FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

CLOVER, POTATOES, CORN.

My system of crop rotation is to commence by preparing the land for a crop of potatoes to follow clover. For main crop I plant potatoes about June 5, writes Mr. W. A. Eaton. I let the clover grow just as long as I dare and have time enough left to get my ground in good condition for planting. I let the clover grow as long as I can because it not only adds a far greater amount of vegetable matter to the soil, but, as is well known, clover is a great nitrogen gatherer, storing this valuable material in its roots in the soil until the seed begins to form, when the larger part of the nitrogen is consumed in seed formation. Hence, if we would derive the greatest amount of good from the clover as a fertilizer, we must plow it under about the time it begins to bloom or very soon afterward. Some seem to think to plow under a clover sod is nearly, if not quite as good as plowing under the green clover, but if the clover sod has matured a crop of seed the fall before, or just before being plowed under, it has lost much of the nitrogen.

I treat ground for corn in the same manner as for potatoes as near as practicable, though it has to be plowed some earlier than for potatoes. I know that some will say by the method I have outlined one is in danger of losing all the moisture the ground contained in the spring, but that has

NOT BEEN MY EXPERIENCE.

I have ten acres on my farm which grow as good average crops as any land in this vicinity, and there never has been a load of fertilizer put on it, either barnyard or commercial. This land has been farmed for 40 consecutive years and has not missed a crop. I do not mean to decry the use of fertilizers in any form but merely make the statement to show what can be done by a proper crop rotation including clover.

I follow my potatoes and corn with oats on heavier lands, getting the soil in as good shape as possible with plow, disk harrow and weeder. I always, or nearly always, treat the seed oats to kill smut spores, even though the seed contains no appreciable amount of smut. I nearly always sow oats of my own growing.

After the oats are off, I plow the ground as soon as possible, following with harrow, that the scattered oats may germinate when subsequent harrowing will kill them. I harrow as often as possible and always try to harrow immediately after each shower to keep the moisture in the soil. About September 20 I sow wheat and seed down again, sowing two quarts of timothy seed and six quarts of clover seed per acre. If in the spring I have any doubts about there being a good catch of clover I sow as much more clover seed. One can nearly always tell by

THE WEATHER CONDITIONS

and observation whether there will be a catch of clover or not.

Someone may say it makes it very expensive to sow the second seeding of clover, but experience says it is not so expensive as to miss the catch of clover, for if you do it will make a serious break in your series of rotation. I usually harvest one crop of hay and one of seed the first year after seeding. The second year I break up the meadow and plant to potatoes and corn again.

I have paid as high as $9 a bushel for clover seed and lost it all; but since I have followed the above method I raised from ten to thirty bushels of clover seed each year, which not only gives me plenty for my own use, but from it I also derive quite a revenue. I have only about 80 acres of land under cultivation and plant about 20 acres to corn and potatoes each year.

VALUE OF SKIM MILK.

Nature has seen fit to mix the skim milk and cream, and because the law of gravitation divides them or centrifugal force separates them, is no reason why we should class one part as the good and the other as the bad. Nature has mixed the fat and milk serum together, making one of the best of foods. If we take one part from this food we cannot expect to get the best results without supplying at least a substitute. It is well known that milk serum, or skim milk, contains the food parts which go to make muscle, bone and the vital parts of the young animal, while on the other hand fat is furnished as a lubricant and as a heat-giving portion.

SEPARATOR OR SKIM MILK.

I will give briefly my method of rearing young calves on separator milk, says Prof. A. L. Haecker. Starting with the calf at birth, I allow it to nurse its dam once or twice or even longer, if in a weak condition. An ordinary healthy calf I take away from its dam after the second nursing, or say the day after birth. In this way the young animal gets the colostrum milk, and at the same time gives the herdsman an opportunity to determine whether it is strong enough to wean or not. For the first week I feed the calf its mother's milk, giving light rations say from three to five pounds twice or three times a day if the calf is weak, for the first two or three days.

At the end of the first week I begin adding a little separator milk, taking a week to change from whole to skim milk. During this period I begin adding the ground flaxseed, putting in but half a teaspoonful and gradually increasing so that when the calf is on the full skim milk ration it is receiving about a tablespoonful at a feed. Some calves will not be able to take this much, and the feeder must use judgment, as this feed is inclined to be laxative. During the third and fourth weeks I endeavor to get the calf to eat a little ground feed. This is easily taught by sifting in the grain from the palm of the hand while the calf is sucking the fingers. If the calf is in a little stanchion, it will learn to eat ground feed from one to two weeks earlier than when allowed to run at large with the other calves. I have found the earlier a calf can be taught to take ground feed the better.

