

* The Farm *

SOUND THINKING IN THE COUNTRY.

A city man went out to visit a farmer who lives among the hills, far from the centres of so-called civilization. They began to discuss public matters, and the city man was astonished to find that his country friend had strong and original thoughts and ideas about deep and living questions. He was a little careless in some of his statements of facts and figures, and Mr. Farmer caught him up at once, and corrected him. This astonished the city man, but it should not have done so.

The country is, as it ever has been, the place for deep and searching thought. In the city there is a constant rush and excitement. Men learn to read mechanically, rarely thinking about what they have read. Life in the city is so full of change that there is little opportunity for true thought. All this is different in the country. Life is slower and saner. Fewer thoughts are presented to the human mind and the tendency is to analyze and search for the truth. The result is often an original view of the matter, crude and rough, perhaps, but strong and enduring. Yes, the country is now, as ever, the place for sound and hearty thinking.—(Rural New-Yorker.

TREATMENT OF PLANTS BEFORE SETTING OUT.

R. M. Kellogg, in acknowledging the receipt of orders for plants, makes the following suggestions: In opening the boxes always take the top cover off, where your name is painted, and be careful about mixing variation. If ground is not ready to set at once, open the box and pour in water until thoroughly wet, so the roots will be wet when they come in contact with the air, having previously dug a trench in sand or loamy soil. Then cut open every bunch of bush plants and heel them in separate layers so every root will be pressed firmly in mellow earth. Under no circumstances must they be left in bundles; the air is sure to get in and dry them out.

In strawberries, dig shallow trench as before, then open and wet the same way, and cut open every bunch, and spread them out so the moist earth comes in contact with every root clear to the crown. Some people make a mortar and dip roots. It causes them to water soak and injures them if not set at once; do not do it. The leaves need light; but do not permit the hot sun to shine on them, but keep them shaded while heeled in. Do not pour large quantities of water on them after

GOOD COFFEE MAKER.

Experience With the Berry.

"I have gained twenty-five pounds since I left off coffee and began drinking Postum Food Coffee in its place.

I had become very thin in flesh and suffered tortures with headache, practically all the time until one dreadful day when the good doctor told me I must quit drinking coffee, as he had nothing left to try, to relieve me.

I could not drink tea and had tried everything else, even Postum, but put it by at the first trial, because it was tasteless.

Forced to it again, I determined to see if it could not be made palatable and found at once that when I followed directions and boiled it long enough, that I not only liked it but gave it to my husband for several days without his finding it out. I have the name of making splendid coffee, and we always used the best, but of late I have given Postum to guests many times in place of coffee and have never been detected yet.

Our four children have not drunk coffee for three years, and all have gained health and flesh since using Postum. One son, who was always sick, has been greatly benefited by its use, and as above stated, I have gained twenty-five pounds since taking up Postum. I am healthier to-day than I have been for years and give Postum all the credit. Please do not use my name in public."

This lady lives in Burlington, Iowa, and the name will be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich., to those interested.

they are heeled in; it will cause the ground to bake so plants will quickly dry out and die. It only needs to be damp and firm.

Do not fail to cultivate the same day, and if hot and dry cultivate immediately. The plants must not be allowed to remain in the boxes and packages in which they are sent, after you get them, a moment longer than is absolutely necessary. Plan your work so as to take care of them properly. Fit your ground as early as possible, but do not plough when too wet.—(Indiana Farmer.

SELECTING SEED.

Several years ago I was living on a farm adjoining my father's. I was planting a kind of corn called the Garland. It had been improved by Captain Garland, of our country. My father was planting a corn I will call Bracey. I insisted the Garland would outyield the Bracey. The Bracey was a very large ear corn, but rarely ever had more than two ears to the stock. The Garland would have from three to five ears to the stalk. I insisted the Garland would yield more corn per acre than the Bracey, and we agreed to test it. We planted one acre each of creek bottom, and I told father he could take his pick of land if he thought there was any difference.

We planted exactly alike, and it was worked exactly at the same time, and when the corn was matured we measured it as if we intended to sell it, and the Garland made seventy-five bushels and the Bracey sixty bushels. The Garland weighed sixty pounds to the bushel and the Bracey weighed fifty-six pounds. The Garland gained four pounds to the bushel, which was equal to eighty bushels to the acre. The Bracey corn was abandoned. Let us suppose every farmer in the United States had planted the Garland corn that year and see what the result would have been, and that too, with the same labor. We do not experiment enough, and it need cost but very little to do so.—(William H. Bracey, in Practical Farmer.

CARE FOR THE HOG'S HEALTH.

The germ of hog cholera lives indefinitely, and must be destroyed if it is to be prevented from causing further mischief. The safest plan is never to keep hogs where any have died with disease. In cleaning up infected quarters, burn every thing that will burn and scatter lime plentifully about. In sheds, on floors, etc., spray well with a spray pump, using a solution of water and carbolic acid. Use lime here and wherever possible. It is the greatest enemy of the disease germ.

When hogs are turned into the wheat or rye fields to clean up the waste after harvest, they quite often die of a mysterious disease. A post mortem examination would show a lodgment of beads in the throat, stomach and intestines. Quite often stock turned into the field where green cockleburrs are growing will die. There is nothing poisonous about the green bur plants, but the burrs still clinging to them are eaten, and the sharp, rough prickles irritate the membranes, causing inflammation, and often death.—(J. L. I., in Farm Journal.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

On cool nights the troublesome horn fly, which bites and annoys cattle so greatly, collects on ceilings and warmer spots in the barn. By using a cheap hand-spray, kerosene can be sprayed on them, killing them off in large numbers.

A farmer, in building a new hog house, made a second floor just above the first, high enough to clear a man's head. From each apartment he made a runway at an angle of about forty-five degrees, with strips to prevent slipping. The sleeping rooms for the hogs were on the upper floor. Most hogs will keep their sleeping rooms very neat, dry and clean. Sometimes young hogs will get into bad habits, but you can soon break them of that by closing a trap door to keep them down a little longer after eating. Old hogs are very particular about keeping their sleeping room dry and clean.



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