FARM·FIELD AND GARDEN

HANDLING SWINE.

For breeding I select medium-sized animals, always using a male and female of as nearly the same size and characteristics as possible, writes Mr. H. S. Todd. I am aware that it has been urged that the best results in breeding hogs have been obtained by crossing the large, open female on the more compact and square built male. I consider this one of the great stumbling blocks in bringing out an ideal hog. For example, when you come to breed their progeny, the tendency in the same litter is to follow in the channel of the blood of the dam, also in the blood of the sire, and at least as many as three channels of blood between the dam and the sire, producing such a variation of size in the offspring as to cause dissatisfaction of the breeder, and a much lower price when put on the market. The market to-day asks for a hog weighing 200 or 250 pounds. The most profitable way to get this sized hog is to breed from an animal that will weigh at least 600 pounds at maturity. With this sized breeding stock, you can get pigs at six or eight months of age which will make the 250 pounds and on less feed. A large per cent. of them will also bring the highest price when they reach the market. The small, chubby, compact hogs that weigh from 400 to 500 pounds when matured, are usually great gormandizers, eating more food than they can digest and assimilate, much of the food thus running to waste, and the expense of producing a pound of pork increased.

In breeding Chester Whites we select strong, healthy, vigorous animals of the size above mentioned from large litters, knowing that like begets like. It is just as important to select the sire from large litters as the dam. In this way we have kept up and increased prolificacy, which is of so much importance in the profitableness of swine raising. High feeding and fine breeding will, in a short time, result in unprolific or barren mothers.

PROPER FEEDING.

Any hog, to give good results, must be a good grazer, for clover and bluegrass are important factors in the production of cheap meat, and also in the promotion of the health of the hob. We undertake to have our breeding hogs run on bluegrass pasture in the winter, and bluegrass and clover in the summer. In connection with this we give our breeding stock slop in the morning made of middlings, corn meal and bran, about one-third each in bulk, making slop thin, so that we can fill the stomach without getting them too fleshy. At night we give them from six to ten ears of corn each, keeping our eye open to see that they do not get too fat or run down in flesh.

Give them good, dry quarters and a good bed of clean wheat straw or cornstalks. Never bed with oat straw. A brood sow, in stage of gestation, that has bluegrass pasture to run on in the winter time, unless the winter is too severe, will take of her own accord plenty of exercise, which is all important to the pig before it is farrowed. If she won't take exercise herself, make her take it.

The time of farrowing should be noted with great accuracy, and the sow by herself for at least four weeks before. The sty should be about 8x10 feet and arranged with two one-sash windows, so that plenty of sunlight may fall on the sow and her family. With our large sows we have a shelf around the sty 14 inches wide and 12 to 14 inches from the floor. This makes a hiding place for the little pigs, and they won't be as likely to be tramped upon or overlaid by the mother. Be careful not to let the brood sow get a hollow in the centre of her nest, as she is then liable to overlay her pigs.

AFTER FARROWING.

After the sow has farrowed, give very light food for a week, such as bran and a little corn meal, mixed in hot water, and feed warm. This prevents milk fever and assists nature in starting a full flow of healthy milk. After the pigs are a week or ten days old, you can make the slop thicker and more nutritious by feeding equal parts of middlings and corn meal. Don't feed the brood sow oftener than twice a day.

Pigs will learn to eat at about three weeks of age. Great care should be taken to arrange a place where they can go by themselves to eat, without being disturbed by the mother. In this room keep dry corn. They seem to enjoy cracking it. Feed middlings and corn meal, equal parts making into a very thin slop with sour milk, if you have it. If not use dishwater. If you have neither, water will do. Have the slop warmed until the pigs are five or six weeks old, then they will take it cold.

Always remember that to feed a young pig successfully, you must give him food that he relishes. If you don't he will be an eyesore to you, no matter how well bred he is. That is why we object to feeding bran. Little pigs don't like it, and they won't eat it with relish, unless you put molasses on it, which you can't afford to do. We have our pigs farrow at the time of year when they will get fresh grown grass to run on.

THE ORCHARD.

Apples do not sweat; the skin has no pores in it.

A cow can move about and forage for food; a tree can't.

No room in this day and generation for a scrub orchardist any more than for any other kind of scrub.

See that each of the children has a nice apple or two for school lunch. Apples are nourishing and also medicinal.

