BUT HAD FAIT taken Enthusiasts s Mr. McCaskill TO CONVICTIONS is Their Glory. That hey Obeyed Their Conscience

LOYALISTS

FRF WRANG

ing that the unpardonable sin conviction and that the Loyhonored not for the justice of e, but the intenseness of their v. J. J. McCaskell delivered ting and thoughtful sermon ne congregation of St. Maturch last night. McCaskill in part:

will quickly forgive a man mistakes, it will not quickhim for lacking convictions. aved even as a' Pharisse henis intenseness. He was saved e persecuted the church infolding his arms and letting on of his fathers be displa sect. The church of Incodicea despised, has sunk long ago ion because it refused to take on seriously. Browning writes

in I impute to each frustrate unlit lamp and the ungirt

the end in sight were ce, I say.'

rdonable sin is lack of con-He who has not some cause himself for which he is die has lost his life: all that is time for his exhausted ink into hell and impotence conscience does not tell him rue, but it does tell him to struggle and flounder of need path which he believes to be

dict of history upon the Loy. that they were misteken en-Yet their names are enmong those who have accomhat high and difficult pligrim death to life because they everything for conviction and dwin Smith, with great force the view that the revolting colonies were fighting the English liberty, Sir Geopre in the greatest history of the that has yet been written the same thing still more con-A large minority of A heat Bruliahman of the time pokenly the friends of the om first to last. Chathen e and Fox and Walpole and that the colonies were right King wrong. That has come verdict of all thoughtful his-

FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER **GIVES THE PLANTS** Referring to the vital and fruitful subject of cost of distribution of products from producer to consumer, it seems pertinent to suggest that this cost

bears most lightly upon localities which make a specialty of producing one sort of product. The reason for this is almost self-evident. Specialized production results

in high quality of product. This has been proven true everywhere and in all ages. Again, specialized production results in a large quantity of well handled and superior product in one locality. A large quantity of a superior product of any sort concentrated in one place or locality will attract buyers of large quantities of high class products.

THE COST OF DISTRIBUTION

When the buyer, comes to the seller the last has something to say about the price he sells for. When the seller carries his product to the buyer the last is the sole arbiter of price; and the seller is as putty in the buyer's. hands. If such a self-evident proposition needed proof the proof could be easily piled mountain high.

And this principle may be applied to all sorts of products; not only to perries and other fruits, to celery, beans and other now staple products, to cattle, horses, and other live stock, but to grains, the most staple and extensively grown products of farms. It also applies to manufactured products as wel as to those of fields and gardens.

The world's largest buyers of embroideries go to St. Gall, Switzerland, to buy, for that locality has been devoted to this special industry so long that the best goods at the lowest prices are found there. Hoslery buyers go to Chemnitz, Germany, for the same reasons. For machine made laces and other trimmings Nottingham, England, has been the Mecca for generations. For buckskin, dogskin and similar gloves and mittens all American buvers of large quantities go to the Gloversville, N.Y., district, and so examples might be named by scores and hundreds, examples which could be followed by farmers to their great advantage.

Suppose the farmers of some locality in Manitoba would combine and resolve to grow and deliver to their ownlocal warehouse a superior quality of the hard wheat for which this great region is peculiarly adapted? A locality in which every farmer will strive to excel in preparation of soil, in selection of seed, in care in harvesting and preparing for market; where no farmer will be ambitious to grow many acres of wheat, but every farmer will strive to beat his neighbor in quantity and quality of wheat grown to the acre? How long does any one think it will be before that locality will be sought " out and invaded by buyers as are St. Gall, Chemnitz, Nottingham and Gloversville? And the buyers will compete sharply with each other for possession of such wheat.

Farmers who are enabled to sell wheat in this way will not be disturbed by grades, weights, commissions, terminal charges, dockage, etc., in far off markets. The buying millers will look after such things, and can do it better than farmers can. In fact but few of these things will need looking after, for the wheat will pass in unbroken bulk from the grower's warehouse to the buyer's mill, getting wheat-grower and bread-eater as closely together as possible.

