

The Farm.

Success with Hogs.

If the farmer enjoys the presence of swine on the farm and takes pleasure in seeing them well fed he will generally succeed with them. Then the only question he need consider is how many he can handle and keep them healthy. No farmer should have so many hogs that he cannot have new feeding grounds to put them on if there is danger from disease, or so many that they cannot be shifted to different fields during the year. On eighty-six acre farm for nearly ten years we were able to send to market in two lots from seventy to eighty hogs each year. This was the product of five sows having two litters each year. But when we undertook to double the number of brood sows and nearly double the product of fattened animals we had trouble. The first year we put on the market over ninety, with no loss worth considering.

The second year when we wanted to put off 125 we got all our available pasture land under the tramp of the hogs, and when disease came we had no opportunity to divide them and put them on new feeding or pasture land. The consequent results of such conditions were doubtless greater than they would have been had we been able to cut the herd to pieces and put them on fresh land. We shall immediately go back to about the same number that we had the greatest success in handling. Instead of five sows we will keep six or seven, as we have better shedding and other arrangements than we had when we kept five. We could doubtless carry the greater number if we had more lots and spent more time feeding grain products, but this would increase the cost of pork very much over that made from clover and grass. We aim so far as possible to convert these products into pork and believe it is more in the line of nature's way and certainly is conducive to the health of the swine.—(John M. Jamison, in Farmer's Advocate.

Winter Feeding of Sheep.

Often injury to wool is done by over-feeding animals that are being fattened. The sheep can digest even poor feed, keeping itself vigorous and its fleece healthy so long as it gets sufficient in amount and of the proper nutritive value. It needs plentiful supplies of proteids to make the fleece grow properly. Unless these are given in some form there is sure to be trouble with the fleece when it comes to the manufacturer. Yet this is a matter that average wool buyers very seldom look into. Quite frequently, in looking over a fleece there will be found a streak running through it at about the same distance from the surface that will show hard and dry, while beneath the wool will be moist and rather oily, as good wool ought to be. Sometimes this will stop further growth. But if the check was only temporary and quickly recovered from, there will be fine threads of wool growing through the harsh portion and branching into good wool at the surface. But this no less than where the wool growth is entirely arrested makes a weak place where the wool is to be woven.

The most important part in feeding is to give a due proportion even in winter of green food, so as to keep the bowels open at all times, but without producing scours. Old meadow hay is not fit food for sheep, unless clover is given with it. Corn stalks are better than timothy hay, though much of the coarser part will be wasted. Ensilage is better still, though some dry feed should always be given with it to prevent it from causing scours. The ensilage should be of the best quality, from corn that has come to the earing stage. Then it will not be sour. Only as much ensilage should be given as the sheep will eat clean as they are very dainty, and whenever any mussy mess is left over they will refuse to eat from the same dish afterward.

Sheep have a natural liking for the buds and tender twigs of trees, and will eat them quite greedily, taking those that are bitter as well as the sweet. We think it a

good plan to cut browse for them occasionally during the winter and let them eat what they will. It at least increases the variety of their food, and the tender twigs being rich in potash help to furnish this important element in all good wool. There is considerable potash in clover hay as well as nitrogen, which also abounds in wool, as is shown, by the difficulty found in burning it. A small feed of clover should be given daily where cornstalks and grain straw are the main diet. If the clover hay cannot be had, cut the grain straw, and after moistening it with hot water put on a little grain meal, to which may be added a tablespoonful per day of linseed meal. This will do more than any thing else to secure a healthy growth of wool of the best quality.—(American Cultivator.

Edam Cheese.

Hollanders have long been known as careful cheese makers, and Edam cheese is a Holland speciality. The northern part of the little country is the seat of the Edam cheese industry, and great cleanliness and care are exercised in the making. The cheese is made from fresh cow's milk. As soon as curdled by the rennet the whey is drawn off and the curd kneaded and pressed into the ball-like moulds until quite dry. The ball is then wrapped in a linen cloth and kept for ten days or two weeks until quite solid, when the cloth is removed and the cheese put into salt lye.

