

The Farm.

Crude Oil on Dirt Roads.

"In the winter of 1894, near Grand Valley, a small plug was forced out of an oil line and a quantity of oil spurted on the road," says the Oil City Derrick. "The snow was thoroughly saturated with oil for about one rod in diameter. The oil was spread over the road by the feet of horses and the action of sleigh runners for the distance of about four rods. The roads in this valley are clay bottom and very dusty in dry weather and muddy in wet, and it's no unusual thing to see dust from 3 to 6 inches deep and mud from 10 to 20 inches in the season.

"This bit of road and the crude oil referred to have attracted my attention ever since, for when the dry weather returned and 'dusty roads' was the hailing salutation of every one you met this particular four rods of road were as free from dust as a well kept brick paved street, and after a shower, when the dusty roads were converted into beds of mud, this section of road was as dry as if no rain had fallen. The writer has explained the phenomenon to many observers who were ignorant of the cause. At present and after the action of three summers and winters there is still to be seen the unmistakable evidence of the preserving qualities of crude oil. Now, accepting the foregoing observations as truth, is it not safe to conclude that a hope for a solution of the greatest public questions has a nucleus on which to rest a hope?

"In the employment of crude oil for good roads no change need be made in the mode of construction now in general use. The roadbed should be properly shaped with machinery, and immediately after working and forming and while the earth is loose and best adapted for the absorption of oil the oil should be applied after the manner of sprinkling streets. The quantity of oil to the rod of road can only be determined by experiments and actual tests. The writer's opinion, based on observation, is that one barrel of oil to each three rods of road will suffice. This, if the writer has not erred in figures, will be oil to the depth of one-third of an inch. Current price of oil and cost of applying will determine expense of treating a mile of road."

Grain Versus Pasture.

It used to be common for farmers who had fine pastures, especially on land that was annually overflowed, to boast that they could fatten beaves more cheaply on grass than on grain. But that time has passed, according to American Cultivator, which says:

The pasture has not been wholly superseded, for the farmer who has good pasture still has the advantage, provided he supplements pasture with grain. In spite of the fact that the pasture supplies food without labor, while the corn crop, if grown and harvested as it should be, requires much labor, the latter is much the cheaper feed. There is comparatively little beef now grown which comes from pasture alone. Even in the blue grass region of Kentucky western grain is largely used to supplement the feed of stock which are still fattened on pasture. There is probably no richer grass in the world than the Kentucky blue grass, which is, however, identical with the June grass in our northern states. But for cheap nutrition, and especially for stock that is being fattened, it is no match for Indian corn. The grain of a good corn crop has more nutritive value than the grain of any of the smaller grains. And there is besides a great deal of nutritive value in the corn stalks. This is now appreciated by western farmers more than it ever has been before. It is the value of corn stalks as feed that has done as much as anything else to make corn supersede pasture as a means for fattening cattle.

Feminine Dairy Wisdom.

Farmers that feed just enough to keep their animals alive are losing money every day.

The market in most places is not properly supplied with freshly made butter during the winter months.

One-half pound prints are very neat, and a convenient size to use.

Fold each print in parchment paper or new cheesecloth. Be sure and give full weight.

If you supply a dealer see to it that he keeps your prints in proper place, i. e., not mixed up with cheese, bad butter, and all sorts of contaminating articles.

Handle your product so well that when your name is seen on a package it will be a guarantee of perfection. If you do this, and you can, your fortune is made.

Keep the dairy cattle in a stable by themselves. The heifers should never be put off in a dark, cold stable.

Remember that in winter cows eat more dry feed than in summer and consequently need more water. It should be accessible at all times: pure, fresh, but not too cold.

Never employ an ignorant lunkhead of a man to care for cows.

The cattle will soon tell you of their treatment in your absence if you are a little observing.

The milker should be clean, and should not use tobacco.

Milk with dry hands always.

Do not leave the milk standing in the stable until the "chores" are all done, but take it at once to the dairy-room and strain it.

Never mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Never close a can tightly which contains fresh, warm milk or cream. It should first be aerated.

Never use old and rusty cans or pails. It is an economy to throw them away and get fresh bright ones.—(Dorothy Tucker, in Farm Journal.)

