

### The Farm.

#### Feeding Weeds to Stock.

The statement has been made that the staunchest advocates of commercial fertilizers are farmers, and of stable manures the market gardeners. This may be considered a bit broad, but there is much truth in it, and the reason is plain. The market gardener, with his limited soil area, must raise more than one crop on the same square foot of soil each season to make his business profitable. Years of experience have taught him that by using stable manures, with a clover crop for his soil during the winter, to be ploughed under in the early spring, he gets the most satisfactory results. This, provided always that he keeps the ground well cultivated, for, bear in mind, a weed means the loss of some soil vitally needed for his plants. The farmer, handling larger areas in heavier crops, will not or does not take time and trouble to cultivate the soil as it should be cultivated, and hence is perfectly willing to use commercial fertilizers if he can afford to buy them, for they contain no weed seeds.

It is a mistake for both farmer and market gardener to pin their faith wholly to stable manures or commercial fertilizers, for the best results are obtained by proper combinations of the two. The farmer is largely to blame for the weeds on his farm. Instead of making a pasture of valuable grasses, he usually devotes some portion of the farm to pasture that is nearly valueless. Then he permits his animals to browse along the roadside and eat weeds whenever and wherever they can get them, counting this just so much gained in food, when in reality it is just so much lost, in that it does the animal no special good and fills the manure with the seeds of noxious weeds that later are distributed over the farm. Then there is the too common practice of feeding weeds to the hogs, with the same result of scattering over the farm in the manure, to worry and sweat over next summer. Have clean pastures, dig out or cut down all weeds and burn them. During the summer use the cultivator faithfully, feed to stock only good, coarse fodder and grains, use the manure in proper combinations with commercial fertilizers, and one will have reduced farming to a point where, coupled with good judgment in operating, it will be profitable.—(Indianapolis News.)

#### Growing Early Radishes.

Farmers have generally more trouble in securing tender and palatable radishes than any other garden vegetable. The trouble is that those who plant early are put on ground that, already rich, is manured with stable manure, thinking by its fermentation to give the plants warmth. If it does ferment the radishes grow fast enough, but the manure makes the soil much too dry for radishes, and they become pithy and worthless. If planted on ground not manured at all the radishes grew slowly and are tough and stringy, and though sharp enough are almost uneatable. Even in the latter crop the farmer sometimes fails, because, though the radishes grow all right, worms attack them when they get their full growth and make them uneatable.

Nitrate of soda, or, better still, nitrate of potash (saltpetre), are the best fertilizers for radishes. They supply available nitrogen in early spring, when it is most needed, and leave the soil as moist as it was before, except as the increased growth of radishes withdraws the surplus moisture. Even in midsummer these fertilizers will pay, because they make the radishes grow so fast that they will be free from worms at a time when most of the radishes in the market are worm-eaten. If these concentrated manures were more used by market gardeners, the market for radishes would be much better and would last longer. No one wants to buy radishes after he has eaten a bunch that is either tough and stringy, or that has worm holes in it.—(American Agriculturist.)

#### Cows and Hens.

We will buy a cow and will test her thirty days. If she produce one pound of butter each day, her value is \$40. She will then make 365 pounds of butter yearly, at 20 cents a pound. She will yield

\$73. To keep her in a dry lot the year round as we do the hens, it will cost at least \$30 to keep her one year. This will leave us a net profit of \$38, invested in a \$40 cow, one year.

Now, let's invest \$40 in hens, common ones, worth 25 cents each, and we have 160 hens. Say each hen will lay 150 eggs in a year and eggs are worth one cent each, or \$1.50 gross income for each hen kept. The cost to keep one year for each hen in a dry pen being 50 cents, leaves us a net profit of \$1 yearly on each hen kept, or \$160 net on our \$40 worth of hens, against \$38 profit on the \$40 cow.

It ought not to take long for one to decide in which way to bend his efforts, if the above figures tell the truth, and they are about my experience. Seventeen acres is not much pasture for cows, especially when set to young fruit trees, but it is lots of pasture for hens.—(E. W. Geer in Farmers' Advocate.)

#### Farm and Garden Queries.

D. B. W., Hillsboro County, N. H., says: A young horse has been somewhat lame occasionally for two months in one forefoot. No defect has been found until recently, when a slight enlargement was discovered of the pastern, but not extending up to the fetlock joint. What is the remedy, and would it be advisable to use the animal occasionally in light work?

Answer: Your diagnosis leads at once to the conclusion that the trouble is ringbone, and examination and treatment by a skilled veterinarian is advised.

### A Trying Experience.

#### A NOVA SCOTIA FARMER SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Consulted Four Doctors, But the Only Relief They Gave Him Was Through Injections of Morphine—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to Health and Activity.

From the News, Truro, N. S.

Mr. Robert Wright, of Alton, Colchester Co., N. S., is now one of the hardiest and hardest working farmers in this section. But Mr. Wright was not always blessed with perfect health; as a matter of fact for some fifteen years he was a martyr to what appeared to be an incurable trouble. In conversation lately with a News reporter, Mr. Wright said—"I am indeed grateful that the trouble which bothered me for so many years is gone, and I am quite willing to give you the particulars for publication. It is a good many years since my trouble first began, alight at first, but later intensely severe pains in the back. Usually the pains attacked me when working or lifting, but often when not at work at all. With every attack the pains seemed to grow worse, until finally I was confined to the house, and there for five long months was bed-ridden, and much of this time could not move without help. My wife required to stay with me constantly and soon became nearly exhausted.

During the time I was suffering thus I was attended by four different doctors. Some of them pronounced my trouble lumbago, others sciatica, but they did not cure me, nor did they give me any relief, save by the injection of morphine. For years I suffered thus, sometimes confined to bed, at other times able to go about and work, but always suffering from the pain, until about three years ago when I received a new lease of life, and a freedom from the pain that had so long tortured me. It was at this time that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People were brought to my attention and I got two boxes. The effect seemed marvellous and I got six boxes more, and before they were all used I was again a healthy man and free from pain. It is about three years since I was cured, and during that time I have never had an attack of the old trouble, and I can therefore strongly testify to the sterling quality of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Since they did such good work for me I have recommended them to several people for various ailments, and the pills have always been successful.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

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