Your Mail Orders

In response to many inquiries from all over Canada, The John Murphy Company, Limited, of Montreal, has decided to issue, about March 15th, a catalogue, which in a unique sense will be

The Catalogue of a Woman's Store

It will include a list of practically everything that Women, Misses and Babies wear or carry, whether fully made up, partly made up or not made up at all, in Woollens, Silks, Linens, Cotton or Notions, as well as Table Linens, Household Cottons and Bed Comforts.

In order that customers will know exactly what the goods will cost delivered to them, we propose to pay all freight, express or mail charges on all articles illustrated or described in the catalogue.

Please address applications for copies to Department O.

The John Murphy Company Limited

MONTREAL, QUE.

SHERIFF'S SALE

There will be sold at public auction on Saturday, the eighteenth day of March, at 12 o'clock noon at Chubb's Corner (so-called), in the City of Saint John in the Province of New Brunswick, all the estate right title and interest of George S. Cushing in and to all those certain lots pieces and parcels of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster in the County of the City and County of Saint John in the said Province and described as follows:

DESCRIPTION:

1st—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster in the County of Saint John known and distinguished as Lot Number Six (6) in Block No. 6 as shown on a plan for subdivision of blocks numbers six and seven of Corporation Lands in said parish dated 21st June 1859 prepared by R. C. Minnette, Esquire, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Common Clerk of the said city, the said lot No. 6 being bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning on the Southerly corner of said Lot No. 6 on a reserved road fifty feet wide laid out dividing the lots in said Block 6, thence Northwesterly along said reserved road four chains until it strikes the side line of Lot No. 7 in said Block 6, thence along said dividing line forty and one-fourth degrees east until it strikes the line of a reserved road between said Lot No. 6 and the shore, thence south forty-six degrees east along said road until it strikes the side of road leading from Manawagonish road to Lees Cove, thence along said last mentioned road to place of beginning, said lot No. 6 containing two and one-half acres more or less, together with the use of the shore front below the reserved road in front of the said Lot No. 6 and between the prolongation of the said lines of said lot hereby demised and Lees Cove aforesaid."

2nd—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster in the County of Saint John and known and distinguished as Lot number seven (7) in Block six (6) as shown on a plan for subdivision of blocks six and seven of Corporation Lands in said parish dated June 21st 1859 prepared by R. C. Minnette, Esquire, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Common Clerk of the said city, the said lot No. 7 being bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing on the southerly corner of said lot No. 7 at the dividing line between lots numbers six and seven on a reserved road fifty feet wide laid out dividing the lots in said block 6, thence northwesterly along said reserved road three chains and fifty links until it strikes the side line of lot No. 8 in said block 6, thence along said dividing line forty and one-third degrees east until it strikes the line of a reserved road between said lot No. 7 and the shore, thence south forty-six degrees and along said road, three chains and fifty links until it strikes the dividing line between lots Nos. 6 and 7, thence along the said last mentioned line to the place of beginning, said lot No. 7 containing two and one-half acres, more or less, together with the use of the shore front between the reserved road in front of the said lot No. 7 and between the prolongation of the side lines of the said lot hereby demised and Lees Cove aforesaid.

3rd—All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster in the County of Saint John known and distinguished as lot number eight (8) in block six (6) as shown on a plan for subdivision of blocks numbers six and seven of Corporation lands in said parish dated June 21st 1859 prepared by R. C. Minnette, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Common Clerk of the said city, the said lot No. 8 being bounded and described as follows:

"Commencing on the southerly corner of lot No. 8 at the dividing line between lots Nos. 7 and 8 on a reserved road fifty feet wide laid out dividing the lots in said block 6, thence northwesterly along said reserved road three chains and fifty links until it strikes the line of a reserved road fifty feet wide between lots Nos. 8 and 9 in said block 6, thence along said reserved road north 40 degrees fifteen minutes east seven chains and forty-five links until it strikes the line of a reserved road between said lot No. 8 and the shore, thence south forty-six degrees east along said road until it strikes the said dividing line between lots Nos. 7 and 8, thence along the last mentioned line to the place of beginning: said lot No. 8 containing two and one-half acres, more or less, together also with the use of the shore front below the reserved road of the said lot No. 8 and between the prolongation of the said line of said lot hereby demised and Lees Cove aforesaid."

