodies, and that the honorable senate may have a majority (including some farmers in it) who are much more politicians or capitalists than farmers--a majority by no means controlled by the interests of the farmers as a whole? So far as we have been able to see, the only legislation representing the real wishes of a majority of our farmers which succeeds, against the desires of other citizens, is the kind of legislation which keeps our public schools steadily below the standard of other states--the negro schools of the South not excepted.

We honor the occupation of a farmer as not below that of any human being; and we assert the social position of farmers, who are not ashamed of their business, as rightfully equal to that of any other class of men. But we have to recognize the fact that American farmers are themselves mainly responsible for their actual position before their fellow-men. A class of people which does not fully recognize the power of education in the development of true manhood--a class which is ready to spend its surplus earnings on anything less than the best in this direction--may have the abstract right to a high relative station before the world; but they can never actually realize that right, so long as they ignore the conditions of its possession. It would be the highest wisdom for our farmers to live in log cabins, and nourish their bodies on porridge, rather than not to give their children the best possible educational training. Only a single generation would have to endure such hardships. The next succeeding one would rule America--and we should never more hear of the power of rings, trusts, or of the "higher classes," for there would be none such.

ARE we asking too much? Is this not beyond human possibilities? Study the history of Scotland in the past two centuries--a country more inferior in natural resources to neighboring England than New England is to any other part of America. What has distinguished Scotland during that time? Was it anything so much as the almost rabid desire of its people--its whole people--for the best attainable education? With what ardor do we wish for the development of the same spirit among the farmers of Vermont, of all New England, of the whole Union! Scotland had not half an opportunity, but she made ten times as good a use of what she had--and now you may see all over this country the sons and grandsons of Scottish peasants occupying stations which they honorably won, without a doubt, but for which the opportunity was more than equally open to our native-born citizens. True, thousands of our American farmers' sons have gone equally high; but could they have gone over to Scotland and done it there? We trod not. And why not? Because the toiling, resolute Scotch boys, seeking for knowledge, had behind them the firm support of father and mother, who gladly sacrificed everything but life, and sometimes that, in sustaining their children's efforts after learning--learning that, while it did not weaken virtue, was as hard and practical as that which even Scotchmen in this country have been known to throw contempt upon--the new industrial education, impossible until now, but with all the future of the world in its grasp.

IN our issue of June 10 we said, in reply to a question, that it is decidedly improper to mix the morning and the evening milk together in the same pan for cream. And now comes W. N. B. of Waitsfield, Vt., and wants to know if this reply was based on "experimental" or "scientific" knowledge, adding: "We have been setting our milk in that way some part of the year, for the last ten years, and have thought we got better results, but are always open to the best way." In reply, we want to say, first, that in agriculture all the science there is has come through experiment. If, therefore, our correspondent's results have been obtained by thorough and careful experiments, extending over ten years, their results ought to be scientific--since science is only another name for the results of such experience. In this particular matter it is a mere question of careful weighing, recording and summing up. We were, perhaps, not sufficiently guarded in our words, for we have never yet been so situated as to make conclusive experiments in this direction over a long period. We should be very glad to have our dairymen discuss the matter in these columns.

Annual Records of Butter Cows.

To the Agricultural Editor:--Referring to recent auction sales of Holstein cows in the States, in which the prices obtained for stock purchased at great cost were comparatively very low, our excellent and highly-esteemed friend, Dr. Hoskins of the VERMONT WATCHMAN, says: "Mr. Ullery refers to the phenomenal yields of milk and butter recorded of some cows of the breed he represents, and compares them with the yield of brag Jersey cows. As for ourself, and so far as the real interests of the ordinary

