Wentryan

## OLARKE \& CRAXG

 Portia Large Farm and Dray Horees. Horses of this sort are objected to o
some, but evidently without knowin the purpose for which they are bred.
For these they are just as essential and of a mectiom size. TTke, for example these extra targe horese sare sumpicien
th strong to work $1 t$ easily, wheren ly strong to work it easily,
with medium-sized horses rom three to four of them. Now wo
all know that it is more convenlent to
work two torses together than tree four, and tho econony in feed
staber room, grooming harness and
thoeting is something, Machinery of more eflcient service, and requiring
greater power tomove it of new in.
vention and construction, is constantly brough ing oo, he must of necessity in-
Threase the sizz and power of his horsed
cres beyond what has been heretofore usuan,
to reapp the advantages of it,
or over then
required. Th quarries, huge blocks of stone nr
to be remoed to tram- ways, nad in
town and cit ites it requird to traus
 to bo used than even a paif, ond the
same isthe case around mines, tro
founderies, and various other mantu facturing establishments whet it it
unnecosery to mention. But the best
paying thing to the breder of extru
farge horseg is to produce them of as ty of muscle, bone and sinow us he
can, but yot bo careful not to draw
their poliats oo fne as to render a singlo one in the least wenk. Particular at-
tention flouid be paidd to the strength of their legs, Joints and pasterns, a
well as to the soundnuess and toughnees of the feet. Such horress are wanted mand a quick sale and high price, ei pechally when well matured. The
they become $a$ sort of atvertisemen for through our towns and cities and add doubtloses, considderably to the sales of
their ownera. They can consequently woll afford to pay high prices for such
teams, and in fact gre enwes will teams, and in fact are always willing
todo oo. Hol number of oxtra large horses are
now, and ever will be reguired, so that
 wixteen and a hair to perhaps seven
coen and a hatif hhand high, and
weighing 1, soo to 2,000 pounus. What sudse oneper hans only to tind out h his
the toustomers and then breed to please

celt | them. A little care alko should bo ex |
| :--- |
| erelsed in rearing extra large hores. | Give them as dry ground sas posibib, for

exerctse upon when growing up, for
enta not only insures a better quality exercize upon when growng up,
ents not only insures a beter quatity
of muscle for the body, but more en ouring

## Heecher on Varming.



$|$| Agrioultural Notes. |
| :---: |
| Half a pint of lard, melted in a pi <br> of new milk, given warm, will remo <br> costiveness. |

For bruises or sores, boit smart wee
in chamber lye, add a little soft son
and wash twice a day.
Coal ashes do well as a fertilizer for
tomatoes. Make your ground half soil
and half eoal ashes and the results will
and
and

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | reat the cows you milk with the |
|  | greatest kindness. Never bawl at or kick or strike a cow. If cows are treat- |
|  | kindly they will readily |
|  | milk. If abused they w |
|  | Most cows are ruined |
|  | takes to break |
| If soil | arful they will be h |
|  | their milk, kick, will not |
|  |  |
|  | and maitreats them, |
|  | ruined as free, ki Calves and |
|  | Caives and he |
|  | ught that man is the |
|  | emy. |
|  | cause they can't give milk without eat |
|  | ing the material to furnish it. If give |
|  |  |
|  | atems do not require so |
|  | in winter to keep up the animal h and they will give more milk the |
|  | for. For family cowe, |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  | to give milk up to the same time. If |
|  |  |
|  |  |







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\begin{gathered}
\text { pipe } \\
\text { sice }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Boaking timber it lime water has } \\
& \text { been recommended for preserving }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { been recoumendec for proserving lt } \\
& \text { from dry rot and the effects of the }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { from dry } \\
\text { weather. } \\
\text { A machi }
\end{gathered}
$$

$$
\left[\begin{array}{l}
\text {,0000 hou } \\
\text { patented. }
\end{array}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{array}{|l}
\text { pheries of experiments has estab. } \\
\begin{array}{l}
\text { tished the fhet that chloroform neu. } \\
\text { tralizes tie netion of strychntine upon }
\end{array}
\end{array}
$$

proper thickness by rolling.
Warping and winding in seasoning
lumber arises from the caryed direc.
tion of the thers nad from their spiral

| gement in many tre |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |

per cent. of the incident rays, whill
speculum metal aboorbs s7 per cent
A German chemist says frozen cab-
nutritive qualities, because the fros
transforms the starch in the vegetable

## $$
\begin{array}{|l|} \text { transforms } \\ \text { into sugar. } \\ \text { Tudal wave } \end{array}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Tdat waves are often caused by sub- } \\
& \text { marine earthquakes in apparently fine }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { marine earthquakes in apparently fine } \\
& \text { weather, without any relation to hur- } \\
& \text { ricanes, although often accompanying }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { them. } \\
& \text { To tell a diamond from a gem, look } \\
& \text { through the stone at the point of a }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { needo ora small hole in a card, and if } \\
& \text { there are two pints or two holes the }
\end{aligned}
$$

there are two piats or two holes the
stone is not a diamond.
Professor Nichols of Boston found 8
grains of arsenie to each square foot of

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { grains of arsenie to each square foot of } \\
& \text { a green dress submitted to his exami- } \\
& \text { nation. Here is the fact of poisons }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { nation. Here is the fact of poisons } \\
& \text { freely used. Is there no remedy? }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The black sulphide of silver, which } \\
& \text { forms on plated and silver wares, may }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { forms on plated and si!ver wares, may } \\
& \text { be removed at once by wiping the sur- } \\
& \text { fice with a raz wet with ngua amme- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { fice with a rag wet with aqua amme- } \\
& \text { nia, and without the trouble of rub- }
\end{aligned}
$$

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\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned}
& \text { nia, a } \\
& \text { bing. }
\end{aligned}\right.
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Le Cutieateur remarks that rats, } \\
& \text { mice, and insects will at once desert } \\
& \text { ground on which a little chloride of }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ground on which a litte ehloride of } \\
& \text { lime has been sprinkled. Pats may }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { be protected from insect plagues by } \\
& \text { brushing their stems with a solution of }
\end{aligned}
$$

bruahing their stems with a solution of of been that a

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { patch of land which has been treated } \\
& \text { in this way remains religiously re- } \\
& \text { anected hy orrhs, whate the unnmotect. }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { spected by grubs, whine the unprotect- } \\
& \text { ed beds round about are Iterally de- }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ed beds round about are Itterally de- } \\
& \text { vastated. Fruit trees may be guarded }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { vastated. Fruit trees may be guarded } \\
& \text { from the attacks of grubz ty attaching }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { from the attacks of grubat ty attaching } \\
& \text { to their truatks pieces of tow smeared } \\
& \text { with a mixture of chloride of lime and }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { to their truaks pieces of tow smeared } \\
& \text { with a mixture of chloride of lime and }
\end{aligned}
$$ hog's lard, and ants and grubs already

an possession will rapidly vacate their

