## The Farm.

Care of Horses

Harm is frequently done from want of thought, and in this respect the horse is too frequently the victim, says a correspondent of "The London Live Stock Journal." The attendants upon horses at least a part of them-appear to have the idea that a horse is of iron construction, omething in the nature of a machine, in place of being built up pretty much on the same lines as the human frame. Wherethese erroneous ideas prevail the horse is treated as a machine, its days of utility, its years of work and service are marterially curtailed and many sudden deaths occur.

It would well repay owners of horses to have hung in their stables and to bring before grooms and drivers some such rules as the following: Never kick a horse in the belly. Remember that a horse has organs to be injured just as has man, wind to be broken, bowels to be ruptured, heart and lungs to be affected, limbs and tendons to be broken, injured or sprained. To prevent this, use the animals as you use yourself in regard to draughts and chills. Whether in saddle, conveyance, cart wagon, never start a horse with the whip until previously signalled by the voice. In the ascent of a hill never put on speed until the summit is fully reached, and a few yards allowed to recover wind and strength. The bulk of drivers start their horses when ten or fifteen yards from the top. Exhausted and puffed by the ascent the call upon exhausted energies at the very worst time leads to ruptured bowels, broken wind, sprained tendons, wornout legs, etc.horse spoiled for life. It is not one call. but the daily calls which lead up to the breakdown .- (Connecticut Farmer.

## Old Orchards.

The value of an old orchard must depend upon the character of the trees as much as upon their cultivation and production. There are many old orchards planted with varieties of fruits that have long ceased to have any market value, and the sooner such trees are replaced by new ones the larger the profits will be. Successful grafting of new varieties on old trees may pay where the stock is not too old or shows signs of unusual vitality. But old trees that are beginning to display signs of decrepitude are fit only for the woodpile. They begin to decay in numerous places in a short time, and they harbor insects and vermin, besides spreading fungous diseases around in the orchard.

Well-preserved orchards, however, have trees in them that will continue to produce fruit in paying quantities many years to come, and if they have been grafted with good varieties of apples all the attention bestowed upon them will be rewarded. The pruning of old trees should usually be severe unless the work has been attended to annually, and not many useless branches have been permitted to grow. A lot of dead limbs and growths manage to accumulate in old orchard trees, and these should be cleared out at once. No large limbs should be cut away. Let them produce their crop of fruit, even if they are not what one would allow to grow on young trees. All old bark and worthless wigs removed, the larger suckers should

be favored and allowed to develop.

Then harrow the land, scratching it deep enough for clover seeds to catch. clover seeds early in the spring, and later spread over the soil unleached wood ashes, about one hundred bushels to the acre The wood ashes can be applied in May, and they will then be taken, up by the trees during the fruit-forming period. Still later, or when the clover gets started well, turn pigs loose in the orchard and let them feed on the grass. They should have movable shelters and places, for if allowed to roam at will over the whole orchard they will kill as much clover as they will In the fall they will eat all the fruit that falls, and thereby destroy worms and other insects. By this treatment an old orchard can be made to produce much better results than is usually the case.— (James S. Smith in American Cultivator.

Vigorous Defence of the Holsteins.

I prophesy that within ten years majority of the successful dairymen of this country will keep Holsteins. This breed has won more butter tests in the last five years than all the other breeds hined

My personal reasons for keeping them in reference to any other breed are as follows: I can get more milk in a year; I can get more butter in a year; I can keep more hogs, because I got more skimmilk ; my veal calves mature quicker than even the beef breeds.

It is needless to say that I was surprised, when looking over The Tribune of February 15, to find an article entitled, "The Holsteins Threatened." To come down to business, the writer and I don't agree. I like Holsteins, and he doesn't, probably because he never kept any. He is sincere in his belief, and I respect a man for having an opinion of his own; but when he says the Holsteins are liable to be eliminated from this country because the New-York Condensed Milk Company threw out a few low-testing herds, he is entirely mistaken. I don't say that there are no herds of low-testing Holsteins; but by weeding out and getting a bull from a strain of rich milkers, a man can soon increase the butter yield of his herd. I have seen Holsteins that tested over 6 per cent.

Friend Benninger, whose Holsteins' butter scored the highest and took first prize over the Jerseys in Pennsylvania, can back me in what I have said, and I think we can make the gentleman from Brook Farm see that they don't know it all down in Judee .- (W. H. Prittie, Chautauqua County, N. Y.

The Silo.

The silo question seems to be more or less unsettled. It is difficult to find any two persons who will agree on the subject, from the planting of the crop to feeding.

