

er 5, 1898.

WOMEN

of the heart, watery blood, ily cured.

About Her Case.

ever for so many it of faint spells, ness, anaemia, or destroying ailments r to her sex. Mil- Heart and Nerve regulate the heart and make it strong full, tone the, enrich the blood, relieve the pain weakness from so many women

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ted friend of the farmer, Planter, fact all classes, ly or externally. nitations. Take genuine "PRRY everywhere. 50c. bottles.

The Farm.

Timely Talk.

It frequently happens that the frost comes before the tomatoes are all ripened. There are several ways in which the fruit may be ripened and most of it saved for marketing or for home use.

One market gardener, who makes it his business to sell things at the best profit, ripens his late tomatoes in this way: When frost is imminent, or certain, the tomatoes are picked from the vines; all those that are large enough to be likely to ripen are laid carefully by themselves and then assorted; the largest and most fully developed ones it is an easy matter to ripen, but those that are green, requiring considerable time, are the ones really the most valuable. An old hotbed, with its glassashes, is utilized for the tomatoes. Straw is put in the botton to insure cleanliness and dryness. Upon this the tomatoes are packed in layers, the greenest ones at the bottom and those nearest ripe at the top. The sash is placed over the fruit, and is kept there on all cool nights. On warm days it is removed or lifted to admit air and to dry out any extra moisture that has accumulated. It will not be long before the first layer will have ripened sufficiently to be taken out and marketed. If the frost has destroyed most of those of other folk the price will already be rising, and no doubt a reasonable profit will be realized even from those first ripened in the hotbed.

From time to time the tomatoes are examined, and any that have decayed or begin to show spots upon them are at once removed, thus keeping the remainder of the fruit from becoming damaged. As layer by layer is removed the under ones will in time get to the light and sun.

If there has been a large crop some of the vines may be pulled up and hung in the cellar, roots up. A good deal of fruit will ripen in this way, but it is a good plan to ripen as slowly as possible, giving all the fruit the benefit of the ripening in the old hotbed sashes. Sometimes, in fact, it is no unusual thing for this fruit to last until nearly, or quite Christmas time, and every one knows that fresh tomatoes at Christmas are worth considerably more money than those ripened in August or September. So the gardener who is looking out for the main chance, and the best prices, will do well to ripen the late tomatoes as late as possible, instead of hurrying them into market while it is glutted with the harvest from many fields.

It is a fact that green tomatoes bring a fair price sold for pickling, etc., but it is a matter of greater importance to know that the tomatoes may, many of them, be ripened for late sales, and thus bring double and treble the price they would bring if hurried to the market after the first frost.

For home consumption a bushel or two of tomatoes may easily be ripened in a warm attic, without any special attention. We have had tomatoes for the home table many weeks after the frost had destroyed everything out of doors in this simple way.

One must not wait until the next morning after a frost before picking the fruit; it must be picked before being even touched with the icy finger. A great many will wait until the frost cones, maybe covering the vines, and expecting that to keep out the cold sufficiently to preserve the fruit. I have never been successful with this method. If it is cold enough to have a frost, it is generally cold enough to freeze through coverings of gunny-sacks, old carpets or blankets.

If you have squash of late varieties it will be a good scheme at this time to keep all runners pinched back and all blossoms removed, that all the strength of the vines may go to maturing the vegetables already formed, rather than to be diverted toward producing blossoms and more vines.

Since writing the above an acquaintance tells how he keeps tomatoes for ripening. When frost seems imminent the vines are pulled, and as much soil as possible kept on the roots. The vines are then stacked in a round heap, the roots well to the bottom. If likely to freeze after

this operation the "stack" is thickly covered, and so the ripening process goes on for at least a month later than usual. Water is applied to the roots if necessary.—(Rose Seelye-Miller.

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The Family Horse.

This is, or should be, the most valuable animal on the farm. When we speak of the most valuable animal, we do not mean his intrinsic value, but what he is worth to the farmer and his family in adding to their comfort and pleasure. To endeavor to farm, at the present time, without a family horse for driving to town and elsewhere is to make life a drudgery and to separate oneself, very often, from the outside world. On the average farm the horse that works in the field every day cannot do the work of the family horse. In the first place it cannot always be spared when a trip to town or elsewhere is desired, and is usually of a type that totally unfit it for light driving. Where the farm is small and there is not so much work for the farm horse he may be able to do both, but otherwise every farmer should keep a good roadster for driving when necessary.

If a farmer lives several miles from the post-office or store a family horse is almost invaluable. If he is a quiet animal any member of the family can hitch him up and go for the mail or necessities for the household without disturbing the farming operations in the least. Then he will come in handy on Sunday for taking the family to church. Even if it is only a mile or so to the church, it is better to drive there after the week's hard toil in the fields than to walk. But it is surprising how many farmers trudge along to church or elsewhere on foot, when they could just as well have a horse and buggy to carry them as not. These are the ones who talk most of the farmer's hard life. And is it any wonder?—Farming.

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Seeding Hard Clay Soil.

In answer to a correspondent who has two acres of white clay soil which, after a hard rain, baked so hard that nothing will grow, The Rural New Yorker advises: We have seen such land restored by subsoiling and the use of lime. The stiff, hard clay was plowed with a subsoil plow following in the furrow to a depth of nearly two feet. The upper surface was then harrowed and a ton to the acre of lime broadcasted. This was thoroughly harrowed in and the upper soil crushed with Acme and roller. Just before a gentle rain the grass seed was sown and brushed in with a light harrow. The subsoiling opened the ground, making it more porous and better able to hold moisture. This lime had the effect of enlarging the particles of soil and preventing the hard, bricklike baking. We do not believe that such soils can be profitably seeded down without deep working, and in many cases the use of lime will gradually help the upper surface soil. Such soils are usually strong and do not particularly need fertilizer. They need chiefly opening up, so that they will hold and retain moisture.

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Kerosene Spray.

I feel safe now in recommending kerosene, provided we understand it is to be put on in the very finest possible spray and no more used than absolutely necessary to wet. To show what I mean I say that with an atomizer holding one pint I covered completely a pear tree in full foliage ten feet in height and with a diameter through the branches of fully five feet. Every part was wet and wet thoroughly. In fact, there was even more used than was actually necessary, but at the rate of 8 cents a gallon for kerosene this makes the application cost just 1 cent for material. This is cheaper than can be done with whale oil soap or any similar material. The whale oil soap will kill the San Jose scale. There is no question about that. But whale oil soap is not so penetrating as kerosene and will not get into the crevices.—Professor J. B. Smith, New Jersey.

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The news has been received at Victoria, B. C., of a robbery of \$86,000 from three miners on their way out from Dawson City via Dalton trail. One, Ike Martin, was found with his throat cut. Chilcot Indians are suspected.



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