It needs no national organization to prosecute such enterprises. In truth, national organizations would be worse than useless to take the initiative in such work. The enterprises may be undertaken and extended until they become a national characteristic by reason of their universality; but each locality must do its own work in its own way, adapting itself and its line of production to its environment as to soil, climate, market demands or facilities, and so on.

Probably the best fruits, after all, of endeavor of this kind will be the esson in self help it will teach, making men less depende other outside influences and more dependent upon themselves.

Plants Like Animals Need Food and, With Drink or They Sicken and Die. Eminently Satisfactory.

VALUE OF EARLY PLANTING. BEST TIME FOR GRAIN.

MY (BY A. G. McCALL.)

PLENTY OF ROOM

AGRICULTURE.

DEEP TILLAGE

Tillage includes both the prepara-Can calves be raised successfully uption before planting and the working of the soil after the crop is planted, while cultivation includes only the many farmers are asking themselves, son that they are almost ready to will help tone them to feed raw chop- hand once a week and continue for sevstirring of the soil after the crop has more specially since land has become so quit the business entirely. Nothing ped onions, roasted corn, skim milk, eral months. Also give one tablespoon-

deep tillage in the preparation of the purpose of raising a calf. seed bed and shallow cultivation after the crop is planted.

Deep tillage gives the plants a large amount of room in which to send out the results will be eminently satisfac- not essentially a daily, weekly or their roots in search of plant food, allows the soil to drink in the rainfall more freely, and permits the air to enter the soil and help in the preparation of plant food. Shallow cultition, checks the rapid loss of water from the soil by forming a loose blan-ket over its surface, kills weeds and helps to admit air to the surface layer

1),

Plants, like animals, must have Plants, like animals, must have food and drink or they soon sicken and die. Apimals can move about from place to place to secure their food, but plants must get their food and water by sending their roots into the soil. The tiny roots which spread out through the soil are busy all of the time taking up water from the soil for the use of the stalk and leaves

oil for the use of the stalk and leaves bove. The water, as it goes into plant through the roots, carries the plant food which it has dissolved out of the little soil particles. Place a lump of salt in a glass of water and stir for a few minutes The salt disappears, and you will find that the water has a salty taste. salt has dissolved in the water, ind we say that the salt is in solution in the water. All of the food which comes from the soil must be in solu-tion before it can be used by the lant. The water that goes in through the roots passes out through the leaves into the air and leaves the plant food behind to build up the tissues of the plant.

If the soil is hard and lumpy, the ittle .roots cannot penetrate far into it, it must feed near the surface. If we have a deep, mellow seed bed, the roots are encouraged to go deep and gather plant food from a large amount of soil. The plant food in hard, lumpy round is not easily dissolved. Stirring the soil, and breaking up the clods brings the water into contact with

brings the water into contact with more soil surface and hastens the solu-tion of the plant food. The depth to which the soil should be prepared depends upon the depth to which the plant roots will pend. At the end of two weeks the new weeks the new weeks the new the solution of the plant roots will pend the solution of two weeks the new weeks the new the solution of the plant roots will pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the plant roots will be pend the solution of the pla

d shallow should be deepened gradual-y by setting the plough to go about

depth of eight or nine inches has

seasons

een reached. If this deepening is not one gradually, the soil will be injured and poor crops will result for several

Planting should be done as early

the check system, 3 1-2 feet apart, with

two good kernels to each hill, always

testing each individual ear for strong

11, 3 1-2 feet each way, and each stalk

The best cultivation is given before the corn is planted, or in other words,

wheel, and at a backward slant of

ODDS AND ENDS.

neglects his pastures or meadows.

