

**The Farm.**

**FARM NOTES.**

Ofentimes I have known of young married people leaving the country to begin their destiny in the city or village where the husband had obtained employment. They prospered for a time and purchased a home, paying a few hundred dollars down and giving a mortgage to secure the balance. Dull times come, which leave the husband without employment, and after struggling along a year or two with an increasing family expense the mortgage takes the house and they return to the country more or less discouraged. If the investment had been placed in a small farm it would have made them a home when the position was lost, with a chance to make a living at a trade each had practised in youth.

It is the general belief among farmers that oats are not good for feeding fowls or swine. This is true if they are only standard weight or less. The difference between a bushel of oats weighing thirty pounds and a bushel that weighs forty pounds is ten pounds. The extra ten pounds not only is all gloats, but in order to get the extra weight in grain there must be less weight in hulls. The difference in the weight of the hulled grain in the two bushels would be at least twelve and one-half pounds, or a difference of about nine pounds in a bushel of each weighing thirty-two pounds. Probably a thorough test would show a greater difference. During the season of 1876 oats were the main crop on the homestead. They were a variety that weighed nearly forty pounds to the bushel. The fowls were almost entirely wintered on oats, and were in fine condition in the spring. The swine had scarcely any other grain than oats, mostly fed whole. April pigs slaughtered before Thanksgiving were the heaviest of their age ever known to be butchered in the vicinity, the heaviest one weighing three hundred and fourteen pounds.

Large ponds are not necessary for successful duck rearing. A small, shallow trough sunk level with the surface of the ground, with sloping cleated ends to enable the ducks to leave the trough easily, is better than a large pond with wild grass to entangle the ducklings and harbor minks to prey on the ducks. The trough should be wide enough for two full grown ducks to pass. If there is a pit or waste pipe at the bottom to draw off the water once or twice a day, and clean the trough, it will be more convenient. Plank twelve inches wide for the sides and sixteen for the bottom, spiking the sides to the bottom, would make a trough of sufficient depth and width. Eight or ten feet in length would be enough. Probably they would last longer if taken from the ground every fall. If large flocks were kept several troughs would be needed. The most profitable ducks I ever knew were a small flock that never had a swim in a pond. A large dairy pan filled with water near their feeding place supplied them with drink and gave them a chance to dip their heads. They scarcely ever entered the pan. Too much water and swimming is not good for ducks. Their food does not give its full amount of nutriment if they are swimming most of the time and drink too much water. It is also too much exercise for the ducklings, and is apt to produce weakness and rheumatism. Ducks should have shade from the noonday sun, especially if the pond of water is lacking.

Few feed cornmeal to stock of any kind, except in small rations or mixed with other grain, yet most farmers give the young chicks no other food for weeks at a time. This is altogether wrong, as it is not the kind of food adapted to their needs. It is too solid and too hard of digestion for a tender chick, and does not furnish the properties to promote a growth of feathers, which is essential with all breeds, but most with fowls that feather at an early age, like Leghorns and Hamburgs. Young chicks should be fed at least one-half good wheat middlings with the meal. When they are old enough substitute coarser middlings or

bran. If middlings are not easily obtained use wheat flour for the young chicks, mixed with the meal, half and half. The finest part of ground oats sifted from the hulls and mixed with the meal and middlings makes food that contains all the properties necessary for growing, healthy fowls.—(J. H. Andre, in the N. Y. Tribune.

**SUCCESS WITH A FEW CHICKENS.**

About the middle of November last I constructed a small henhouse and secured for it ten Plymouth Rock pullets and a cock. They were not more than one-fourth grown. At the close of the year they began laying. After January 20 I kept a daily count, and during the week ending January 26 they laid 37 eggs; the week ending February 2, 55; the week ending February 9, 62, and the week ending February 16, 57 eggs, the sum for the four weeks, 211, or a little over 7 on an average each day. For the last three weeks the average was over 8 eggs each day. During the four weeks one of the pullets lost one-fourth of her time by her persistence in sitting. I feed them all the corn they will eat, with wheat screenings, boiled potatoes, unsalable cabbage, cut fine; crushed bones, potatoes and cabbage served warm. They have a small box of sand and fine gravel and a box of old plastering. The henhouse is 8 by 14, with walls of eight feet of ship clapboards, a comb roof, one-third pitch. A roosting pole runs lengthwise the building within fifteen inches under the comb of the roof; ten inches under the roosting pole there is a floor of loose boards to receive the droppings. They are loose so that they can be taken up and cleaned at least once a week. The west half of the south wall is of sash glass coming within eighteen inches of the ground, the glass protected with chicken wire. The ground inside of the glass, 4 by 6 feet, is reserved for a scratch patch, with chaff, hayseed and short straw and hay on which is sown the grain. Then, in the southeast corner, they have a box of fine pulverized soil and dust intermingled with a small quantity of slacked lime. They have five nest boxes, the entrances somewhat hidden from view, but on the back there is a slide to get the eggs without disturbing the hen on duty. Each nest has a glass egg.—John Meyer, Newton, Iowa.

