JANUARY 30, 1901

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at The Farm.

III Balanced Fertilizers.

An ill balanced or incomplete fertilizer is one which does not supply all three elements of plant food-phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Sometimes a material may furnish one or even two of the essential ingredients, but if all three are not present the mixture may be regarded as incomplete, and what the plant fails to find in the fertilizer it must look for in the soil, with the result that if the soil does not contain it the crop has to suffer accordingly. On the other hand, if the ingredient which is missing in the fertilizer is present in the soil it will gradually become exhausted 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 special function to perform. To illustrate : If there is enough phosphoric acid and nitrogen in the soil to produce a zoo-bushel crop of Irish potatoes, and only enough potash to make a 100-bushel crop, the yield would not go above the latter

the yield would not go above the latter figure. The element present in the small-est proportion is what regulates the extent of the yield. In other words, we meet, in feeding plants, the old maxim, "A chain is not stronger than its weakest link," From what has been said it can be seen at once that it is hoth wis and economical to feed crops like animals. No one would think of giving a horse or cow a one sided food and expect to get a full day's work from it. Everyhard working animal must have proper food and plenty of it. As said before, the three ingredients to make up a complete food for plants are phosphoric acid, nitrogen and potash. Manufacturers embody all three in their mixtures, and the proportions vary to sait the crops, some requiring more of one than another.

another. 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 solls by using what is needed annually to meet the de-mands of the growing crop than to build up land which has become run down or exhausted.—(George K. Wilson, in Fruit Growers' Journal.

Winter Feeding of Hogs.

The winter housing of hogs is not an easy 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 number is large and comprises all ages, sexes and

HARD LINES.

To Make a Man Toe the Mark

To Make a Man Toe the Mark. To take both tobacco and coffee away from a man seems pretty tough, but the doctor ordered me to quit both as my health yould do but little work. About a month after quitting I com-menced on tobacco again because I could hardly stand it. I got along without the coffee for the reason that I had taken up postam Food Coffee, which I found very reliabing to the appetite, and wonderfully ueneficit. I have gained twenty-five pounds by its fixed in this way that it was the old dashioned coffee that hart me and not the tobacco. When I first tried Postam I did dashoed coffee that hart me and not the tobacco. When I first tried Postam I did 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. Mr. Elecher: an old modifier of this place

table it was time and 1 nave treat integra-ever since. Mr. Fletcher, an old soldier of this place, was troabled with dyspepsis. 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.

start with. John Ashfold of Dillon was also troubled with despepsia. I toid him of my cure by the use of Postum Food Coffee, and warzi-ed him to be carefal in having the Postum cooked long enough when he did try it. To-day he is perfectly well and his appetite never better.

never better. I could give you the names of a number of others who have been benefited by using Postum Food Coffee. I believe you are a true friend of auffering humanity.—Thomas Spring. Deavertown, Ohio.

breeds, the question becomes complex My buildings are not well suited to provide exercise, and in the winter I am compelled to confine animals more closely than desirable. I have been able to obtain very satisfactory growth, but have not yet convinced myself that I am producing bacon of the best quality. A piggery must be dry and warm. I have had satis-faction from wooden buildings, and prefer wood to anything else for the walls of the building. I have some cement floors with planked sleeping places, which are giving fair satisfaction, but my farrowing pens are floored with boards.

For pigs just after weaning I find noth ing better than wheat middlings and skim milk. Sometimes I cannot get enough skim milk, and have to divide the limited supply among those needing it most. I have used ground oil cake and ground flaxseed in small quantities, steeped with the middlings, but, though they are better than nothing, they do not equal milk. Of the two the ground flaxmeed is perhaps the better, but it should not constitute more than about 5 per cent of the total food. By the time pigs are about three months old a little mashed grain is sometimes added. I like barley for this purpose, and often add a few oats ground as fine as possible. Soon after this a few roots are added to the mixture. I feed roots rawt a nd find them satisfactory, except the a nd ind them saturatory, except that sometimes cooked roots are caten a little more readily. I prefer sugar beets, but turnips and mangles are also good. When potatoes are fed they should always be cooked. Raw roots are pulped and mixed with the meal ration, after which the whole mass is moistened .-- (J. L. Riley, in American Agriculturist.

Barnyard Sheds.

We once knew a man who decided that he would make a tight board fence on the north and east sides of his barnyard to protect the cattle from the wind, as it would cost but little more than any other snug fence. When this was done he found that a little more expense would roof over the space between the fence and one side and end of the building. Then he had a ahed, not quite waterticht, for he did not ahingle it, but battened the cracks, where the cattle could stand while he was clean ing out the stables and spreading the bedding on a stormy day, and longer when the sun shone into it, and they are much more comfortable.

It was pleasing to see how the cattle rould gather in that shed after they had drunk, while waiting for the door to open that they might go into the barn. The expense was small and was more than repaid by the comfort of the cattle, and probably by saving of food, though the farmers of those days did not carry their experiments on as scientifically and get results as exactly as the experiment stations do now. When they thought a new method paid they did not figure the profits down to fractions of a cent.-(American Cultivator.

Growing Fence Posts.

I notice in one of my papers somebody's suggestion of planting Osage orange for fence posts. His attention had been called to this matter by noticing how soon an Osage orange hedge would grow into trees Cange orange nedge 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 sprouts would 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 an acre. I have had no personal experience with Osage orange. However, the matter looks plausible enough, even more so than our figuring on the the out-come of raising giuseng or Belgian hares. to be a set of raining ginseng of beiguin integer, and for real good ones was charged 22 cents apiece. Undoubtedly there will be a good market for all first class posts produced.---(T. Greiner, in Farm and Fireside.

THE REASON WHY "Shiloh" Cures Consumption.

Consumption 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 inflamation, coughing and the spitting up of diseased mucopyrulent matter. Shiloh's Cure arrests the ravages of the germs by destroy-ing them—it purifies the blood and enriches it—allays the inflamation and irritation and sets up a healing process inflamation 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.

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