No farmer can hope to prosper who

Some farm methods need revision more

Red clover sod land is good for alfalfa.

ion will pay for the extra trouble. The annual loss caused American fa

ners by insects and rodents is estimated

bill but it could be greatly reduced by

rotecting and encouraging our friends,

Farming is the cleanest, most honest

\$800,000,000. That's a pretty sizable

inclined to crack open.

han does the tariff.

he birds

With two stalks in the

hould project 1 1-2 inches below the wheel, and at a backward slant of What has been said in regard to the

in of the wheel near the rows. This taken to apply to the milk as well.

cultivation may be followed so long is it continues to rain or the ground overfeeding. Do not think that because

an does the tariff. Red clover sod land is good for alfalfa. I some cases this land may be disked calf a year old can scarcely be distin-calf a year old can scarcely be distin-

oroughly and alfalfa, sown in the guished from his whole-milk brothers,

value.

spring. Ploughing and thorough prepara- but when the year's acounts are bal-

the milk is weak you must feed more of it. Excessive milk feeding makes

pot-bellied, rough-haired, unthrifty calves. Their powers of digestion are

impaired, and consequently they will

not do as well. Eight quarts of milk a

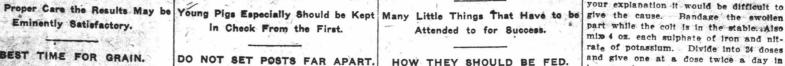
anced the credit side will show his real

TO DRIVE POSTS IN HARD

GROUND.

the season as possible. I prefer

inch deeper each season until a



HOG RAISERS

(BY A. GAUMINTZ.)

SWINE

VALUABLE TO

GOOD FENCES

Many farmers experience so much For most soils it is best to practice able to keep a cow a year for the sole to have to stop in the midst of some friend who keeps ducks as well as for six weeks. very pressing task to gather in a Success in raising skim-milk calves bunch of obstinate and wayward across the henhouse door. The hens means more work, and the more atten- hogs. It is in reality enough to try

ST. JOHN.

CANADA'S BEST AGRICULTURAL PAGE

DAIRYING

ON SKIMMED MILK

MEANS ATTENTION

(BY C. V. GREGORY.)

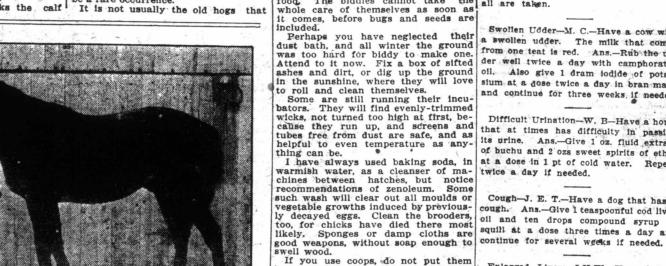
BAISING CALVES



swell wood.

If you use coops, do not put them in a low place. It is liable to rain. Not even a President's inauguration could number of young ducks. They seem to number of young ducks. They seem to And it doesn't take much of grow and keep healthy until they are stop it. The coop should be moved often to keep things clean. Curds are an excellent food when and yellow spotted. This disease is caus-Curds are an excellent food when there is looseness of bowels among chicks, and as a preventive. If you have not enough milk for curds, give vent, the young ducks should be fed on boiled skim milk to drink, or mix pud- well boiled food, such as boiled potaces dings with it. The Kansas Experiment mixed with corn and oatmeal. The young Station says that oatmeal is probably the best grain for chicks. Oats canducks should not be allowed to go into

not be suitably prepared in a common the water until they are at least one feed mill. The hulled oats are what month old. Give them enough water to the water until they are at least one young pigs. Once let them get the is wanted, rolled or pinhead oatmeal, allay their thirst and no more. They the fence, and it is next to impossible iver to break them of it. Very par-be bought in bulk, since it is too ex-



part while the colt is in the stable. Also Attended to for Success. min 4 oz. each sulphate of iron and nitrate of potassium. Divide into 24 doses and give one at a dose twice a day in HOW THEY SHOULD BE FED. bran mash. Swollen Leg-W. A. F., Have a horse (BY IDA E. TILSON.) whose hind leg has been swollen for sev-If your hens are debilitated by the eral months. He does not go lame. on skim-milk as upon whole milk from trouble every year in keeping hogs past cold winter's confinement, and Ans --Mix 1 dram binlodide of mercury, the cow? This is a question which within bounds during the pasture sea- by the present changeable weather, it with ozs lard. Rub a little on with th

