The Farm.

Science and Farming

Science is constantly investigating certain subjects connected with cattle feeding that help the farmer to understand his work better. An intelligent farmer who does not avail himself of the conclusions and researches of science deserves to receive a sharp rebuke in the way of disastrous experience. It sometimes happens that farmers have been pursuing a certain course without rightly knowing exactly why, and when science comes in and con-firms the experience somebody is apt to laugh at the investigators who have just resched a conclusion that the farmers knew

from experience years ago.
Thus science has analyzed every kind of food that the dairymen have been in the habit of feeding to their cows, and the result is that the wisdom of experience has been emphasized. Most of the intelligent dairymen have not had to change their cow rations to conform to the conclusions of science. Corn is conceded to contain all the fattening qualities that the farmer thought it had. So also have green grass and succulent ensilage been analyzed, and proved beyond a doubt to be the chief milk-giving foods that could be given to the cows. There is also some value in cornstalks and other coarse feed. The nutriment is comparatively small, but the stomach can better digest the fine, heavy grain food when properly mixed with coarse food. All of this the farmer has found out from experience.

It is a little flattering to have men of

science come in and confirm old accepted views, but there is the danger of some reaching the conclusion that after all science is of little real value to the farmer. Science would be false to its mission if it did not recognize truth, even though it had been previously guessed at by a fool years before.—(W. E. Farmer in American Cultivator.

* * * Cheese, Fertility and Profit.

There are two points about the cheese business that are worthy of note. Dairying always follows after a long series of years of grain cropping, which sooner or later impoverishes the soil and brings to want the man who indulges in the luxury the man was indinged in the luxury or riding a gangplough and seeder in the spring and a binder at harvast, and has no time to milk cows. He then turns to the dairy to recoup his resources. If he takes his milk to the cheese factory it is a questional to the cheese factory it is a question. tion whether he will realize in dollars and cents as much as he would if he took his milk to a creamery. But one thing is cermilk to a creamery, But one thing is cer-tain, for every ton of cheese he furnishes the milk for, he removes \$20 of fertility from his soil. If he takes his milk to the from his soil. If he takes his milk to the creamery he will have the skim-milk to feed to calves and pigs, and thus remove only so ceats worth of fertility for every ton of butter. Then when his cheese is ready to market, which is in from three to six weeks, he is dependent upon some cheese buyer to relieve him of the accumucheese buyer to relieve him of the accumulated product at such prices as the buyer is willing to pay, for the bulk must go into storage for ripening and await a favorable market, which may not materialize, and the buyer must take into account these emergencies when he names a price at which he is willing to take his chances with the fickle cheese market. If his dairy product is butter the market is ever ready to take it at raling prices, for it goes into consumption at once. It will be well, therefore, for the Northwestern farmer to stand by the co-operative creamery, which has always brought good and quick return, left him independent of the buyer, and added fertility to his soil.—(Parm, Stock and Home.

D

Value of a Manure Spreader.

A great many writers recommend composting. Others say keep the manure under shelter and fork it over until a well-rotted pile of manure is secured, then haul rotted pile of manure is secured, then hall out after harvest and plough under, or hall out in the spring. In my judgment and experience I would most severely condemn any such methods of handling or utilizing manure. If piled in ever so small house it will heat in less than twenty-four

hours and begin to deteriorate. There is nothing in composting. If you have anything to put on the land, put it on and do not keep it six months or a year, as you cannot add one particle of value to it by so doing. Manure is never of any more value than when it is first made.

It is a ruinous practice that some farmers have of throwing their manure out into the barnyard and letting it remain for six months or a year, when it will lose over 60 per cent of its value. For the last six years I have made it an imperative relie to save all of my manure, liquid and solid, as near as possible, and top-dress my ground by means of a manure spreader. This is the means of a manure spreader. This is the proper way to apply manure under all circumstances. Take off one crop before turning it down, so that it will become thoroughly incorporated in the soil. By so doing you will increase your crop and the amount of humus. The manure spreader has been the keynote to my success in farming. When I began thirteen years ago I found that there had been a great im-When I began thirteen years ago I found that there had been a great improvement in the farm implements, such as the binder, the mowing machine, the tedder, the horse rake, the grain drill. All are grand labor-saving machines, but a manure spreader, unlike any other farm machinery, can be profitably used at all times. One of them can apread more manure than ten men and do it a great deal better. It tears the material to piece and distributes it so evenly that the plants will all receive a benefit. The spreader can be regulated quickly to put on five, ten fifteen or twenty loads to the acre. It will apread a load in three minutes where you put fifteen loads to the acre.—(B. C. Mitchell in American Agriculturist.

* * Asparagus Bed.

