

The Farm.

Cherries.
Of all the fruits, apart from the apple, the one that should be in full supply on every farm is the cherry. It is that one of the fruits that makes the least trouble, both in the growth of the tree and the securing of the fruit. The tree of the sour cherry is entirely hardy, and is at present rarely attacked with black knot. We have to compete with the birds in getting the crop, and that is best done by planting a large number of trees. If you have but one or two cherry trees the birds will claim the whole of the fruit, but where you have rows of trees extending around your whole garden or along the fence line for two or three acres the robins will get enough and leave enough. When the cherry was as common as the apple we had no serious trouble with bird-pilfering. Let every one once more plant the cherry until every township is well supplied. The best varieties are the old English Morrello, the Olivet and the Montmorency. For dwarf trees I prefer the early Richmond. These, when dwarf, make trees nearly as large as the standard Morrello, only limbing close to the ground. In fruit they are a solid mass of crimson. The size of the fruit is somewhat smaller than Morrello, but is about ten days to two weeks earlier. Somewhat earlier than the early Richmond is the Dyehouse. It is also larger than the Richmond. The large Montmorency ripens in July, a month later than the early Richmond. If you have but a few trees and cannot plant more I advise you to buy a few sheets of mosquito netting, and cover the trees just before they begin to color their fruit. This will keep off the birds, and it will preserve the fruit all summer. It is a mistake to pick cherries as soon as they are well colored. Let them hang on till the last of July or August and you will know what a delicious fruit the cherry is. It is possible even to hold the fruit in good order until September or even October. I recommend the cherry for farm planting, because it is almost unequalled as a fruit for cooking, besides being next to the apple and the currant as a dessert fruit for those who use fruit for the sake of health. A new variety from Russia that is highly recommended by the Ottawa Experimental Farm is the Osthem. I have several of Professor Budd's introductions, but have not yet fruited them, and cannot therefore recommend them. Of the Duke cherries the old May Duke still stands at the head for hardiness and quality and prolific bearing.—E. P. Powell.

A Good Farm Roller.

This is the way I made it: At a scrap yard in the city I found four old mowing-machine wheels all of the same size. These I took from their axles and bought for old iron at three-quarters of a cent a pound. A maple log from my own woods furnished the plank and pieces for the frame. The planks were sawed 2 inches thick and 6 wide. The frame was 4x4, mortised and bolted together. With a good drill I made holes through the rim of the wheels about 4 inches apart, to pass through the pieces of plank. These were three-eighths of an inch in diameter. The plank was cut about 4 feet long and fastened upon the rim of the wheels with three-eighths rivets. This made two rollers each 4 feet long. Through both of these parts I put a steel axle, a little smaller than the holes in the wheels, fastening it on with 11 nutpins at each end. In the middle, between the two rollers, I placed a piece of iron with a hole to receive the axle and let it run out to the tongue to keep the centre of the roller from sagging back when it struck any obstacle. A cover of boards, with an old mowing-machine seat on top of it, shut out the weather, and afforded a good place to ride. The tongue from an old worn-out mower furnished a pole for my roller, and it was complete.

Now the expense for material for this roller was slight, and the work upon it I did myself, and I am sure the machine does just as good work as any I could buy.

I made the roller in the winter when other work was not pressing, so that I count the job so much gain. By resorting to such plans as this we may save many dollars and still greatly improve our farms and our facilities for doing farm work. I consider a good roller one of the best investments a farmer can use.—E. L. Vincent in Agricultural Epitomist.

The Effect of Inbreeding.

Among the sheep the direct loss from close inbreeding is the most apparent. The degeneration of a flock is so rapid that you can almost see it from one generation to another. It naturally follows that the need of thoroughbred rams from other flocks to add new blood to the sheep is greater in flocks that have been inbred for a succession of years.

The first thing noticeable in the line of degeneration is the undersize of the lambs. The animals actually show smaller size from one generation to another, and if the wool and the mutton are considered this will make a rather startling sum.

But this is not the only loss sustained from inbreeding. The wool gradually grows thinner on the hide of the poor, scrubby sheep. Only one hair is found where before two grew. The inherent weakness of the animals shows itself in the thin crop of wool, the same as an old man, or one suffering from long sickness or insidious disease. The quality of the wool naturally degenerates along with the other things. Place the wool of a scrub on the scales and it is found wanting in weight. Place it then before the sorter and picker, and they quickly mark it down as second class. The fibre lacks something that experts can quickly distinguish.

Here are the fourfold losses: Less mutton, less surface for the wool, less wool to the square inch, and inferior quality of wool, which brings only the lowest prices in the markets.—E. P. Smith, in American Cultivator.

