

# THE FARM.

## Crops for Green Feeding in Summer.

One of the first crops in the spring that is available for soiling is rye, writes Prof. C. S. Phelps. This crop should be sown Sept. 1, at the rate of two and one-half or three bushels per acre. The time during which the crop is in the best condition for feeding is short. After the heads have generally appeared the rye soon becomes woody, and is then more or less rejected by stock. For this reason the period of feeding must be short, and large crops cannot be expected.

Another spring crop, and one that may be made to follow rye if desired, is winter wheat. This crop is more leafy, develops more slowly than rye, and can be advantageously fed for a longer period of days. Although not a legume, it gives quite a high percentage of protein, and is a fodder to which cows seem to respond readily with an increased product. Like rye, it needs to be thickly sown—not less than two and one-half bushels per acre. This crop responds quickly to the application of nitrogen, nitrate of soda probably giving the quickest returns. By the use of fertilizers rich in nitrogen, not only the total yield but also the value of the crop may be very materially increased.

## RED CLOVER.

Farmers to-day do not appreciate the value of clover as a forage and hay plants to the extent that its merits warrant. Many contend that the seasons have changed, and that clover is more apt to winterkill than formerly, but this is probably not the real cause of the decrease. The fact that hay with simply a small admixture of clover is branded as second class by liverymen may have something to do with the reduction in the amount grown. This is all wrong, for an admixture of well-cured clover improves the value of hay for all kinds of live stock. It seems probable that there is something lacking in our soil that makes clover less productive than formerly. The best clover lands are found in limestone regions, and it is quite likely that the lack of lime in the soil is often the cause of failure with the crop.

Next to the grasses, clover is one of our surest crops for hay, and ten tons might be grown with profit where one is now produced. The experience of some of the leading farmers in many sections has shown that the best time to sow red clover is after winter grain, during the latter part of July. A good catch is generally obtained at this time, and the clover becomes firmly rooted by winter, and is not liable to be thrown out as a result of freezing and thawing during the winter and spring. Red clover is one of the most nitrogenous of our fodders, and can be profitably fed for about two or three weeks in June. A good second crop will be available early in August, and on rich lands a third crop about Sept. 20 is not uncommon. Alfalfa takes its place in the west.

## OATS AND PEAS.

Oats and field peas sown broadcast as early in the spring as the soil can be thoroughly worked, make one of the best crops for July feed that we have yet tried. The large-growing western oats are to be preferred. Sown at the rate of 1 1/2 bush. of oats and 1 1/2 bush. of the peas, the amount of fodder may be made to reach 10 to 12 tons per acre. If a large, strawy variety of oats are sown, they will afford support to the pea vines, and serious lodging of the fodder will not result, except in case of very severe storms. The best plan appears to be to make two or three sowings, one week or ten days apart, and to use the fodder from these areas successively. At our station in Connecticut, the first sowing was made one year on April 17. Feeding from this area was begun June 25 and continued until July 11, the yield being at the rate of 15 1/2 tons of green fodder per acre. The second sowing was not as heavy, but gave good feed from July 11 to 18, the yield being at the rate of 13 1/2 tons per acre. Oats and peas give one of the best crops for summer feeding during the month of July that we have yet tried. It is also valuable for making into hay, but requires a large amount of drying in the cock; indeed, so much that it is often difficult to make it into good hay. During the first part of August, and some seasons late in July, there is a period that seems rather difficult to cover. At this time we have used to advantage Hungarian grass sown about the first of June. In fertile soils a heavy second crop of red clover will become available early in August, and this will fill out the time till corn or some other crop becomes available.

## FODDER CORN.

There is perhaps no forage plant better known to our farmers than corn. The total amount of food materials furnished by this crop is without doubt greater than from any other of our common green fodders. The nutritive value of the fodder is, however, much less, pound for pound, than the fodder of clovers, peas, or soy beans. We are firmly of the belief that some of the more highly nutritious fodder plants, like soy beans and cowpeas, can be substituted for corn, and be grown with a smaller drain on the fertility of the soil.

