

## FARM GARDEN

### FARM CONVENIENCES.

An Excellent Tool For Cutting Tile. The same sort of a Slush Scraper. I will say that I am the inventor of a tool for cutting tile that is superior in every respect to any tool I have ever seen used, and that is a tile hammer, a drawing of which I send herewith. I have used these hammers for years, and the shape and size have given (six inches long) are about the best proportion for the purpose. They should be made of the best steel and both poll and pick tempered the

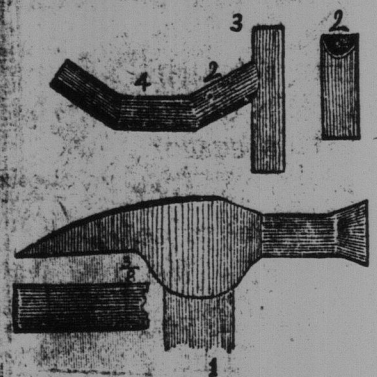


FIG. 1  
TILE HAMMER.

same as stonecutters' chisels. The pick is beveled like a cold chisel. The poll is round and the shape of the base of a cone and one inch in diameter; the shaft round and cylindrical. The poll should be round square, or better, a little concave, leaving sharp cutting edges, and should be a little more flaring on the handle side. With this tool I have never found any need of anything else.

Some get tile at the mills with holes cut in them, but I never do, for with a tile hammer it is less trouble to cut the holes, whenever you want them. In connecting laterals most persons cut a hole or get tile with holes in them and stick the end of the connecting tile into the hole, but I never do that nor allow it to be done on work under my supervision. The connecting tile (2) in the cut must be cut to fit against the tile connected to on an angle (see 2 and 3). The hole should be cut the full size of the inside of 2, which will be an egg shape, the small end up stream. I also cut the tile on all curves to fit as close as other joints (see 4).

A soft tile is not the best tile to cut, and I promptly discard a cut tile which is soft, with a hammer. I cut tiles with a hammer. Cut tiles near the middle of the tile. In cutting the connecting tile, 2, leave a part of the end full, as shown, instead of cutting it to a thin edge. Except in picking a small hole through a tile to start with the poll of the hammer is generally used. The edges should be kept sharp. No patent of this hammer, free to all writers or correspondents to Ohio Farmer, wherein another writer tells of an equally practical tool, a slush scraper, as follows:

Where a farmer has a large ditch running through his farm a slush scraper is indispensable. This one is made from two inch plank, sides five feet long, with one end, patterned for the scraper and tapered to make suitable handles, as shown in cut. The scraper box should be four feet wide, two feet from front to rear of box, and one foot in depth. These dimensions will make almost a half yard of mud at each load, and a team will pull it easily.

The top and bottom of scraper should be banded with fire iron, which will make it more rigid and wear better. Any blacksmith can make the blade out of an old drag saw blade or suitable piece of flat steel. This should be



FIG. 2  
SLUSH SCRAPER.

bolted and riveted to the box and band iron of box and made quite sharp to cut well. The eyelets shown in illustration near the blade are to fasten a log chain into.

With this scraper one can clean the slush out of a large ditch and work the bottom down. The length of chain can be regulated to suit the depth of ditch. We used a scraper similar to this last autumn on our farm and found it excellent to clean out slush and also to dress off overhanging banks.

### Stacking Fodder.

An excellent method of stacking fodder is to construct a long and narrow platform of rails or anything that will serve to keep the bundles off the ground. This platform can be as wide as the length of two bundles or it can be two or three times that width. If there is a large amount of fodder to be stacked, and as long as necessary. The stack should be quite long in proportion to its width, as the fodder is to be used from the ends. Begin by laying bundles closely lengthwise until the center is from four to eight feet, depending on the width of the stack, higher than the outside. Then begin laying the bundles crosswise, close together, butts out. Keep the center higher as the stack advances, that the top bundles may be quite slanting to shed water well. Tie a number of bundles near the top, divide into two equal parts, set half on either side of the top the whole length of the stack, and it will not take water. In filling the fodder begin at the ends; pull out the bottom bundles first, and none need be damaged by rain, the end only being exposed. Ohio Farmer.