4th—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster in the County of Saint John known and distinguished as lot No. ten (10) in block six (6), as shewn on a plan for sudbivision of blocks six and seven of Corporation lands in said parish dated June 21st 1859, prepared by R. C. Minnette, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Common Clerk of the said City of Saint John, said lot number 10 being bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning on the shore of the River Saint John at Lees Cove (so-called) on the eastern corner of said lot No. 10 at the dividing line between lots Nos. 10 and 11, thence following the said dividing line north eighty-five degrees forty-five minutes west until it strikes the easterly side of a reserved road fifty feet wide, thence along said easterly side line of said reserved road one chain seventy-five links to an angle in said reserved road, thence following the said line of said reserved road south forty-six degrees east until it strikes a reserved road fifty feet wide at right angles leading to the shore, thence along last mentioned reserved road to the shore, thence following the windings of the shore northerly to the place of beginning, said lot hereby demised containing three and three-quarter acres more or less."

5th—All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Parish of Lancaster in the County of Saint John, known and distinguished as lot number eleven in block six (6) as shewn on a plan for subdivision of blocks six and seven of Corporation lands in said parish dated June 21st 1859 prepared by R. C. Minnette, Esquire, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Common Clerk of the said city, said lot No. 11, being bounded and described as follows:

"Beginning on the shore of the River Saint John at Lees Cove (so-called) on the easterly corner of said lot No. 11, at the southerly line of the Lovatt grant, thence following the dividing line between said Lovatt grant and lot No. 11 north eighty-five degrees forty-five minutes west until it strikes the southerly side line of a reserved road fifty feet wide dividing said lot No. 11 and the School Lot (so-called), thence along said easterly side line of said road four chains and seventy-five links until it strikes the dividing line between lots Nos. 10 and 11 in said block 6, thence along said dividing line to the shore, thence following the windings of the shore northerly to the place of beginning, said lot hereby demised containing three and two-thirds acres more or less."

The same having been levied on and seized by me under an execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the Province of New Brunswick against the said George S. Cushing at the suit of Albert J. Gregory, E. S. Ranney Murray and J. Fraser Gregory, executors and trustees, under and by the last will and testament of William H. Murray, deceased.

Dated this thirty-first day of December, 1910.

ROBERT S. RITCHIE.
Sheriff of the City and County of Saint John.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

The ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

The Best Remedy known for
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
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DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, and CHOLERA.

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Convincing Medical Testimony accompanies each Bottle.

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OBITUARY.

Mrs. Mary Green.

The death occurred at Shannon, Queens county, on Wednesday, March 1, of Mrs. Mary Green, widow of James Green, of that place. She leaves three daughters, Mrs. Bert Beyea, of Medford (Mass.); Mrs. R. D. Craft, of Sommerville (Mass.), and Miss Emma, at home; also two sons, Harry, of Medford (Mass.), and Gilbert, of Shannon. She was eighty-one years of age, and was born in Ireland, but came to Canada with her husband many years ago. She was a consistent member of the Baptist church, and although she had been ailing for more than a year, her death came as a blow to her many friends and fellow-workers in the church. Funeral services at her home and church conducted by the pastor, Rev. R. W. Campbell.

Miss Mary Flynn.

Saturday, March 4.

The death of Miss Mary Flynn, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Flynn, occurred in the city Thursday, after an illness of about a month. She leaves two sisters, Mrs. Gallagher, wife of D. J. Gallagher of the marine and fisheries department, and Miss Annie at home.

