AGRICULTURAL

CLOVER WITH GRAIN CROPS.

It is possible to grow clover or grass without any so-called nurse crop. The name "nurse crop" is misleading. The true reason for sewing clover and grass seeds on wheat, rye, and barley land, says Mr. Bonham, are not that the grain crop nurses and protects the young growth of clover and grass, but that the soil is usually in condition to receive the clover and grass seeds without any special preparation. This is a saving of labor. There is, too, as a rule, sufficient moisture in the spring time for both the grain crop and for germinating and fostering the young clover grass until the grain crop matures. The growing grain, however, instead of nursing or strengthening the young clover and grass in fact enfeebles it by shading and taxing the supply of plant food, so that when the grain is cut and the shade is removed the enfeebled young clover and grass easily succumb to the intense heat and rapid evaporation that follow grain harvest. In fact the nurse crop has been of no practical benefit to the clover and grass, but we have saved time and labor by taking advantage of the conditions of soil and season that enables us to start the secondary crop in the hope that the season may be favored with the young plants may get sufficient root and vigor to carry them safely over the dry period that follows harvest. The growth of grain is beneficial, however, because it prevents the growth of weeds that might prove more damaging to the young clover and grass than will the growing grain. The condition of the soil is the important factor favoring the sowing of clover and grass seeds on grain. Land which has been well prepared for the wheat sowing has been deeply and finely pulverized and this done in the fall allows time for the rains and freezes of fall and winter to settle the soil, fill it with moisture and unlock fertility, so that the supply of moisture and fertility is ample and plant food easily available and the texture and compactness of fall-worked soil is such as cannot be secured by spring plowing and preparation.

These conditions are not obtained when sewing clover and grass seeds with oats unless the land has been plowed in the fall. If oat land is fall plowed and left rough so the surface dries early and can be harrowed long before the ground is dry enough to plow we can sow clover and grass seeds with conditions favoring germination and a sufficient amount of moisture to support the crops of oats and clover. The harrowing and fining the surface checks evaporation. But if the land is left dry enough to plow and pulverize before seeding to oats it dries rapidly in the spring winds, and the clover and grass going in late and having an uncertain supply of moisture will not make as even a stand or so uniform growth. Oats are heavy consumers of soil moisture and they have heavy leaf growth and weaken the clover more than wheat, barley, or rye, and they ripen later, so that the tax on young clover and grass with oats is far greater than with fall grains. It is a misnomer to call oats a nurse crop for spring-sown clover and grass. On fall-plowed oat land the conditions of a well-fined surface are very favorable for getting an even catch. We can have nearly as good conditions on wheat, barley, or rye if we are fortunate in finding the ground dry enough to pulverize readily under the harrow. If the spring is abnormally dry the process of thoroughly harrowing the fall grain is very beneficial to the grain and gives an excellent seedbed for clover and grass. If we were always sure of finding the ground dry enough to harrow properly before the middle of April we would prefer to harrow wheat, barley or rye ground before sowing clover. But this is so uncertain that we sow any time in February or March when we find the surface of the ground nicely honeycombed by freezing. The seed does not roll so much, hence is more evenly distributed, and as soon as the ground thaws it is so soft that the seed covers itself completely, and well-covered seed is not as easily injured at the time of germinating as when it germinates partly covered. The time to sow clover seed is when we have the ground in good condition from freezing or harrowing.

RAISING GEESE.

This has been tabooed upon many farms, but if there is abundant pasturage there will be but little of other feed required, as a goose depends largely upon grass for sustenance during the summer months; during the winter there should be some enclosure or protection provided, and they should be fed twice a day; shredded hay or silage is good, giving corn or meal also. Do not feed too much grain as it will induce laying too early in the season, and in that case the eggs will not be fertile. Geese begin to seek mates in February.

There are several varieties of goose, but by actual experiments with several kinds it is decided that the Embden, African, and Toulouse are the most profitable breeds. A good cross is obtained by mating an African gander with Embden geese. The cross makes better layers and the color of the flesh is improved. The "green goose," as the goose is styled when about four months old, is in demand in the market, if fattened nicely. Sometimes the green goose is marketable at 2 months old, if they are of good size and well fattened. To fatten they should be placed out of sight and hearing of their mates or they will be restless and not take on fat so easily. Plenty of grass and water must be given daily in addition to grain, or scalded meal, and cooked turnips may be fed, as they relish this vegetable.

