

The Farm.

Society Completely Revolutionized by Agriculture.

Professor Alfred C. Haddon, in Knowledge.

The cultivation of corn results in a social revolution. Corn, next to milk, is the most perfect foodstuff, but the nutriment is contained in a smaller volume. This concentration of nutriment permits of great accumulations of people, as it gives in a small space the means of feeding a considerable population, while men, nourished on milk are obliged to disperse themselves over vast spaces.

Two very important characteristics of corn are that it allows, first, great facility for storage. There is no comparison between the preservation of corn (and other cereals) and that of milk, fish or game. Thus the pastor, the fisher and the hunter have by no means the same facility for creating riches and accumulating the proceeds of their special industry. No food is so readily stored as corn; witness the famous granaries of Egypt, China, Italy, etc. This facility for accumulation permits provident people to possess themselves of considerable resources, since they are not obliged to consume their harvest within a short period. They can thus capitalize their product. Second, great facility for exchanges. Corn, not only preserves easily, but it is infinitely divisible and travels well. The provident capitalist can exchange it for exchange, and by commerce can become rich. It is worth while to consider the immense effect of corn in history, Egypt having regular harvests, though situated between two deserts, the growing power of Russia and the Odessa corn market, and the enormous cornfields of North America.

The cultivation of corn necessitates a much longer and more difficult labor than that of garden produce. Wheat and maize especially require good soil and manure; care must be taken to select the best time for harvesting, lest the corn should get too ripe, and the weather must be carefully watched. The harvest must be got in rapidly, consequently outside help must be called in. All these difficulties and complications necessitate foresight, skill and promptitude.

Corn also develops and complicates methods of fabrication and transport. The product, like rice, is not usually consumed

NO NIBBLER.

An Old Fish Knows Good Bait From Poor.

A good old family Doctor down in Edenburg, Miss., says he is not afraid to tell the truth about coffee and its effect on him and the remarkable change produced by leaving off and taking Postum Food Coffee in its place.

He used coffee for many years, and says, "Of late years I have been so nervous that I dreaded to perform an operation, and my eyesight had bothered me considerably. I think about two years ago I first heard of Postum Food Coffee, and gave it a trial. I am not quick to bite at humbugs, but the change in my physical condition brought about by leaving off coffee and taking Postum Food Coffee was a complete surprise. I began to eat well, sleep well, and in just three months my eyesight was restored, my nerves strong, headaches disappeared, and my chronic catarrh of thirteen years standing was cured with little or no treatment except the change in coffee."

I am today stout, erect, and weigh 20 pounds more than I did before giving up coffee. I have an extensive practice and have had very satisfactory results among my patients where I have induced them to leave off coffee and take Postum in its place.

Coffee is ruining and destroying thousands of our young Americans, and it is a pleasure to know of a nutritious and palatable breakfast beverage that rebuilds the nervous system rather than tears it down, as the old coffee does.

It may interest you to know that we had much the same experience as many others when we first began to prepare Postum. We boiled it in a desultory sort of way for a few minutes and the product was not satisfactory. Turning to the directions we discovered the fault and from that time we have followed those directions which are simple enough, with the most satisfactory results in point of flavor and food value.

With my best wishes for your continued success." Dr. A. G. Alston.

in the state in which it is gathered. . . . This mode of life forces the families to be completely sedentary. . . . Property in land tends to become more and more permanent. . . . Trade develops. Corn is a product easy to accumulate and exchange. The families readily acquire the habit of selling their surplus and of purchasing food and other things. What a transformation has occurred from the pastoral life! The families content themselves less and less with what they produce themselves; they become partly dependent upon merchants, they are subject to the fluctuations of the market. The buying of books and of writing materials is a sign of another important modification.

Feeding at Milking Time.

I have, I believe, been a careful observer of cows, of their habits and idiosyncrasies, have noted the effect of food as to quality, quantity, manner and time of feeding, and am decidedly of opinion that to feed at milking time has a favorable influence upon the flow of milk (I refer to what is usually termed "giving down") is a normal process, demanding no special attention from the animal. Unless arrested by unusual and untoward influences it ordinarily goes forward uninterruptedly. A sudden alarm—and in the case of a sensitive, highly organized animal, the presence, and touch of a stranger—will sometimes retard or check the flow.

Feeding time is a supreme event in the life of an animal, as it is in the lives of some persons. Observation and experience teach that a person is not in a condition of tranquillity while waiting for dinner. It has been said, "Never ask a favor of a hungry man," and shall we expect more from a cow than we do from her master? The highest animal enjoyment is experienced in the gratification of appetite. To make an animal happy you must give it something to eat. Note the eagerness of the cow for her anticipated ration and her evident enjoyment of it. There is an attitude of supreme content that augurs favorably for the milk pail. If the accustomed dainty is withheld, disappointment is as forcibly expressed as it would be by speech, for "actions speak louder than words."

One dairyman says: "I had at one time two cows that would not 'give down' their milk; after I fed them something they liked at milking time I could get all the milk. I have now a full-blood Jersey that held up her milk until I fed her some small potatoes in her mess; now I have no trouble."

Many believe that the milk secreting organs are stimulated by the process of milking, and that the flow of milk is largely increased thereby. If the cow has something to eat of which she is especially fond it is reasonable to believe that she will "give down" better than if she is hungry and waiting to be fed. Mix a few roots or vegetables with the mess of meal or grain as a relish. Fruit or vegetable refuse is eaten with avidity. Reserve the hay or roughage to follow later. You will find the cow will show her gratitude and appreciation of this method of feeding by "giving down" her milk and doing her level best to increase the contents of the pail.—(Sarah E. Wilcox, in Country Gentleman.)

Kerosene for Chicken Lice.

We use once a week a little kerosene and lard, mixed, and rubbed on the breast and under the wings of the mother hen, and a sprinkling of the kerosene over the litter in the night quarters. This is all done after the chickens go to roost. The fumes of the kerosene will finish all the lice on the bodies of the chicks, and the lard, which they rub from the mother onto their heads, will do for those on the heads. There is no danger of suffocating the chicks, as in the summer time they will invariably roost with their heads out from under the hen's wings. Adopting this method we are never troubled with lice on our chicks, and, although I have raised poultry for twenty-five years, I have never seen a mite. My neighbors have all been troubled with them, and the only reason that I have not is because the quarters for the hens are kept very clean by the use of plenty of kerosene, and I never overcrowd my chickens. The late hatched chicken is surely worthy of your careful consideration. You will find there is a nice little sum of money to be made in this way.—(Geneva March' in Epitomist.)



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NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of New Brunswick to revive the Charter of the St. John Canal and Dock Company, adding thereto the Charter of the Courtenay Bay Bridge Co.; amending them, and further adding provisions for providing facilities for establishing a "free port" in or near St. John. Also facilities for promoting the above objects.

J. S. ARMSTRONG, for applicant.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick at its ensuing session to pass an act entitled "An act to incorporate Baptist churches with the New Brunswick Eastern, Southern and Western Baptist Associations."

F. W. EMMERSON, Sec'y Com.
 February 6, 1901.