When getting worms out of fruit trees you need a long piece of wire. With this you can probe the wormholes and kill the varmints even if far up in the tree.

One of the first requisites for a good orchard is a suitable location. High lands are preferable because they give good air drainage and a gentle north or northeastern slope is generally considered the very best aspect.

It is just so much money thrown away to set out an apple tree where the ground is continually wet. Apple trees cannot grow with wet feet and not catch their death of cold.

A distinguished fruit grower was once asked at a farmer's institute what was the best crop to raise in an apple orchard. His wise reply was, Apples. Anything that injures or makes the fruit crop subsidiary should be kept out.

Small limbs less than three-quarters of an inch in diameter may be cut off almost any time, but if any branch large or small, needs removal there is probably no better time than fall when growth is completed and the wood is ripened.

A subscriber asks us to tell him what is the best dressing for an apple orchard. This is a rather indefinite query. Most orchards we are acquainted with would be benefited if the ground were given a dressing of barn-yard manure just now. But the particular orchard our friend wants to fertilize may have special need of potash which may be supplied by 100 bushels of wood ashes or 300 pounds of muriat of potash per acre applied now. If nitrogen is especially needed wait until next spring and broadcast 200 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre.

HOG NOTES.

Give the hogs only the amount of feed that they will eat up clean. Any more than this is sure to be wasted.

All changes of feeding should be brought about gradually. When first in off pasture give bran and millstuffs, gradually working in corn and other concentrates.

Clover and skim-milk pigs can be hardened for market by a ration of corn, barley, wheat or ryr. When a predominance of lean meat is desired favor should be given the last three grains.

Potatoes should always be cooked and mixed with bran into a thick pudding before being fed to swine.

All grain fed to hogs had best be soaked twelve hours before being fed. Especially is this necessary with barley, peas and corn.

One of the best grains for growing swine is oats.

The hogs should have ashes or charcoal at their disposal, also clean water at all times. It is best to have two pens for brood sows—one for feeding and one for sleeping.

Let the nest be elevated above the level of the pen.

When weaning a litter, take only the strongest away at first, then a few more, and so on, so that the sow is gradually dried off. By this method the sow may be saved much suffering, and the weaker pigs given a good start.

WANTED A DEMONSTRATION.

A certain English judge, noted for corpulency and wit, as most men of bulk are likewise men of infinite jest, was greatly disturbed in mind by his tendency to ever increasing stoutness. He tried many remedies, but without any success. At length a friend suggested that he should take a course of treatment at certain hot springs. He immediately set out for the place, sojourned there for a few weeks, managed to get rid of a good heal of his superfluous flesh and returned home in a most happy and jocular frame of mind. On the first morning after his return, when he was wending his way to the courthouse, he came to the butcher's shop where his family were supplied with meat. Marching inside, he said: "Cut me off twenty pounds of pork." The butcher sharpened his knife and at once complied. The judge looked at the meat for a minute or two and then walked off. "Shall I send the pork to your house?" inquired the butcher, who felt that the judge had overlooked instructions. "Oh, no," was the reply, given with a smile. "I don't want it. I have fallen off just twenty pounds and I only wanted to have an idea of how much it was."

A gentleman, in delivering one of a series of addresses, excused himself one evening for being unable to speak on several points, the mice, he said, having destroyed part of his notes. Later, while visiting in the neighborhood, he asked one man: "Were you at any of my lectures, Rooney?" Rooney: "'Dade an' Ol wus, yer haner; all av thim." Lecturer: "Which one did you like best?" Rooney: "The wan the mice was at, yer haner!"

LONDON AS IT IS TO-DAY

LIFE IN THE GREATEST CITY IN THE WORLD.

Extracts From the Massive Compendium Made By its County Council.

The changes which have taken place in the external aspect of the metropolis during the last two or three years and the attempt which is being apparently made to rival the boulevards of Paris give an added interest to the massive compendium made by its County Council, says the London Mail. It is entitled "London Statistics," 1902-1903, and numbers 930 pages of twelve inches by seven.

The immigration to London is the first item which calls for attention. The metropolis increases its population exclusive of births at the rate of about 22,000 per annum. The total population of London was increased by net immigration from the country and abroad by 162,899 persons in 1881-1891, and 217,942 persons in 1891-1901. Of these, over twenty percent are foreign born. The metropolis now contains a foreign born population of over 135,000 aliens, of whom close on 80,000 are males.

