

### The Farm.

#### WATER AND FEED FOR SWINE.

Have a care that your hogs are comfortable at all times. One should be prompt in everything pertaining to their care. Prompt to feed at a certain time and prompt to water, and right here is where many an otherwise good swine breeder and feeder is remiss. He neglects or forgets to water the fattening hogs, or, as is often the case, he thinks it unnecessary. When hogs can get clean, cold water to drink, they always prefer it to dirty, unless their taste has been perverted. Hogs fatten faster when given plenty of clean water than they do when given nothing but slops and the water they get from a filty wallow.

A hog wallow is a nuisance pure and simple, especially if near the watering place of other stock. It is not of much value to the hogs. Let it be abated.

A hog likes a variety in his diet. He will eat up all the small unsalable potatoes and grunt his satisfaction while so doing. It is almost impossible to overfeed the hog if fed carefully.—(Swine Advocate.)

#### VALUE OF THE FARM SEPARATOR.

At the Nebraska Experiment Station they took calves from three cows, fresh May 15, June 5, and July 8, 1899, and brought them up on skim milk, or separator milk, making butter from the cream. In twenty-eight weeks they made nearly 492½ pounds of butter. Three other calves, dropped May 22, May 26 and June 16, were allowed to run with the dams. On July 14, 1900, three having the whole milk weighed an average of 798 pounds, and three on skim milk 792 pounds. All were fed alike after weaning, but with whole milk valued at \$1 a hundred-weight and skimmed milk at 15 cents a hundred weight, it had cost \$50.27 more to raise those on the whole milk than it did those on skim milk, or \$16.76 each, not reckoning anything for the extra cost of labor in hand feeding and butter making. The cost of growing a calf to six months old on skim milk was estimated at about \$9 for food, but by their weight as yearlings it will be seen that they were liberally fed.—American Cultivator.

#### THE UDDER AS AN INDICATOR.

The mammary gland, is in my estimation, the most reliable indication of a dairy cow. I think it may be considered more important than all others combined in point of estimating actual production.

We may, and frequently do, see cows with an ideal head, neck, body, etc., but if her udder is not well developed the cow is a failure in direct proportion as this important feature is lacking. But do we ever see poor producers with well developed

#### THEY DO IT.

People Quit Coffee and get Well on Postum Food Coffee.

A man in Milford, Ind., says he did not quit drinking coffee because he thought it hurt him, but because he found a morning beverage he liked better in Postum Food Coffee, but to his wonder and surprise, he found in a few weeks all of the old symptoms of sickness had left him.

He had been greatly troubled with his stomach and heart, also with what is known as "water breath," and dull headaches "which made me very irritable and quick tempered."

All of these symptoms disappeared and he discovered, in spite of all his previous theories that coffee was really the cause of his troubles, and the leaving off of coffee and taking on Postum Food Coffee brought about a perfect cure.

He speaks, also, of Mrs. Josephene Kelly, living at Rikhart, Ind. Says she was afflicted much as he was, but had become more emaciated than he. So she quit drinking coffee and took on Postum Food Coffee. She is now a healthy and robust lady and willing to make affidavit that Postum Food Coffee saved her.

The gentleman from Milford speaks also of Thomas McDonald as having recovered by using Postum. It can be had at all grocers. A good cup of Postum cannot be made unless it is boiled long enough to bring out the flavor and food value, then it is delicious.

ed udders? It seems to me perfectly natural that as milk is secreted in the mammary gland the greater the development of that organ the greater will be its product. I think that we, as breeders of dairy cattle, should pay more attention to the development of udders in our ideals of breeding. In order to do that, however, it would be well to have some expression as to what kind of an udder is ideal in shape, size and composition.—(Texas Stockman and Farmer.)

#### WHO SHALL MIX FERTILIZERS?

A man has a pain in his knee, and finds that by rubbing a certain liniment on it the pain is relieved. The next week he has a headache, and, remembering his knee, he rubs the same liniment on his head. The pain gets worse instead of better, and the man denounces the liniment as a fraud. He does not realize that the trouble in his head may come from his stomach. The liniment helped his knee, but failed to help his head; therefore, it is a fraud. You see, this man fails to recognize that there were two kinds of aches, each requiring a different treatment. He is like the man who uses a "phosphate" or some one sided fertilizer, and obtains good results on a certain crop. He tries it on another crop of soil and fails; therefore, all fertilizers are frauds.