dairyman are concerned, we care nothing, and less than nothing, for these laboriously worked-up yields of special cows of any breed. They are utterly delusive, and of no value except for advertising purposes--for which alone they are got up and published. By their effect upon uneducated farmers and beginners, they temporarily boom prices, and are often the prime cause of slaughter-sales, like those of Judge Bond and Mr. Cheney. Experienced dairymen, who are not also breeders and boomers, take no stock and very little interest in them. When only one dairyman in many hundred can get a herd of even the best cows up to an annual average of 250 pounds of butter per cow, of what interest can it be to the many hundreds who cannot attain that point to hear of yields, like that given by Mr. Ullery, of a cow which has a boom record of 1,153 pounds and 15 ounces of butter in a year, or similar great yields of cows of other breeds? These are quite like the publication of large prizes drawn by some who speculate in lottery tickets, and they are put in print for exactly the same purpose--only the lottery-men pay big prices for their advertisements, while the common try to work them into the papers gratis."

Now, as to "booming," which means raising the value of property or stock under false pretences, we entirely agree with Dr. Hoskins, and sincerely hope that such robbers or boomers may get their deserts, quickly and surely, as should robbers of every description. But, on the other hand, it strikes us very forcibly that all progressive farmers are greatly interested in the knowledge of what their own farm-stock can do under the best--that is, the most profitable--circumstances. And to obtain such information, which, when obtained, becomes extremely valuable to the farming community at large, it is necessary that careful, honest record be kept of the doings of our animals, counting, firstly, the cost of food and care; and, secondly, the gross returns obtained in pounds of butter.

Some years ago, before daily records, both of feed and of milk returns, were kept upon our immediate direction, we had doubts that even 250 pounds of butter per cow could be obtained with profit from ordinary good cows. Now, after several years of experience with ordinary good cows, purchased at low prices in the open market, in this province, we have come to the conclusion that every farmer in the land can, if he so wishes, produce either 75 pounds, or 250 pounds, or even 350 pounds of butter from the same herd, in the year. To obtain the best results is simply a question of proper selection of good, ordinary milk cows, of proper care, of well-balanced and well-prepared food regularly, every day and several times a day through the year. Now, every farmer can do that; but unfortunately most farmers do not think it worth their while to look after and care for their cows in the regular, intelligent manner which alone secures success, the year through; and, therefore, the extraordinary difference in the results obtained. There are, all over the country, at the present moment, thousands of cows giving--with an abundance of grass, of course--an average of from thirty-five to forty pounds of milk daily, or from one to two pounds of butter. Unfortunately, as a rule, such yields only last a few days, or weeks, at most, and as the grass decreases, down goes the yield from day to day, until the cold rains and the short-day feed of November will dry such cows completely. Now, had the same cows received intelligent, constant, economic care from their first calving, with a sufficiency of food from meal to meal, we are sure that most, if not all of them, would have become standard butter cows, giving an average of even 350 pounds annually. Therefore, where Dr. Hoskins says "when only one dairyman in many hundreds can get a herd of even the best cows up to an annual average of 250 pounds of butter per cow," we would have said "does," instead of "can." We state positively that all farmers could obtain even the larger yield, had they taken the necessary means to obtain their purpose--and we add, that when so intent they could do so easily, and with great profit, even when prices obtained for really first-class butter are at the lowest.

Our advice to all intelligent dairymen, therefore, is as follows: (1) Learn how butter cows should be cared for and fed. (2) Select the right kind of animals. (3) Do them full justice, using your brains to obtain the required result at the lowest possible cost. (4) Keep strict, honest record, both as to quantity and cost of feed, and as to quantity of butter made and price obtained. (5) Only publish such records as you can abundantly prove to be true, and we have no doubt that Dr. Hoskins and many other honest editors of farm journals will be thankful for the information thus obtained, by which much good must follow. ED. A. BARNAED.

Quebec, July 1, 1891.