DO NOT OVERFEED.

As to the skim milk ration, it is hard to state just how much a calf can properly assimilate. Always remember that it is much safer to underfeed than overfeed. Many calves have been killed because of the belief that "there is no good in skim milk," as I have often heard patrons at the creamery remark. They fail to realize that the milk is fully as strong as ever, with the exception of the oil, which can be easily replaced by some much cheaper feed.

To raise the best calves for either dairy or meat production, it is well to feed skim milk for six or seven months. Skim milk makes a most excellent ration for young pigs, in which case it will be found that the sweeter and fresher the milk the more valuable it will be for feeding purposes. Young chickens will thrive on skim milk, but it must not be given in large quantities. It is better to mix it with meal or some other food of that nature than to feed it alone. It also makes a valuable feed when coagulated.

TILLAGE LIBERATES PHOSPHORIC ACID.

The finer we pulverize the soil, the more we expose the area of the particles of which it is composed to plant roots to feed on. By thorough tillage on most soils you can get enough phosphoric acid and potash to produce good crops. Every man must decide for himself whether or not it is best to give such thorough tillage as will accomplish this or to use some commercial fertilizer in addition to the ordinary tillage.

MYSTERIOUS GRAVE.

There is a mysterious coffin-shaped grave in the churchyard at Montgomery, Ala., on which the grass refuses to grow. According to the local legend, a young man of Montgomery was hanged for murdering his sweetheart. He asserted to the last that he was not guilty, and on the scaffold declared that no grass would grow over his grave until his innocence was proved. The prophecy, it is alleged, has been fulfilled to the present day.

REMARKABLE HAILSTORM.

While out driving near Timaru, New Zealand, a hailstorm came on which was so severe that a gentleman was compelled to cover his horse with his rugs and the carriage mat to preserve it from injury. His own head he had to protect with the cushions. During the fifteen minutes that the storm lasted the vehicle was filled to overflowing with hailstones the size of a hen's eggs.

Husband—"Well, dearest, did you get your hat?" Wife (just home from shopping)—"Yes, darling, and it is a beauty, and, just think, it cost only $22.50. I'm ever so much obliged to you for the money, and in return for your kindness I have bought you a new necktie. It's very pretty, isn't it?" Husband—"It is, indeed, darling. What did you pay for it?" Wife (blushing)—"It isn't the cost that makes the thing valuable, you know, but the spirit in which it is given. It cost nineteen cents."

Johnnie—"Good gracious, Gussy, whatever is the matter with you?" Gussy—"Not much, old fellow; but I've just left Miss Flipperton's. I was going to propose to her when her father came in and asked me my business. I told him, and he laughed at me, made a corkscrew of my hair, slapped me on the face, made a door-mat of me, turned me upside down, and then threw me in the street and set the bulldog on me; but, by Jove, if he'd done it again he would have roused the British lion within me."

A gentleman who was stopped by an old man begging, replied: "Don't you know, my friend, that fortune knocks at every man's door?" "Yes," replied the old man, "he knocked at my door once, but I was out, and ever since he has sent his daughter." "His daughter!" replied the gentleman. "Whatever do you mean?" "Why, misfortune."

KEY TO THE CHARACTER

INTERPRETATION OF THE EYES, EARS, MOUTH.

Girls With Danger Signals in Their Faces—Some of the Theories.

The latest amusement which promises to eclipse palmistry and thought reading is character reading by the features. The color of the eye, for example, may be the key to the character. Here are some of the theories on which this kind of character reason is based:

A hazel-eyed woman never talks too much or too little. She is intellectual and agreeable; she prefers her husband's comfort to her own, and will cling to him through weal or woe.

The grey eye is the sign of shrewdness. It indicates a better head than heart. Particularly should the lover beware of the soft, grey eye with the large pupil that contracts and dilates at a word, a thought, or a flash of feeling—an eye that laughs, that has its sunshine, its twilight, its moonbeams and its storms. A wonderful eye is this grey eye that wins you, whether you will or not, and that holds you after it has cast you off.

Black eyes are typical of fire, heroism and firmness. Don't arouse them. They are capable of taking vengeance, they seldom forget an injury and will bide their time.