## SOY BEANS.

This valuable fodder plant was introduced from Japan. There are several varieties, some of which are especially valuable for the seeds, while others produce little seed but a large amount of forage. "Medium Green" being the best for forage. The plant grows about three feet high, is leafy and quite succulent, and is well eaten by cattle. In fairly fertile soils it will produce ten tons of green fodder per acre. It should be sown in drills 2 1/2 feet apart at the rate of 1 to 1 1/4 bushels per acre. It may be sown about the same time that corn is planted, and will produce valuable fodder for stall feeding Aug. 10-30. Cultivate freely in the early part of the season of growth.

## COWPEAS.

This fodder plant has been grown by the Storer station for the past seven years. The results have been generally satisfactory, and where the crop has been grown on warm soils with a liberal quantity of mineral fertilizer, yields of from eight to ten tons have been obtained. Most of the area seeded

to this crop was fertilized only with mineral fertilizers. A small area to which nitrogen was supplied in addition to the above, appeared to give no increase in crop. This crop has furnished good feed during most of the month of September. Considerable experience with this valuable fodder plant leads us to recommend it for green feeding or for silage. Most seasons the crop may well be fed from about Sept. 1 to 20, or until injurious frosts occur. The yield one year was at the rate of eight tons per acre, while the next it gave 11 tons per acre. There are great differences in yield due to variety. The Clay variety is the best for fodder, sown in drills 2 1/2 feet apart at the rate of 1 to 1 1/4 bush. per acre, about two weeks later than corn is usually planted.

## TEA-GROWING AND DRINKING.

### English-Speaking People Are the Great Consumers.

A collection of the statistics of the tea trade shows that the consumption of British-grown tea continues to increase, not only at home, but in foreign and colonial markets, says the London Standard. Up to the end of last October about 30,000,000 pounds had been absorbed outside this country, against 24,000,000 at the same date in the previous year. The absolute quantity is small, but the relative increase indicates a very encouraging tendency.

In view of the large amount of British capital now invested in tea-planting, and the rapid extension of the industry in recent years, it has become a matter of great commercial importance to find new markets. India and Ceylon can not continue indefinitely to displace the China product in Great Britain, because there is by this time comparatively little left to displace, and unless other countries can be induced to follow our example, the trade is likely to suffer seriously from overproduction.

Happily, there are signs of a growing taste for tea in all parts of the world, and if our neighbors only become half as fond of it as ourselves there will be room for the multiplication of East Indian plantations for years to come. Taking some of the principal European countries which have never been given to tea drinking, we find a distinct increase in most of them. Thus it appears that between 1880 and 1892 the annual consumption rose in Germany from 3,000,000 to nearly 6,000,000 pounds, in round numbers; in France, from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000; in Austria-Hungary, from 725,000 to 1,500,000; in Norway and Sweden, from 300,000 to 500,000; in Switzerland nearly the same, while in Bulgaria the amount was quadrupled in the period given. Only in Belgium and Portugal does there appear to have been a fall, and that but slight. All these are coffee-drinking countries.

In those where tea is already the popular drink—Great Britain, Russia and Holland, and over seas, our colonies and the United States—it also grows continuously in favor, though, of course, there is not room for such a large relative increase. The total consumption of all countries from which returns are obtainable, exclusive of the East, shows a rise of 23 per cent. in the twelve years. In short, tea seems to be conquering the world; those who used not to drink it have begun to do so, and those who drank it before drink more than ever.

## WORK OF A SINGLE DAY.

### Some Startling Facts Concerning the Action of the Heart.

Do people recognize the immense work transacted by the heart in a single day? It equals that of lifting one hundred and fifty pounds to a height of thirty-three hundred feet. And yet, knowingly, or through ignorance, nine out of ten people abuse this hardest worked organ of the body. There is nothing remarkable in the fact that heart failure and apoplexy are among the most prevalent diseases of the day. Happily a remedy is found in Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which gives relief instantly. This medicine should be kept in every house, so that on the slightest indication of heart trouble it may be taken. It has saved, by its prompt and efficient work, the lives of thousands of Canadians. Sold by W. E. Richardson.

### Why He Declined.

It was a son of Erin who asked the meeting to excuse him from serving on a committee because he expected to be unexpectedly called away.