In our grandmothers' days "raising geese" was a very important and profitable part of the farm products. The women and children were expected to look after this department. The regular picking days were exciting times, and laborious, too, but as there were fewer openings for women by which "pin money" could be earned, the labor and trouble were borne patiently. The chief profit in those days was not in raising them for the market, but for the feathers, of which they were denuded periodically during the season. Every thorough house-keeper saw to it that her girls had as an important part of their "trousseau" or "settin' out," a plump feather-bed of their own raising or making.

Young goslings should not be allowed to get chilled, but must be cared for much the same as ducklings until strong enough to follow the mother goose. While the goose must have plenty of drinking water, and a bath now and then is beneficial, it is not essential that ponds should be prepared for them, nor that they should dabble in water at all times. If running water is a natural feature of the farm and the geese have access to it at any time, then it will be necessary to pen the goslings and the goose mothers for a few weeks, until the down is well out upon the goslings. There is no prettier sight, at least among the feathered tribe, than a family of goslings, which are seemingly golden balls of fluffy down, sailing serenely by the side of their mother.

Corn meal slightly salted should be fed the goslings; also scraps from the table are liked. A pound of feathers is about the average amount obtained from six geese when picked for their feathers. When killed, three geese will furnish one pound of feathers. The African or Toulouse will lay from 20 to 25 eggs. The first laying should be set under hens, and the goose can be allowed to sit on the last laying. As a rule each goose should average about 20 goslings in one year, and as the average weight of these should be 10 lbs. when well fatted for market, it will be seen that with a good breed to start with, and plenty of range or pasturage, raising geese for market will prove about as paying as other branches of poultry raising. The ruling price now in the common market is from 10 to 11 cents per lb. One intending to raise for shipping to market, should send to dealers in poultry for modes of preparing for market, as modes differ for different sections.

FARM NOTES.

A man's ability as a farmer is not measured by the amount of talking he does.

Don't let another year pass without keeping a strict book account of your business.

Don't leave the stove wood out in the rain, and then scold your wife if breakfast is not ready.

Don't claim to be an advocate of good roads and then go and buy a narrow-tired farm wagon.

The harvest season is the time when the lazy man wishes he had hustled more during spring and summer.

We would dissuade anyone from leaving, for any time, manure in small piles. It distributes the fertility unequally.

Corn is the best and most productive of all silage crops. Sorghum comes next, and in droughty regions is the safest crop to grow for this purpose.

Blackberries are usually propagated by suckers, but they will grow readily from pieces of roots. We prefer taking up the roots in the fall—cutting them about two inches long. Sow them quite thickly in rows and they will come up in the spring, and by the next fall will make plants suitable for setting out.

The best fertilizers for fruiting trees are those rich in phosphoric acid and potash. No highly concentrated manures should be allowed to come in contact with the roots of young trees.

Plenty of clover will go a long way toward making a farm profitable. Think how many ways it can be utilized—for pasture, for hay, for feeding the stock or feeding the land, sometimes serving the double purpose of feeding the stock and then going back to the soil in the manurial product.

Small trees will root better than those that are larger and the young trees will start off in growth sooner and make better trees than the larger ones. There is really no time saved in attempting to use large trees. They are liable to meet with some drawback, which requires a year or more for recovery, while some of them may not thrive at all.

How much an acre will produce depends upon climate, fertility of soil and other circumstances. In Switzerland an acre keeps five cows, which are on the soiling system. In Japan a five-acre farm is considered a large one. In this country in the growing of "truck" as much as $500 has been made in a year from an acre where the land was near a large market.

Barrels are generally used to store and ship apples in; but an authority now claims that square boxes, with cleats nailed across the corners of the open tops, are much better. The cleats strengthen the boxes, and give ventilation when these are stacked up. The boxes load into wagons, cars and warehouses more snugly than barrels and are more easily handled.

When fruit or vegetables are sent to a commission merchant and are not in perfect condition he is compelled to sell as soon as possible to avoid deterioration in value, but when the fruit arrives in good condition he can hold for better prices. The proper shipping of perishable farm produce to market is not thoroughly understood if the manner in which much of the produce reaches the market is an indication.