The soil for an asparagus bed should be made rich before planting it. In the first place, the bed should have good drainage, and then it should have dug into it a heavy dressing of old manure. Do not use fresh manure, as this will be filled with weed seeds, and besides it is not so well adapted to plant nutriment as old-rotted manure Having the soil properly prepared, trench es should be opened about six inches in depth and the plants set in these trenches, depth and the plants set in these trenches, spreading out the roots on the bottom of the trench in every direction. This done, begin to fill in the soil, which must be fine and capable of sifting down closely among the roots. After filling in two or three inches of soil, tread it down firmly on the roots, and then finish filling it in. Never allow any weed to grow smong the plants. To maintain the fertility supply a coating of old manure, two or three inches in thickness, over the whole bed every fall, letting it lie on the surface where the rain can soak it and wash it into the soil. In the spring what is left can be lightly pointed in so as not to disturb the roots.—(Vick's Magnzine.

Don't Cut The Foretop.

Don't cut your horse's foretop off if you ever expect to sell him to a dealer. shaved foretop knocks from 10 to 50 per cent off of the market value of a roadster, a coach horse, a cob or a saddle horse. The practice of clipping horses' foretops, and generally from three to six inches of the mane with it, has become a very common one. It never improves a horse's looks and is rarely beneficial.

Fashion demands that a coach horse, a cob, a hack, a roadster or any sort of a saddle horse must wear a foretor, and it is a serious mistake to clip it off of any marketable trotting-bred horse.

M. Newgrass is one of Chicago's most extensive exporters of horses, and ships many trottingbred coach, park and saddle herses to London and Liverpool each

When questioned in regard to the When questioned in regard to the practice of clipping the foretops from trotting-bred horses he said: "It's pernicious. I cannot buy a horse for export if his forelock has been cut off, unless I can get him at half his real value, because the foreign buyers always keep such a horse until the mane grows out again, and they must buy them very cheap to do that. You cannot say too much against that practice in your paper, or caution breeders too often, as the number of trotting-bred horses that come to this market minus their foretops is astonishing."—(Horse Review. \$100.00

Prizes

\$50.00 for best Essay. \$25.00 for best Poem. \$25.00 for best Advertisement.

SURPRISE SOAP

POEM not to exceed 3 to words. Subject: The most satisfactory way to use Surprise Soap for washing clothes.

POEM not to exceed 5 verses. Subject: Whiteness of white goods when washed with surprise Soap.

ADVERTISEMENT 4 in, square, either plain wording or illustrated, drawing may be larger. Subject: Surprise Soap, best for washing clothes.

ONDITIONS—Each poem, easay, or advertisement must be accompanied by prise Soap wrappers. Everyone acuding in the 25 wrappers will receive a plett the best easay, po m, or advertisement will receive the money prizes in addit rises will be awarded September 1st, [808, each in a tony time. It will lake that on the.

THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., St. Stephen, N.B.



Cures While You Sleep

Vapo- resolene Croup, Colds, Coughs Asthma, Catarrh.

nt change has taken place in the air passages. While formerly it

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York.

50 PIANOS and 100 SEWING MACHINES &

We want to sell this month 50 PIANOS and 100 SEWING MACHINES, and to do this we expect to make BIG DISCOUNT'S from our regular

If you do not expect to buy a PIANO or a SEWING MACHINE for MANY YEARS to come, we can MAKE it pay you to buy now.

Please do not keep back because you cannot pay more than \$3 00 per month on a PIANO or 75c. on a SEWING MACHINE. To call does not mean to buy unless you wish to.

MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., HALIFAX, N. S.

People-

of refined musical taste buy their Pianos and Organs from the W. H. JOHNSON COM-PANY, Ltd., 157 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.

HERERERERERERERERERERERERERERERE



THE MOST PROMPT.

Pleasant and Perfect Cure for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup, Whoop ing Cough, Quinsy, Pain in the Chest and all Throat,

Bronchial and Lung Diseases The healing anti-consumptive virtues of the Norway Pine are combined in this medicine with Wild Cherry and other pectoral Herbs and Balsams to make a true specific for all forms of disease originating from colds.

Price - 25c. and 50c.

FRED. De VINE,

BARRISTER-AT-LAW, NOTARY, PUBLIC, Etc.

Office; Chubb's Building
Cor. Prince Wm. and Princess Streets.
SAINT JOHN, N. P.

ወወወወወወ*ወ* Shippers of Country Produce Find it to their advantage to Consign Pork, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, etc. TO D. G. WHIDDEN COMMISSION MERCHANT HALIFAX, Nova Scotia ΦΦΦΦΦΦ

EXPRESSIONS

OF OPINION BY THOSE WHO USE

Woodill's

German Baking

ARE INVARIABLY IN ITS FAVOR.

Powder