## * The Farm. *

## III Balanced Fertilizers.

An ill balanced or incomplete fertilizer is one which does not supply all three elements of plant food-phosphoric acla, nitrogen and potash. Sometimes a material may furnish one or even two of the esaential ingredients, but if all three are not present the mixture may be regarded find in the fertilizer it must look for in the find in the fertilizer it must look for in the soil, with the resultthat if the soil does
not contain it the crop has to suffer acnot contain it the crop has to suffer ac-
cordingly. On the other hand, if the ingredient which is missing in the fertilizer is present in the soil it will gradually become exhansted through continued cropping, and the yield naturally fall off in proportion.
It is an established fact in fertilizing that one element of plant food cannot replace another. Each has its apecial function to perform. To illustrate: If there is enough phosphoric acid and nitrogen in the soil to produce a soo-
bushel crop of Irish potatoes, and only bushel crop of Irish potatoes, and only
enough potash to make a Ioo-bushel erop, the yield would not go above the latter figure. The element present in the amallest proportion is what regulates the extent of the yield. In other words, we meet, in feeding plants, the old maxim, "A chain
ts not atronger than its weakest Ilsk," From what has been said it can be at once that it is both wia. and economical to feed crops like auimals. No one would think of giving a horse or cow a one sided food and expect to get a full day's work frow it. Every hard working animal
have proper food and plenty of it. have proper food and plenty of it.
As said before, the three ingredie make up a complete food for plants are phoephoric acld, nitrogen and potash. Manufacturers embody all three in their mixtures, and the proportions vary to suit the crops, some requiring more of one than
The principal point to bear in mind is
that one sided fertilization seldom, if ever, pays in the long run. It is much easier to keep up the fertility of soils by using what is needed annually to meet the demands of the growing crop than to build
up land which has become run down or up hand which has become run down or Growere' Journal.

## Winter Feeding of Hogs.

The winter housing of hogs is not an ensy matter to deal with. The main difficulty seems to be in getting them to take enough exercise. When one has but few hogs he can master this part of the difficulty very well; but when the sumber is large and comprises all ages, sexes and

HARD LINES.
To Make a Man Toe the Mark. To take both tobscco and coffee away
om a man seems pretty tough; but the 'from a man seems pretty tough, but the was very poor, and I had got where I
could do but little work. could do but little work.
About a month after
About a month after quitting I comc hardly stand it. I got along without the coffee for the reason that I had taken up Postum Food Coffee, which I found very relishing to the appetite, and wonderfally
beneficial. beneficial
I have gained twenty-five pounds by its
use, and to-day I am a well man. I dls. covered in thry way a well man. I dis. fashioned coffee that hurt me and not the
tobacco. When I first tried Postnm tobacco. When I first tried Poatnm I dld not reach it, but found that it was not
made right, that is, they did not boil it made right, that is, they did not boil it
long enough. Next time it came on the table it was fine and I have been using it ever since.
Mr. Fletcher, an old soldier of this place,
was troubled with dyspepsia, was troubled with dyspepsia, I told him of my experience and my cure, and told
him to quit coffee and use Postum Food Coffee. This was some time ago. I saw him yesterday and he told me he had not felt better in twenty years, and nothing would induce him to go back from Postum to the use of common coffee. He had the same trouble in getting it made right to start with.
with despepsia. I toid him of my cure by the use of Postum Food Coffee, and warned him to be carefal in havihg the Postum cooked long enough when he did try it. To-day he is perfectly well and his appetite never better.
of others who you the names of a number Pothers Fho have been benefited by using true friend of suffering humanity.-Thoming Spring. Deavertown, Ohio.
breeds, the questlon becomes complex My buildingin are not well suited to provide exercise, and in the winter I am compelled to comfine animals more closely than desirable. I have been able to obtain very satisfactory growth, but have not yet couvinced mynelf that I am producing bacou of the best quality. A piggery must be dry and warm. I have had aatisfaction from wooden buildings, and prefer rood to anything else for the walls of the building. I have some cement floors with planked sleeping places, which are giving fair satisfacton, but my farrowing pens are floored with boards.
For pigs just after weaning I find nothIng better than wheat middlings and skim milk. Sometimes I cannot get enough akim milk, and have to divide the limited supply among those needing it most. It have used ground oil calke and ground
flarseed in mall quantities, ateeped with the middlings, but, though they are better than nothing, they do not equal milk. Of the two the ground flawseed is perhaps the better, but it should not constitute more than about 5 per cent of the total food. By the time plga are about three months By the time plga are about three months
old a little mashed grain is sometimes old a little mashed grain is sometimes added. I like barley for this purpose, and
often add a few oats ground as fine as posaible. Soon after thila a few roota are added to the mixture. I feed roota rawt a nd find them satiafactory, except tha sometimed cooked roots are eaten a littie
more readily. I prefer augar beets, but turnips and mangles are also good. When potatoes are fed thay should always be cooked. Raw roota are pulped and mixed with the meal ration, after which the whole mass is molatened.-(J. L. Riley, in American Agriculturiat.