William Howes.

Sussex, N. B., March 3—William Howes, aged 68, one of the most highly respected residents of Sussex, died today. He was formerly engaged in manufacturing farm implements and stoves, but some six years ago he joined forces with the Sussex Mfg. Company, retiring from active work a couple of years ago. He enjoyed the confidence of all.

He leaves his wife, five sons—Alfred, manager of the Maritime Rug Works, St. John; William and Fred, who are engaged in the same line of business in St. John; Stephen, of Boston, and Richard, who lives in the west, and two daughters—Misses Christina and Alice, at home. James Howes of the I. C. R. staff, Sussex, is a brother.

Joseph Whipple.

Saturday, March 4.

The death of Joseph Whipple, a former resident of the west side, took place at Vancouver yesterday. This news will come as a great shock to his many friends in this city. He was a carpenter and builder by trade and left here for the west about ten years ago. Besides his wife and two children, four brothers and two sisters survive. The brothers are Robert, James B., Frederick and William, all of this city. Mrs. D. Craft, of the west side, and Mrs. W. Ellis, of Vancouver, are the sisters.

Mrs. Ransford Craig.

Saturday, March 4.

Mrs. Lena, widow of Ransford Craig, died yesterday in the Home for Incurables, aged thirty-four years. She had been ill a short time with tuberculosis. She was a daughter of the late William Oliver, and her husband died about four years ago. She is survived by three children, her mother and three sisters.

Mrs. Catherine Stephenson.

Saturday, March 4.

The death took place at her late residence, 53 Stanley street, yesterday of Catherine A., widow of the late Robert Stephenson. The deceased was 87 years old and leaves five sons and two daughters.

Miss Gertrude O'Brien.

Monday, March 6.

The death occurred at the residence of William Kiervin, 98 Main street, early Friday evening, of Gertrude Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Timothy and Mary O'Brien. She was taken ill with la grippe and quickly succumbed. She leaves one sister, Mrs. William Kiervin.

Mrs. W. H. Williams.

Sussex, N. B., March 5—(Special)—Margaret Elizabeth, wife of W. H. Williams, the well known I. C. R. conductor, now running on the Sussex express, died at 6.30 o'clock this evening at the Depot House, where Mr. and Mrs. Williams have been stopping this winter.

Mrs. Williams had been ill of heart trouble for the past year and since she came to Sussex has had several weak spells and at times not expected to recover. This morning she had another attack of weakness. The doctor was quickly summoned, who said she could not live more than the day out. Her two sons, who live in Moncton, were telephoned and they drove to Sussex, arriving just in time to see their mother alive.

Deceased was 62 years of age and was a daughter of William Trider, of Maccan (N. S.) A short service will be held tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock at the hotel, conducted by Rev. Mr. Dawson, then the body will be taken to Moncton by the 8.42 express. The funeral will take place at Moncton on Wednesday afternoon from her late home, 184 Highfield street, Rev. J. J. Pinkerton and Rev. Mr. Batty officiating. A husband and two sons survive—Fred G., mechanical draughtsman of the I. C. R., Moncton, and William R., traveler for Baird & Peters, St. John. Mrs. Williams, who was a resident of Moncton the greater part of her life, was well known and highly respected and was a life long member and devoted worker of the Methodist church.

Miss Dora Jones.

Apohaqui, March 5—(Special)—The death occurred here this afternoon of Miss Dora Jones, second daughter of Mrs. Stephen Jones. The deceased had only been ill three days, pneumonia causing her sudden demise. She was thirty years of age and is survived by her mother, five brothers and two sisters. The brothers are Seth, of Sussex; George B., M. P. P.; William A., Harley S., and Herbert S., all of Apohaqui. The sisters are Mrs. A. B. Gamester, of Bridgewater (N. S.), and Mrs. Neal Johnson, of Apohaqui. The funeral will be held Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. James McLuckie and the interment will be in Riverbank cemetery.

