The Monitor's Agricultural Department

For the Use and Benefit of Farmers.

Correspondence, Suggestions and Inquiries welcomed to these columns.

Shallow Cultivation in Summer.

RESTORING SOIL FERTILITY.—DESTROYING WEEDS.

Department of Agriculture,
Commissioner's Branch,
Ottawa, Aug. 11.

In the older provinces of Canada the majority of the farms have been decreasing in soil fertility year by year. Many of the pioneer farmers assumed that the richness of the virgin soil was practically inexhaustible, a mistake that is all too frequently repeated by the settlers on our new lands at the present day. With the deep, rich vegetable mold of the virgin soil, and looking to the present rather than to the future, it seemed profitable to the early settlers to exhaust the available fertility of the upper layer, and then bring to the surface by deep plowing a lower layer to suffer the same treatment. In this way the vegetable matter or humus has been largely exhausted, and the soil has lost its fine texture and mellowness, its capacity for absorbing and retaining water, its permeability to roots, its capacity for absorbing and retaining heat, all of which are regarded by scientists as more important than the actual chemical composition of the soil.

RESTORING FERTILITY.

The problem to-day is how to restore the fertility of the soil and at the same time make a living off the land. What system of cultivation will enable us to obtain a soil with a fair amount of vegetable matter to the depth of at least a few inches? The Ontario and Dominion Experimental Farms seem to have solved the problem by adopting shallow cultivation and a systematic rotation of crops in which clover occupies a prominent place. Under this method, as outlined by Prof. Reynolds, the land is plowed only once in three or four years, all the rest of the cultivation being done with harrows, cultivators, and other implements which cut, crush, pulverize and loosen, but do not invert the soil.

THE LAND IN SUMMER AND FALL.

To show clearly the method of summer cultivation, let us suppose that the second year's crop has been taken off a clover field. The sod is plowed about August, as early as possible in order to take advantage of the summer's heat to decompose the roots. Then it is harrowed to loosen the surface and prevent the escape of moisture, which is also required in decomposition. After that it is cultivated frequently, without tearing up the sod, the objects being to destroy the weeds that may be growing and enable the sod to rot by keeping in the moisture. As the manure is plowed in with the sod, it will be well decomposed before winter, thus ensuring a good supply of humus for the next crop. The last thing in the fall the land should be ribbed up in the same manner as for turnip drills. This is best done with a double mold-board plow. This ribbing prevents leaching away of the plant food, most of which is heaped into the drills, exposes a greater surface to the pulverizing action of frost, and allows a more rapid drying in the spring, and consequently earlier working and seeding.

Probably the next crop will be ensilage, corn or roots. In the spring the ridges are smoothed down and a good seed-bed formed without using this plow. After the crop is sown, surface cultivation is continued to kill the weeds and conserve the moisture. In the fall the ground is again ribbed up for the winter. The following year a spring grain crop may be sown and the land seeded down, completing the rotation.

WHEN WEEDS ARE TROUBLESOME.

Surface cultivation affords the best means of destroying weeds. There are, of course, various ways of eradicating troublesome weeds, depending largely upon the sort of crops grown and the nature of the weeds themselves. One method is to prevent the seed from maturing, by growing a hoed-crop or an early maturing crop such as clover. With a late maturing crop, which allows the weed seeds to ripen, it is advisable to adopt surface cultivation after harvest, so as to encourage these seeds to germinate the same season, when the young plants can be destroyed. Under such circumstances it is a too common practice to bury the seeds by deep plowing, leaving them in a condition to come to the surface and germinate in some future crop, in which very likely it will be impossible to destroy them.

Yours very truly,
W. A. CLEMONS,
Publication Clerk.

Thinning Fruit.