A friend once used two hundred pounds to the acre of nitrate of soda on wheat in the spring and increased his yield quite a little. The next year he decided to use only nitrate on his potatoes, which were planted on a soil quite deficient in potash. He got a large growth of vines, but few potatoes. He said that nitrate of soda, and, incidentally, all fertilizers, were "no good." A fair amount of potash used with the nitrate would have doubled his yield, but he would not go down to the true causes of his failure. Such men make a mistake in attempting to mix their own fertilizers or to use special substances. They will do much better to buy the mixed goods, and always select complete mixtures. Generally speaking, it will pay a farmer to hire experts to mix or plan for him, unless he is willing to think and study down to the basic principles that underlie his work. The soil may have four aches, requiring nitrogen, potash, phosphoric acid or lime to cure them. Unless you know which particular ache your farm has you would better use all four.—(Rural New-Yorker.)

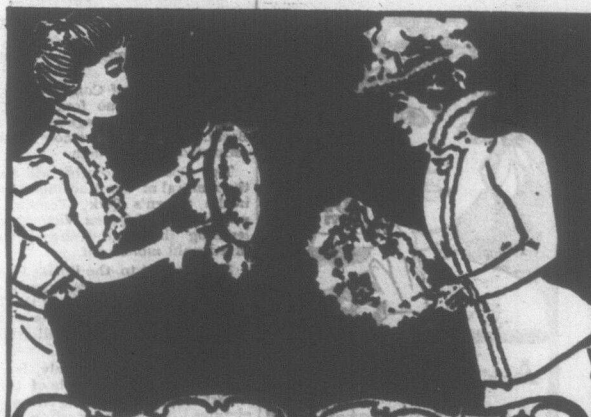
#### INSECT POWDER PLANT.

Persian daisy, Pyrethrum roseum, when dried and pulverized, is a powerful agent for driving away insects. It can be grown from seeds like any other feverfew, and the blooms can be cut and dried at home with decidedly less expense than the powder can be bought. The seedlings may occupy prominent borders in the flower garden, or fill entire beds. Also the same culture that suits vegetables will make the daisy yield abundantly of the useful blooms.

Druggists sell quantities of this powder. It loses its pungency after a time, so that renewals are necessary every now and again, in places frequented by ants, roaches or other insects. The advantage of this plant over the common insecticides is that it is strictly harmless to persons, being entirely free from poisonous properties.

The powder is pungent and agreeable to the smell. New-Orleans housekeepers use it after every scrubbing and cleaning, scattering in all crevices, along shelves and in drawers of kitchens and storerooms. It is also used in dining rooms, in refrigerators, and on the under parts of tables wherever ants or roaches travel. Dusted on beds, at the ends of sats, in all crevices and in the springs, it is a safe preventive. No insects will be seen on a bed that is kept dusted with fresh powder.

It is too expensive for such free usage unless grown at home. If the seeds are sown in boxes or hotbeds early in the season, and transplanted to rows for culture, the plants grow rapidly and may be cut a dozen times before frost.—(G. T. Drennan.)



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**STEER CLEAR.**

A steamboat was stranded in the Mississippi river, and the captain could not get her off. Eventually a hard-looking fellow came on board and said:

"Captain, I understand you want a pilot to take you out of this difficulty?"

The captain said, "Are you a pilot?"

"Well, they call me one."

"Do you know where the snags and sand-bars are?"

"No, Sir."

"Well, how do you expect to take me out of here if you don't know where the snags and sand-bars are?"

"I know where they ain't!" was the reply.

Beware of temptations. "Lead us not into temptation," our Lord taught us to pray; and again he said, "Watch and pray, lest ye enter into temptation." We are weak and sinful by nature, for it is a good deal better for us to pray for deliverance rather than to run into temptation and then pray for strength to desist.—D. L. Moody.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

### PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

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Capt. P. G. Twining, R. M. C. R. E., has been appointed superintendent of instruction at Bengal, India. At present Capt. Twining is in China on staff duty. Capt. Twining is a son of the late E. C. Twining, Halifax, and his new post is one of the best open to an engineer.

A Montreal despatch to the Sun says: It was learned on good authority that H. M. Whitney has a contract for building three of the largest and finest steamships that can be built, to run between Sydney, C. B., and Southampton, the passage to be made in four days. The ships are to be built at a new yard to be established at Sydney.