

The Farm

The Rainfall Follows the Plow.

I heard a farmer talk one day,
Telling his listeners how
In the wild, new country far away,
The rainfall follows the plow.

"As fast as they break it up, you see,
And turn the heart to the sun,
As they open the furrows deep and free,
And the tillage is begun.

"The earth grows mellow, and more and more,
It holds and sends to the sky
A moisture it never had before
When its face was hard and dry.

"And so, wherever the plowshares run,
The clouds run overhead;
And the soil that works and lets in the sun,
With water is always fed."

I wonder if ever that farmer knew
The half of his simple word.
Or guessed the message that, heavenly true,
Within it was hidden and heard.

It fell on my ear by chance that day,
But the gladness lingers now,
To think it is always God's dear way
That the rainfall follows the plow.

—Selected

Where Stanchions are Valuable.

In a general way I am steadily and firmly opposed to stanchions as a fastening for cattle, especially cows in milk, that are confined for months; though, if only for the actual time of milking—morning and evening—I have no objection. In the feeding of small calves I think that the stanchion should be employed, first, because it keeps the calf "in place," and affords it a place to feed in quiet, unmolested by its more greedy associate which as a rule is the stronger little freebooter; and then one can feed those calves as they need as individuals. In a small way, two or three calves may be tied here and there, and where any considerable number are raised they must be raised on the co-operative plan, if anything like economy of labor is practised. By the pail and bucket method of feeding, one sees the feeder with bucket of fluid of some sort in the one hand, and a stout sprout in the other, dividing up his time in trying to see how much a calf has drunk, vigorously using the sprout and shouting, as it decends: "Take that!" and "Keep out!"—a proceeding that usually ends in the calf being worth less in the fall than at forty-days old for field. In the start calves should be taught to eat grain of mixed sorts, early, and if each of these little stanchions is supplied with a clean box it will only be for a few days before the calf will eat a little mixed bran, meal and olfcake, and with its skim milk will quickly respond in thrift.

In one respect, calves are often badly treated—i. e., fed too largely with too much of one thing—and, if skim milk, it is assumed that the taking off of the cream must be made up by adding more milk, and the calf is often fed to the point of suffocation. So much caseine upsets the digestive tract. Milk should be fed in limited quantities, and supplemented with solids in grain form. If fed warm, and in small messes, milk can be fed without danger, even if it is a little sour; but it should be fed at regular intervals and the grain given dry. Where the latter is so fed, it helps to keep up the digestive functions better than if fed as slop, and is better digested than if washed down. Fermenting in the system without digesting produces bowel disorders, and the often-fatal scoura result. So long as hot water will quickly warm skim milk, it should be fed as warm—sweet or sour—as 78 degrees. A mess of cold milk will give a calf colic as quick as a baby.

As soon as the calves have consumed the milk and eaten their grain, they should be given liberty, and some fine hay placed within reach. When the grass is good

picking, give them the range of a clean lot, and fix a darkened stable so that that they can go into it to escape the flies and storn.

In one respect cows intended for the dairy should be fed more largely of the lean-meat-producing food, and should not become what might be called fat. Young cattle get fat, then lean, and when flush feed comes again they fatten, and this quickly becomes a habit, and is a bad one.

As remedies for calf disorders, lime water and raw eggs about cover the list, though charcoal mixed in the feed has a good effect where indigestion is suspected. Calves will consume much good water, and should not be restricted in their supply.—[Aurora.

A Cow's Teeth.

A certain congressman purchased a fine Jersey cow for his country residence, the farmer to deliver the cow and get his pay. When he brought her, the congressman called out his family to admire the purchase, then turning to the farmer said, "Isn't she a beauty?" "Yes," he replied, she is for a cow that has no upper front teeth." "What! no upper front teeth? Then I don't want her. I don't want a cow on my place with no upper front teeth. I will give you five dollars to release me from the bargain and take her away." The farmer took the money and led the cow away without further words and delivered her to another party who had offered him a higher price.

The joke was on the congressman when the story got out, as it soon did, and he heard a great deal about cow's teeth from all sides, and it even followed him to Washington, where his fellow congressmen rang the changes on upper front teeth in season and out of season, more to their amusement than his.

