FARM · FIELD AND GARDEN

OILING FARM MACHINERY.

It is safe to say that thousands of dollars are annually wasted unnecessarily through carelessness or ignorance in the oiling of farm machinery. Not long ago the writer knew of a forehanded but "hindsighted" farmer well supplied with all the best makes of modern implements who was constantly seeking the repair shop, all because he chose to depend upon the kerosene barrel instead of a five-cent box of axle grease. All his boxings were more or less cut ; most of them more so. And yet, although a fairly intelligent man, his answer to a protest on that point was, "Why kerosene oil is the best oil in the world for cleaning the axles ; why not for keeping them clean ?"

Some men do not appear to understand that the use of oil or grease is to present a smooth, easily moving surface with sufficient body to carry up the load, though it is also true that the spindles and boxes should be kept clean, a point even more generally neglected. One kind of oil or grease may be made to answer for all purposes, but we have never yet found one that is anywhere near the best for all. A farmer cannot afford to carry in stock too much idle material, but a dollar or two judiciously invested in different kinds of lubricants is well invested, always, providing the oils are made intelligent use of.

For cleaning of gum, rust or almost any kind of dirt, nothing is superior to kerosene oil or some of its full brothers, like gasoline. It cuts and loosens the dirt and then evaporates, leaving no residue of its own. For this very reason, it is no better than water for a lubricant for heavy machinery. That requires body, such as the thick, heavy oils furnish.

For light machinery, like lawn mowers, sewing machines, etc., a light, permanent oil from which the gum and residue has been about all removed is best. The load it carries requires only a little body, while the very lightness of the machine makes it more sensitive to the influence of gum, and less able to overcome it. The light, clean oils (but never kerosene or anything which evaporates at once) should always be preferred for such work. For buggy axles more body is necessary and more gumminess allowable ; still, the rule should be as light and clean an oil as will do the work. When it comes to heavy waggon axles a much heavier body is necessary, and the light machine oils, though satisfactory for a short time, by reason of their quick disintegration are prolific sources of dry spindles. For such spindles a very much heavier oil or grease should be used. It may be a bit of valuable news to some that good pine tar will usually put an end to a hot box after everything has failed.

WATER IN THE SOIL.

The more the soil is pulverized, and the finer its condition, the greater its capacity to hold water. Standing water in undrained soils absorbs heat, and if it is not drained off it evaporates, and the heat is thereby lost, leaving the soil cold. Every barrel of water evaporated by the sun takes as much heat as would be required to evaporate the same quantity of water in a cauldron. The soil and plants are chilled for the want of heat absorbed by the water. Drainage warms the soil and prevents loss during drought, because in every soil there is a place where the free water stands, which place is called the "water table." It may be six inches down or many feet. It is the bottom of the soil reservoir, or similar to a dishpan. The dishpan, or the upper and tilladle soil, is the reservoir. It is the part in which the water is held as films on the soil particles. These films travel from particle, to particle, the general tendency being upward, because the moisture is passing off near the top of the soil by means of evaporation and appropriation by plants. Moisture is constantly supplied from below through capillary attraction.

Water is constantly rising from the lower depths of the soil through capillary attraction, and by this process bringing up with it the salts and soluble fertility released. We have an exaggerated example of this in the alkali soils of the West where the process works to the detriment rather than the benefit of the farmer. Excessive quantities of these salts are brought up from the lower soils in solution, and then as the water evaporates into the air they are left in the surface soil in such quantities as to make agriculture impossible. This only occurs, however, in the arid regions. In the "rain belt" there is no excess of mineral salts as they are being constantly washed and drained away The knowledge of this principle shows the value of deep and proper cultivation of land devoted to crops. As the water rises from whatever depth, it is charged with solutions of phosphorus, nitrogen, potash, etc., encountered in its course and now rendered soluble through its action, and these, as evaporation takes place, it deposits about the roots and plants. Deeply cultivated soils not only allow for the deeper penetration of roots, but they hold more water and produce greater solutions and plant fertility.

THE CARE OF MILK.

As soon as it is drawn, milk should be removed from the stable to a place provided for the purpose, and there aerated and cooled to 50 degrees or 60 degrees Fahrenheit. This should be done either by setting the cans into a tank of cold water and stirring occasionally, or by passing the milk over a cooler. The latter method is to be preferred if the cooling can be done in a pure atmosphere free from dust. It is of great importance to have a small milk house or some clean room away from the odors of the stable in which to care for milk.