Size is the large, fine fruit that brings the profit; pays the mortgages, labour, fertilizer and cost of everything. It leaves the dollar where you are going to have the fun out of it. To have high grade fruit we must thin, says J. H. Hale, in Greens' Fruit Grower. Have a thousand peaches and leave them all on the tree and you may have five half bushel baskets with 200 in each. You may throw 500 away and still have five baskets of peaches. One may not have over forty-five or fifty peaches in it and be worth $1.50 to $2. The other baskets with 200 in will be worth 50 cents. Fine peaches will bring from ten to sixteen times as much, besides not weakening the trees, as little peaches, which are nothing but seed, skin and wool. You have a law that will not allow you to sell milk which is more than so much water. We fruit growers have the advantage over every other producer; the more we water our stock the more they will pay us for it, and the more solids the less they pay us for it. Peaches that are 15 per cent. solids and 85 per cent. water are worth 50 cents, but those only 10 per cent. solids and 90 per cent. water are worth $3 or $4. I say, dose them with water; soak them, and this is easiest done by thinning and so getting large fruit full of water. I was speaking with a friend in an adjoining town yesterday about apples and peaches of an inferior quality that have gone to the market from this state and others with first class and inferior grades mixed in the same package. You understand that in manufacturing a thing there is not any standard price for damaged goods. When the manufacturer turns out damaged goods he is wise enough to keep them separate and sells them for whatever anybody will give. He means to have as few damaged goods as possible, however. We fruit growers have been producing a great many damaged goods, and then instead of using good judgment and culling them out. We mix good ones with them and send them to market and sell the whole business for the price of damaged goods. We had to throw in the good ones. By proper thinning we can get the damaged goods down so we will not have more than 5 or 10 per cent. of inferior goods.

Orange Meat
The Nation's Cereal

The Fruit Crop.

Dominion Fruit Inspectors Wartman and Scriver, stationed in Montreal, who have received reports of the fruit crop from various parts of Canada, say that good crops of apples will be harvested in Nova Scotia and Quebec. The Nova Scotia apple crop is estimated to reach 600,000 barrels, which is 100,000 barrels more than the big crop last year. In the province of Quebec the trees are well loaded, especially those of the Fameuse variety, and up to the present date there is no evidence of spot. In Ontario the inspectors say the only full apple crop reported is in Prince Edward county.

Regarding other fruits the inspectors say the peach crop will be light, on account of serious winter killing. There will be a fair yield of early clingstone varieties, but the later sorts will give a very light crop. Plums are reported light in every quarter, and pears do not promise much better.

The inspectors are kept busy examining shipments of small fruits from Ontario and Quebec, as well as peaches pears and plums from California. One day last week the inspectors examined several car loads of California pears and plums on their way to Glasgow, Scotland. The fruit was all wrapped and in good condition. The inspectors are finding the fruit coming to Montreal generally well and honestly packed—a very great improvement over the conditions prevailing in this regard before the Fruit Marks Act commenced to take effect.

According to reports received by the Canadian Horticulturist from all parts of Ontario where apples are grown, the crop this year in that province will be comparatively light. In several districts exceedingly light crops are reported and only in a few districts will the yield be at all satisfactory.

Cholera Infantum.

This has long been regarded as one of the most dangerous and fatal diseases to which infants are subject. It can be cured, however, when properly treated. All that is necessary is to give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and castor oil, as directed with each bottle, and a cure is certain. For sale by S. N. Weare.

Nova Scotia Crop Report.

Hay Will Likely Be Under the Average Because of Dry Weather—Other Crops, Particularly Roots and Potatoes and Fruit, Show Excellent Prospects.