The total alien immigration in the whole of the United Kingdom during 1901 amounted to 149,750 persons of whom 79,140 were en route for America and other places. Of the total no fewer than 29,729 aliens arrived in the Port of London. It appears that the number of aliens making a permanent settlement in the United Kingdom may be estimated at 9,000 in 1901, as compared with 14,000 in 1900, 12,000 in 1899, 3,000 in 1898, 2,000 in 1897, 8,300 in 1896, while in 1895 and 1894 more aliens seem to have left the country than were made up by those who arrived. There is thus a marked decrease in the total number of alien immigrants to the United Kingdom for 1901, while it is much larger than in the years before 1899.

THE TOTAL POPULATION.

of Central London in 1901 numbered 4,536,641. Of these, there were 2,394,456 females, as against 2,142,085 males. Thus the females in the metropolis exceeded the males by 253,371, there being 1,118 females to every 1,000 males, as against 1,116 for every 1,000 at the census of 1891.

The total population of "Greater London," which includes the areas of the City and Metropolitan Police and "every parish of which the whole is within fifteen miles of Charing Cross or of which part is within twelve miles of Charing Cross," amounts to 6,581,402.

Children born in the metropolis during 1901 number 131,278, which works out at 29 per 1,000 of the population. The deaths ndmbered 79,924, or about 17 per 1,000. It will thus be seen by an easy calculatian not to be found in these statistics that, roughly, every forty seconds marks a birth in the metropolis and that every minute and a quarter marks the death of some one in the same area. The death rate is lower for 1901 than for 1900, and is lower than that of any of our great cities, except Bristol and Leicester.

The diagrams given of the birth rate of London show that the rate increased from 1851 to 1867, when the maximum of 36.55 was reached, and declined from 1876 to 1901, when the rate of 29 was reached. The birth rate for 1901 is the lowest on record.

A TOUCH OF HUMOR

is infused into this report in regard to the summary of marriages which have taken place, as the fact that the number of females married corresponds with the males is gravely recorded. The number is 40,010, and by a coincidence the percentage per 1,000 of marriages corresponds with the number of births which have taken place in the same year, namely, 17.6 per 1,000.

The advice of Samivel to "bevare of the vidders" does not seem to be wholly regarded in London, for the figures show that of the 81,020 persons married in London in 1900 there were: Bachelors married, 36,635; spinsters, married, 37,463; widowers remarried, 3,875; widows remarried, 3,047. The question of where these marriages were solemnized will be of interest to a great many people. It is not a little surprising to find how few take place at Nonconformist places of worship. Presumably many Nonconformists seek the registry office. Of the total marriages (of 81,020 persons) 72 percent took place at the Established Church, 16.8 percent at registry offices, and 4.6 percent at Nonconformist chapels.

Of these 81,020 marriages the numbers of illiterates is 2,293, and of those under 21 years of age the number is 8,072, but of this number over three-fourths were females the number of men marrying under the age of 21 being 1,813. Three "men" married at the age of 16, fourteen at the age of 17, while ten girls married at the age of 15, twenty-one at the age of 16, and 164 at 17. There were two widows at

SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Those who are matrimonially inclined may feel some vague interest in the fact that the population of London includes 1,292,594 unmarried males (as against 777,863 who are married) and 72,128 widowed. Of the women, 1,403,842 were unmarried, as against 793,097 married. There were 197,517 widows in 1901.

The proper housing of the poorer classes of the metropolis is so excellent an objective that one regrets to find it so expensive. Throughout its term of existence the County Council has spent or arranged to spend no less than £4,326,000 in housing 89,000 persons.

The statistics for 1901 show an increase in tenement life. The increase is from 941,066 to 1,019,546, or an increase of about eight percent.

More than two in one room is the official definition of overcrowding. Since the previous cenus (1891) there has been a decrease in the number of persons living more than two in one room of over 100,000. In 1891 overcrowding applied to 19.7 and in 1901 to 16 percent of the population.

