January 5, 1898.

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MESSENGER AND VISITOR.

Je The Farm. Je

Circumventing Drought.

It is impossible to overestimate the im-portance of thorough, frequent, but shal-low culture as a means of obviating to a low cutture as a means of ovviating to a great extent the ill effects of drought. In the garden, the field, or the orchard, it is equally efficacious. Mulching with some coarse material, as straw, chaff, leaves, etc., is in most cases really superior to the earth-mulch, but for lack of the necessary material is impracticable on a very extensive scale ; while, on the contrary, the earthscale ; while, on the contrary, the entri-mulch can be practised everywhere and by everybody, as well as on as extensive a scale as heart could wish. The feasibility of the earth-mulch at all times and in all laces constitutes it the more valuable of the two methods for accomplishing the same object, viz., the retention of moisture.

anne object, viz., the retention or monaure. According to the exhaustive experiments of Prof. F. H. King of the Wisconsin Ex-periment Station, three inches is the best depth for the loose dirt; or blanket, on the surface. In either the garden or orchard, an fold in low continued multiple of drusurface. In ertner the garden of orders, or field, in long continued spells of dry, hot weather, the use of the earth-mulch means the difference between profit and loss, success and failure. The dryer and hotter the weather, the greater and more imperative the necessity for a frequent stirring of the surface. We do not advoattring of the surface. We do not avo-cate deep culture for any single cultivated plant of our acquaintance. In any and all cases where it is desired to deepen the soil, the deepening process should be put in practice at the time of preparing the soil for the reception of the seed, and not at the time of subjective the the time of cultivating the growing crop. In very hot, dry weather, the soil will dry out just as deep as ploughed.—[Colman's Rural World.

A Plea for Thirsty Sheep. Director Davenport of the Illinois Ex-periment Station writes as follows of the

ecessity of watering sheep: Do sheep need water? Yes, just as much

as do other animals notwithstanding the widespread belief to the contrary. It is true that they can endure deprivation of water better than can other animals, but only because of their habit of biting close and of feeding much at night and in the early morning when the dew is on. From this difference in their favor sheep are commonly shut in pasture with no water supply, and in general do very well, when other animals would suffer and die. But all this does not mean that they get

water, and in extreme drought, when does not form as commonly, the suffering of sheep is something terrible. They rare-ly die, because it will not be many days if they because it will not be many mays until they will get some dew, but their pitiful bleating and distressed look tell only too plainly to the master the suffering that he is inflicting.

* * * *

Whitewash in the Cow-Stable.

It may be true that the most important place to whitewash on the farm is the hen-house, inside and out, but certainly the cow-stable comes next. The man who is too independent or so indifferent to the appearance of things as to neglect to white-wash his cow-stable is certainly too indifferent to the sense of cleanliness to ever become a good dairyman. If you are not become a good dairyman. If you are not willing to put it on with a brush, then borrow a force-pump and hose, make the wash thin, and squirt it on. If you will start at the top of the building and come down, you will find the wash will go on quite evenly after a little experience. It mothers up and kills myriads of nuwhole-one germs that constantly accumulate in the cow-stable and imperil the purity of the milk. It has a good tendency towards making the men neat and cleanly in their babts, both of dress and handling the cows.-[Home and Farm.

The Fall Planting of Fruits.

The advantages of procuring plants and setting them out in the fall are many. There are a few disadvantages, but these are over topped by the advantages. When

plants are moved in the fall there is less plants are moved in the fall there is less liability of their suffering from exposure while digging and planting and less liabi-lity of their spoiling by drying out or heat-ing in transit from the nursery to the fruit farm. Another advantage, and it is an important one, is that if the plants are pro-mord ard in the state if the plants are proof forgetting to do it in the full there is no danger of forgetting to do it in the proper time the next spring. There is less rush and hurry in the fall on most farms, and more care can be exercised in properly fitting the soil, and carefully setting out the plants. Even on soils that heave badly, because of poor drainage or clay, it is a good plan to procure the plants in the fall and trench them in readiness for the very early spring planting. This is especially true in the South or extreme West, where plants have to travel many miles from the

* * Feed for Pigs.

