

INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL FEATURES FOR OUR COUNTRY READERS

GENERAL

FOR THE FARMER'S WIFE

whites of two eggs, add a little sugar and pour over all. Raspberries, strawberries and other fruits can be used in the same way.

Miscellaneous Recipes That Will Prove Useful in the Home.

Rhubarb.—Put the rhubarb when it is young and tender. Wash it thoroughly; cut in pieces about two inches long. Pack in a wooden tub. Fill the tub to overflowing with cold water, and let them stand for ten minutes. Drain off the water and fill again to overflowing with water. Repeat this process three or four times. Green gooseberries may be used in the same way.

Rhubarb and Orange Compote.—One pint rhubarb, three oranges, one cup sugar. Peel the oranges, removing as much of the white pith as possible; divide into sections; put all the ingredients together in a preserving kettle and simmer gently for about an hour.

Rhubarb Jelly.—One pint of "cold water" rhubarb; put into double boiler with one cup of sugar; small grating of lemon rind; small piece of ginger. When cooked set aside to cool. Add one-half cup of cold water; add when softened, quarter cup of hot water to dissolve the sugar. Pour into a mould when nicely set. Serve with whipped cream.

Banana Whip.—One cupful of cut-up bananas, one cupful granulated sugar, the white of one egg. Whip together with a silver fork about fifteen minutes or until it is firm and white. This is an excellent substitute for whipped cream, and can be used in a great variety of ways. Strawberries will whip in the same way as gooseberries.

Carrot Pudding.—Two grated potatoes, one cupful carrot, one-half cup shortening, one cup sugar, flour, salt, one cup sugar, one cup raisins, one teaspoonful soda. Steam.

Orange Souffle.—Peel and slice six oranges, one in a glass dish; a layer of orange and a layer of sugar; have two or three layers of each; place over this a cold custard.

Spiced Tomatoes.—Peel and slice the tomatoes and put them in the preserving kettle with sugar (about as much sugar as one each of a quart of vinegar, and as much each of ground cloves and allspice). Mix and cook slowly for three hours in glass jars and seal.

Tomato Jelly.—Cover one-half box gelatine with one-half cup cold water for one-half hour. Put in saucepan one-half can tomatoes, a stick of butter, two bay leaves, one small onion, cayenne, salt. Let boil. Add gelatine. Pour through fine strainer. Add one teaspoon lemon juice, one-half cup sugar. Boil five minutes. Pour into moulds and dress with mayonnaise dressing.

Red Currant Sauce.—Use two cups boiling water, two tablespoons of corn starch and one cup sugar; when cooked thick remove from the fire and add the juice of two cups of red currants crushed and pressed through the calender. Boil the

Salads.

FENCES.

The erection of fences sometimes is imperative, but, at best, they are necessary evils. They are an advantage to a place only insofar as they afford protection from wind, and give seclusion. Where they are necessary and permanent the best thing to do is to have a solid barrier of close-growing vines, a hedge or a fence made of wire, which, at a little distance, is almost invisible. The fence should be as inconspicuous as possible. If all the fences that are unnecessary in town and country were removed, a great harbor for weeds and insects would be done away with and a great saving of labor and expense would be effected.

THE SOIL FOR LAWNS.

It is not always possible to choose the soil for a lawn as the site seldom is selected with this consideration in mind. The ideal type of soil for a lawn is a rich, retentive loam, with a good amount of humus, which condition is enhanced by the excessive watering that the lawn requires. Sandy and gravelly soils are too open and do not retain water. In such soils, plant foods at the surface, where it would be most available for use by the roots of the grass.

FERTILIZING THE LAWN.