B. W. Chipman, secretary for agriculture, issues the following synopsis of crop prospects in Nova Scotia:

The crop reports for this year were made returnable to the office of agriculture during the first week of July. Upward of 100 reports have been received; these reports cover the most important agricultural districts in the province and may be considered as giving a fairly accurate estimate up to date of their make-up. Although the winter was remarkably cold, continuing steady with heavy snow falls, perhaps on the whole the coldest winter the province has had for many years, notwithstanding this fact spring opened early, and in many parts of the province growth was remarkably good up to June 1st. Although in a few districts in several counties growth was retarded by cold and lack of rain, and the average reports from all parts of the province show considerable falling off in most crops, refreshing showers during the week beginning July 11th in Cape Breton considerably improved the outlook for grass on low lands, and very much brightened the prospects for grain and roots. But in many parts of the province dry weather continuing so long will leave the hay crop considerably under the average. According to the reports received, the total for hay on upland for the whole province is 75 per cent. of a full crop. On dyke land 83 per cent., on intervale 83 per cent.; and total average for the province for potatoes and roots is 87 per cent. Oats and other grains, 90 per cent. Ensilage, 83 per cent. Should rain come soon, hay on lowland and intervale may be somewhat increased, and it is possible that seasonable rains during the next few weeks would bring potatoes and roots close up to the average. The indications are that the fruit crop will be very good indeed, and that there is some increase in the number of dairy and beef cattle.

If a buyer pays 35c.—or even 40c. a barrel more for

Royal Household Flour

than he would pay for ordinary flour, what does he get?

HE gets a flour that makes from 60 to 75c. worth more bread. He gets a bread that no other flour will produce. He gets a flour that is good for pastry as well as bread, a flour that is used in the Household of English Royalty. : : : : : :

Railways Don't Want Drinking Men.

Railway companies are becoming more stringent in their rules every year with regard to the use of intoxicating drinks by their men, says the Osage City Free Press. In January of this year the Northern Pacific began a very much stricter supervision of the men employed on its lines, and, it is said, taking a drink of liquor is considered sufficient provocation for immediate discharge from service. One of the prominent officials of the operating department is authority for the statement that this rule will be enforced rigidly, as the officials of the company had decided that by so doing the service would be greatly improved.

Several of the largest systems in the east and west during the last two years have adopted similar rules for their trainmen, engineers and conductors, and many of the roads have included all their employees. It is said that the regulations tended to increase the efficiency of the employees.

"Strict discipline," said he, "is not irksome to the men who take pride in their record and have the interest of the road at heart. Such a rule helps to keep the men who care less for such matters in line. If it is worth while to prohibit the use of intoxicants while on duty, I do not see that it is not equally worth while to prohibit intoxicants entirely. It is a good rule and must extend to all the railroads in the country in the near future."

Young men should take notice. More and more business firms are ruling out the man who drinks. You say it is nobody's business if you take a drink occasionally, but these meddlesome employers think it is their business. They say that if you drink occasionally, by and by you will drink semi occasionally, and that eventually you will be unfit for business. In the meantime, while your unfitness is developing, they don't want their business to suffer from it. It may be mighty mean of them, but they have the advantage of you, and you must choose between drink and a job.

Very Remarkable Cure of Diarrhoea.

"About six years ago for the first time in my life I had a sudden and severe attack of diarrhoea," writes Mrs. Alice Miller, of Morgan, Texas. "I got temporary relief, but it came back again and again, and for six long years I have suffered more misery and agony than I can tell. It was worse than death. My husband spent hundreds of dollars for physicians' prescriptions and treatment without avail. Finally we moved to Bosque county, our present home, and one day I happened to see an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, with a testimonial of a man who had been cured by it. The case was so similar to my own that I concluded to try the remedy. The result was wonderful. I could hardly realize that I was well again, or believe it could be so after having suffered so long, but that one bottle of medicine, costing but a few cents, cured me." Sold by S. N. Weare.

—Despite all man's ingenuity he has not yet been able to use wood pulp newspapers over again. After the daily is read and thrown aside it is useless for the press again. Instead, the junkman carries it off and disposes of it in various ways. Waste paper, for instance, is steamed, washed and pressed into a sort of wood, which is used for floors. By the addition of a little clay the surface can be made smooth enough to resemble metal. Under pressure, paper is also turned into car wheels, buckets, plates, perholders, paper-weights and statuary. The street fakir who wishes to sell you a Venus de Milo, which he assures you that you can drop and it "won't break any more," holds in his hand the combined product of a half dozen old newspapers.