Charles V. Madill.

The death of Charles V. Madill, third son of William J. and the late Martha J. Madill, occurred on the 4th inst., at his father's residence, Ray's Lake, Kings county, after a lingering illness. He was an unassuming young man of a genial and kindly disposition, and naturally of a robust constitution. He was well liked by all who knew him. Besides his father he is survived by four brothers and four sisters, and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss.

James J. Pierce.

Chatham, N. B., March 5—(Special)—The death occurred at his home here today of James J. Pierce, one of the oldest journalists in the maritime provinces. Although he had not been in particularly robust health for some time, his death was not expected, as he had only been ailing a few days. He was 72 years of age and leaves a widow and one daughter. The deceased was the son of the late James A. Pierce, who founded the Gleaner early in the thirties, and at the latter's death some years later succeeded him in the management of the paper. Deceased was strongly opposed to Confederation and his paper denounced Sir Charles Tupper with all the force it could carry, but he was a staunch supporter of Joseph Howe, and his views. Owing to lack of support he discontinued the publication of the Gleaner about thirty-five years ago and since that time did not engage in any regular occupation. Up to the last week he had been occupied in rebinding several of the volumes in the public library here for amusement sake.

Funeral of William Howes.

Sussex, March 5—(Special)—The funeral of the late William Howes took place this afternoon and was largely attended. The service at Trinity church was conducted by Rev. Canon Neales and the church was filled to overflowing. Interment was made at the Upper Corner. Four sons and two nephews acted as pall-bearers—Alfred, William, Frederick and Stephen, J. E. Howes and Ernest. The floral tributes were many.

WEDDINGS

Prouty-Fenwick.

Sussex, March 2—A wedding took place Wednesday afternoon at the residence of J. A. Fenwick, Berwick, when his daughter Blanche became the wife of Dr. Ira Joslyn Prouty, of Keene (N. H.) The ceremony was performed by Rev. T. J. Deinstadt in the parlors, which were beautifully decorated with carnations and ferns. The principals stood beneath a tastefully aranged arch of evergreens and carnations. The bride looked charming in a costume of green crepe metier and carried cream roses. Her sister, Mrs. P. F. Ball, Monticello (Me.), was matron of honor, and was becomingly attired in blue and white foulard. She carried a bouquet of carnations. The groom was supported by F. T. Fenwick, brother of the bride. After a reception Dr. and Mrs. Prouty left for Atlantic City via St. John, and will later take up their residence in Keene (N. H.), where the groom has a lucrative practice in his profession. The bride's going-away gown was green chiffon broadcloth, with violet hat.

LOCAL NEWS

Correspondents who send letters to The Semi-Weekly Telegraph and who wish to have them returned if they are not printed, must send stamps for return postage.

Twenty-two deaths were reported at the board of health office during the week ending Saturday.

Registrar John B. Jones reports four marriages and seven births—four boys and three girls—during the last week.

Dr. B. A. Puddington, of Grand Falls, H. Elmer Wiley, of Woodstock; Estella M. Puddington, Dr. Claude J. Grey and Dr. Paul C. Laporte of Grand Falls, seek incorporation as The Wiley Drug Co., Ltd., with $4,000 capital stock; head office in Grand Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stewart were pleasantly surprised Wednesday night, when their friends from Silver Falls and city to the number of about forty drove to their home in Garnett's Settlement, where a pleasant evening was spent in games and other amusements, supper being served at midnight. Henry Shillington, on behalf of those present, presented Mr. and Mrs. Stewart with a handsome rocker.

QUEENSTOWN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY

The home of S. L. Peters, Queenstown, was the scene of an enjoyable gathering on Monday evening, February 27, when a number of Mr. and Mrs. Peters' many friends met together to celebrate with the twenty-second anniversary of their their wedding day. Besides many Queenstown friends a large party drove down from Gagetown to be present at the happy event. Dancing proved the favorite amusement of the evening and was indulged in with great zest until midnight, when dainty refreshments were served. Afterwards Capt. Weston, of Gagetown, on behalf of those present, presented Mr. and Mrs. Peters with an address and a handsome parlor lamp.