REMARKS BY AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.--We are obliged to our good friend, Mr. Barnard, for his excellent criticism. We did not intend to convey the idea that it is absolutely impossible for any farmer, or all the farmers, to bring up the average yield of their cows in time, and by care, to 250 pounds in a year. We should have better expressed our thought if we had used the word "do" instead of "can." But practically it amounts to about the same thing. While not impossible in the abstract sense, it is concretely impossible--men being what they are, without the necessary ambition, knowledge, or practical skill requisite in the case. Even now, we frequently hear farmers doubting these 250-pound-average yields for whole herds of twenty cows or more, and it is not long since we heard an old "hard-head" assert his belief that no one ever got more than 100 pounds of butter from one cow in one year. But we hope for better things in the near future.

FOR the farmer's use, he needs a general-purpose fowl. This he cannot obtain at present, for the general-purpose fowl, like the general-purpose cow, is one of the possibilities of the future.

Advertisements.

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The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.

Fagged Out "Last spring I was completely fagged out. My strength left me and I felt sick and miserable all the time, so that I could hardly attend to my business. I took one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and it cured me. There is nothing like it." R. C. EGROE, Editor Enterprise, Belleville, Mich. "I derived very much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I took for general debility. It built me right up, and gave me an excellent appetite." ED. JENKINS, Mt. Savage, Md. N. B. If you desire to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy anything else instead. Insist upon having

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Parties who have any book they wish bound or repaired, or any Paper Boxes, should write to W. W. WHELLOCK, MONTPELIER, VT., for lowest prices for good work.

AH, ALAS, ALACK.

One in poor health is indeed in bad luck, but so long as Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is to be obtained there is immediate relief at hand. Sagwa cures Constipation, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and Chills and Fever. Sagwa will put your blood, Kidneys, Liver and Stomach in perfect condition, then you will be all right and free from every ill.

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The Children's Savior. Sold by all druggists. 25 Cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in the efficacy, that I will send two bottles FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer who will send me their Express and P.O. address. F. A. STODOLSKY, M. C., 151 Pearl St., N. Y.

Advertisements.

It's sometimes said patent medicines are for the ignorant. The doctors foster this idea.

"The people," we're told, "are mostly ignorant when it comes to medical science." Suppose they are! What a sick man needs is not knowledge, but a cure, and the medicine that cures is the medicine for the sick.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures the "do believes" and the "don't believe's." There's no hesitation about it, no "if" nor "possibly." It says--"I can cure you, only do as I direct."

Perhaps it fails occasionally. The makers hear of it when it does, because they never keep the money when the medicine fails to do good. Suppose the doctors went on that principle. (We beg the doctors' pardon. It wouldn't do!)

Choking, sneezing and every other form of catarrh in the head, is radically cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Fifty cents. By druggists.

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THE INTERNATIONAL CITY, GATEWAY OF 2 GREAT NATIONS WHERE COMMERCE MOVES WITH TIDE AND RAIL. Send to the undersigned for maps and pamphlets which will inform you about Blaine, Puget Sound and the new state of Washington. Blaine the future Metropolitan. Population, 1890, 75,180; 2,100. Complete system of electric lights; water works, ten miles twelve-foot sidewalks, six miles graded streets; has best land-locked harbor on Puget Sound. Four greatest trans-continental railroads. The Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railroads are just completed here. The Northern Pacific is only 15 miles away and the Union Pacific is coming as fast as men and money can build. Now is the time to buy lots and blocks and realize on the great rise in value. We are the largest owners. Lots range from \$75. to \$1,200. Lots five to ten blocks from water front, \$75 and \$100; choice, \$150 to \$250. Terms, one-third down; balance, one year, in equal monthly payments. You get exactly the same terms as given at our office here and in Blaine. By remitting ten dollars by draft, registered letter or telegraph, we will select for you the best unalotted lots. REFERENCES: Every bank and business firm in Seattle, Washington National Bank, Hon. E. O. Graves, President and ex-Assistant United States Treasurer; L. H. Gillette, Realty and Banking Co. and ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Seattle; The National Bank; Blaine National Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Blaine, Washington.

