

FARM AND GARDEN.

AGRICULTURE.

Just now is an excellent time to examine and repair the working tools of the farm. The farmer can easily and cheaply make many of these repairs himself. If the carpenter or the blacksmith must be called in, he is probably just now waiting for you; but many such bills could be saved the farmer if a few tools, a stock of bolts, screws, nails and rivets were always on hand.

For preserving the wood work of machines crude petroleum will answer almost as well as paint, and be less expensive. Thus but slightly loosened can be tightened by turning the wheel in a trough containing kerosene, lard oil, or it can be done nearly as well by applying cheap paint mixed with raw oil; but the work must be patiently done, and the mixture well worked into the joints.

Leaky roofs, rattling windows and worn thresholds are things which the farmer should consider unendurable. The occupants of the house suffer, and fuel is wasted in vain efforts to make the family comfortable. Draughts of wind from such sources lay the foundation for colds and calamity. Even at this late season let them be remedied, and it can so often be done by the idle man of the house himself.

It is almost as essential that the barn be in good shape for the winter as the house. If the stock is not duly protected there will be extra consumption of food, a reduction in the yield of milk, a stunted growth, and a stoppage in flesh forming. If the financial side of the question does not move us, surely the love for our domestic friends should. Boards and glass are cheaper than hay and grain. Honey and pigs, eggs and cows, milk and lambs should all be produced on the farm in sufficient quantities to promote peace, comfort and contentment. More young people will remain on the farms if all the good things raised are not sold off. It is a duty we owe the family to have a good home orchard and garden. It is in this sense that charity begins at home, for this is providing the love we profess.

It would not be strange if, as a result of these hard times, there should set outward from the city an exodus to the country larger than the stream which once ran the other way. There is now less food per capita than ever before in the history of civilization. Agriculture is really in a state of progress, and more producers, with fewer idlers and middlemen, is likely to be the condition of the future.

It is usually the case that extreme carliness is procured at the expense of quality and productiveness. Market gardeners can make these early crops profitable, because of the early high prices, and can stand the deficiency in quality, but the farmer cannot afford this. He would better be content a few days to get that which is more valuable.

Whatever the farmer may do in the way of testing novelties, he should have the larger part of his garden stocked with the standard sorts of the things he finds it desirable to grow. He should keep posted as to the newer introductions, and show enterprise in practically testing them now and then, but more than this is neither wise nor profitable for him.

STOCK.

Barns filled with grain and hay are invaluable in their way, but not essentials in winter feeding. The system of ensilage makes summer feeding practically all the year, and the ease with which such food is digested makes it valuable. It is laxative, and also stimulates the appetite. More pounds of such food can be grown to the acre than of almost any other crop, and with the silo more stock can be kept with greater profit than by the older methods.

It stands to reason that with liberal bedding cattle can be kept warm and clean more easily—two factors of the first importance for their welfare. With cut straw an animal can be kept more comfortable than with long straw, because it can be more evenly distributed. It makes a better absorbent for the same reason, and the manure and urine become more thoroughly incorporated with it.

Steers of a dairy type are unpopular. They do not seem to feed out satisfactorily, and feeders do not want them. Let keepers of this class of cows forestall this objection by disposing of such steers while calves as veals. Do not give buyers an opportunity to taunt you with their offers of little prices after you have kept your steers for two or three years.

"The days of the years" of a steer are becoming less and less, and it looks as if even the two-year-old will be abandoned before long. There is a cry for cheap meat—and good—and as the heavier animal has a larger percentage of offal than the compact smaller one, the butcher has found it unprofitable to handle it. It is the percentage of meat to live weight which decides the issue.

If there be evidence of oat hulls in your mill feed, examine closely to see if there is also oatmeal. It is not an uncommon practice to mix the hulls with the meal, for they can be bought at the factories at a very low price, and serve a double purpose of deception. Corn and the cobs ground up look much more enticing when they show up the appearance of having a goodly proportion of oats intermingled.