Mr. Peters replied in his usual happy manner in words which expressed the pleasure which this gathering of friends had given to him and Mrs. Peters. The singing of Auld Lang Syne then brought the very pleasant evening to a close.

REAL ESTATE AUCTIONS

Real estate transactions at Chubb's corner were quite brisk Saturday and a large number of men were present. Auctioneer Lantalum offered the property at the corner of Holly and Main streets, North End, occupied by Tapley Bros. J. L. Ralston, and others and Luther Jorden became the purchaser at $3,600 He also sold the property at 38 and 40 Simonds streets, corner of High, to O. S. Dykeman for $1,130. This latter is a three tenement and both it and the first named were the property of the DeBury estate.

Auctioneer Potts offered for sale the Odd Fellows Hall, corner of Hazen Avenue and Union street, and owned by the estate of the late J. Marcus, but withdrew it at $13,300. A three tenement house, Nos. 189 and 193 Brussels street, also of the Marcus estate was sold to C. Brager & Sons for $2,110, and a small residence with barn on the Marsh Road was withdrawn at $310.

The self-contained brick house 338 Union street, of the J. Marcus estate, was sold by Auctioneer Potts to Edward Hogan for $2,800.

TRADE AGREEMENT GOOD FOR CANADA

Prince Edward Island Man, Now Living in West, Declares It Will Mean Greater Popularity for Laurier Government.

Monday, March 6.

Stetson hats and a general air of prosperity which bespoke the golden west were sufficient warrant for a Telegraph reporter to accost two young men who were passengers on the outgoing Montreal express last evening. He found they were from a visit home to P. E. Island after several years spent in Saskatchewan, and were very enthusiastic as to the progress they had made in the new country.

Louis McMillan, who has been engaged in the ranching business, volunteered the statement that the trade agreement would be a great boon to the west and its introduction would result in a great increase of the popularity of the Laurier government.

"No government which had the courage to grapple with this question and give to the west its greatest need, can be defeated," he said. "It will help the grain growers in that they will be able to get the latest American machinery at reduced prices, and at the same time command a bigger price for their wheat. Some of the machinery used in the west is not made in Canada and there is no use denying that United States factories have their patents further advanced than in the Canadian goods. We are always glad to get anything from Britain as the strict regulations there guarantee a good article, but it is a long way off.

"The same is true of the cattle market," he added. "It will open up new possibilities for my business and we are always more or less afraid of the British embargo."

Alfred Murphy said he could not see how any country could grow faster than western Canada had done, no matter what changes were made in the tariff. He has been working in Calgary as a draying contractor and was very strongly impressed with the businesslike way in which the affairs of the city were conducted. "They make $34,000 a year out of their municipal street railway," he said, "and put the price of electric light and power away down. The gravity water system, recently perfected, will compare with any in the world."

Both young men have taken up half sections and have been endeavoring to homestead the land in addition to carrying on their other employment.

MARKET TROUBLE LIKELY TO BE AIRED IN POLICE COURT

Farmers Object to Paying a License Fee of Five Dollars—Have Retained Lawyer.

A good deal of confusion was caused in the country market Saturday morning, the cause being the market by-laws. Several farmers arrived at the market with produce to place on sale, but the market clerk, W. O. Dunham, seized their goods, and although they had paid their fees, would not allow them to sell until they paid a license fee of $5. This they refused to do. The countrymen therefore consulted A. A. Wilson, who gave his opinion that the clerk could not demand the payment of $5, and that the city would be liable if the goods were damaged or if the farmers were not permitted to sell. Neither side would give in and as a consequence the matter will be aired in the police court either this morning or the first of the week. The farmers, about ten in number, have engaged Mr. Wilson to act for them.