Apples can be kept during the winter by burying them in the ground at a depth below the penetration of frost. The object is to keep the apples at an even temperature. Cover them with straw or hay before putting on the earth and leave the surface hilled or mounded shaped to allow the water to flow away.—Exchange. Very often apples buried in this manner have a disagreeable earthy flavor when taken from the pit in the spring.

UNDERGROUND SECRETS

ARE REVEALED TO THIS REMARKABLE ENGLISHMAN.

Streams of Running Water Strangely Affect Him—He Feels a Peculiar Sensation in His Arms and Fingers Alike.

There are plenty of people who claim to know nature's secrets and will talk to you by the hour about the wonderful things that you don't know, and they do. There is a man in England—a West countryman—who shows you how he knows the secrets nature has hidden beneath the earth's surface. This young man's name is Leicester Gataker. People know him as the "water finder."

The first thing that an experience with Mr. Gataker demonstrates is that he is no charlatan. Were he that he would claim that he could locate gold and silver and other things that the earth contains which are valuable to man. He lays claim to nothing of the sort, however. He says that he can find water, and he always proves his assertion. I had the pleasure not long ago of witnessing a sample of what Mr. Gataker can accomplish, writes a correspondent.

His first action when beginning his search is to cut a small, forked branch. The fork once in his hands, the finder stands absolutely still for a moment, and then sets out at an exceedingly rapid pace in whatever direction the mysterious "something" may impel him to take.

Soon he stops, and the forks whirl around in his fingers after the fashion in which the Irishman whirls his blackthorn. On this occasion he looked at me as the fork turned and said:

"You see, I have been following up a stream which is beneath us. Now I have found the spring."

Pointing downward he continued: "It is exactly beneath us, from 70 to 100 feet below the surface. If our friend will dig down he will find that the spring will rise about 120 gallons an hour. The stream which I followed to this point is not the only one which this spring supplies. See? There is another which goes off this way."

A FAST WORKER.

Saying this, Mr. Gataker left me at so rapid a gait that I was unable to keep up with him without running. One of the workmen who accompanied us was told to run after him and carry some wooden pegs, which were driven into the ground at points indicated by the finder as beingsuitable places to dig for water. On the occasion of which I have spoken he located five such spots on the farm at various points, and often at most unexpected places. At the particular point at which my host and the finder's employer most wished to find water Mr. Gataker said that excavation would result in water being found, but that it would prove to be only surface water, and that the supply, therefore, would be so limited as to practically make the search for it unprofitable.

It was interesting to observe that when the twig which Mr. Gataker was using broke off short, apparently worn out by the violent usage to which it had been subjected, he entirely dispensed with the use of any twig at all. He assured us that, as before stated, the twig was wholly unnecessary, inasmuch as he did not rely upon it in the least, but upon the sensations in his arm and fingers.

There can be no question whatever about Mr. Gataker's ability to locate water underneath the earth's surface. In fact, so firm a hold has he obtained upon the confidence of the people of the west country who best know him that his time is taken up ahead, just as a theatrical company's engagements are booked.

A NEWLY FOUND POWER.

Mr. Gataker first discovered the power which is his a little over three years ago, but has been following up the use of the strange gift only since early in 1895. He has received applications for his services from North and East Africa, Western Australia, Jamaica and the United States. He declines, however, to leave England, in spite of the very advantageous financial offers he has had, because he says he is making all the money he wishes to, and thinks there is no place like home. He has during his period of labor as a water finder located sources of flow which have supplied many villages.

A curious fact in connection with this matter is that while would-be water finders for many years have used the twig and declared that it is the twig that acts and not the person, provided it be of hazel wood, Mr. Gataker demonstrates every day that really the twig has nothing to do with it.

What is it that gives him the power? Is it psychic influence? Is it his "other self?" Is he the reincarnation of some famous magician? Or has Providence simply given him a power rarely bestowed upon man? These are the questions that people in England are asking to-day. The theorists reply, for they always do to everything.

DON'TS OF WELL-DRESSED WOMEN.

Don't pin your black hat on with a white pin, and don't use a heavy, flaring ornate one. It may be the one jarring note in an otherwise pretty toilet.

Don't buy cheap gloves, or if you buy them, don't wear them on the street. They always look their quality and price, and they are dear at the cheapest.

Don't carry the handkerchief in evidence on the street in front of the bodice or stuck under the belt. Formerly a handkerchief was for show. It is now more generally for use; besides you might lose it.