Where horses and cows are kept in the same stable there should be space for a free circulation of air between them. From even the cleanest horse stable there is a strong odor of ammonia, which will affect the milk if the cows are compelled to breathe it continually, and it will also contaminate the flavor of the milk after the milk is drawn. We cannot be too careful of the surroundings if we would make good butter.

Salt is an essential constituent of the blood, and because many of the common foods of cattle are lacking in it, it must be artificially supplied. The amount varies in different foods, and in those grown from different soils, and we, therefore, have no guide as to the exact quantity an animal needs, but it must be left to them.

The correct way is to give them constantly the opportunity of satisfying the natural needs of the system.

It is an idle practice for bee keepers to feed swarms during a honey blow in order to forward storing. When the sweets can be obtained from the flowers it is useless to try to "feed" the bees in any other way. They prefer Flora's fresh nectar, and will gather and store it in the combs, entirely ignoring all other food which can be placed before them.

DAIRY.

Water the cows separately, and then you can know that each one drinks liberally. If she does not, then look after her and ascertain the reason. If the cow does not drink freely the supply of milk will soon begin to fall. As for her winter rations of food, one can not do better than to give her night and morning 25 pounds of ensilage and three of shorts, with five of clover hay at noon.

If carrots, ruta bagas and mangel wurtzels, turnips and cabbages are fed with discretion to the cows, they constitute a cheap and valuable addition to the feeding ration, and there will be no noticeable effect upon the flavor of the milk if fed immediately after milking. These certainly increase the flow.

Care should be taken not to dry off too soon the young heifer in her first year of milking, as this habit, formed early in life, will cling to her subsequently. She should continuously have a ration to develop muscle and the milk organs—a diluted or extended grain ration, instead of concentrated foods.

Whether the water for the cows should be artificially warmed or not may depend upon circumstances. If there be a good stream of water which does not freeze there will be little necessity for warming, but if the supply be so small that it can not otherwise be kept from freezing, the warming will be found profitable.

To show that milk is a greedy absorbent of germs from without, a scientific English writer found that sheets soaked in fresh, warm cow's or goat's milk every four hours and wrapped about patients with scarlet fever or smallpox absorbed the poison and cured the patient. It afforded prompt relief.

Turning winter milkers out for exercise on cold or even raw days, will invariably result in a loss of milk product. Relieve the confinement as much as possible by having the stalls clean and roomy, for if she has all the room necessary for her comfort she will get exercise enough for health and for milk giving.

Progressive agriculture is not an unmeaning phrase. By the invention of the butter extractor only we get rid of the legion of old fashioned and cumbersome implements and utensils which come between the milk pail and the butter package, and are relieved of a vast amount of trouble and anxiety beside.

In order to develop the young heifer into a good milker she must be well fed and carefully milked from the beginning; do not expect as much nor as rich milk as from the fully matured cow. If our expectations are disappointed at first, let this be all the more reason for our exercising intelligent management.

We go too much upon the "main chance" in all our agricultural operations. Let us do away with such dependence. The best guide as to the value of a cow is to weigh her milk regularly. That tells the story without any guess work, and is far better than going blindly upon her pedigree or her "marks."

POULTRY.

In shipping live poultry have the coops high enough that they can stand up; low coops are cruel, and there is danger of suffocation. For the same reasons do not overcrowd. A fine coop of hens will be depreciated if a number of cocks be among them; keep them separate. Contribute to have them arrive in market the middle of the week; receipts increase toward the last of the week, and Monday there is some stock left over from Saturday, usually. Nor is Monday a good day to sell poultry.

Dorkings are favorites wherever known, and the English consider them superior to all others as a table fowl, unless it be the game. They have a large proportion of breast meat, and the cocks usually weigh from eight to ten pounds. They are not superior as egg producers. Their large size, rapid growth and early maturity count much in their favor, and they are beautiful in form and plumage. They are gentle in disposition, and excellent mothers. As layers they make an excellent cross with Brahmas or Cochins.