Cough-J. E. T.-Have a dog that has a

cough. Ans .- Give I teaspoonful cod liver

oil and ten drops compound syrup of

squill at a dose three times a day and

ANSWERS TO

CORRESPONDENTS

NOTE.-Not more than one question from one correspondent can be considered fat one time. Questions should be specific, clear and concise, and should be addressed to the Effor of the Agricultural Department of this paper. Any person requiring snewer by mail must enclose stamped envelope.-Editor.

Puff-Old Subscriber-Have a yearling

raft colt. which has had a puff come

on the front of its hind hock joint. Name

your explanation it would be difficult to

the cause and treatment. Ans .- From

hens, ingeniously nailed a low board for six weeks.

FOULTRY

ON MATTER OF

BAISING CHICKS

SOME POINTS

tion to details, but with proper care the patience of a saint. Yet this is get in to rob and starve the hens. If an itchy skin. She rubs and bites heryou cannot visit your flock several self. Ans .- Mix 1 oz. acetate of lead the results will be eminently satisfac-tory. In the first place it must be re-membered that in taking out from three to five per cent. of the fat the feeding value of the milk is necessarily greatly decreased, and to obtain good results the missing fat must be re-placed by some other food. For at least two weeks the calf

food. The biddles cannot take the whole care of themselves as soon as it comes, before bugs and seeds are

Swotten Udder-M. C .- Have a cow with Perhaps you have neglected their a swollen udder. The milk that comes dust bath, and all winter the ground was too hard for biddy to make one. from one teat is red. Ans .- Rub the udder well twice a day with camphorated Attend to it now. Fix a box of sifted ashes and dirt, or dig up the ground in the sunshine, where they will love to roll and clean themselves. Some are still running their incubators. They will find evenly-trimmed

bators. They will find eveny-trimmed wicks, not turned too high at first, be-cause they run up, and screens and that at times has difficulty in passing tubes free from dust are safe, and as helpful to even temperature as any-third even temperature as anyof buchu and 2 ozs sweet spirits of ether have always used baking soda, in at a dose in 1 pt of cold water. Repeat

warmish water, as a cleanser of ma- twice a day if needed.

then is the glory of the Loy-Their greatness is simply in they were true to their conconscience does not tell a t is right or what is wrong. andate within impelling him at he believes to be right. The in which a man can be led ider knowledge and a better norality is by living up to nt convictions and knowledge. grows torpid and dumb unlive and sensitive by taking ts demands. When once you iced that a thing is right you d to do it utterly regardless nces and at all costs: Any urse is fraught with danger to the soul."

ent Deaths

JOHN DOWNEY.

ESTER, N. B., May 21structor John Downey, who ne years has been in the ry service, and whose critical already been noted, died toa. m. He is survived by a d one daughter. Mrs. Sinclair of Dorchester. He had s 68th birthday. James Dowdore of Hallfax, at the I.C. ater wharves, is the only surother. There are three sis-Susan Dane, of Halifax, Mrs. son, of Ann Arbor. Michi-Mrs. Elizabeth Houseman, of wn. Mass. There are two ghters. Mr. Downey was a member of the First Banin Dorchester. He professwhile an officer in the Halientiary service and united First Baptist Church of Ha! baptized by Rev. E. M. D. D. The funeral arrangebe announced later Interprobably-take place in Dor-The deceased leaves a very estate. MRS. C. F. FRASER AX, N. S., May 21.-Mrs. C. r, wife of Dr. Fraser, superof the School for the Blind. norning, after a somewhat liness of consumption. She aughter of Mrs. James Huntericton, formerly of Carleton, ter of Mrs. Coulthard and Fenety, Fredericton. and Hunter of Halifax, Mrs. s a woman of fine character, eemed by all who knew her. very successful short story

AM, N. B., May 22.-Chatnen are well satisfied with

for midsumemr as arranged cal circuit committee and 2.15, 2.19, 2.21 and 2.27. the July 14 and 15, with a posfifth class.