The sooner milk is thoroughly cooled after it is drawn, and the lower the temperature to which it is taken, the better. Bacteria that get into milk during the process of milking develop very rapidly, so long as milk remains at about the temperature at which it was drawn, but as soon as cooled to 60 degrees they develop slowly, and if cooled to 40 degrees their action is almost entirely stopped. Milk cooled to this temperature as soon as drawn and held there will remain sweet and in good condition much longer than if cooled to only 70 degrees or 75 degrees.

WEANING PIGS.

A series of eight experiments recently demonstrated the advisability of keeping pigs on sows as long as possible, consistent with the healthy and strong condition of the mother. The chief reason for this is that a sow and her pigs together will extract more nourishment from a given quantity of food than will the weaned pigs alone.

The sow and pigs were weighed separately each week, and any loss or gain of the sow was deducted from or added to the increased weight of the pigs. The pigs were allowed to remain on the sow for ten weeks, then a similar course of feeding was carried on with the pigs for seven weeks. The sow and pigs consumed on an average 231 pounds of meal and 534 pounds of skim-milk in making a similar increase.

CALF FOOD.

A mixture which has been very largely used, and with excellent results, by an extensive breeder, consists of two parts of barley meal and wheat meal to one part of ground linseed. To this is added a pinch of carbonate of soda, say, at the rate of one ounce of the soda to every peck of the mixture. This meal is prepared by being mixed with a little cold water until it reaches a creamy consistency, and then warm water is added until the meal reaches about blood heat. It may be used either as an addition to skim-milk or as a complete substitute for milk, after the calf is five or six weeks of age. The addition of cooking soda is made with the object of counteracting any tendency to scour or undue looseness of the bowels.

Children's Ailments.

Munyon's Remedies for Children.

"Train mothers to intelligently look after the health of their families and the well-being of a nation is assured." —Munyon.

It has assuredly been a labor of love for me to study the diseases of children with a view to their relief and cure. Many grown people will stubbornly cling to the debilitating drugs and nostrums that are a relic of barbarism, but I hold that it is almost a crime to give them to children at the risk of physical and mental degeneration. My remedies for children's diseases are effective and prompt, but they are entirely harmless. Every thoughtful mother should have a Munyon Family Medicine Chest, and should never fail to keep it supplied with Munyon's Cold Cure, Cough Cure, Sore Throat Cure, Fever Cure, D. D. & C. Tablets, Croup Cure, Cholera Morbus Cure, Constipation Cure, Worm Cure, Face and Skin Ointment, Munyon's Balm and Munyon's Plasters. This chest will prove an unfailing silent friend in the hour of need. A few doses of the proper remedy given at the right time will prevent long and dangerous spells of sickness, and save many doctors' fees.

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

Munyon's Medicine Cases, $2.50, $5 and $10.

Munyon's Cold Cure prevents pneumonia, and breaks up a cold in a few hours. Price 25c.

Personal letters addressed to Prof. Munyon, Philadelphia, U. S. A., containing details of sickness, will be answered promptly and free advice as to treatment will be given. 123

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DECAYED TEETH.

Many Maladies Are Traceable to Them.

Statistics published the other day at the annual meeting of the Royal Dental Hospital lend color to the belief that people are becoming more concerned regarding the condition of their teeth, says the London Telegraph. This hospital, which may now claim to be the largest and best equipped of its kind, has materially increased its utility by the erection of new and adequate premises. The total number of patients on whom operations were performed during the past year exceeds the record of the previous twelve months by some 15,000. In 1874 the total was given as 19,255 ; in 1901, 70,040; and last year, 85,284. The report from which the figures are taken pays a tribute to the work of the students, which alone enabled the authorities to cope with so vast an increase, and this opinion was indorsed in several of the speeches at the meeting, over which Lord Kinnaird presided.

The chairman expressed a hope that since so much attention was being directed to dentistry, an important branch of medical and surgical science, the public would come forward with a corresponding liberality, and thus enable their large schools to carry on their work. An eminent authority on dentistry expressed an opinion that dental decay was greatly increasing among the poorer classes of London. A perfect set of teeth in an adult was now extremely rarely found. The hospital authorities have for some time past been endeavoring to secure a perfect set of teeth for purposes of demonstration. Such a set had recently been discovered, a guardsman being the fortunate possessor. The recent appointment of army dentists had again brought under notice the question of the disqualification of army men because of unsound teeth. The three dentists appointed by Mr. Brodrick will be engaged chiefly in stopping the teeth of men belonging to the troops, and although the measure is at present temporary, it is likely to be continued. For soldiers particularly, sound teeth are most important. It is not so essential a point where good, soft diet is assured, but under camp conditions at the front the point is of vital significance, and has more to do with good health than most persons realize. Anaemia, dyspepsia, general maladies, and slow poisoning are all traceable to unsound, decayed teeth.