—The objection to brass or iron beds that drafts are noticeable is overcome by the use of dainty curtains at the head. In hospitals squares of heavy pique tied by tapes at the corners to the uprights of the bed are laundered weekly with the other bed linen.

Orange Meat
The Premium Food

Minard's liniment cures garget in cows

—It is far easier to feel kindly, to act kindly, toward those with whom we are seldom brought into contact, whose tempers and prejudices do not rub against ours, whose interests do not clash with ours, than to keep up an habitual, steady, self-sacrificing love towards those whose weaknesses and faults are always forcing themselves upon us, and are stirring up our own. A man may pass good muster as a philanthropist who makes but a poor master to his servants or father to his children.

The Evil of Constipation Are

Well known and the next best thing is to know a reliable cure. Mrs. W. Eddles of Stony Mountain, Man., says: "Dr. Hamilton's Pill are just the thing They go right to work at once. I use only Dr. Hamilton's Pills." Price 25c. per box.

—A growing plant should be kept in the room with a piano, says a piano tuner. As long as the plant thrives, the piano will. The reason that a piano is injured by a dry, overheated room is that all the moisture is taken out of the sounding board. The board is forced into the case so tightly that it bulges up in the centre, and though the wood is supposed to be as dry as possible when this is done, it contains some moisture, and on damp days, when this moisture is dried out, the board flattens and finally cracks.

Orange Meat
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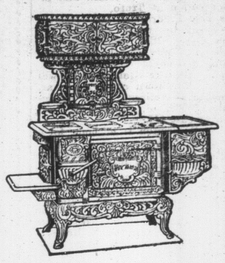

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This feature of the Kitchener range is a decided success.
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All tickets good to leave Toronto not later than Sept. 13th, 1904.
For tickets, sleeping car berths, etc., call on nearest C. P. R. agent, or write to
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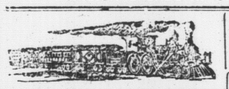
We have just opened three cases of Boys' Clothing, sizes from 22 to 34, in two and three pieces in Tweeds and Oxfords. We are offering the best bargains in them. We will have a
Special Discount Sale on Friday and Saturday, Aug. 26th-27th.
Our Fall stock is arriving daily and we want to make room for it; therefore we offer the best bargains ever heard of in the lower provinces. Be sure and come and get your bargains. We are going to close out our Summer Stock below cost. Don't miss this chance of a life-time.
REMEMBER THE PLACE.
COHEN BROS. - Bridgetown, N. S.
BRANCH STORES AT CANNING AND WINDSOR.



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—AND—
Steamship Lines
—TO—
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—AND—
Boston via Yarmouth.
"Land of Evangeline" Route
On and after SATURDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1904, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):—
Trains will Arrive at Bridgetown:
Express from Halifax..... 11.59 a.m
Express from Yarmouth..... 2.17 p.m
Accom. from Richmond..... 4.30 p.m
Accom. from Annapolis..... 7.20 a.m
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S. S. "Boston" & "Prince George," by far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N.S., daily (except Sunday) immediately on arrival of the express train from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave Long Wharf, Boston, daily (except Saturday) at 2 p.m.
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Unequalled cuisine on Dominion Atlantic Railway Steamers and Palace Car Express Trains.
Royal Mail S.S. 'Prince Rupert,'
ST. JOHN and DIGBY,
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves St. John..... 7.45 a.m
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EXECUTORS' NOTICE

All persons having legal demands against the Estate of James Edwin Walker, late of Carleton's Corner, in the County of Annapolis, Farmer, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within one year from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Probate of the Will is dated the 23th July, 1904.

ALDEN G. WALKER. } Executors.
O. T. DANIELS.
Bridgetown, N. S., August 2nd, 1904.

The Household.

TRAINING A DAUGHTER.