From a nutritive point of view, milk occupies a high position as it is a balanced food, supplying all of the nutrients, proteids, fats and carbonhydrates, in proportion to the requirements of the body. While milk is composed largely of water-about 87 per cent,-the solids are made up of a mechanical mixture, approximately 25 per cent. each of fat and casein and 40 per cent. of milk sugar; the remain ing 10 per cent. being composed of ash and mineral matter, albumin and other compounds in small amounts. The value of milk is not dependent solely upon the amount of fat or cream which it contains, as the milk proteids are extremely valuable for functional purposes of the body. Milk differs materially in composition, being influenced principally by the individuality of the cows and the care which they receive. Some milks contain as high as 5 1-2 per cent. of fat and more, and some as low as 2.8 per cent.

While it is important that milk should have a good fat content, it is equally important that it should be sound from a sanitary point of view. Many bovine and human diseases are so similar that they are either capable of being communicated directly from animals to humans, or the conditions which favor the disease in the one also favor it in the other. In the case of tuberculosis, while it is not yet definitely known whether bovine and human tuberculosis are identical, the milk from a tubercular animal is not suitable food, because the toxins are chemical products produced by the tuberculous organism and present in the milk, will, when such milk is used as food, produce an action in the human body similar to that of the chemical products from human tuberculosis. It is to be hoped that human and bovine tuberculosis will not prove to be absolutely identical diseases, but even in this case it would not render milk from tubercular animals a safe food for human consumption, because the toxins or chemical, products of the tubercular organisms would still be present in the milk and act as an irritant in

Too much attention cannot be given to the production of milk of high sanitary quality. This necessitates clean, well ventilated stables, best of care of the animals, good quality of food and water, clean dairy utensils, and sanitary ways of handling the milk. Since it is estimated that three-fifths of all the milk that is produced is used directly for human consumption, the importance of having milk of high sanitary condition is apparent. Not only should the animals be healthy and clean, but this should be true also of the milkers and all who take part in the care of the animals and the handling of the milk. Typhoid fever, scarlet fever and forms of grippe and of intestinal disorders are frequently due to contamination of milk by unclean and unhealthy humans.

Did you ever see a monarch of the woods lie dead and dry where it fell? Did you ever thump its side and hear a sound that spoke of emptines within? That is dry rot.

.

Did you ever know a man who years ago began a Rip Van Winkle sleer -not dead, but not progressing a bit? Did you ever sound him with a few questions on up-to-date topics and hear his hollow mockery of "book larnin'?" That is dry rot.

Did you ever hear of a man who can turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of a wayward girl for mercy and forgive ness and say, "Begone! I told you never to darken my door again?" His better self has long been dead. His heart was eaten out by dry rot.

Has any married couple in your knowledge, who, after thirty years of life together, sued for divorce on the grounds of incompatibility? People in astonishment say, "What's the matter?" The children have been occupying a place in each heart, they have grown and gone, and the old couple has failed to keep alive the love of younger days. The home has been a hollow mockery for a long time, kept only for the sake of appearances and for the sake of the children. Home happiness has been killed by dry rot.

Friends, the orchard and forest are not the only places where you see the effects of that quiet, unobserved but killing disease, dry rot. It groeps into the head, the heart, the home, the state and the nation.