Blue eyes are amiable, truthful and affectionate. They win by kindness.

When the lower lid curves downward and shows the white below the pupil, then pause before you trust your welfare to the owner of that eye.

Eyebrows may be thick or thin, fine or coarse, arched or straight, regular or irregular. Each form and quality has its special significance in reference to temperament and character.

When eyebrows are thick and irregular, harshness of character is denoted. Thin, fine and delicate eyebrows are indicative of a refined nature. If eyebrows meet,

DECEIT IS INDICATED.

"The gate of the soul," the forehead has been called. Features alter—eyes, nose, mouth may change their aspect from a thousand causes. Accident may mar them, pain distort them, old habits frequently give them some peculiarity of form or expression.

They are like the hands on the clock dial, they move and change with wear or external influences. But the forehead is like the dial itself. It remains substantially the same throughout life.

The perfect forehead should be smooth, clear, white and spacious, and one-fourth the length of the head in height. The higher, broader and fuller it is, all other things equal, the greater the capacity and strength of mind. High foreheads, however, are not always indicative of brain power.

"Never marry a woman with a square, prominent chin," says a wise man, "unless you wish to be ruled." And don't go off and get a wife with one of those little sharp-pointed chins, for she will demand too much of you.

"If she has a retreating chin, it shows a yielding and easily discouraged nature. Unless its owner has other well-developed faculties to counteract the influence of this chin, she is mentally and physically weak."

A pleasure-loving person has a small, well-rounded chin, with a red cushion of flesh upon it. If dimpled, it belongs to a coquet, or to one who loves to be petted and admired.

The ideal domestic chin is neither square, nor pointed, nor prominent, nor retreating, but broad and round. The broad, round chin is a type by itself. It denotes constancy or faithful love. Great anterior development of the chin is a sign of warm disposition; great depth an indication of waywardness.

Upon the mouth are recorded the various conditions of the mind—worry, doubt sorrow, peevishness and anger. All the human emotions perch upon the lips in passing and leave there the record of their tenancy in script so plain that all who will may read. Good traits and bad are registered alike on the mouth, and, as the years go by, this mobile feature unconsciously assumes an expression reflecting the emotions most common to it.

LIPS THAT CURVE

downward at the corners are usually the result of ill-natured thoughts. They are not to be trusted.

Thin lips show coldness of disposition. It is the girl with the full, red lips who smiles pleasantly, to whom the lovable disposition belongs. She has a mind free from petty spites and jealousies. If her teeth are rather square and sparkling like pearls, it is another indication that she is the most loving and lovable of girls.

Evenly growing teeth show a better disposition and better developed mind than those that crowd and overlap one another. Vertical teeth represent an even temper.

If the tongue is long, it is an indication of frankness; if short, of deceit; if narrow, of concentration. When the tongue is both long and broad, it denotes thoughtlessness. If long and narrow, its owner is only half frank, thinking as much as is uttered, but not always uttering all that is thought. If short and narrow, great prudence is denoted.

The ear, too, is full of expression, and no less indicative of character than the eyes, brow, chin and tongue.

When rounded at the top, like the small end of an egg, its fair possessor has a lovable and romantic disposition. If the edge be flat, as if pressed down, she is more or less fickle and inclined to flirt.

An ear quite round shows defective reasoning qualities, a limited sense of justice, and jealousy.

An oval ear, with the lobe distinctly marked, is indicative of great ideality and sensitiveness. If the lobe is altogether unmarked and and the ear widens at the top, it indicates a selfish and revengeful disposition.

An indentation of the inner rim of the ear denotes irritability and quick temper, but a generous and impulsive nature.

Vanity, arrogance and conceit are to be looked for in large ears, drooping at the top and without an edge. Well-shaped, large ears with well-formed edges show strength of will and tenacity of purpose.

A CHANCE FOR CLEVER PEOPLE

It should be easy for people who drink delicious Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea to say something that will induce their friends to try it.

$545.00 in Cash Prizes

Twenty-five cash Prizes will be awarded in order of merit to those sending in the best advertisements for Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea.

First Prize - - - -	$200.00
Second Prize - - - -	100.00
Third Prize - - - -	40.00
4th to 13th Prizes, $10.00 each	100.00
14th to 25th, $5.00 each - -	60.00
	$500.00

In addition, beginning with the week ending April 4, a special weekly prize of $5.00 will be given to the one sending in the best advertisement during that week, making for the nine weeks $45.00 in special prizes, or a grand total of thirty-four cash prizes, $545.