It will cost you 25 cents to feed your hen this winter; but she will easily hatch two settings for you, and if these broods are well cared for and made ready for market, they will pay off her bill and will help pay off that for your own keeping beside, and you can live upon fresh chicken, too. The 50 cent hen is a larger factor toward making the prosperity of the farm than she is generally given credit for being; and just now is the time to make the most of her.

PAIN CANNOT STAY.

Where Nerviline—nerve pain cure—is used. Composed of the most powerful pain subduing remedies known, Nerviline never fails to give prompt relief in rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps, pain in the back and side, and the host of painful affections, internal or external, arising from inflammatory action. Unequaled for all nerve pains.

SPICE NUTS.

One and a half pounds of flour, half pound of butter (or lard), one-quarter pound of sugar, one ounce of ginger, one teaspoonful ground cloves, nutmeg or mace, and cinnamon to taste; one even teaspoon of soda in one pint of molasses; roll pretty thin, cut with small round cutter and bake them in pretty quick oven.

"I was nervous, tired, irritable and cross. Karl's Clover Root Tea has made me well and happy."

Mrs. E. B. Worden.

TOO WEAK TO WALK.

Friends Had Given Up Hope of Recovery.

The Trouble Began With a Cough Which Settled on the Lungs—Subject to Fainting Spells and at Last, Forced to Take to Bed—Restored By Dr. Williams' Pink Pills When All Other Medicines Had Failed.

(From L'Impartial, Tignish, P. E. I.)

Mr. Dominick P. Chiasson, who lives on the Harper Road, about two miles from the town of Tignish, P. E. I., personally took the trouble to bring before the notice of the editor of L'Impartial the particulars of the cure of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. A. D. Chiasson, through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The case is certainly remarkable and we cannot do better than give it in Mr. Chiasson's own words. "My son's wife," said he, "has been sick for some seven years past, but previous to that time was a strong, healthy person. Just about seven years ago she took a severe cold, which attacked her lungs, and from that time up to the beginning of the past summer her health had been feeble, and at times we despaired of saving her life. It was not her disposition to give up easily, and on some occasions while engaged in household work she would be seized with a fainting spell, which would leave her so weak that she would be confined to her bed for several days in a semi-conscious state. More than once we thought she was dying. There was a continual feeling of numbness in her limbs, and almost constant severe pains in her chest which were only eased by a stooping position. Added to this she was troubled with a hacking cough, sometimes so severe at night that she did not obtain more than a few hours' sleep. About the end of 1894 we had given up all hopes of her recovery, and the neighbors were of the same opinion. She was reduced to almost a skeleton, and could scarcely take any nourishment. She had grown so weak that she could not walk across the bedroom floor without help. We had often heard and read of the great cures effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and at this stage, when all else had failed, I urged that they be given a trial, and procured a half dozen boxes. After using them for about three weeks she could walk across her bedroom floor without aid and from that time on she continued improving in health from day to day. She continued taking the Pink Pills for about four months, with the result that she is now a healthy woman and it is now no trouble for her to walk to church, a distance of two miles, and the grateful praises of herself and friends will always be given Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to a vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time, and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy which is a dealer, for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.

Can now walk to church.

From back to back in a day. Make a coat in a day; from shearing the wool from a sheep back to putting the finished garment on one's own back. Nonsense! It could not be done. This would probably be the reply to any one claiming such a thing, or, if not, at least one would receive a reply expressing a strong doubt of the possibility of doing so, notwithstanding the vast improvements in machinery within the past fifty years. This feat, however, was accomplished within as far back as 1811, by Mr. John Coveter, of Greenham Mills, near Newbury, England.

At 5 o'clock in the morning Mr. Coveter was presented with two South-down Wodder sheep. At first the sheep were shorn, the yarn spooled, warped, loomed and wove. After that the cloth was burred, milled, rowed, dyed, pressed, and late in the afternoon put in the hands of the tailors. By half-past 6 the coat was finished, and Mr. Coveter presented it to one of the gentlemen of the town amid the thundering applause of 5,000 spectators.—Harpers' Round Table.