1

Keep the mind and heart growing. Keep abreast of the times by reading. Keep the affections fresh and attractive as in the courting days. Keep in sympathy with the obligren. This will prevent dry rot.

which the plant roots will penemilk may be very gradually replaced by skim-milk, but this should be done slowly, so that it will be about a week later before the change is complete. The skim milk should always be sweet and the pail in which it is fed scalded A great many farmers make the trate. Wheat, oats, and other small grains are shallow rooted and do not eed so deep a seed bed as corn or root crops, Soils that have always been plough-

ROSEMOUNT.

The Canadian National Bureau of Breeding stallion Rosemount, sire Hastings; dam Rosemary, placed for service with Mr. Samuel Nesbitt, Petite Cote, Que.

and the pail in which it is fed scalded occasionally as a precaution against scours. It a separator is not used the mits kee of putting up a poor fence in the first place. It does not pay to mits should be warmed to a tempera-ture of at least ninety degrees before not to scald it. Many can feeders attempt to replace not to scald it. • Many can feeders attempt to replace the butter-fat in the mike by adding meal of one kind or another, but no surer plant of checking the ear's de-veropment could be followed. Almost their grain mixed with their feed will without exception the caives that have then than a rod apart, unless stays their grain mixed with their feed will scour and become weak and unthrifty. There is one feed, however, which the rest of a 26-inch close meshed woven wire drawn tightly and well rest of a 26-inch close meshed. producing one ear of corn, we are may be added to the milk with advan-

Put in a few hours repairing

crops demand attention.

daily exercise.

keeping her.

will bear more than turkey chicks. If food like boiled eggs, curds, bread and milk, puddings, etc., is not quickly eatolder chicks, and prepare a fresh sup-ply for the smallest ones next time. Underfed chicks grow weak and lanky, ing teaspoon placed in the milk with advan-tage and that is blood flour. A heap-ing teaspoon placed in the milk at each or a long way toward discouraging find and stirred up well will absolutely the burrowing idea. secured on these posts. A barbed

the corn is planted, or in other words, a properly prepared seed bed makes thorough cultivation possible. The method of cultivation depends alto-gether on the condition of the soil and the weather. A very good way is to follow with a spike tooth harrow about two or three days after the corn has been planted, but never harrow as the corn shoot is pearing. until turn when oil is gone. atever Experiments have proved that the and blister her throat with the follow-

essarily make the earth worm its in-termediate stopping place or host, of mercury, three drahms; mix. though the gape worm embryo is often

the surface of the ground, or until in the call's reach at this time he will the surface of the ground, or until in the call's reach at this time he will the surface of the ground, or until in the call's reach at this time he will the surface of the ground, or until in the call's reach at this time he will the surface of the ground, or until in the call's reach at this time he will the surface of the ground, or until in the call's reach at this time he will the surface of the ground, or until in the call so that the surface of the ground, or until in the call will be found that pigs stay the surface of the ground, or until in the call will be found that pigs stay the surface of the ground that pigs the surface to walk. Cultivate close and deep the these may be fed at least a fourth corn, a belief that pigs trample down and though the gape worm embryo is often found in earth worms. Change runs often. Sprinkle air-slaked lime freely on the soil. Feed chicks chopped on-ions, and disinfect drinking dishes with vays with a rider; life is too short heifers that are intended for cows, o walk. Cultivate close and deep the irst time and gradually go shallower ind farther away from the plant when t is rooting. After the corn is too tall in the riding cultivator I continue the half corn. It wation by dragging a mover wheel For the roughage part of the ration better, are more contented, and stay where they belong much better if of the right width between the rows. Have the blacksmith set a lot of small pike teeth on the mower wheel; they hould project 1 1-2 inches below the it o subly the celume Pigs enclosed within a tight, strong,

off, but he admits better health as a She would stand and hang her head clear she would stand and hang her head clear she would stand and hang her head clear hours at a time. closely woven wire fence, and not limited to too small an area, will cause little trouble by getting out