It is a wise mother who begins early to teach her daughter that to make a success of life, socially and professionally she must, above all things, be natural and self-forgetful, and unaffected in manner, follow her own dictates in all manner of conscience and allow her own individuality to assert itself rather than imitate somebody else, for the individual woman is the type the world demands. She must be taught to regard intellect and culture and moral excellence above money and position in choosing her associates to cultivate the gift of silence, remembering that we rarely regret the things we leave unsaid in moments of anger and irritation; there are so many times when the ability to keep silent, under much provocation, is the real test of breeding.

To meet the world with a friendly smile, but to scorn to use even a little hypocrisy as a means of attaining popularity. To have her own opinions, and to refuse to sacrifice them for mere policy's sake, at the expense of sincerity.

To miss no opportunity to do gentle things, for it is the graceful thing of the little politenesses of life that make the well-bred woman.

To be firm and self-reliant and independent should the occasion require; to keep the atmosphere around her always sweet and wholesome and lofty.

To make it a rule neither to listen to nor to repeat hurtful gossip; the beginning of a scandal is always with the first willing listener.

To be frank without too freely criticising her associates, and to avoid repeating to them all the adverse comment she hears concerning them.

To overlook anything that may have the appearance of a slight; no type of woman makes existence more unpleasant for herself and her associates than the super-sensitive individual.

THINGS GOOD FOR WEAK LUNGS.

Fresh air in plenty prevents consumption. Sunshine kills the germs.

Choose sunny rooms. Open the windows and let the air in. Keep the house clean. If a consumptive has moved out of a room, have the Board of Health disinfect it.

Be in the open air as often as can be. Outdoor work is vastly better than indoor work. Keep the feet dry.

Breathe with deep, long, full breaths, so as to carry the fresh air to every corner of your lungs. Do this always for several minutes in the morning and at night. Breathe through the nostrils and not through the open mouth.

Spend your money for simple and well-cooked food—good fresh meat, eggs, oatmeal, rice and other vegetables, and for bread and butter, milk and fruit.

Do not spend money for beer or other liquors or for quack medicines or "cures."

Live a regular life. Get plenty of sleep.

Daily bathing is good.

Keep clean company and a clear conscience.

Courage is very important.

—There comes a time in every man's career when his fate rests in his wife's hands. It is when the battle goes against him that he is tempted to give up in despair. Then if his wife reminds him that luck always has been against him, that the world is leagued together to defeat him, that she told him he would fail, and she knows he never can succeed, that man's doom is sealed. On the other hand, if she flutters ahead like a flag of glory, always beckoning him on, telling him she knows he can overcome all obstacles, steadily showing her faith in him and refusing to give it up, she will inspire him with the courage and dogged determination which will eventually win success. She may be to him a light gone out, leaving him to stumble in darkness, or a bright star of hope, shining steadfastly on.

Another way in which she can help him is by taking an interest in his business. Whether he sells salt herrings or writes sonnets, she ought to make him feel it a pleasure to talk about what he has been doing. She may know little about his occupation, but if she is sensibly interested her intuitions will be flashes of genius by which any man might profit. A man's business is closer to his heart than anything else, and it's a foolish woman indeed who does not see the benefits both may derive from comradeship on that score.

—The question has often been asked, "Can the arbutus be transplanted?" An exchange answers, "Yes, it can. If you have an old pine stump in your yard, so much the better; but if not, in the fall find some isolated root and dig a large circle about it, disturbing as little as possible the roots in the lifting, and set it out in some shaded southern exposure; or better still, if you have it, on some southeast bank, where it will get the morning sun, and the warmth but not the glare of the afternoon sun; and my word for it, if you have been very careful in the lifting, you will be greeted next spring with the dainty little beauties in your own yard."

—There is a little streak of obstinacy in a child which that fatal word "don't" frequently brings to the surface. Try to avoid it and turn the child's mind in another direction.

Orange Meat
A Perfect Food

Jokers' Corner.

SURE ENOUGH.

A teacher in one of the Brooklyn schools had been instructing one of her pupils in what constitutes a rhyme.

"Now," said she, "all those who think they understand what a rhyme is will hold up their hands."