The best cough cure is Shiloh's Cure. A neglected cold is dangerous. Stop it at once with Shiloh's Cure. A bill has been introduced in the House at Washington authorizing the construction of a bridge or tunnel from Grand Island, on the Niagara River, to a point in Canada.

An inquiry is being made at Kingston penitentiary into the conduct of a number of the employees, who are alleged to have conspired with outside the dismissal of three of the guards.

THE MANATEE.

One of the Strangest of Animals Native to America.

Of all the large animals of the American continent, none is more remarkable in form than the Manatee.

Although this strange creature is of goodly size, often reaching a weight of several hundred pounds, and sometimes attaining a length of thirteen feet, yet I venture to say that not more than one person out of every four thousand in the United States could now arise and correctly answer the question, "What is a Manatee?" Whenever you mention the name of the creature to any one save a student of quadrupeds, of a surety you will have that question to answer forthwith.

The Manatee is an animal that lives exclusively in the water, and while it is shaped somewhat like a seal, it is very far from being one. I mention the seal by way of comparison solely because it is the only quadruped which can be used. The heavy, bag-like body, short neck, blunt nose and round head of our harbor seal do indeed suggest the form of the Manatee, but there the resemblance stops short.

Instead of having hind flippers like a seal, the body of the Manatee terminates in a very broad and a very flat tail, which forms an admirable propeller. Its front limbs are simply big, flat paddles, by no means so shapely and useful as the front flippers of a sea-lion. It has no hair—or, at least, none to speak of; a smooth, but very thick and tough skin, small weak eyes, and a blunt nose. Instead of having teeth like a seal, and feeding on fish, it has only a set of rather weak molars, and lives solely on aquatic plants.

It lives in the mouths and lower reaches of rivers that flow into the sea in tropical latitudes, and while it does not object to salt water, it is most at home in water that is either brackish or else quite fresh; and the latter is preferred because of its aquatic vegetation. Unlike the seal, it is quite unable to come out on land.

I am glad to be able to say that even to-day this remarkable animal is an inhabitant of one portion of our strangely diversified United States.

For some particular reason, probably the abundance of good food, combined with a good depth of water, a number of Manatees have chosen to inhabit the St. Lucie River, Brevard county, Florida, which flows into Indian River, eighteen miles above Jupiter Inlet. Their presence there has been well known for twenty years or so; but, fortunately for them, they possess neither the checkered leather hide of the saideyed alligator, the spunglass plumes of the unhappy egret, or the delicious flesh of the wild turkey; and so as yet they have not been entirely exterminated.—W. T. Hornaday, in October St. Nicholas.

A DETERMINED WOMAN.

Recently knocked down a burglar and held him until the arrival of assistance. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a medicine that checks the frightful tirade of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Pulmonary Consumption. It cures indigestion and dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea and similar ailments. This wonderful medicine has also gained celebrity in curing fever and ague, chills and fever, dumb ague and like diseases.

Asthma cured by newly discovered treatment. Address, for free pamphlet, testimonials and references, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Striving to Please.

Mr. Newbyrde (attempting to carve the turkey)—Good heavens, Mary! what have you stuffed the turkey with?

Mrs. Newbyrde (with dignity)—Why, with oysters, as you told me.

Mr. Newbyrde (again trying to force the knife through)—But it feels like rocks or stones.

Mrs. Newbyrde—Oh, you mean, horrid, cruel brute! That is the oyster shells. You always told me the only way you liked oysters was in the shells. Boo! hoo! hoo!

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away.

is the truthful, startling title of a book about No-To-Bac, the harmless, guaranteed tobacco habit cure that braces up nicotineated nerves, eliminates the nicotine poison, makes weak men gain strength, vigor and manhood. You run no physical or financial risk, as No-To-Bac is sold by Druggists everywhere, under a guarantee to cure or money refunded. Book free. Ad. Sterling Remedy Co., 374 St. Paul street, Montreal.