The dealers in the market claim that the countrymen should be made to pay the $5 tax, as they have to pay for their privileges as stall keepers. They further contend that as the farmers are not citizens and do not pay taxes, they should not be exempt from paying the market dues for stands.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The opinions of correspondents are not necessarily those of The Telegraph. This newspaper does not undertake to publish all or any of the letters received. Unsigned communications will not be noticed. Write on one side of paper only. Communications must be plainly written; otherwise they will be rejected. Stamps should be enclosed if return of manuscript is desired in case it is not used. The name and address of the writer should be sent with every letter as evidence of good faith.—Ed. Telegraph.]

THE KENT COUNTY QUARANTINE

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

Sir,—I have seen in your paper of the 27th Feb. that there are twenty-eight houses quarantined at Richibucto village. I beg to inform you that this is an error. There were on the 24th thirteen houses quarantined. Four of these houses had smallpox, the others were exposed to the disease. On the 27th I was informed that one of the houses exposed to the disease had smallpox. Not more than one house has been quarantined at Richibucto village since the 24th Feb., if any. Please notify this error at once.

Yours truly,
FRANK G. RICHARD,
Chairman Board of Health for Kent county.

P. S.—If you want any information in regard to smallpox in Kent county I will be glad to inform you at your request.
Rexton, Kent county, March 1, 1911.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

EXPLAINING THE DIFFERENCE.

"Now they claim that the human body contains sulphur." "In what amount?" "Oh, in varying quantities." "Well, that may account for some girls making better matches than others."—Lousiville Courier-Journal.

BRUCE'S SEEDS

BRUCE'S GIANT WHITE FEEDING BEET—The most valuable Field Root on the market, combines the rich qualities of the Sugar Beet with the long keeping, large size and heavy cropping qualities of the mangel. 1-4 lb. 13c., 1-2 lb. 19c., 1 lb. 30c., 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

BRUCE'S MAMMOTH INTERMEDIATE SMOOTH WHITE CARROT—The best of all field Carrots. 1-4 lb. 23c., 1-2 lb. 39c., 1 lb. 60c., postpaid.

BRUCE'S GIANT YELLOW INTERMEDIATE MANGEL—A very close second to our Giant White Feeding Beet, and equally easy to harvest. 1-4 lb. 13c., 1-2 lb. 19c., 1 lb. 30c., 4 lbs. $1.10, postpaid.

BRUCE'S NEW CENTURY SWEDE TURNIP—The best shipping variety, as well as the best for cooking; handsome shape, uniform growth, purple top. 1-4 lb. 18c., 1-2 lb. 24c., 1 lb. 40c., 4 lbs., $1.40, postpaid.

FREE Our handsomely illustrated 104-page catalogue of Vegetables, Farm and Flower Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Poultry Supplies, Garden Implements, etc., for 1911. Send for it.

JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Ltd., Hamilton, Ontario.
Established Sixty-one Years.

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

GENERAL

GROWING CLOVER

How to Overcome Failure in Securing a Catch.

It is believed that a large portion of the failures with clover can be attributed to a lack of knowledge of, or inattention to, the details of its growing. It is to the apparently "little things" that the most successful clover-growers attribute their success.

Seed—In growing clover, it is a matter of wisdom to sow only the best grade of seed. Do not sow clover seed until it has been given a germination test. This can easily be made by means of two plates and a cotton cloth. Take several folds of a small piece of cotton cloth that, when folded, will readily lie in the bottom of a dinner plate. Thoroughly wet the cloth, and scatter between the folds a known number (several hundred) of the seeds to be planted. Place it in the bottom of the plates and cover with another plate, bottom side up, as shown in the cut. See that the cloth is kept moist, not wet, and, at the end of five or six days, determine the percentage of germination. Seed of poor vitality may not germinate at all; or, if it should, it will at least give weak plants that may not survive the season or the following winter. The seed should also be free from weed seeds and other adulterations. In view of the fact that the price of clover seed has induced frequent adulteration, it is a wise plan to buy seed from only reliable sources, and, so far as possible, to use home-grown seed, when it is of strong vitality and known purity. If in doubt as to purity or adulteration, a sample should be sent to the nearest experimental station for free examination and test.