Something ought to be done at the schools towarns checking the decay of children's teeth, and its prevention. Dentists had been appointed in some cases to the National schools, but, so far, although provision had been made to secure optical attention for the children attending board schools, nothing had been proposed regarding dentistry, a subject almost as important. The board had appointed a dentist, who was held responsible for the children belonging to their residential industrial schools, but, beyond this, they were irresponsible. Twenty years ago in England dentistry meant extraction : now, it was realized that care, judicious stopping, and general preventive measures in early life were only correct.

Most scrupulous care is taken in handling

Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea

It is hermetically sealed in Ceylon and again sealed in lead packets in Canada. An aristocratic tea at a moderate price.

Black. Mixed. Ceylon Green. Ask for Red Label.

FORTY CENTS—SHOULD BE FIFTY 5

t-f

Good Paint not only beautifies but protects and preserves.

Ramsay's Paints have brilliancy and durability which make them the most economical to use. Ramsay's Paints are good Paints.

Write us, mentioning this paper, for booklet shewing how some beautiful homes are painted with our paints.

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Holloway's

PILLS AND OINTMENT

should be in

EVERY CANADIAN HOUSEHOLD.

REDUCED COPIES OF GENUINE LABELS.

Pill:—Black on Green.

Ointment:—Brown and Green on White.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are of immense value to the weak and ailing. Although thoroughly searching, their action is so gentle that delicate persons need have no hesitation in taking them; indeed, they should never be without a supply. The Pills give speedy relief in cases of Headache, Biliousness, Nausea, Dizziness and Trembling Sensations. Females will find them highly efficacious.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is pre-eminently a household remedy; once used it is sure to have a permanent place in the family medicine cupboard. It quickly allays inflammation and irritation, and is in the highest degree soothing and healing. Apply it to Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Boils, Abscesses, &c. It also relieves and cures Bronchitis, Asthma, Sore Throat, Quinsy, and other affections of the Throat & Chest.

1-13-33

THE MAN AND THE BOX.

Here is a box. In itself it is not remarkable. But a man is packing it.

When man, unmarried man, packs a box, women weep.

See the man! He is not calm! His hair resembles a storm-swept wheatfield. He wears no coat, and his collar has playfully broken away from the shirt-stud. Upon his perspiring face is the look Napoleon used to habitually wear when he called upon his neighbors. The man has observed his sister pack boxes.

Everything fitted in so nicely that the microbes cried out that they were being suffocated; but he cannot make out how she did it.

He thrusts his hands into his pockets and makes a few remarks. But they are for the box and not for publication.

At last all is over but the closing exercise, and the man mounts on to the lid. He leaps upon it with both feet, and pounds and jams it. But between the hasp and the slot there is a great gulf fixed, measuring one-sixteenth of an inch.

At last! A click! The man steps majestically from off the lid with the flush of victory upon him, and notices two tennis shirts and a pair of socks under the bed.

A COURTSHIP COMEDY.

A fashionable girl was upstairs, and had just turned out her light, when she heard a caller ask for her. She made a dive for her powder box in the dark and dusted her face, and then went to the parlor and found a gentleman upon whom she was anxious to make an impression.

And she did. He was puzzled at her appearance, but, being a gentleman, said nothing. She sat and chatted gracefully, and had a delightful evening.

As soon as he had gone she rushed to the mirror, as every girl does when her beau leaves. She gave one scream and went off into hysterics.

Instead of putting the puff into the powder box, she had put it into the powdered charcoal used for her teeth!

NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY.

Nellie — "How did you work father so beautifully?"

Jack — "With diplomacy, my dear — pure diplomacy. I told him I wanted to marry one of his daughters. He glared at me and asked which one of the six. I said Laura."

Nellie — "You said Laura?"

Jack — "Yes; all diplomacy, my dear. He flew into an awful rage, and said I couldn't have her. He said she was too good for me. I insisted. He grew madder. I still insisted. Then he roared out, 'You can't have Laura, you jackanapes! Nellie is quite good enough for you!' And that's the way I got you, Nellie, dear. Wasn't it beautiful diplomacy?"

In 1890, 449 in every million people died of sheer old age. This proportion has now increased to 540.

W—4

Page Woven Wire Fence

with its continuous coil (not crimped) is the best stock-holding fence made. Page No. 7 wire stands a 3,000 pounds' strain—common No. 7 wire only 1,700 pounds. Common wire will not coil—it straightens out again—it hasn't a spring temper—Page wire has.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. Montreal, P.Q., and St. John, N.B. 11

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