Perhaps many will think the present an unseasonable time of the year to mention this subject, but my purpose is to give those interested a chance to think before the crop is planted instead of waiting until

it is ready to harvest.

During the fall of 1897 I assisted in putting a crop of thirteen acres in the silo. The crop was very rich in grain. The person who had charge of the stock fed

The crop was very rich in grain. The person who had charge of the stock fed too much, and several of the best cows were ruined. The last season I assisted in filling the same silo from the same piece of ground. The owner tried to mend the mistake of the season before by husking the crop. Part of the crop was much damaged by lying on the ground during hot, wet weather, and the remainder was more or less damaged by being too much dried in the shock

From the experience that I have had I am convinced that corn should be thoroughly ripe before putting in the silo. What kind to plant is a question of latitudes. Probably as large a kind of sweet as will ripen is the best. When ready to harvest send men enough shead of the cutter to pick off the ears and drop at the foot of the hills, where the cutter will not injure them. Put the crop in the silo as soon as possible after cutting. This method will prepare a fodder not too rich if fed in reasonable quantities. If grain is needed, meal may be fed with the ensilage. Probably the meal from one quart of corn will give more nutriment than three quarts of corn in the ensilage.—(J. H. Andre.

\* \* \* How Janet was Cured-

It was the uneasy time of day. It was likewise the time when the hands of the clock went around altogether too fast to

"You seem to love to say it's my bedtime," she said, looking crossly at the big clock. "I wish I could sit up once in a while, and see what a good time the grown folks have after we have gone to bed."

" We " meant Janet and her dolls. "You can sit up to-night, if you wish

just as long as you like," said Janet's mother. " Truly ?" asked Jauet.

"Truly," said her mother.
"Oh, thank you, mamma! Won't we have a good time, though?"

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Then she went toftell the dolls.

"Dear ones," she said, when she had collected them together, "I know and I long have known just how you feel about going to bed so early. So to-night you shall sit up just as long as you like, and we will see for ourselves just what good times the grown-up people have."

Then they all went downstairs to the library, where the family were. It was very quiet there, Janet thought. The older ren were studying their lessons for the next day, grouped around the long table in the middle of the room; and her father and mother were reading.

'Do tell me a long story, please, mama," said Janet, bringing her, little chair up beside her mother's. But her mother shook her head.

"It would disturb the children studying," she said,

'Can I have an opera with any dolls?" "No. dear."

"Isn't there anything to amuse me?"

And there were tears in Janet's voice, "No, little daughter. This is the quiet hour for the grown people, and you will have to keep still."

So Janet sat down, and looked soberly at the fire.

By and by her head rested against her mother's knee.

"I don't think grown folks"-she began; and that was all, until her father was carry-ing her upstairs—"have a very good time at all," she murmured sleepily.

Since then she goes to bed cheerfully. "For it's really better for all of us, my dears," she told the dolls .- Youth's Com-

panion.

Two Legends.

There is a legend in the Greek Church bout her two favored saints—St. Cassianus, the type of monastic asceticism, individua character and St. Nicholas, the type of genial, active, unselfish, laborious Christianity.

St. Cassianus enters heaven, and Christ says to him :

'What hast thou seen on earth, Cassianus?"
"I saw," he answered, "a peasant

floundering with his waggon in a marsh." Didst thou help him?

" Why not?"

"I was coming before thee," said St. Cassianus, "and I was afraid of soiling my white robes."

The St. Nicholas enters heaven, all covered with mud and mire.

"Why so stained and soiled, St. Nicholas?" said the Lord.

"I saw a peasant floundering in the marsh," said St. Nicholas, "and I put my shoulder to the wheel, and helped him out,'

"Blessed art thou," an swered the Lord thou didst well; thou didst better than

And he blessed St. Nicholas with fourfold approval.

It is like the legend of one who saw an angel writing in a book the names of taose who loved the Lord, and he said . "I pray thee have my name written among the lovers of my fellow men." The angel wrote, and vanished. The next night he came again with a great awakening light, and showed the names of those whom God had blest; and lo, this man's

name read above all the rest. Oue thing, my friend, is certain—the more truly love the Lord the more thoroughly shall we love and serve our fellow-men.-

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Disease

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Diseases.

Rockingham, N. S., May 1st.—(By
telegraph.) The rich mine recently discovered by the oldest traveler in Nova
Scotia, Mr. J. H. Ireland, of Halifax, is
said to have been known to the citizens of
this town five years ago. An old resident
states that Je drew a new lease of life
from the mine, at least four years ago.
Others have made similar claim
Mr. Ireland says he cares not how many
people use the mine. He has named it
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Boys & Girls