"Do you know where your husband's society lodge rooms are?"  
"No; but I have reason to believe they are at the top of one of the downtown skyscrapers. At any rate he told me he dreamed about them last night, and I distinctly heard him mutter, 'Too high for me, I pass out.'"—Chicago Post.

## ALL WHO HAVE TRIED Hawker's Balsam

ENDORSE WHAT WE SAY  
OF THIS POPULAR AND  
NEVER-FAILING REMEDY.

Thos. McAvity, Esq.,

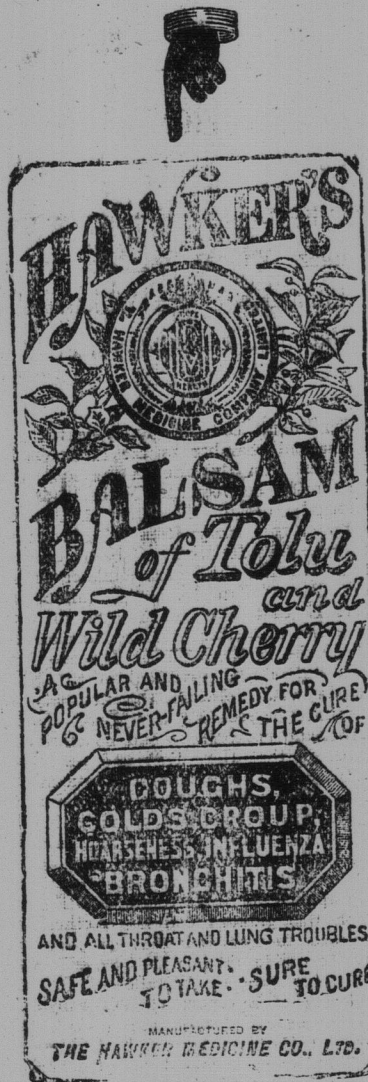
St. John, N. B., writes: "I take pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam in my family for years, and find it an excellent remedy for coughs and colds."

Rev. Geo. M. Campbell,

Pastor of Methodist Church, Marysville, N. B., says: "Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam has been in use in my family for several years for colds and throat affections, with results so satisfactory that I have confidently recommended it to my friends."

George Philips,

I. C. R. Ticket Agent and Exchange Broker, St. John, N. B., says: "I was completely cured of influenza cold by a bottle of Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam."



SAFE AND PLEASANT TO TAKE.

## Sure to Cure.

"THE PROOF O' THE  
PUDDING'S THE PREVIN O'T."

James Kennedy, Esq.,

The well-known merchant, St. John, N. B., after a personal test of Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry, says: "I can heartily recommend it to any one suffering from a cough or cold, and would ask them to test it and be convinced."

Rev. J. J. Teasdale,

Pastor of the Fredericton Methodist Church, writes: "To the Hawker Medicine Company, Ltd., St. John, N. B., Sirs: Having bronchial troubles for years, I have great pleasure in stating that I found Hawker's Balsam of Tolu and Wild Cherry to be the best remedy for the disease I have ever used. For irritation of the throat resulting from cold, it has been in my case a cure. I have urged upon persons suffering from the disease named the use of this most excellent remedy."

H. A. McKeown,

M. P. P., St. John, N. B., says: "I take great pleasure in stating that I have used Hawker's Tolu and Cherry Balsam for the last eight years and consider it the best cough cure I have ever used. I find Hawker's Liver Pills an excellent liver regulator."

## Hawker's Liver Pills The Best on the Market

Regulate Liver and Stomach. Purify the Blood. Do Not Gripe.

CURE —  
Sick Headache  
Sour Stomach  
Constipation  
Biliousness

## HAWKER'S CATARRH CURE.

A Positive Cure for CATARRH, Catarrh in the Head,  
Catarrhal Headache and Deafness.

Wm. Doherty, Esq., of the firm of Doherty & Foster, merchant tailors, St. John, N. B., says: "I have much pleasure in stating that two boxes of Hawker's Catarrh Cure completely cured me of a bad case of catarrh. I also consider Hawker's Liver Pills the best liver regulators I ever used."

Ex-Alderman John McKelvey, St. John, N. B., says: "I was cured of a bad attack of influenza and cough by use of Hawker Catarrh Cure and Hawker's Tolu and Wild Cherry Balsam."

The Canadian Drug Co., Ltd.,  
AGENTS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

## FARM GARDEN

### CARING FOR CORN.

Convenient Devices For Husking In Field or Barn—End Gater.