### Catarrh and Hay Fever Relieved in Ten to Sixty Minutes.

One short puff of the breath through the blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves instantly and permanently cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, headache, sore throat, tonsillitis and deafness. 60 cents. Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two three-cent stamps. S. G. DeLoon, 44 Church st., Toronto.

### Sold by W. E. Richardson.

### Dauber's Occupation.

Poor Dauber's only means of gaining a living is by his brush. Really! Why, I didn't know he was an artist! Oh! no; he isn't. He's a house painter.

### KIDNEY TROUBLE.

### The Bane of Millions of Lives, Can be Cured.

The diseases that we so dread do not come upon us at one step. They are a matter of growth. The sad news is only too common of friends who have died of Bright's disease, diabetes and kindred complaints. It is known that in the system of thousands exists the seeds that in a short time will develop into these dread maladies. Disease of the kidneys in its mildest form never stands still. The warning is worth heeding that efforts should be promptly taken to eradicate the slightest symptoms of kidney disease, and in South American Kidney Cure is found a sure and safe remedy for every form of kidney trouble. Whether chronic, incipient or in some of the distressing phases so well known, it proves an effective, and what is pleasing to know, a ready and quick Cure. Sold by W. E. Richardson.

## PERSONAL POINTERS.

### Items of Interest About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Young Alfonso of Spain has just put on his first regular military uniform with much pride. Being nearly ten years old, the juvenile monarch held a grand reception on his name-day, and was allowed to appear in the costume of a pupil of the Infantry Training School. He looked a soldierly little fellow, though still somewhat fragile.

Rossini was born on Feb. 29, and it pleased him to have his birthday celebrated only in leap year. In his old age, he used to say that he was twenty. This year, as usual every four years, the composer's native town, Pesaro, will celebrate the event, and as Mascagni will prepare the programme it is likely to be most interesting.

Senator Hill, of New York, devotes his leisure, while other men in Congress are absorbed in those social amusements which he deprecates, to the study of the works of William Shakespeare. In this way he obtains a refined and rational recreation, and he furnishes his mind with famous passage suitable for quotation in the Senate chamber.

Lucrezia Borgia was a singularly beautiful woman, with grey eyes and yellow hair. It was said of her that her upper eyelids drooped over more than half the iris, so as to give the eye a languid expression. She had a peculiar trick of looking steadily sideways at those with whom she conversed, and this peculiarity invariably excited distrust in those who observed it.

Joao de Deus, who recently died at Lisbon, was the most celebrated of modern Portuguese poets. He was born in 1830, and studied law at the University of Coimbra. He devoted himself to poetry, and was hailed as a second Camoens. His published works are few in number, but his poems are remarkable for originality of thought and purity of style and treatment.

It is related that Baron de Rothschild, of Paris, once called Guzman Blanco the richest man in the world. When the Venezuelan dictator protested against the compliment Rothschild retorted:—"You are surely the richest man in the world, for who else has estates comprising 600,000 square miles of territory? Who else has an income of \$37,000,000? Who else has 2,500,000 slaves?" Guzman was not slow in seeing the point.

Sam Cliffe, who claimed to be the sole survivor of running footmen, died recently in London, aged 92. In old post days he was employed to secure relays. His general run was sixty miles a day. On all the great roads from the north to the metropolis he was a well-known figure, and his supplies en route were furnished without demur, and the cost charged to his patrons. Up to the last he was in receipt of a pension of \$5 a week.

Since the foundation of the English Royal Academy in 1768, there have only been elected ten presidents. They were Sir Joshua Reynolds, appointed in 1768; Benjamin West, in 1792; James Wyatt, in 1805; Benjamin West, in 1806; Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1820; Sir Martin A. Shee, in 1830; Sir Charles Eastlake, in 1850; Sir Edwin Landseer, elected in 1866, but declining to serve; Sir Francis Grant, who was elected in 1868; and the late Lord Leighton, in 1878.

Captain R. Grey, one of the English prisoners in the Pretoria gail, had a curious experience. On the very day he was captured by the Boers he was honoured by the Queen, the order running thus:—"To be ordinary member of third class, or companion, of the most distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George; Captain Raleigh Grey, on relinquishing the appointment of lieutenant-colonel commandant of the British Bechuanaland border police."