Don't go on the street with the tail or hem of your gown frayed and soiled. It is not an attractive sight to masculine eyes, and you are lessening thereby the days of usefulness of the gown. Keep your skirt well brushed and the binding neatly in place.

Don't put up your hair so that the end of every pin shows. Use as few pins as possible, and cover the head well with the hair. A head bristling or glittering with pins is not attractive.

Don't wear rubbed or unkempt shoes on the street, fancying they do not show. They do, and a few moments devoted to sewing on of buttons and polishing adds very much to your general appearance of neatness.

Don't, if you use a little touch of make-up, use it carelessly. A careful touch sometimes improves, but a careless one invites ridicule.

Don't carry the gloves in the hands. Put them on. It will improve your appearance and be less trouble. Don't wear them unbuttoned.

Don't trust to pins to hold things in place. They often come out at unexpected and inconvenient times. Hooks and buttons, sewed firmly, are more desirable.

NEW BRITISH BATTLE SHIP.

Under forced draught the new British battle ship Jupiter made an average of 18.4 knots to her four-hour trial, nearly a knot more than the contract speed.

EASY VICTIMS.

A Large Percentage of Members in the Commons Suffer From Catarrh—The Hope of Fifty Found in Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder—They Tell Their Own Story of Successful Recovery Through This Remedy.

Mr. W. H. Bennett, Member for East Simcoe, and forty-nine others of the House of Commons, have, over their own signatures, told of the good effects of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. What the remedy has done for these Parliamentarians it is doing for thousands of others in public and private life the Dominion over. With cold in the head it gives immediate relief inside of half an hour, and a little perseverence quickly rids the head of all trouble. It is easy and pleasant to use and produces no hurtful after effects.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

De Garry—"Why is it that when a fellow is alone with a girl he loves they seldom play cards?" Merritt—"Because if they did she would have to hold her own hand."

TERRORS OF RHEUMATISM.

A Remedy Which is Instantaneous and Permanent in Effect—A Calgary Resident, Crippled for Three Years, Becomes Strong as an Athlete.

No subtle or mysterious force could be more miraculous in its effects than is South American Cure in all cases of Rheumatism. James A. Anderson, of Calgary, N.W.T., says that seven or eight years ago he became afflicted with rheumatism, and for three years it made him a cripple, so that he had to use a stick to get about. In his own words: "I suffered untold misery, and though treated by the best physicians in the country, and I spent a term in the hospital, recovery seemed as hopeless as ever. A friend recommended South American Rheumatic Cure. It gave help immediately and after the second bottle I threw away my stick. To-day I am as strong as an athlete." Price 75 cents.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THE OLD MADE YOUNG.

HEALTH AND HAPPINESS MAY STILL BE THE PORTION OF SUFFERERS ADVANCED IN YEARS. THE NEW INGREDIENT IS WORKING WONDERS.

People who get past middle life are ap think that their days of usefulness ar most gone when they are seized wit heumatism, Dyspepsia, Sciatica or som her dread disease, they consider thei ys are numbered and pain and sufferin ill be their lot for the few remaining yea f their sojourn on earth.

With the advent of Ryckman's Kootena ure, which contains the new Ingredient new hope has been opened up for age fferers Its action in driving away th ches and pains which Rheumatism an iatica, two of the commonest diseases t hich the old are subject, has made man aged one rejoice.

As an example of what great thing ootenay is doing for old people we mighention the case of Mrs. Catherine Bu ss, 165 Jackson St. E., Hamilton, wh ates under oath that she is seventy-thre ars of age, that for two years she wa flicted with Rheumatism and Sciatica d severe pains in her back and kidney d broke out with Erysipelas. Sinc king "Kootenay" she has been fre om pain, has no eruption, a splendi petite, sleeps well and is a hearty woma every respect.

Then we might mention the cases of Mr. trick Ryder, a retired farmer, 69 years o e, living at 940 Lorne Ave., London, t., who swears that he suffered 36 years om Rheumatism, tried hundreds of local plications, but got no relief till he took yckman's Kootenay Cure which banished s rheumatism and restored his health.

Mr. John Hyde, of 141½ McNab St., amilton, Ont., under oath testifies that he 72 years of age, suffered from Dyspepsia d Constipation for 35 years and was red by Kootenay Cure.