Soils that contain plenty of vegetable matter make the best lawns. The permanent beauty of the lawn depends largely on the preparation and the fertility of the soil. If the soil is not naturally rich it should be made so. A good dressing of stable manure should be worked in. Artificial or commercial fertilizers also may be used, with advantage. Insects and snails should be kept away from the lawn. Bone meal may be used at the rate of one ton to the acre, and ashes at the rate of about forty bushels. The amount of fertilizer should be calculated by getting the area of the plot in square feet and dividing same into the number of square feet in an acre, which is 43,560. Divide the result into the quantity required for an acre and you have the amount necessary for the plot. Nitrate of soda had better not be applied until the turf is started; then, in the early part of the season, it may be applied as a top-dressing at the rate of about one-half pound to the square rod.

GRADING AND LEVELLING.

If the lot is small, the surface of the lawn may be made level. Large areas with undulations are more difficult to level. The idea of the prevailing slope and the contour of the lawn should be in the mind. Maintain these curves and rolling surfaces exactly in the trend and direction of the surrounding land. Minor irregularities should be smoothed out and levelled. On city lots, soils from excavations and cellars should be replaced with good soil. While this work of grading and levelling is being done, the lawn should be formed in full, so as to allow for settling.

PREPARATION OF SOIL.

The soil for a lawn is best prepared the year before, if possible, by growing upon it some crop that will break up the soil and work it more thoroughly. If the work must be done in spring, plow or dig deeply. On small lots dig the whole surface for three feet. Do not dig to a depth of a foot in one place and only a few inches in another. Such a practice is noticeable later on in the character of the grass that grows. Some soils may require subsoiling and underdraining. Before sowing the seed remove stones and lumps and have the surface as fine and smooth as possible. The creation of a good, permanent sod depends as much upon the preparation of the soil as upon anything else.

STOCK

THE SHEEP INDUSTRY

Can Be Developed in Maritime Provinces With Ease and Profit.

The sheep industry, like every other industry in Canada, has its ups and downs. Today it seems to be in one of its downfalls. We are taking the sheep in wool and mutton production that we should have travelled through this country many times, and have always been struck with the tremendous quantities of wool and mutton production wherever I go. These maritime provinces should have many thriving flocks under the conditions existing, which are not to any extent the controlling production than in any other part of Canada. Judged by the flocks in the field and the product brought to these shores, it seems to me that you have a tremendous future in this branch of farm work, because you have an unlimited supply of any industry is to be thrifty and to develop in the way it should, we must have an outlet for the product of that industry, and you have an outlet here without limit. You have not only the miners and woodmen and fishermen to consume the products, but so many of you there is a vast market ready to take over the large quantities of lamb and mutton you can produce during twelve months of the year. With the wool and mutton you can produce during twelve months of the year, with the wool and mutton you can produce during twelve months of the year, with the wool and mutton you can produce during twelve months of the year.

POULTRY

ALFALFA AS POULTRY FOOD

Alfalfa rightly used—fed green in summer, and in winter in the form of hay or ensilage—is one of the best and most economical feeds for poultry. It contains at least one-half a pound of dry alfalfa or alfalfa hay contains much protein as one pound of wheat bran. Yet few poultry raisers seem to realize the value of alfalfa as a poultry food. In summer, green alfalfa is of special value to poultry confined in yards where there is no grass available. When used green, it was wanted and cut in very short lengths with a small hand cutter. Cloves cutters are used especially for this purpose. The alfalfa is then put into boxes with slatted covers from which the fowls can easily reach it.

CHICK FEEDING NOTES

From series of experiments on chick feeding conducted at the New York State Agricultural College in Ithaca and reported in a recent bulletin, Prof. J. E. Rice drew the following conclusions at the end of the first six weeks: Wet mash rations were better related than dry mash or cracked grain. A fine diet which will not only give sufficient protein to chicks, but also give them a variety of food. Chicks reared on wet mash rations were more active. The variety ration flock had no mortality to the first six weeks, whereas the dry mash flock had 10 per cent mortality. Chicks reared on wet mash rations were more active. The variety ration flock had no mortality to the first six weeks, whereas the dry mash flock had 10 per cent mortality. Chicks reared on wet mash rations were more active. The variety ration flock had no mortality to the first six weeks, whereas the dry mash flock had 10 per cent mortality.