## Barayard Sheds.

We once knew \& man who decided that he would make a tight board fence on the north and east aldes of his barnyard to protect the cattle from the wind, as it would coat but little more than any other anug fence. When this was done he found that a little more expense would roof over the apace between the fence and one side and end of the building. Then he had a shed, not quite watertlyht, for he did not abingle it, but battened the cracks, where the cattle could stand while he was cleaning ont the stables and apreading the bedding on a stormy day, and longer when the aun shone fato it, and they are much more comfortable.
It was pleaslag to see how the cattle would gather in that shed after they had drunk, while walting for the door to open that they might go into the barn. The expense was amall and was more than repald by the comfort of the cattle, and probably by saving of food, though the farmers of those days dhl not carry their experimenta on ae acientifically and get resulta as exactly ai the experiment station do now. When they, thought a new
method paid they did not figure the profits method paid they did not figure the profits down to fractions of a cent.-(American Cultivator.

## Growlag Fence Posts.

I notice in one of my papers somebody's suggeation of planiting Oase orange for
fence posts. His attention had been calle fence poats. His attention had been called to this matter by noticing how soon an Osage orange hedge would grow into trees large enough for fence posts, and an acie in this timber would in a few years furnish fence posts of the very best kind for a large farm. Then as soon as a tree is cut down aprouts trould spring up, and the best one of these could produce no less than five thousand posts, worth when six to eight years old about 15 cents apiece, or $\$ 750 \mathrm{an}$ acre. I have had no personal experience with Osage orange. However the matter looks plausible enough, even come so than our figuring on the the outcome of raiaing giuseng or Beiglan hares. and for real good ones was charged 22 cents apiece. Undoubtedly there will be a good (T, Gralner, im Farmi and Fireside.

## the reasôn why

## "Shiloh" Cures Consumption.

## Constimption is not merely a disease of the lungs, as

 so generally supposed, but before the lungs become affected the blood has-from various causes-been crowded with the bacillus of Consumption. These germs are deposited in the lungs by the blood, causing inflamatiôn, coughing and the spitting up of diseased mucopyrylent matter. Shiloh's Cure arrests the ravages of the gerros by destroying them-it purifies the blood and enriches it-allays the infamation and irritation and sets up a healing process, which causes the sore parts to get well and cicatrize. Shiloh's Consumption Cure strengthens and tones up the whole system and makes it particularly repellent to the dreaded germs of Consumption.It is guaranteed to accomplish this. If dissatisfied when $2 / 3$ of a bottle has been used, return the remaining portion and the whole purchase money will be refunded.
J. H. Caldwell of Malta, Idaho, writes as follows to S . C. Wells \& Co., J. A, Caldwell of Maita, Idano, "I have used SHiLor's Cowsomrion CuRs many different times,
Toronto. "I
and always received great benefit from it. I believe it saved my life in a case of and always received great benefit from it. I believe it saved my ife in a case of
congestion of the lungo-and saved me from an attack. of consumption, as many people said I had it." In Canada and Un ss/2d., $28 / 3 \mathrm{~d}$ and $48 / 6 \mathrm{~d}$.

## 0 $\theta$ $\theta$ $\theta$ $\theta$ $\theta$ <br>  BE SURE <br> BE SURE and get our BARGAIN prices : <br> slightly used Karn Planos and Orgens, 1 <br> BE SURE and get the aforeasld belore buyligg elsewhere. <br> WE MUST SELLL our large and lncriasing itock of alightly WE REPRESENT. <br> MILLER BROS. <br> vor man hime mom <br> HALIFAX, N, S. <br>  <br> REMOVAL NOTICE.

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