Live Stock in the United States.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington issued the following: The returns of the number of live stock on farms in the United States on January 1, 1899, show there to have been 13,665,307 horses, 2,134,213 mules, 15,990,115 milch cows, 27,994,125 oxen and other cattle, 39,114,453 sheep and 38,651,631 swine. These figures show a decrease of 295,604 in the number of horses, 56,069 in that of mules, 1,269,972 in that of oxen and other cattle, and 1,108,362 in that of swine. On the other hand, there is an increase of 149,229 milch cows and 1,457,493 sheep. The average farm value of every description of live stock is higher than on January 1, 1898.

Cottonseed for Hog Feeding.

In a work recently published by W. A. Henry, entitled "Feeds and Feeding," he has this to say of feeding cottonseed to hogs: "All efforts to determine the poisonous principle in the cottonseed, if there really be one, have thus far proved futile, and the matter is still a mystery. The ill effects have been ascribed to the lint of the seed, to the leathery seed coats causing injury to the delicate lining of the digestive tract, to mould, to changes in the composition of the meal when exposed to the air and to some definite poisonous principle in the seed itself, as in the case of the castor-oil beans." Good authorities assert that the cottonseed is also fatal to hogs. Sometimes they will thrive on it for a time, but finally it will kill them quickly. Some months ago an experience was given of a gentleman who had farmed many years in Tennessee. His hogs had access to cottonseed that had been in shallow water for some time, entirely below the surface, but within reach of the hogs. All of them seemed to thrive on the feed, but it was not shown how long they fed on it. Altogether it would be safer not to "monkey with it."—Connecticut Farmer.

IMPERFECT IMITATIONS

Are being foisted on the public more and more each year. Insist on being supplied with Monsoon Indo-Ceylon Tea, and you will have the best.

MONSOON

INDO-CEYLON TEA

Style and Stamina

Cannot be expected in a horse which is "run down" "out of sorts" through inbreeding, of the blood—but build him up with Dick's Blood Purifier and he has both. It destroys all the impurities in his system and fortifies it. He feels good and his spirit is high. His digestion gives gloss to his coat—brightness to his eye—vim to his action. It will double his usefulness and value.

Dick's Blood Purifier

50 CENTS A PACKAGE. TRIAL SIZE 25 CENTS.
DICK & CO., PROPRIETORS.
LEEMING, MILES & CO., MONTREAL, AGENTS.



KARN PIANO and ORGAN BARGAINS

We are offering from now until March 1st, 1899, GREAT BARGAINS in slightly used KARN PIANOS and ORGANS. We are doing this to reduce our large and increasing stock of slightly used Karn Pianos and Organs and to make room for the following makes of Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines we represent:

PIANOS—Heintzman & Co., Evans Bros., Stanley, Featherston. Organs—Doherty, Goderich and Blatchford. SEWING MACHINES—New Raymond, New Williams and Wheeler & Wilson.

MILLER BROS., 101 and 103 Barrington St., 330-338 Prince St., HALIFAX.

CHILDREN'S COUGHS QUICKLY CURED.

Hard to keep the children from catching cold—will run out of doors not properly wrapped—get wet feet—kick the bed clothes off at night.

What's mother going to do about it? Mustn't neglect the children's Coughs and Colds—might end in Croup—and Croup end fatally or weaken the lungs for life.

Most mothers now give their children Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

It's nice to take, and cures all kinds of Coughs and Colds more quickly and effectually than any remedy known.

Mrs. R. P. Leonard, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "I have used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for Coughs and Colds of myself and also of my baby. I find it always cures a Cold quicker than any other Cough mixture I ever tried." Price 25c.

LAXA-LIVER PILLS—Cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache and dyspepsia. Every pill guaranteed perfect and to act without any griping, weakening or sickening effects. 25c. at all druggists.

Pain-Killer

(PERRY DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.

Two sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Keep it by you. Beware of imitations. Buy only the Genuine—Perry Davis'.

Sold Everywhere.

EARN A WATCH



Earn this valuable Watch, Chain and Charm by selling twenty Topaz Scarf Pins, at 15 cents each. Send your address and we forward the Pins and our Premium List, postpaid. No money required. These Pins will almost sell themselves, for the Topaz has all the brilliance of the best diamonds, and has never before been offered at anything like this price. The Watch is made by appearance, thoroughly well made, and fully guaranteed. Unsold Pins may be returned. Mention this paper when writing.

THE GEM PIN CO., Freehold Building, Toronto, Ont.