## * The Farm *

## BIRDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Through a large part of the Northern States our ornamental cnt leaf birches have been recently deatroyed by the yellow bellied woodpecker. This bird taps the tree so freely that death seta in at the top within a year or two. Whole groves of the common birch are destroyed in this manner, and now our ornamental birches must be preserved, if possible, by deatroy ing the blrds. Bulletin No. 54 of the Department of Agriculture allows that this bird is a sap-sucker, althongh it generally lives upon beechnuts and other vegetable matter. It gives the food studies of about thirty grain and insect eating birds, including the crow, blackbird and rice.bird, as well as the more common birda on onr lawns. The conclusion seems to be that of five or six specles of woodpeckers only the yellow bellied does any harm. Two of the beat known species, the hairy and the downy, range over the greater part of the United States throughout the year A careful examination of the stomachas of these blrds shows that their food consiate almost entirely of wood boring beetles that live in our trees. No other birda can extract these creatures, nor can we do it ourselves. It follows that we must clase the woodpeckers among our special friends, the yellow breasted excepted
of other birds commonly supposed be detrimental to agricalture the Department of Agriculture insists that they are all friends with the exception of the Engli-h sparrow. The king bird, which has been accused of eating birds, is found to be one of our most useful friends. of the two hundred and eighty-one atomachs examined fourteen contained the remain of honey bees, but nearly all of these were drones. The little Phoebe bird should eapecially be protected, as 93 per cent. of the food of this bird is found to consist of injurious insects and wild fruite. If the blue jay does some damage to ouir corn, it is a voracious enemy of scale buge, cater pillars and snails. Where they are to be found, the jay is very fond of acorns and chestnuts. The common crow destroys a very large number of young robins and other birds useful to the farmer; yet he also eats beetles, grasshoppers, caterpillars and cut worms, It is sald that the grosbeak is the only one of our common blrds that will eat the Colorado potato beetle. The oriole was one of the few birds that would feed on the forest worm durifig its recent invasion; and that will aid us in destroying the tent caterpillar. The catbird ranks among our best friende ; living upon animal and vegetable food in about equal proportions. We can afford to feed him from our berry gardens for his music alone. Where he is quite at home

## TWICE TOLD TALES.

No Meat Extracted From Them by Some who Mort Need the Facte.
We have more than twloe told the reeder of the fact that he or she masy perhaps: feelling and the experiment is not dififcalt. to make.
But there are readere who think traths are for some one else nod not for themsomes.
Some day the oft told fact will flash upon ua as applicable when the knowledge
comes home, that day after day of inconvenlence and perhaps of suffering has been endured, the cause not being recognized or believed, although we may have been told of the canse many times over, but never believed it applied to us.
It would startle iperson to kaow how many people suffer because they drugg
themseetiven dafly wifh coffee. We repent it, it is as powerfuldrug, and so effects the delicate zervous syotem that disease may appear in any part of the body, all parts beng dependent for hequith, on a healthy hervous aystem.
Relief from coffee for 30 days has cured thousands of people who never suspected The cause of their tronbles.
The use of Postum Food Coffee is of great benefit to such, as it goes to work rurea from the eleme the delicate cell struc. tures from the elemente nature aelects for the work. Reilef from s beavy drug and true and only permanent method.
there is no bird in the Northern State quite equal to the catbird as a singer. If we will take the trouble to plant freely the Tartarian honeysuckle and the mountain ash tree, we shall find that many of our birds prefer to dine from these instead of from our bèrry bushes.-(E. P. P.

CANKER SORE mOUPH IN YOUNG PIGS.
This disease is comparatively new in Wisconsin. Where it has appeared it ha abually been exceedingly fata. All farm ara receiving thia bulletin are urged to preserve it for ready reference should the trouble break out among their awine at some future time. The disense invariably appeare in young pigs from the time of birth until six weeks old
The symptoms are as follows; Large water blisters appear about the lips and sonont, rapidly succeeded by much heat and awelling of the parts, and later thick brown scabs appear, which open Into deep cracks. These scabs extend over the face, head and even to the body and limbs, the joints of the latter becoming much swollen and inflamed. Ulcera frequently form about the anont and jaws, eating the fean rom the bones. The pige atow dilienem, disinclination to move, often refuse to suckle, or do so in a very half-hearted manner.
To be effective the treatment should be prompt and thorough. Prepare a solution of permanganate of potash, which can be had at any drug store, using one ounce os the crystals dissolved in one galion of water in a common pail. The young pigs should be dipped head foremost into the solution and kept there for a brief time, Repeat this three or four times, giving the plg time to catch its breath in the the missions. This treatment given every day for three or four days will zaually effect a care if the trouble is not of long stauding. In extreme casee, where ulcera and heavy scabs have formed, use two ounces of the permanganate to one gallon of water, and before dipping remove all the dead and loose tissue that has been eaten away. The sows adder should be bathed frequenty with the solution each day.
Remove the sow and pigs to fresh quarters, if possible, and see to it that other succesive litters are not farrowed in the pen where the affected pigs were housed until it has been thoronghly disinfected. Benefit will also be derived from a laxative given the sow; a pint of raw
linseed ofl in her slop or in milk will se snitable - (W. L. Carlyle, Wisconsin Experimental Station.

When sowing ouion seed for winter onione, plant it thickly, and when the bottoms are about the size of large pean thin them out, saving the small onions for future use. Lay them in a shaded place; apreadiag them out thinly, until they are dry, when the topa can be removed, and the onlons be hung away in paper bags untll the next spring. They mast be kept dry and secure from frost. Ia early apriag they athould be planted in rows in the garden, or set thickly in the hot-bed. They grow rapidly, are ready sooner than those raised from seta, are mild and plesaant in flavor and make a fine appearance when buncbed for market. A crop can be had from the hotbed while waiting for the first crop grown outdoors, and it more are planted than are needed for early use they will grow and make fiue large oulons for cooking. It seems strange that such tiny bulbs can keep in growing condition for so many monthe, but it is sluply a case of suspended animation, so to speak, the onion only waiting for favorable circumstances to again begin itn life work $-E x$.

And your household must feel from your dsily Bife, not from your words that next to dishonoring God you dread nothing so much as failing to do justly, When they faith in the reality of your religion.


Take Another Nap.
In the scvere wiater mornings When the house gets cold, if you have a reiable heater like the

## Sunshine

## Furnace

you can slip out into the hall, turn on the drafts, and feel satisfied that the coal has not been burnt out during the night.

Then take another nap while the house is beating.

The drafts on the SUNSHINE regulate the fire so perfectly, that after coaling up you know to within half an hour how long it will burn.

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