The time of year is at hand when the fingers of many will industriously ply the husking pen. Unless the work of husking is done by machinery and steam power it is at best a slow and tedious task, and every facility that will shorten its duration needs to be made use of before cold weather renders the work more disagreeable, says the Ohio Farmer. The illustration (Fig. 1) shows a device which not only prevents waste of fodder, but saves time when husking either in the field or barn. All the material used in its construction except the slat table, etc., is 1 by 4 inch boards. The two base pieces, A, A, are each six feet long, and the pieces, B, B, are three feet in length.

The uprights are long enough to make the table 1½ or 2 feet from the ground. Crosspieces are two feet long. A windlass, C, is arranged in the front

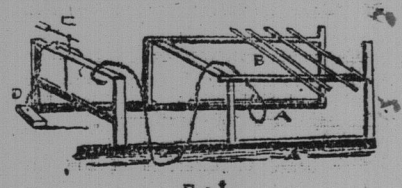


FIG. 1



FIG. 2

crosspieces as shown, and 1½ inch rope looped at one end is tied to top crosspiece near where windlass shaft comes through. A small box to hold twine is fastened at D. Put a ball of twine in box, bringing the end of the string up through the hole in the top and through a small staple in the top crosspiece. This completes the device, though a few more braces than are shown in the cut will be necessary. When using it, a shock of corn is thrown on the table, the husker sits himself on the middle crossboard and goes to work. The rope and twine have first been drawn through under the seat and left to lie on the ground. As the husker proceeds in his work he draws a small bundle at a time back over his head into the space between his seat and the windlass, an operation which may be done easily with a little practice, or he rises and steps over the husked bundle, sliding it into its place. When the whole shock has been deposited between the seat and the windlass, the rope is brought up around it, and the loop of rope is slipped on the short end of the windlass handle. A few turns of the handle tighten the fodder bundle as much as required, and the twine being next brought up around it the is soon made.

The small cut (Fig. 2) shows another convenient way of going at it when husking. The husker has stretched two long poles from the hind axle of his wagon to a support of some kind, and after piling several shocks of corn on the poles scuts himself on a board across poles and throws the corn up into the wagon box. This plan may be made use of when husking in the barn.

When corn has been loaded on a wagon it is very unhandy to shovel off at first until the bottom of the wagon box has been reached. To overcome this difficulty different methods are followed, such as laying one end of a long, wide board on the side of the wagon and the other on the floor of the box before loading and shoveling on the board till the bottom of the box is to be got at, but the extending end gets in the way. The best of these expedients, it is fastened to the bed of the box by strap

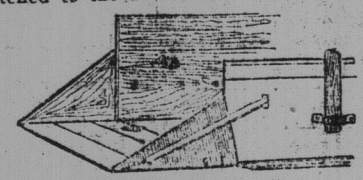


FIG. 3

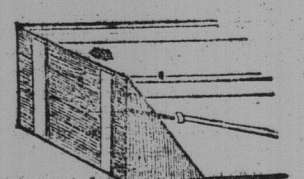


FIG. 4

EXTENDING BOARD. Hinges which are sunk into the wood so as not to interfere with the shovel. The gate is made wide enough to allow the side pieces to be outside of the box. Iron straps hold the side pieces secure on the gate. A rod of one-quarter inch iron looped in the manner shown in the cut is attached on each side. Thumb-screw bolts enable the looped rods to hold the gate when let down, as in Fig. 3. When the hand bolts are screwed up tightly on the rod, they will hold the gate when closed, as in Fig. 4, for ordinary occasions, but hooks may be quickly attached to hold it still more securely. The gate should be at least 2½ feet high, and it will afford a platform for the farmer to stand on when starting to scoop up the corn as well as prove very advantageous in loading and unloading many articles.

Country Gentlemen is a late but delicious sweet corn. There is no disconcerting voice to the chorus of praise of this variety of corn. Because of its small size there is not so large a call for it as there would be if people in general understood its good qualities.

Jack Frazer, of Boston, who has been at London for the past few months looking for a match, has at last got one. Will Carley, who fought George Dixon at New York, is to be his opponent. The match is to be for \$500 a side and a purse. No time or time has been set, but the match must be fought early in the year.