

The Farm.

The Little Milkmaid.

Dorothy, Dorothy, Dorothy Dilk,
Where do you carry your pail of milk?

"Oh, every day, at half after four,
I carry my milk to the children's door!"

Dorothy, Dorothy, Dorothy Dilk,
What do they do when you bring the milk?

"Oh, each of them comes with a silver cup,
And they drink and drink till they drink
it up!"

Dorothy, Dorothy, Dorothy Dilk,
What do they do when they've drunk the
milk?

"They nod and they nod their curlycue
heads,
Then up they go to their dear little beds!"

—Babyland.

One Point of Economy.

As the long, cold winter months "grow on apace" the dairyman should realize that the cow is a creature to be made comfortable, and so far as warmth is concerned in making her comfortable, it can only be secured for her in two ways, by feeding, the use of part of the food as fuel, and artificial heat. This last is only auxiliary, as no artificial heat can be made to take wholly the place of the fuel heat of the system. Natural animal heat cannot be dispensed with. When excessive demands are made upon it, as in the case of exposure to severe weather, then artificial protection in the way of a warm stable, or even fire heat comes in to assist to the amount of reducing the extra demand to normal, and here we are stopped by nature's provision to defend itself. It is in making conditions of stable warmth normal that the economy of providing shelter and a certain degree of artificial warmth comes in. Cattle on the plains freeze to death simply because the supply of fuel secured is so small that the cold obtains possession faster than heat can be afforded by the burning of the food to produce the heat. A cow may succumb to cold because, to get the necessary starch for fuel, she cannot consume food enough to get it; i. e., the food is destitute largely of starch and sugar and deficient in protein, for if the latter is abundant it may be burned to supply this heat. So the economy is to put the cow into warm quarters; expose her as little as possible to violent changes and only ask of her to provide animal heat out of her food to the normal demand. When the exposure is severe, and the needed extra fuel supplied in concentrated form like pure cornmeal, it can be burned very rapidly, and a barn can be made for a cow out of corn, but the economy of such a course will not bear inspection. It was found that a herd of cows in milk, divided into two lots, one continued in the stable and no change of food, consumed a certain amount of food and showed no fall off in flesh or milk, while the others, left in an open yard, fairly protected from wind, but not storm, lost both in flesh and notably in milk, although their rations were increased so that each cow was fed 575 pounds of the best meal in excess of the stable-cared-for cows. Here was an item of profit and loss. One lot of cows eating each \$5.75 worth more of grain than the others, not to mention loss in milk yield, which in the case of the other herd represents an additional profit of \$5.75 per head. So if a penny saved is a penny earned as against another spent, the producing profits of these two herds represented a difference of \$11.50 per head for 100 days, in favor of housing and in every way making the cow comfortable, and asking her to protect herself with food only up to the normal point. Can we put this matter in a clearer light than this?—Practical Farmer.

Winter Work in Orchards.

Young trees should be carefully and systematically pruned, so that their boughs do not intertwine, and plenty of air and light

admitted. When the woolly aphid is discovered in wounds and scars on the stems and branches, which are often frequented by its colonies, these places should be treated in the late autumn or winter with a thick compound of soft soap and paraffin oil, mixed in the proportions of three gallons of paraffin to one pound of soft soap and twenty-five gallons of water, worked into the cracks and scars with a stiff brush. Infested boughs and twigs should be syringed at the same period with a mixture of five pounds of soft soap and five gallons of paraffin oil to 100 gallons of water. In mixing the paraffin washes the soap should be dissolved in hot water and the paraffin put in while it is hot, and the whole incorporated into a cream with a hand pump or syringe, working the liquid up and down. Cold water must then be added in proper proportions.

In old orchards and plantations in which pruning has been neglected, boughs and branches crossing each other should be cut away judiciously and daylight let in. Scars and deep fissures on the trunk and stems, where woolly aphides congregate, should be treated with freshly mixed lime wash having a little powdered sulphur in it, worked well in with a stiff brush. The thick soft soap and paraffin wash would be more effectual, but is expensive.

The roots of infested trees should be looked to. To do this remove the earth from the base of the trunk and from a few feet of the lateral roots. If the pest is at work there will be swellings and groups of the woolly insects. Lime wash, with sulphur brushed well in, will be an advantage. Penning pigs close round infested orchard trees, or watering the roots with strong liquid manure, would make it unpleasant for the invaders. Kainit hoed in around the roots is used successfully in Canada.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Common Sense Farming.

Farming if not practical is nothing. Theory may do as a working model, but as it cannot take into consideration all the elements nor all the unforeseen circumstances and exceptions, it is often of little value because it cannot be applied. Under such circumstances a good application of common sense will prove of more value to the farmer than an application of the best barnyard manure, or of the more expensive use of the best fertilizers in the market. A constant application of good common sense by the farmer himself will almost certainly keep any farm in good running order.—Farm News.

A-LABORING MAN'S LEG.

A RUNNING SORE RENDERED IT USELESS. HE COULDN'T WORK TILL HE HAD IT CURED BY KOOTENAY WHICH CONTAINS THE NEW INGREDIENT.

It goes without saying that the average working man finds it difficult to ply his daily avocation without the aid of a pair of good sound legs. To have either of his lower extremities incapacitated by disease is a serious matter. It means inability to provide for himself and those depending on him for support, to which is added the distress and suffering both mental and physical he is called upon in consequence to endure.

Mr. John Dawson, a respectable laborer living at 77 Jones St., Hamilton, Ont., states under oath that about seven years ago an inflammation appeared upon his knee, which continued to grow worse until about three years ago when it got so bad he was unable to work. He tried ointments and various remedies, but the sore continued discharging and the pains in his back were very severe. Last winter he commenced taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure and in a comparatively short time the sore healed up, the pain disappeared from his back and he was able to resume his work. He thinks there's nothing can beat Kootenay, and he's right.

The whole secret of the cure lies in the thorough blood cleansing properties of the "new ingredient," which is the essential element of Kootenay.

It goes right through the system and eradicates all humors from the blood and in consequence there is a rapid replacing of diseased or decaying tissue by a healthy healing process. Don't be cajoled into taking any substitute for Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. If your druggist does not keep it, send \$1.50 for a bottle to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

Chart book sent free to any address. One bottle lasts over a month.

Cross Women.

A druggist doing business in a large Ontario town recently wrote as follows:

"I have lately met with some very cross women. For reasons best known to themselves they purchased common package dyes instead of the reliable and never failing Diamond Dyes for home dyeing. They were sorely disappointed in results, and had their goods spoiled. They came to me afterward, knowing that I sell only the Diamond Dyes."

Moral: When you are coloring goods at home use the "Diamond" that guarantee success; refuse all imitations.

The executive of the Dominion Board of Railway Employees had a conference with Hon. Messrs. Laurier and Blair on Monday and discussed the question of investigating the charges of political partisanship preferred against I. C. R. employees. The deputation defined what they considered partisanship; the ministers accepted the definition and assured the men they would get fair play.

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