The Seed Bed—A good seed bed is just as essential as good seed, and consists in having the surface soil free from lumps and clods, and a well-tilled and compact subsoil. Clover does best on a compact seed-bed, where the furrow slice is thoroughly united with the subsoil so that as the surface becomes dry, moisture readily rises by capillary action from the subsoil to supply the young plants. The greatest losses of clover come from the drying out of this furrow slice during the summer, or after the nurse crop has been removed; consequently, clover cannot with safety be put upon spring plowing.

The proper sort of a seed-bed can best be procured by using unplowed corn stubble land, or fall-plowed land that has received some work soon after plowing. The spring preparation should be a thorough discing and harrowing. If manure has been applied to the crop previously grown, it will increase the chances of a good stand of clover.

Top-Dressing—If the land has not been manured and is in poor condition, owing to excessive grain cropping, it is quite essential to success to top-dress the field with manure before or soon after the clover seed is sown. The manure adds plant food, aids in controlling moisture, and supplies conditions favorable for bacteria to grow and multiply.

One need not hesitate to sow clover even on quite poor soil, even though he may have no manure, as one often gets a good stand on such soil; but one's chances are greatly increased if he can add to the soil a light dressing of good stable manure.

Clover Bacteria—Soil inoculation with clover bacteria is desirable with virgin soil and occasionally with older soils, especially if depleted of vegetable matter. The inoculation can be made by obtaining soil from an old clover field and applying it to the field to be sown, at the rate of fifty to seventy-five pounds per acre, before the clover seed is sown.

Sowing the Seed—Clover should invariably be sown in the spring; and, under normal conditions, comparatively early.

Broadcasting the seed and following with a harrow has been frequently advised, and is successful in this state during wet seasons and on heavy soils; but is often unsatisfactory in dry seasons and on light soils. Clover should not be sown too deeply; and yet it is desirable to sow it sufficiently deep so that it will neither blow out nor dry out easily. Under most conditions, covering a period of years, either the use of the grass-seed attachment to the drill, or mixing the seed with the grain, is to be recommended. Excellent stands of grass have been obtained by mixing the red clover with the grain and sowing the balance of the grass seed mixtures broadcast. If grass seed is mixed with the grain and sown with a drill, the drill should not be run more than from one to two inches deep.

Seed per Acre—The amount of seed per acre will vary slightly with the method of seeding. It is believed that in general farmers sow too little, rather than too much, seed. Where the clovers are sown separately and alone, it should be at the rate of six to ten pounds for red and mammoth, four to six for alsike, three to four for white.

Grass Mixtures—Where land is sown to grass, and expected to lie for more than one year, red or mammoth clover cannot be used alone, as both are biennials. In such seedings, the alsike or white clovers, must be used, or a mixture composed of grass seed and the clovers. The following mixtures are known to give good results:

1. Eight pounds of red or mammoth clover mixed with six pounds of timothy.
2. Six pounds of red clover, two of alsike and four of timothy.
3. Where it is wished to sow a mixture of alsike and timothy, it should be mixed at the rate of a half seeding of each; that is, from six to eight pounds of timothy and from three to four pounds of alsike.
4. Frequently it is desirable to mix alsike or timothy with red clover, when it is to be left but one year. The mixture then should be six pounds of red clover and four of either alsike or timothy. It is usually desirable to sow timothy with any of the clovers, if hay or pasture is desired; as timothy is a surer crop than clover, and if the clover fails to come, or is "patchy," the timothy takes its place instead of weeds.—Minnesota Experiment Station.