No need to multiply instances of how is wonderful remedy has befriended the ed and given them a new lease of life you are anxious to know more of this arvellous Kootenay Cure, address the yckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont., d full information will be sent you free. One bottle lasts over a month.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

SAVED HER LIFE.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF A FERGUS MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

Had Been Weak and Sickly From Infancy—Neither Doctor Nor Friends Thought She Would Survive—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Saved Her Life—Advice to Parents.

From the Fergus News-Record.

Mr. C. M. Post, fruit and confectionery dealer, St. Andrew street, Fergus, last week related to a representative of the News Record the sad story of the terrible suffering and sickness of his little daughter Ella, his only child, now a strong and healthy little maiden of ten years of age. At the time of the child's illness Mr. Post was a resident of Hamilton. His story is substantially as follows:—"My daughter had been very delicate from childhood until about three years ago, and the money it cost me for doctor bills made me poor as it was seldom she was without a doctor's care, and at times we have had as many as three doctors in attendance and hope of saving her despaired of. The doctors succeeded in keeping her alive, but she was gradually growing worse, and we all thought she was going to die. Our regular physician had given up hope of saving her life and remarked that if it were only warm weather, (it was then winter) there might be a chance. But seven summers had passed since her birth and she had gradually become feebler, and my wife and I thought it was just a matter of time until the child would be called to her home. About this time Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were prominently brought to our notice through a cure they wrought in a neighbor's child. I thought I would give them a trial and so informed the doctor, but he only laughed at the idea of them helping her. However I bought a box of the Pink Pills, and began giving them to her, half a pill at a time. After a short treatment there was such an improvement that neither her mother nor I could doubt that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were helping her, and I decided to abandon the doctor's services altogether. The Pink Pill treatment was continued and although the progress towards health and strength was necessarily slow, it was none the less certain, and it was continued until she is as well and strong as you see her to-day, and I am thankful to say she has had no occasion for medical treatment since. I am a strong believer in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, for weak and delicate children, and I firmly believe it was this medicine that saved my child."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an all-round year medicine and are quite as efficacious in the case of children as in adults. They restore to the blood its lacking constituents and makes it rich, red and pure. In this way they strengthen the system and drive out disease. There are many cases like the above in which this wonderful medicine has restored health and strength after the best medical advice had failed. The genuine Pink Pills are sold in boxes, the wrapper round which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." There are other pills colored pink, but they are base imitations offered only because they give the dealer a greater profit. They should always be refused.

PARDONABLE IGNORANCE.

A strange story is related of a juryman who outwitted a Judge, and that, without lying. He ran into court in a desperate hurry and quite out of breath, and exclaimed:

Oh, Judge, if you can, pray excuse me! I don't know which will die first, my wife or my daughter.

Dear me, that's sad, said the innocent Judge, Certainly you are excused.

The next day the juryman was met by a friend, who in a sympathetic voice, asked:

How's your wife?

She's all right, thank you.

And your daughter?

She's all right, too. Why do you ask?

Why, yesterday you said you did not know which would die first.

Nor do I. That is the problem which time alone can solve.

A GOOD BEGINNING.

Minister—I hope you began the new year well.

Sable, an undertaker—Fairly well. I had two funerals.

AWFUL HEART DISEASE.

Death Charmed Away Under the Spell of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—More Wonderful Than a Fairy Tale is the Story of Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willscroft, Ont.

Where disease has effected the heart the remedy to be applied must be speedy in its effects, or all may be lost. Mrs. Roadhouse, of Willscroft, Ont., says: "Cold sweat would stand out in great beads upon my face, because of the intense suffering from heart disease. I often felt that the death struggle was at hand. No medicine gave me help until I used Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart. In thirty minutes the severe pain was removed, and after taking little more than one bottle the trouble had vanished. I know nothing of it to-day."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

OPPOSITION.

First Newsboy—There goes a gent. Chase him.

Second Newsboy—No use. Just saw him come out of a barber shop. He's heard all the news there is.

NEVER WORRY.

Take Them and Go About Your Business—They do Their Work While You Are Doing yours.

Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills Are Purely Vegetable and Act Upon the the System, Diet or Occupation. 20 Cents a Vial.

Liver Without Disturbance to

They are system renovators, blood purifiers, and builders; every gland and tissue in the whole anatomy is benefited and stimulated in the use of them.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.