CHINESE JUSTICE.

A Chinaman at Shanghai committed the other day what is the greatest of all crimes in Chinese jurisprudence, by murdering his grandfather. The penalty for this is to be "cut up into ten thousand pieces," and the murderer's father also is punished for having brought up such a criminal.

IF THE BABY IS CUTTING TEETH.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25 cents a bottle.

NOT WORTH KEEPING.

Gringley (relating an adventure)—Well, you know, when she said this, Smith couldn't keep his countenance. Barker—That didn't matter. Smith's is hardly the sort of countenance one would particularly wish to keep.

CASH PAID, or tableware, household and farmers' supplies given in exchange at wholesale prices, for all kinds of raw furs, viz.: Muskrat, mink, racoon, skunk, fox, etc. Consignments solicited, large or small. Good reliable men wanted to buy and sell furs. The Queen Silverware Company, Montreal, Que.

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NOTE

In replying to any of these advertisements, please mention this paper.

thinness

The diseases of thinness are scrofula in children, consumption in grown people, poverty of blood in either. They thrive on leanness. Fat is the best means of overcoming them. Everybody knows cod-liver oil makes the healthiest fat.

In Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil the taste is hidden, the oil is digested, it is ready to make fat.

When you ask for Scott's Emulsion and your druggist gives you a package in a salmon-colored wrapper with the picture of the man and fish on it—you can trust that man!

50 cents and \$1.00

Scott & Bowne, Chemists, Belleville, Ont.

Know What You Chew



Is free from injurious coloring. The more you use of it the better you like it.

THE GEO. E. TUCKETT & SONS CO., LTD. HAMILTON, ONT.

DON'T COUGH YOUR LUNGS AWAY, USE EBY'S GERMAN Breast BALSAM

And be cured of the Cough, Before Consumption sets in. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AT 25 AND 50 CENTS.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

THE AEROMOTOR CO. does half the world's windmill business, because it has reduced the cost of wind power to 1/10 what it was. It has many branches, and supplies its goods and repairs houses, and can and does furnish a better article for less money than others. It makes Pumping and Grouting, Steel, Grouting after Completion Windmills, Tilling and Fitted Steel Towers, Steel Buzz Saw Frames, Steel Feed Cutters and Feed Grinders. On application it will name one of these articles that it will furnish until it is at 1/10 the usual price. It also makes Pumps and Pumps of all kinds. Send for catalogue. Factory: 12th, Rockwell and Fillmore Streets, Chicago.

TWO SCHOOLS UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT.

CENTRAL Business College Toronto and Stratford, Ont. UNQUESTIONEDLY the leading commercial schools of the Dominion. ADVANTAGES BEST IN CANADA. Moderate rates. Students admitted at any time. Write to either school for circulars. Mention this paper. SHAW & ELIOTT principals.

AGENTS WANTED

To sell Josiah Allen's Wife's new book "SAMANTHA IN EUROPE." Territory—a signed. Write at once to FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 11 Richmond street west, Toronto.

\$150 For an Old Canadian Stamp.

Every Canadian Stamp used between 1841 and 1895 is valuable and worth from 10c. to \$150 each. I buy any quantity, on the original cover preferred; also all other kinds of stamps, particularly those collected 25 years ago. Send for price list to C. A. NEEDHAM, 654 Main Street East, Hamilton, Ont.

OLD CANADIAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

PARTIES HAVING OLD LETTERS in original envelopes of the dates 1851 to 1870 with postage stamps thereon will get good prices for the stamps by applying to Box 136. Hamilton, Ontario.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell patent elastic collar stays for flannel shirts; over 25,000 sold in Maine alone; big profit for agents; send 25c. for sample and full particulars. W. S. Keene, box 344 Lewiston, Maine.