HORTICULTURE

TOP-GRAFTING TREES

A Means of Making Poor Trees Productive.

Fruit trees that are unproductive and those that produce undesirable varieties may often be made satisfatcory by means of top-grafting. Varieties that are self-sterile may be made fruitful by working over some of the branches in this way. Top-working may be used with advantage, also, for other purposes, such as the overcoming of weak, straggling and other bad habits in certain varieties, the re-forcing of the tops of trees that have been found not true to name and reducing the danger of sun-scald by grafting a susceptible sort on a variety that is known to be more resistant to the disease.

Apple trees usually are top-worked by means of the cleft graft. In the case of old trees, only a portion of the top should be worked over at one time and more, if necessary, in the two or three following years. Cut the branches of an inch and a half in diameter off squarely, making a clean cut with no ragged edges. Split these in the centre and insert the scions, usually two, one on either side, so that the cambium or green layer just beneath the bark comes in contact with the cambium on the stock. Coat the wounds with grafting wax or wax bandages in order to exclude the air and the spores of disease and to allow of rapid healing.

A good grafting wax may be made as follows. Resin, four parts; beeswax, two parts; tallow, one part. Melt the ingredients in an iron vessel over a slow fire, mixing thoroughly and taking care not to burn. When well incorporated, in half an hour or so, pour convenient portions from time to time in cold water and, when it cools there, in a minute or less, take out and pull like taffy until it becomes light colored, when it may be made into rolls three or four inches long and an inch in diameter for convenience in use. A little tallow will be necessary on the hands to prevent sticking.—A. B. Cutting.

DAIRY

SOIL FERTILITY LOST IN DAIRYING

It is acknowledged by scientists and men with practical experience as farmers that dairying is one of the easiest industries upon the fertility of the land. The statement is not infrequently made that dairying will build up the soil. This is not strictly true. If the dairyman purchases more fertility in the feeds than is lost in the making of milk and grows legumes and conserves the manure, the land will grow richer in fertility. But if no feedstuff is purchased the farm will, in the manufacture of butterfat, lose some fertility which should be replaced in the form of fertilizer or feedstuff.

In other words it is not possible to return as much fertility to the land as the crop removes, for there is waste in feeding, in handling the manure and in feeding of the skim milk. If 60 per cent of the fertility of the plant is restored to the land, the practice of the dairyman has been careful.

In the production of 1,000 pounds of milk from which the cream is sold, the following table shows the amount of fertilizer used, how much is lost, how much may be returned to the soil, and how much fertilizer will have to be purchased or obtained by legumes:

It will be observed in the table that $1.38 worth of nitrogen is lost in the manufacture of 1,000 pounds of milk from which cream is sold, 31 cents worth of phosphoric acid and 36 cents worth of potash. The nitrogen can be obtained from the air by growing legumes, but we know of no other way of securing the phosphorus and potash except to purchase it.

The loss is so small that it will take years before the lack of these elements will be noticed. But the true farmer will replace as much fertility as is lost from the farm each year.

It is not surprising that the statement is frequently made that dairying builds up the soil, for the use of manure, the growing of legumes, etc., puts the land in good physical condition, and makes it yield more bountifully. But notwithstanding all the beneficial effects of dairying it still remains that a little fertility is destroyed in the manufacture of fat.—Hoard's Dairyman.

S. S. SENLAC TO BE SOLD

The steamer Senlac that for some time was engaged in the South Shore service and latterly on the Gaspe route will be sold at auction at Dalhousie on April 5 unless disposed of by private sale in the meantime. Built here in 1904 by the late David Lynch, the steamer is practically a new boat. She is 182 feet in length, thirty-three feet beam, and sixteen feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 1011 and net 454. There are twenty-six staterooms with sleeping accommodations for eighty-two people. On 'tween decks and in the hold there is 26,000 cubic feet of freight space. It is understood that a number of offers have already been received for the Senlac.