Every little rascal in the room shot up his hand though it is doubtful that one of them really comprehended the subject.

"Very well," said the teacher. "Who can give me a rhyme for word?"

Not a hand went up.

"Why, you all said you understood what a rhyme is. Surely, you ought to be able to find one for a simple word like 'word.'"

Motionless silence ensued.

The teacher looked significantly through the window at the branches near by. "What little creature hops from limb to limb?" she asked, by way of suggestion.

Instantly a little girl put up her hand and shook it vigorously trying to attract the teacher's attention before anybody could answer the question.

"Well, Mary?"

"A flea, ma'am."

PUT THE ACCESS ON THE PRONOUN.

Two negro women boarded a Pennsylvania avenue car at Seventh street. One was a large, dark-skinned woman, flashily dressed; the other was a small yellow woman wearing a modest gown.

The women were discussing a mutual friend, Mr. Jenks. The large woman spoke in loud tones, and pronounced the name of the man as though it were spelled: J-i-n-k-s. It was evident from the expression on the face of the smaller woman that she was annoyed by the loud talking and mispronunciation of her friend. Finally she protested.

"You speak of Mr. Jenks as though his name were spelled with an 'I' instead of an 'e.'"

"Oh, yes," the large woman exclaimed, "I perceives you puts the access on the pronoun."—Ex.

HE WASN'T HURT.

Pat was working on the railroad and was staying at the town hotel with a number of his fellow-laborers. Pat's room was on the third floor, up two flights of stairs. One night a severe fire broke out in the hotel. Pat was awakened from his deep slumbers and immediately realized his danger. He dressed hurriedly, and in his excitement he put on his trousers front side behind. He rushed to the window and jumped to the ground. He was at once surrounded by his friends, who thought him seriously hurt. "Air ye hirt, Pat? Air ye hurt?" was heard on all sides.

Pat got up, shook himself, and then noticing the appearance of his trousers, said, "Oi don't believe Oi'm hurt, but Oi'm fatally twisted."

THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE GRADUATE.

"Give me a spoonful of oleo, ma,
And the sodium alkali,
For I am going to make a pie, mamma,
I'm going to make a pie;
For John will be hungry and tired, ma.
And his tissues will decompose,
So give me a gramme of phosphate
And the carbon and cellulose.
"Now, give me a chunk of cascine, ma,
To shorten the thermic fat.
And give me the oxygen bottle, ma,
And look at the thermostat,
And if the electric oven is cold,
Just turn it on half an ohm,
For I want to have dinner ready
As soon as John comes home."

—"Come here," said an irritated mistress to her maid of all work, "What makes Mr. —— socks such an awful color?"

"Color, mum?"

"Yes, color; they are all brown at the toes."

"Oh, sure, that's the coffee stains, m' lady."

"The what?"

"Where I was just after straining the coffee through them. You needn't be looking at a poor creature like that; it was before I put them in the wash I used 'em."

—A little girl who made frequent use of the word "guess" was one day reproved for it by her teacher, who said: "Don't say 'guess,' Mary; say 'presume.'"

A few days later one of Mary's friends, coming up to her, remarked: "I think your cape is pretty, and my mother wants your mother to lend her the pattern, because she is going to make me one like it."

"My mother has no pattern," was the prompt reply; "she cut it by presume."

—Bishop Potter was visiting a country house, and on Sunday morning found a fifteen-year-old son of the household ensconced in an easy chair reading a book. "Are you going to church?" the youth was asked. "No, sir, I'm not." "But," said the Bishop, "I'm going." "I know you are," answered the incorrigible one; "you have to go; it's your job."

—Traveller—Waiter, how's this? I have just discovered a collar button in my soup.

Waiter—Yes, sir, you're the lucky man. We have prize soup on Mondays and Wednesdays. A handsome gift in every 20th plate. You've won the prize to-day. Lucky man.

—The Butcher—"What kind of meat do you want, madam?"

Mrs. Youngbride—"Really, I don't know; I guess you had better cut me off a few samples and I will think it over."

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