An order-in-council has been passed providing that every license or permit to cut pine timber on Indian lands or reserves in Ontario shall contain provisions that the pine will be manufactured into sawn lumber in Canada. Spruce and soft wood must be manufactured into merchantable pulp or paper or into sawn lumber or woodenware, etc. The manufacturing conditions must be inserted in all notices, licenses, agreements, etc. Provisions is made for the enforcement of these regulations.

In the British Commons, Thursday night, Mr. Balfour said that at one moment toward the end of 1899 there were in Great Britain only 3,300 rounds of small arms ammunition, with no reserve of artillery ammunition except what was actually with the guns retained at home. The Liberal papers have seized upon Mr. Balfour's sensational statements in the House, referring to them as "an amazing indiscretion." The daily News says: "This shows how near ruin Mr. Chamberlain and his colleagues brought the country." "To such light-hearted gentlemen," exclaims the Daily Chronicle, "are the interests of a great empire committed."

At Woonsocket, R. I., Thursday evening, during an exhibition of hypnotism given by Frank E. Farnsworth and wife, Thomas Bolton was killed. Bolton was a member of Farnsworth's company, and was resting between two chairs with a 600-pound stone placed on his body, when a local blacksmith, Clifford Trask, attempted to break the stone with a sledge hammer. After Trask had given the stone two heavy blows and succeeded in cracking it, the chair on which Bolton's head rested gave way under the weight of the stone, and the subject fell to the floor, the stone crushing Mr. Bolton's head almost to a jelly. Farnsworth and Trask were arrested.

The derailment of an electric car on the Haverhill, Merrimac and Amesbury, Mass., street railroad on Tuesday, brought in-

**ANOTHER POINT.**

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juries of greater or less nature to the 20 passengers.

A company will acquire the large cotton duck manufacturing concerns of the United States. It will be known as the United States Cotton Duck Corporation, and it will have an organized capital of \$25,000,000, of six per cent. preferred stock, and \$25,000,000 of common stock. The total issue of preferred stock for present purposes will be \$16,000,000.

There were stormy scenes in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies on Friday during the debate on foreign affairs. M. Dohet protested against the suppression of the temporal power of the Pope. M. Fumement, a Socialist, retorted with shouting "down with the priests." He then called on the Socialists, who immediately started a song, and the Rightists responded with shouts of "long live the king." The president of the House put on his hat and left the chamber. Lively altercations between members of the different parties ensued. The appropriation for the maintenance of the Belgian legation at the Vatican was subsequently passed by a vote of 65 to 35.

The Western Assurance Company vs. Temple was argued before the Dominion Supreme Court on Friday. This case raises a similar question to that decided in Commercial Union vs. Temple last year, namely, whether an application for insur-

ance not accepted by the head office or notified as accepted by the insured until after the fire was a breach of a condition against other insurance. In the Commercial Union case the Supreme Court held it was not, but the appellant in this case claimed that plaintiff, having admitted in his declaration that there was other insurance, was stopped from settling it up. The other point in the case was whether or not a mortgage is the sole, entire and unconditional owner of the property insured under another condition in the policy. The Supreme Court of New Brunswick decided against the company on both grounds. Judgment was reserved.

Stratford, 4th Aug., 1893.  
Messrs. C. C. Richards & Co.  
Gentlemen.—My neighbor's boy, 4 years old fell into a tub of boiling water and got scalded fearfully. A few days later his legs swelled to three times their natural size and broke out in rushing sores. His parents could get nothing to help him till I recommended MINARD'S LINIMENT, which, after using two bottles, completely cured him, and I know of several cases around here almost as remarkable, cured by the same Liniment, and I can truly say I never handled a medicine which has had as good a sale or given such universal satisfaction.  
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