Francois Coppee lives at the south end of the Faubourg Saint-Germain in a district all saddened by hospitals, illuminated by the gilded dome of the Hotel des Invalides, where veterans of many wars are at ease. Coppee is in delicate health, but, although he is a popular poet, a gentle artist, a dramatist, the author of "Les Jacobites," an academician, an essayist of Le Journal, a dramatic critic of Le Paris, and a writer of stories for many journals and magazines, he is poor, he cannot afford not to be at work for a month, and he is not surprised at this condition at all.

Lord Leighton left one of the most interesting art collections in England, a collection particularly rich in works of Corot and Constable, and it was housed in one of the most luxurious homes in London. In addition to his collection as a painter and sculptor Lord Leighton had great talent as a linguist and as an orator, and he was a very fine figure of a man—one of the handsomest in all London. He was at home to his friends in his studio every Sunday, on which occasions he usually wore a shabby black velvet coat that was in striking contrast with his head of silvery hair.

"It is an open secret," says the Ladies' Pictorial of London, "that the Queen takes a deep personal as well as Imperial interest in South African affairs; but it is a mistake to suppose, as many do, that her Majesty has a large financial stake in the success of the Chartered Company. I believe there was a time when the Queen and the Prince of Wales had considerable investments with the company, but that some time ago they relinquished all their interest in the shares. At the same time, the fact that the Duke of Fife is one of the leading spirits of the enterprise cannot fail to increase her Majesty's anxiety as to the issue of the crisis."

Not long since the ex-Empress Eugenie visited a gallery of pictures at Monaco. The guide, an old soldier, wearing his decoration, was kindly addressed by her, and she enquired in what regiment he had served. "In the Imperial Guard," he replied, as he looked at the bent, white-haired, widowed figure leaning on a stick, and the memory of the Empress he had served in all the brilliancy of her beauty rose before his

eyes. They gazed at each other silently for a moment, and when the old man narrated the incident the tears rolled down his cheeks. "Ah, that was a bad day for France," he said. "They were kind to everybody and helped the poor."

We have come to look upon the educated Englishman as the disciple of all sports, says a New York paper. A non-sporting Englishman is regarded as a curiosity. Chamberlain, then, is a curiosity. He takes not even the ordinary exercise of walking, to say nothing of going in for sports. He is one of the inveterate smokers of the generation, and I believe smoking is worse for the system than drink, but he does not even seem to be made nervous by extravagant indulgence in the weed. Of himself he said recently: "I do not cycle; I do not ride; I do not walk when I can help it; I do not play cricket; I do not play football; I do not play tennis, and I do not even play golf, which I have understood is an indispensable condition of statesmanship—in fact, I do not take any exercise at all."

## A Market for Canadian Horses.

The average annual importation of horses into Great Britain amounts to 20,000 and till very recently the supply came from the continent of Europe. But since 1890 the United States and Canada have captured a considerable percentage of the business. In 1894 the former country exported to England 4733 horses, while Canada's quota amounted to 5000. A London firm of horse dealers advise that from January to May is the best time to put horses on the English market. "Sizable carriage horses, 15.2 to 16 hands high, suitable for private buyers and our London job masters, realize from \$200 to \$500, according to size and quality. The stronger class here, used in our omnibuses, trams and van work, fetch from \$150 to \$250. The age should be from 5 to 6 years. They must be quiet in harness and to ride, as the case may be, and without any brand marks."

## ON A BICYCLE TOUR.

### A CLERGYMAN'S EXPERIENCE WITH LONG, HARD RIDING.

Has Travelled Fully 3,000 Miles on His Wheel—He Makes Some Reflections on the Benefits of the Sport, and Tells of the Dangers.

From the Utica, N.Y., Press.

The Rev. Wm. F.F. Ferguson, Presbyterian Minister at Whitesboro, whose picture we give below, will not be unfamiliar by sight to many readers. A young man, he has still had an extended experience as foreign missionary, teacher, editor, lecturer and pastor that has given him a wide acquaintance in many parts of the country.