It is next put into a vessel and washed with whey and scraped to remove the white crust of salt. It is then carried into a cool room and laid on shelves, where it is turned regularly. Ripening Edam cheese takes from two to three months, the round balls assuming their fine yellow or reddish color. Those cheeses intended for export to this country are often more highly colored by vegetable dyes.—(Ohio Farmer.

Protecting Young Fruit Trees.

Much protection against mice and borers can be given young fruit trees by wrapping the lower part of the trunk with tarred paper, if this is done in the following fashion, suggested by New England Homestead: Dig away the earth about the tree so the paper can be put down below the surface. Then fold the paper about the trunk, making the edges join as do the edges of a stovepipe. This prevents the entrance of insects to lay eggs under the bark. When the paper is in place, put back the earth about it and tie the top of the paper closely to the tree.

The Way to Excuse.

A little brown-eyed maid, no taller than the dinner-table, came to her mother with her apron wet down the front.

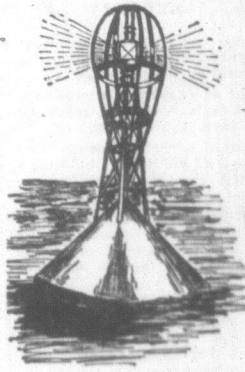
"Agnes! Agnes!" exclaimed the vexed mother, "you have been to the water-cooler again, when I told you not to go. I shall be obliged to punish you this time."

"No, mudder," said the trembling little voice, "you'll have to 'scuse me this time, 'cause Lila was so sirsty she cried for a drink, and nobody was there to give it to her but me."

"Well, daughter, as it was for Lila's sake you did it, I will excuse you this time, but you must not turn the spigot again, no matter who cries. Will you remember?"

The little one promised, her face all sunshine again, and the mother took her off for a dry apron. But that was only a small part of the mischief, and in the worry and fatigue of mopping up the water that had run over the pantry floor and collected dangerously near the flour barrel, the mother's temper gave way. "I declare, Agnes!" she said, "you are too much bother for anything! Why can't you learn to let things alone?"

Hearing no sound she looked up, and she will not soon forget the look of disappointment on the little face. "Why, mudder," said the baby, "I thought you said you would 'scuse me. I don't call this 'scusing me!"—The Evangelist.



A Danger Signal.

Just as the lightbuoy is a signal of danger to sailors, and the red light to railway men, so has nature equipped individuals with danger signals of one kind or another when their physical condition is not quite right. It may simply be a tired feeling, a slight cold, weakness of the muscles, fickle appetite or some other sign—slight at first—which indicates that your condition is not a healthy one. If the danger signal is not heeded, serious results will follow and a complete collapse may occur. In nine cases out of ten the direct cause of the trouble is impoverished blood, or weak nerves. You need something to brace you up—to make your blood rich and your nerves strong. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is the only medicine that can do this promptly and effectively. They strengthen from first dose to last.

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The conspiracy trial before the French senate sitting as the high court came to an end Wednesday. Out of the seventy-five alleged conspirators who were thrown into prison five months ago and who have been since released in batches owing to want of evidence, only MM. Deroulede, Guerin and Buffet have been found guilty; and these three are accorded "extenuating circumstances," which reduces their punishment to detention in a fortress or banishment. The trial has cost 800,000 francs in addition to the expenses of detention.

A colored alderman died at Jackson, Miss., the other day and the white Mayor and alderman acted as pall-bearers.

The United States quartermaster's tug Resolute was sunk in Boston harbor Wednesday morning in a collision with the steel ocean tug Swatara. All on board are believed to have been saved, except Engineer Harry Ottobine.

Major Pellatt, of the Queen's Own, has received a letter from Col. Otter, commander of the first Canadian contingent, describing the trip out. He details the means taken to keep the men in good physical condition and says all were eager for the fray. Col. Otter is evidently proud of his command, as he writes that the men are as soldierly, as smart and as good soldiers as any commander could wish. He states that the greatest hardship on the voyage was the lack of news from the outside world.

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