CONDITIONS

1st. No professional ad. writer, nor anyone connected directly or indirectly with the Blue Ribbon Tea Company may compete.

2nd. Advertisements must not contain more than 50 words, and shorter ones are preferable.

3rd. One of the cards used in packing Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea—there are two in each package—must be enclosed with each batch of advertisements sent.

4th. The competition closes June 1, 1903, and all competing advertisements must reach one of the following addresses on or before that date.

Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Winnipeg, Man.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blue Ribbon Tea Co., Vancouver, B.C.

5th. No person shall be awarded more than one of the main prizes, but may also take one or more weekly prizes.

6th. In case of a tie, decision will be based on all the advertisements submitted by the competitors in question.

Mr. H. M. E. Evans, of the Winnipeg Telegram, has kindly consented to judge the advertisements and award prizes.

All advertisements that fail to win a prize, but which are good enough to be accepted for publication will be paid for at the rate of $1.00 each.

Unless expressly requested to the contrary, we will consider ourselves at liberty to publish the names of prize winners.

A good advertisement should be truthful and contain an idea brightly and forcibly expressed. A bona fide signed letter with address and date from one who has tested the tea, is a good form. An advertisement for an article of food should not associate with it, even by contrast, any unpleasant idea. The best advertisement is the one that will induce the most people to try the article advertised.

Seek your Inspiration in a Cup of Blue Ribbon Red Label Tea and the Money is yours.

L-1

TREATMENT FOR CANCER.

Important Discovery by a London Physician.

At a time when statistics go to prove that the most terrible scourge which afflicts humanity — namely: cancer — is largely on the increase, the mind turns with considerable rest and comfort to the thought of that great science, electricity, which is already, though yet in its infancy, doing grand things and opening out vast possibilities, with the confident belief that it will do still far greater work, as its further development takes place, in the alleviation and cure of this awful malady.

I allude, says a correspondent of the London Times, to the late discovery of the value of "high frequency" treatment only — not to the X rays, which excoriate and injure the sound tissues; not to the "Finsen light," so valuable in the cure of lupus, but to the "high frequency" pur et simple, as yet so little known or understood. Having enjoyed the privilege of being permitted many conversations with one of the first and foremost private medical men in this line — few they be as yet — and of witnessing the practical demonstrations of this "one," who may in all truth be said to have advanced even a step or two further than any other, I detail in brief his remarks and explanations, believing that they may be found interesting and instructive, although the exigencies of professional etiquette demand that his name be withheld.

In a handsome house not a hundred miles from Hyde Park can be seen a room that may well be called the doctor's electrical workshop, for he has been a zealous student of the science from his youth up. Here is gathered every apparatus that has yet been manufactured,

FOR THE "X RAYS,"

for the valuable "Finsen light," etc., for lupus, and for the still more valuable machinery in full working order, for the treatment of cancer by "high frequency," and he proceeds to answer a few questions and to give some interesting information about his personal experience of such treatment.

"Electricity," says the doctor, "is the elemental force that controls all nature for good or for ill. Roughly speaking, any atmospheric conditions that induce positive potential are beneficent, and those that induce negative potential are maleficent. On these premises are founded exhilarating or depressing conditions accordingly. These conclusions compelled further study of the science of electricity artificially appled in the treatment of disease, and as our subject is, intentionally, only concerning the newest development of the treatment of cancer by its means, we can pass over the well known matters of galvanism, of faradism, of electrolysis, of Finsen light, of focus tube, etc., which have all proved incompetent to deal effectually with deep rooted disease, even surface cases, and those relapsing after operations.

"Apparently, this new treatment, according to present experience, without fail causes a devolution of cancerous tissue and a re-organization of such healthy tissue as was not previously absolutely destroyed. In these cases such tissue resumes its normal functions. However, the main fact to be brought before the public is this, that there have been and are being a sufficient number of cases of different varieties of cancer cured, improved, or held in check to prove the efficacy of this treatment so forcibly as to induce certain persons, pecuniarily uninterested, to open a small hospital where such persons as are suffering from inoperable or otherwise incurable cancer can be treated."

From the United Kingdom 104,000 people sailed last year for the United States, and only 15,350 for Canada.