THE CAREFUL COWMAN. It is essenial for young animals to have

day makes a very good feed, and more than twelve quarts should never be quickly as possible after it leaves the afterward. The floor of the shearing room should Just because a cow is from good stock be kept perfectly free from straw, chaff Just because a cow is from good is no excuse for or litter, and if a boy is kept constantly at work with a broom in his hand

careful milking and a vigorous rubbing will be well spent. of the affected part of the udder at the Green forage is far superior to dry

first sign of trouble. Buy a good-sized separator, a size lar-For setting driven posts in dry ground, ger than you think you need. The bigger of the best green crops for sheep. machine will akim the milk enough quick-

the following plan has been found very machine will skim the milk enough quick-satisfactory: Take the pointed end of a er than a small machine to soon pay the RIDDING THE LAMBS OF TICKS. Into sheep, and one should not delay peremunerative vocation on earth, and the crowbar and open up a hole as deep as extra cost in time saved.

two ounces; Fowler's solution, eight ounen, take it away, give to old hens or to ces; water enough to make one pint: mix. Give two tablespoonfuls two times daily.

be has been planted, but never alter the min has been ted. It a first of he has put upon his rence whatever baper meters have proved that the and bister her throat with the follow-the surface of the ground, or until in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will in the calf's reach at this time he will interval of more here and tight.

Bad Tooth or Teeth .- L.L.-Mare, dark bay, coming four in spring; about two months ago was taken sick; acted drowas an architect found, who used to have Saturday and Sunday off, work-ing only from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. other days. Now he rises at 5 a.m., is never through till 7 or 8 p.m., with no days off but have it awhile and then throw it out.

down to the ground for hours at a time. She was that way for about two weeks. Manure was very hard and dark, but

Cut, away all locks of wool from the passed very little, one or two movements udder of the ewe to prevent the lamb a day. I took her to a veterinarian, but

he could find nothing wrong with her. He thought she had a bad case of toothache. avoidably cut in shearing, each cut Can you tell me what is the matter with should be smeared with tar. This will her? Ans .- Let a qualified veterinarian prevent flies from depositing their egg examine this animal's mouth. Dress in the wound, and thus avoid trouble her teeth, give her a prescription or medicine for indigestion, and be sure you

give it as directed, but above all don't forget to have her teeth attended to.

By this time most of the late lambs even have come and are of such a size falfa, vetch and winter wheat are some that they are ready to be castrated and docked. "It's only a matter of a very few weeks until the lambs will be grown remunerative vocation on earth, and the people who fall to "make good" have only themselves to blame. Mother nature always pays 100 cents on the dollar when her votaties fill their part of the con-tract. Three vital points in alfalfa culture at Drainage, sweet soil and the alfalfa bacteria. The first wills be supplied in the land selected, the second may be su-corad by using lime to correct acidity, as utded in snil from said alplica teid, makes a cunsiderable zeving of time. Sailstactory: Take the pointed end of s crowbar and open up a hole as deep as crowbar and open up a hole as deep as crowbar and open up a hole as deep as crowbar and open up a hole as deep as the votation fill the opening with water. Go along with the crowbar the second at a protect the second may be su-cored by using lime to correct acidity, as utdeed in snil from an old alplica teid, makes a cunsiderable zeving of time. Sailstactory: Take the pointed end of s crowbar and open up a hole as deep as crowbar and open up a hole as deep as crowbar and the site stant the swith 20-30 postholes, and let a boy follow along with the core the second at the constant invitation it extends to in-tract. Three, vital points in alfalfa culture at the holes after sach operation. By the to take the post. It is surprising how easily it will be sak and what looks as to a dude in snil from and dipits teid. The dipping of young lambs in brine forming these simple operations now or

The best preventive of garget is clean. Temoving dirt, tags and rubbish his time DON'T LET A LAMB ESCAPE YOU.

forage for sheep. Kale, rape, clover, al-

ences SHEEP NOTES. and save yourself much time and patience next summer, when your from swallowing any of it. When the sheep's skin has been