Feed for Figs. Peas and beans are valuable pig food, as they supply a large quantity of nitrogenous food, and are particularly adapted for mix-ing with other food for growing pigs, as they not only produce lean meat, but help to build up a trame. For fattening pigs, they are not so suitable in large quantities, as they tend to make the meat strong and hard. They are noted by most exhibitors hard. They are prized by most exhibitors because they give a firm touch to pigs, thus counteracting the flabbiness which results from the excessive fatty diet which is usually given. Many people have an idea that because maize is hard and somewhat like a pea it necessarily approaches it in its feeding properties. As a fattening diet, it has been shown that it possesses great capabilities and is most valuable but the small proportion of muscle and frame-forming elements it contains makes Insue-forming elements it contains makes it in reality a food of a very different order and its fat-producing capacity must be neutralized by the addition of such foods as milk, grass, clover, bran, or beans.— [Country Gentleman.

D-0-D-D-S THE PECULIARITIES OF THIS WORD.

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Imitated. No name on earth, perhaps, is so well known, more peculiarly constructed or more widely imitated than the word DODD. It possesses a peculiarity that makes it stand out prominently and fastens it in the memory. It contains four letters, but only two letters of the alphabet. Every one knows that the first kidney remedy ever patented or sold in pill form was named DODD'S. Their discovery startled the medical profession the world over, and revolutionized the treatment of kidney diseases. No imitator has ever succeeded in con-

revolutionized the treatment of schuley diseases. No imitator has ever succeeded in con-structing, a name possessing the peculiar-ity of DODD, though they nearly all adopt names as similar as possible in sound and construction to this. Their fooliahness prevents them realizing that attempts to imitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kid-ner Pills.

prevents them creating that attempts to mitate increase the fame of Dodd's Kidney Pills' mitated? As well ask why are diamonds and gold imitated. Because diamonds are because they are the most value. In the most precious gems, gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are unitated because they are the most value. In the most precious gems, gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are unitated because they are the most value. In the most precious gems, gold the most precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are precious metal. Dodd's Kidney Pills are precious metal was even named kidney medicine ever cured Bright's disease ex-copt Dodd's Kidney Pills. No other med-propay, Female Weakness, and other kid-ney diseases as Dodd's Kidney Pills have. It is universally known that they have inter these diseases, hence they are so widely and ahamelessly imitated.



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Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor foryou, it's the way to wash Clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

THIS FLOUR is the Highest Grade made on this Continent.

No other Flour will make as much bread to the barrel. Bakers make 150 two-pound loaves from one barrel of Ogilvie's Hungarian. THE PRICE is now so near that of Ontario flours, that you would lose be busicements.

by buying any other. IT ABSORBS more water than any other known flour; therefore, the

IT ABSORBS more water than any other known now, the bread will keep moist longer. HUNGARIAN is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat (acknowledged the best in the world), and scientifically milled by the latest improved methods. MANITOBA WHEAT contains more gluten than any other wheat, and gluten is the property in the wheat which gives strength, and is much more healthful than starch, which is the principal element in winter wheat. ARE YOU using Hungarian in your home? If not, give it a trial, and you will soon become convinced that it is the best and most wholesome hour that you have ever used.

THE BEST PUBLIC pastry cooks in Montreal use nothing but Hun-garian for pastry, as it makes the very best pastry, if you will only use enough water. FOR BREAD use more water than with any other flour. Give it time to absorb the water and knead it thoroughly; set to rise in a deep pan, and be sure your more in other and knead it thoroughly;

sponge is soft enough. IF YOU follow the above directions you will have better bread than it is ossible to get out of any other flour.