ORIA

Bought, and which has been his home the signature of his supervision since its infancy, no one to deceive you in this, and "Just-as-good" are both and endanger the health of experience against Experiment.

CASTORIA

Institute for Castor Oil, Pare-Syrups. It is Pleasant. It is Morphine nor other Narcotic. It destroys Worms. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind. It troubles, cures Constipation. It takes the Food, regulates the Stomach, and natural sleep. The Mother's Friend.

CASTORIA ALWAYS

Signature of J. C. HITCHCOCK

AND RECIPROcity

has been given to Hon. Senator Baird's "Honest John" Costigan at St. Basil.

his friends were out in force to do him hosts of Conservatives, the speakers of political questions.

amazed at the turn of affairs when Mr. Costigan had to state that he was sorry that the time had come for plain talk to a man to break with his party yet in this measure was merely political.

greatest measure ever introduced by a Canadian people, he could do nothing own party and support what he felt was right.

and drew a storm of applause, showing approval of those present, Liberal and Conservative.

Baird's knowledge of Canada and his new Brunswick to British Columbia, to public affairs, his utterance is doubly significant.

ONE WHO WAS PRESENT.

HARKINS' ACADEMY PUPILS PUT ON SUCCESSFUL PLAY

Newcastle, June 24.—A very successful amateur play, Mrs. Briggs of the Poultry Yard, was staged in the Opera House last night by the pupils of Harkins Academy High School, under the superintendence of Miss Sadie B. Hogan, one of the primary teachers. The acting was very creditable, and the large hall was filled. The proceeds go towards finishing the High School assembly hall. Besides the pupils who took part there were specialties by the following young ladies and gentlemen: Duets on piano—Messrs. Quinn and Sullivan. Solo—Miss B. Ferguson. Solo—Master Sullivan. Reading—F. S. Henderson.

Walt Philosopher

Walt Mason

MAINE TRIO ARRESTED FOR MURDER OF MAN THREE YEARS AGO

Two Men and a Woman Taken Into Custody, Charged With Beating Sack Butcher to Death.

Biddeford, Maine, June 23.—On the strength of information given to the York county authorities in support of an allegation that Charles Weymouth, a Sack butcher, who disappeared September 1908, was murdered, the sheriff today arrested Joseph Buzzo, of Gayton; Olney Merrill, of Biddeford, and Mrs. Maude Snow, of Biddeford.

All three were taken to Alfred, the two men to answer the charge of murder, and the woman to a charge of having been an accessory to the alleged crime. The authorities state that their information had been obtained from two persons whose names they withheld and who claimed to have seen Weymouth beaten to death at the Sack yard near the town of Biddeford, as given up by the sheriff. Weymouth's body was then placed in a box and buried. Officers today went to the alleged place of burial near the Snow home in Biddeford to endeavor to locate the body.

Weymouth was 31 years old and a nephew of Dr. Harry A. Weymouth, former mayor of Saco. The two persons who told the story which caused the arrests informed the York county authorities that Weymouth was intimate with Mrs. Snow, who is the wife of Dr. Fred B. Snow.

A damp hand is a healthy and cannot be beautiful. Apply the following lotion two or three times a day: Ten grains of salicylic acid, two ounces elder flower water, six ounces rose water, and one-half ounce tincture of benzoin. If used frequently it will arrest excessive perspiration and dry up the moistness in the pores of the hands.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, NEWCASTLE, CLOSING

Newcastle, June 22.—The annual closing exercises of St. Mary's Academy, taught by the nuns of the convent of Notre Dame, and in which some 160 girls are educated, were held in the sisterhood's chapel last night, in the presence of a large number of parents and friends. Besides the awarding of prizes, certificates and crowns to successful students, an excellent musical and literary programme was most brilliantly carried out, reflecting great credit upon the reverend mother superior and her associates.