The cow's teeth are on the under jaw and are very sharp. The grass is pressed between these teeth and the "cushion" on the upper jaw; then, with a forward motion of the nose, these sharp teeth cut off the grass. Sometimes when the ground is very soft some of the grass will pull up by the roots, but the cows like some dirt.

Forage Crops.

Bulletin 135 of the Ithaca Agricultural Station treats of forage crops. For some time the correspondence of the station has shown the keenest interest in the relative merits of various forage crops particularly for soiling or feeding green.

Those which have given greatest satisfaction at the station are: First, corn; second, a mixture of oats and peas; third, oats; fourth, a mixture of oats and barley; fifth, rye; sixth, barley; seventh, hungarian or the millets.

Corn for soiling should be planted in succession, and none should be cut till nearing maturity, as it increases in nutritive value very greatly as it approaches maturity.

If the mixture of oats and peas is grown, plough the peas in, then harrow the ground, drill in the oats and roll. Use one bushel of peas and a bushel and a half of oats per acre.

The relative value per acre of the feed grown at the station was as follows: Oats and peas, \$63.11; oats alone, \$57.99; oats and barley, \$43.39; barley alone, \$31.99.

For millet, prepare the land thoroughly, being particular to crush clods of clay soils, and in feeding green millet, begin gradually and guard against bloat.

Crimson clover proved very valuable for late fall pasture and as a cover crop to be turned under in spring. It made a much heavier fall growth than either red clover or mammoth clover, and analysis and weighing on November and showed that while crimson clover had gathered 156 pounds nitrogen per acre, red clover had gathered but 103 pounds and mammoth 146.



Mistress and Maid

both have their part in the great savings that come from Pearline.

Suppose you're the mistress. There's the economy of it—the saving of time, etc., and the actual money that's saved by doing away with that steady wear and tear on everything

washed. Suppose you're the maid. There's the saving of labor; the absence of rubbing; the hardest part of the housework made easier and pleasanter.

But suppose you are mistress and maid, both in one, doing your own work. Then there is certainly twice as much reason why you should do every bit of your washing and cleaning with Pearline.



OGILVIE'S Hungarian Flour.

THIS FLOUR is the Highest Grade made on this Continent.

No other Flour will make as much bread to the barrel. Bakers make 150 two-pound loaves from one barrel of Ogilvie's Hungarian. THE PRICE is now so near that of Ontario flours, that you would lose money by buying any other.

IT ABSORBS more water than any other known flour; therefore, the bread will keep moist longer. HUNGARIAN is made from No. 1 Hard Manitoba Wheat (acknowledged the best in the world), and scientifically milled by the latest improved methods.

MANITOBA WHEAT contains more gluten than any other wheat, and gluten is the property in the wheat which gives strength, and is much more healthful than starch, which is the principal element in winter wheat.

ARE YOU using Hungarian in your home? If not, give it a trial, and you will soon become convinced that it is the best and most wholesome flour that you have ever used.

THE BEST PUBLIC pastry cooks in Montreal use nothing but Hungarian for pastry, as it makes the very best pastry, if you will only use enough water.

FOR BREAD use more water than with any other flour. Give it time to absorb the water and knead it thoroughly; set to rise in a deep pan, and be sure your sponge is soft enough.

IF YOU follow the above directions you will have better bread than it is possible to get out of any other flour.

J. S. HARDING, St. John, N. B., Agent for the Maritime Provinces.

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

Victoria Parlor Matches

Fittingly called Jubilee Matches on account of their high quality; each individual match can be relied upon; hot weather will not affect them...

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, SOLE MAKERS.

As the outcome of the arbitration which has been going on in the courts of Massachusetts and other states for several months, Robert F. Strain, president and a director in the United Telegram Company, was arrested at Boston on Monday, on a warrant charging the larceny of \$73,717 of the company.

There is a great boom in New found-land owing to the recent discoveries of coal on the west coast. The deposits are very extensive and the seams vary in width from six to thirteen feet. The quality of the product is believed to be equal to the best Welsh steam coal.