Wheat and Corn for Pigs.

After feeding corn alone, dry wheat alone, wheat soaked alone, and equal parts of dry corn and wheat, the Indiana experiment station finds that pigs fed exclusively on shelled corn in cold weather made a gain of 1.16 pounds per day; those fed on whole dry wheat made a gain of 1.02. The great difference, however, in these feeds is apparent when it is shown that it cost 1½ cents to produce live pork with whole shelled corn, but with whole wheat it cost 4½ cents, and a little over 4½ cents with whole wheat soaked. To produce a pound of gain with the mixture of wheat and corn it costs almost 3 cents. It was found that the influence of food on the organs and fleshy parts of the body did not seem to be materially different with the different grains. Where corn was fed alone, the bones were somewhat softer than when wheat was fed alone, or where wheat and corn were fed together. [American Agriculture.]

Black Walnut Trees.

Black-walnut trees may be safely planted either in spring or fall, though spring is preferred north of New York. A safe size to plant is from four to six feet. Larger than this they need more care in transplanting than an ordinary planter would be apt to give them. In their wild state these trees are mostly found in rather low, deep ground, but in cultivation it makes little difference where planted, as they do well in all situations. Looking for profit from timber as well as nuts, you could plant as close as in squares of four feet, thinning out from time to time, as the trees evidently required it. Foresters prefer this plan for another reason—close planting promotes rapid upright growth, and prevents the making of side branches to any extent. The quicker a tree intended for timber makes height, the fewer knots there will be in it. The prevention of side branches of large size is a step in the same direction. When a large branch dies or is cut off, a scar forms, which depreciates the value of the lumber. A dead branch left on does worse than this. New wood forms over it annually, leaving a line of dead wood in the body of the tree. For this reason a good forester never permits a dead limb to remain on the tree.—[Country Gentleman.]



Don't work: let SURPRISE SOAP do the labor for you. It's the way to wash clothes (without boiling or scalding), gives the sweetest, cleanest clothes with the least work. Follow the directions on the wrapper.

Home Work for Families.

WE WANT the services of a number of families to do work for us knitting Seamless Bicycle Stockings, Woodmen's Socks, and Motormen's Mittens.

WE FURNISH machine and material under contract to Reliable Families Only. Yarn is very light, and by sending it out and having it returned by parcel post as finished, we are enabled to employ a larger number of people, and thereby save taxes, insurance, and interest on money.

STEADY WORK and GOOD PAY (whole or spare time) to those who make prompt returns. For particulars ready to commence send name and address: **THE CO-OPERATIVE KNITTING CO., Georgetown, Ont.**

Vapo-Cresolene. Cures While You Sleep Whooping Cough, Croup, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Catarrh.

During recent years an important change has taken place in the treatment of certain diseases of the air passages. While formerly it was the custom to rely almost entirely on internal medications in this treatment, the importance of direct applications of medicines to the diseased parts is becoming more and more generally recognized. Of this method of treatment, Cresolene is the most largely used, the most successful in its results, and the most convenient way of medicating the air passages.

Descriptive booklet, with testimonials, free. For sale by all druggists, United States and Canada.

VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 69 Wall Street, New York.
Leming, Miles & Co., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

PEOPLE WHO CALL ON US

To inspect our Stock of **PIANOS, ORGANS and SEWING MACHINES** and see the values we offer at the different prices, the EXCEPTIONALLY easy **TERMS** by which they can make a Piano, Organ or Sewing Machine their own, don't USUALLY buy ELSEWHERE on **INSTALLMENTS** that the process of paying kills all the pleasure that might come out of the possession.

GIVE US A CHANCE

DON'T KEEP back because you cannot pay more than \$1.00 per month on a PIANO, \$2.00 on an ORGAN, or \$1.00 on a SEWING MACHINE. I WILL pay you to inquire of us or our AGENTS in some way before buying elsewhere.

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 COMPANY, Ltd., 137 Granville Street, Corner of Buckingham, Halifax.**

"Made in Canada"

When you buy wooden pails and tubs see they bear a reliable and well-known name, and see that no foreign or inferior make is palmed off on you.

THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED
Halifax, Montreal, Toronto.