In an interview a few days ago, he said: "In the early summer of '94 I went upon a tour through a part of Ontario on my wheel. My route was from Utica to Cape Vincent, thence by steamer to Kingston, and from there along the north shore of the lake to Toronto and around to Niagara Falls. I arrived at Cape Vincent at 5 o'clock, having ridden against a strong head wind all day.



"After a delightful sail through the Thousand Islands, I stepped on shore in that quaint old city of Kingston. A shower had fallen and the streets were damp, so that wisdom would have dictated that I, leg-weary as I was, should have kept in doors, but so anxious was I to see the city that I spent the whole evening in the streets.

"Five o'clock the next morning brought a very unwelcome discovery. I was lame in both ankles and knees. The head wind and the damp streets had proved an unfortunate combination. I gave, however, little thought to it, supposing it would wear off in a few hours, and the first flash of sunlight saw me speeding out the splendid road that leads toward Niagara.

"Night overtook me at a little village near Port Hope, but found me still lame. I rested the next day, and the next, but it was too late; the mischief was done. I rode a good many miles during the rest of the season, but never a day and seldom a mile without pain. "The winter came and I put away my wheel, saying 'now I shall get well.' In my days my knees almost forbade me to wear shoes. At times I suffered severe pain, so severe as to make study a practical impossibility, yet it must be understood that I concealed the condition of affairs as far as possible.

From being local the trouble began to spread slightly and my anxiety increased. I consulted two physicians and followed their excellent advice, but without result. So the winter passed. One day in March I happened to take in my hand a newspaper in which a good deal of space was taken by an article in relation to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not at that time know what they were supposed to cure. I should have paid no attention to the article had I not caught the name of a lady whom I knew. Reading, I found that she had been greatly benefited by the use of Pink Pills, and knowing her as I did I had no doubt of the truth of the statement that she had authorized. The first box was not gone before I



## Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSTNER, Newmarket, Ontario.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

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

saw a change, and the third had not been finished before all signs of my rheumatic troubles were gone to stay. "I say 'gone to stay' for though there has been every opportunity for a return of the trouble, I have not felt the first twinge of it. I have wheeled thousands of miles and never before with so little discomfort. I have had some of the most severe tests of strength and endurance and have come through them without an ache. For example, one afternoon I rode seventy miles, preached that night and made fifty miles of the hardest kind of road before noon the next day. Another instance was a 'Century run,' the last forty miles of which were made in a downpour of rain through mud and slush.

"You should think I would recommend them to others? Well, I have, and have had the pleasure of seeing very good results in a number of instances. Yes, I should feel that I was neglecting a duty if I failed to suggest Pink Pills to any friend whom I knew to be suffering from rheumatism. "No, that is not the only disease they cure. I personally know of a number of cures from other troubles, but I have needed them only for that, though it would be but fair to add that my general health has been better this summer than ever before in my life. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or directly by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

## Fixing the Flavor.

Waiter—I can't satisfy that guest now. He says the steak don't taste right yet. Cook—Where's he from? From the West. And this is Western beef. I told him so, but he said it didn't taste right somehow. Oh! I see. He's used to steak cooked on a soft coal fire. Hold it over that lamp chimney a while."

## THE PAIN LEFT QUICKLY.

### Rheumatism of Seven Years Standing Cured in a Few Days.

I have been a victim of rheumatism for seven years, being confined to bed for months at a time, unable to turn myself. I have been treated by many physicians in this part of the country, none of whom benefited me. I had no faith in rheumatic cures advertised, but my wife induced me to get a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure from Mr. Taylor, druggist, Owen Sound. At the time I was suffering agonizing pain, but inside of twelve hours after I took the first dose the pain left me. I continued until I took three bottles, and I consider I am completely cured. (Signed) J. D. McLEOD, Leith P.O., Ont. Sold by W. E. Richardson.

## A Resignation.

To one of two brothers who keep a store on Main street an old employe came last night. If your brother doesn't take back what he said to me yesterday I'm going to quit, announced the man, with dignity. What did he say, asked the brother. He said that the firm wouldn't require my services any longer.

## Her Falling.

How tedious it is playing whist with such a partner as that Miss Gadabout! Yes; I believe that girl would ask the angel Gabriel "what's trump?"