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Candidates for admission must have a good knowledge of Arithmetic, Grammar, History of the United States and Physiology. Text-books furnished at one dollar a term, to be paid at the beginning. For rooms or for further information apply to EDWARD CONANT, Principal, Randolph, Vermont.

Electric Bitters.

HOARD'S DAIRYMAN says: "The cow that can make 500 pounds of butter in a year is worth full \$500 as an investment; for her calf, if well sired, is worth all it costs to keep the mother a year." ELECTRIC BITTERS.--This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price fifty cents and \$1.00 per bottle, at C. Blakely's, Montpelier, Vt.

Clipped and Condensed.

MACHINERY needs oil; oil is a muscle-saver--in the machine. To select the best cows requires testing them for quantity and quality. ALL of our domestic animals should be treated with gentleness. It pays in every sense of that word. A "HANDY MAN" to have around the house is he who is always contriving some labor-saving device for the comfort of "the women folks."

THE gentle cow that is never afraid of receiving a blow or a harsh word from her owner, will pay him for the exemption every time he milks her. If farmers would rise early and get more work done while it is cool, and rest more in the heat of the day, their horses would do better and feel better.

SECRETARY MOHLER of Kansas estimates the wheat crop of that state at 60,000,000 bushels. The winter wheat acreage is 2,900,000, and spring 170,900.

WILFUL horses can usually be conquered by kindness, but there are a few so depraved, or spoilt by their owners, that the whip is the only and sure cure.

THERE are many cows now being milked that are losing money for their owner all the time, and it would be profitable to kill and bury them rather than to go on milking them.

It is evident from recent developments that unless some great unforeseen disaster should suddenly occur, the wheat crop of 1891 will be the largest ever harvested in the United States.

GOVERNMENT figures show that only one of all the cereals gave returns for the ten years ending with 1889 averaging as much as \$10 per acre. The one grain which exceeded this figure was barley, which reached an average value of \$12.76.

SOME men make money in dairying, and use only common stock; but if they had improved stock, the same application of skill would produce vastly better results. Why not use, in buying cows, the same business sense used in buying a mower?

It is sometimes no easy job to thin down an overfat ram. Better by far prevent his getting in that condition. All stock rams should be allowed to run in the pasture during the summer, with a shed to run under during the heat of the day and in time of storm.

WHEN breeding is pursued without a definite object in view, the chances are that the result will be unsatisfactory. The successful breeder is one who fixes in his mind a standard of excellence which in all his efforts towards improving his stock he aims to realize.

THE New Nation says: "What is wanted in this country now is not more money for the higher education, but for the lower education; not greater facilities for a small class of already highly favored youths, but more and better education for the masses of poor men's children."

BEWARE of wonderful stories and glittering advertisements of patent nostrums for hens. Give proper care and they will not need drugs that stimulate only at expense of future strength. A dollar spent to make the quarters comfortable will pay better than in food as fuel to keep hens warm.

THERE is not a man or woman, boy or girl, that has been raised on a farm who does not know how to set a hen (in their own estimation). If you will let the hen alone she will set herself; and if you are not sure you know more about the business than the hen does, you had better trust to her judgment.

THE Maryland Farmer specifies agriculture--theoretical and applied--as superior to any amount of Greek and Latin, both as mental help and preparation for an effective future, saying: "We spent years in studies of the classics, and are confident that just as good discipline for the mind, and far better discipline for heart and life, could have been given by other and useful and practical studies."

The excellent Stockman and Farmer says: "The average yield of shelled corn per acre isn't over fifty bushels, and twelve pounds of pork per bushel of corn is good production. This would make six cwt. of pork per acre. One acre of fair clover will pasture eight hogs from the time of starting in the spring until the fall. A hog weighing one cwt. when turned out will double his weight by fall with no other food. This means eight cwt. of pork against the six cwt. made by the acre of corn."

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Proprietors, Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

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Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price seventy-five cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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