Furniture.—Good polish is made of one pound melted wax, one pint turpentine, one gallon alcohol benzene in at the last. Apply with soft cloth and rub vigorously. White spots are easily removed from furniture by holding over it a moderately hot iron. When quite warm, rub hard with grain of wood.

POSSIBILITIES OF TOBACCO RAISING IN NEW BRUNSWICK

Expert Here to Look Into This Question—Has Visited Nova Scotia Also.

M. O. Malte, a Swedish expert in the employ of the department of the dominion government, Ottawa, is at the Royal. Mr. Malte is at present visiting the different provinces with a view of looking into the possibilities of tobacco raising. He has been in the southern part of Nova Scotia and, in the early part of the week, spent some days in Chatham. He has spent several years in the study of plant breeding and expects to be on the experimental farm next spring.

U. S. SENATOR SAVES LIFE OF HIS WIFE CRIPPLED AGAIN

Luke Lea, of Tennessee, Submits to Transfusion of Blood in Washington Hospital.

Washington, June 21.—Mrs. Luke Lea, who, on the verge of death Sunday, was revived by the transfusion of a quart of blood drawn from the veins of her husband, Senator Luke Lea, Tennessee, is somewhat stronger today. Senator Lea will be able to leave the hospital in a few days. Mrs. Lea, who is 60 years of age, seemed impossible now is practically assured. Her condition had been serious for some time, and became alarming Sunday, when she was stricken with apoplexy. Her strength, because of lack of blood, was gone and her vitality was fast ebbing.

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BRIDGE OVER THE WASHADEMOAK CRIPPLED AGAIN

Bridge Over the Washademook Cracked by Fire Sunday

The fire was discovered about midnight by residents nearby, and Murray Heustis, of this place, who was stopping at Cody's over night. They formed a bucket brigade and with pipes tied to ropes, tried to put the fire out, but it had gained such headway that it was impossible, but they succeeded in confining it to the pier. The pier was not injured, but the bridge over the washademook was burned out of the north end of the drawbridge.

PIER DESTROYED

One End of Steel Superstructure Now Under 25 Feet of Water—Steamer Sincennes, at Cole's Island, Will Have to Stay There Till Draw is Repaired.

Sussex, N. B., June 25.—Traffic on the Central Railway at Cody's was cut off early this morning by the burning of the pier under the steel bridge, which spans the Washademook Lake, and the south end of the bridge now lies about 25 feet under water, the north end is still suspended on the shore abutment held there by the rails. The span which is about 60 feet in length now lies at an angle of 45 degrees.

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THE BAPTIST MINISTERS

Last week's issue of the Maritime Baptist might fairly be called a coronation number. It is adorned on the front page with fine pictures of their Majesties King George V. and Queen Mary. The following concerning ministers well known here appears in the paper this week:

Rev. D. J. McPherson, Sydney (C. B.), has become pastor at Belleville (P. E. Island).

Rev. D. P. Price, of Dartmouth (N. S.), has accepted the call of the Sackville (N. B.) church.

Rev. Sampson Cowley is open to engagements for supply. Address care of Y. M. C. A., St. John.

Rev. J. A. Ford, of the Broadway Baptist church, Winnipeg, has been enjoying a vacation in the West.

Rev. W. F. Parker, M. A., pastor of McPhail Memorial church, Ottawa, baptised seven converts the last Sunday in May.

Rev. H. H. Adams, of the Westchester church, has accepted the call of the Sackville (N. B.) church.

Rev. Warren H. McLeod is being blessed in his ministry at Prince Rupert (B. C.). The church, not yet a year old, is growing in membership and influence.

Rev. W. M. Field, of Byron (P. E. I.), is attending the Baptist World Alliance, his church having generously furnished the cash for his expenses. Passing through this city on Saturday, we had a pleasant call from him. He reports the work in his pastorate going on well, and says the Baptists outlook on the island is good.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

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