The deaths from street accidents in 1901 were 302. This is a lower figure than for any of the preceding four years, but higher than the figures for 1894, 1895 and 1896. The deaths—if any—caused by the motor car are not enumerated. The table given is as follows:—Horse, 12; carriage, 11; omnibus, 30; tramway car, 17; cab, 27; cart, 22; van, waggon, dray, etc., 134; "others," 49. It should be added that 11 deaths from cycle accidents are included under the heading of "others."

The total expenditure on the police force amounted to £2,287,445 for the metropolitan area, of which the taxpayer contributed £1,888,391, and £163,646 for the city, of which the taxpayer contributed £106,891. The cost of our police per inhabitant is 4s. 8d. per annum, and is higher than that of any of our big cities.

The statistics of indictable and non-indictable crimes are by no means complete, and even those given in the otherwise admirably arranged volume under review might be more clearly stated. One peculiar feature of the figures is that of the 90 cases of habitual drunkenness in the metropolitan area 89 are females, and in the city the habitual drunkards number one male and 88 females.

"When Physicians of High Order"

recommend its use to nervous and dyspeptic people you may safely assume "it's all right."

"SALADA"

CEYLON tea is delicious and economical. Black Mixed or Natural Green.

Sold only in sealed lead packets. By all Grocers.

A MODEL RAILWAY.

What Our Travelling Representative Says of the G. T. R.

A recent trip to "The States" brought "Truth" in contact, among other things, with the Grand Trunk Railway, and its incomparable dining car service. A brighter, cleaner, more efficient plan of eating while journeying, does not exist on any railway anywhere, and "Truth" has travelled on most of the leading lines of the world, and is therefore in a position to know. The "Club" Breakfasts are an excellent feature, which appeals to many travellers. The attendants are courteous and obliging, and don't appear to be always looking for a "tip."

The fine, heavy double track of rails between Toronto and Suspension Bridge makes it possible to run that distance without delays of any kind, and you are landed at your destination right on time to the minute.

The great improvements on the main line east, between Toronto and Montreal, have been very costly, and have in some cases meant the almost entire reconstruction of the road. The line has been straightened, the grades lessened, and "Truth" is told that very shortly a train will be put on between Toronto and Montreal that will make the distance in very much less time than even The International Limited does now.

"Truth" seldom travels on railway passes; the above statements can therefore be considered perfectly unbiased, and are made purely because of the excellent facilities afforded the general travelling public, and because of the pride "Truth" feels in one of out great national highways.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company certainly made no mistake when they handed over the reins of control to Mr. Charles M. Hays, for a more capable, all-round railway man does not exist to-day.

The Passenger Department is most efficiently directed by G. T. Bell, W. E. Davis and H. G. Elliott in Montreal, Geo. W. Vaux in Chicago, and J. D. McDonald in Toronto.

We bespeak great things for the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway on its completion.

Ascum: "I see there's some talk upon the question of abolishing capital punishment. Would you vote to abolish it?" Fogie: "No, sir; capital punishment was good enough for my ancestors, and it's good enough for me."

A BLIND PREACHER.

Large Congregation Hears Him Daily at Chicago.

G. S. Wills is a preacher without a pulpit and not a syllable of a sermon but the word of God as found in the New Testament. Yet every pleasant day in spring, summer and autumn he preaches to a larger congregation than any other minister in Chicago.

A most pathetic figure is this blind man, who for five years has stood at Wrightwood and Lincoln avenues from 4 to 6 o'clock and recited the scriptures to thousands of people homeward bound.

HEARD ABOVE CLAMOR.

But above the clamor of the crowd, the rattle of wagons, the rush and clang of the electric cars, rises the vibrant voice of the blind man repeating the solemn words of Jesus Christ and his apostles. It is strangely impressive and never a gibe nor jeer disturbs the speaker. Tired faces soften, gay voices are hushed, tender memories are stirred, little children gather in groups to listen to the old, old story. The cars come, the crowd rushes pell mell, an eager, pushing, hurrying throng, tired, hungry, and anxious to get home.

The preacher and preachment are momentarily forgotten, but they hear him every night, year after year, and the constant iteration must have its influence upon their lives.

Six years ago he was stricken with the most terrible form of blindness, double cataract, and since then he has known no distinction between day and night. He was unfitted for work, and, like many another blind man, was forced into selling pencils for a living. For a year he stood on the corner, dumb as well as blind. It was horribly monotonous, but one day he had a sudden inspiration. A multitude daily passed within the sound of his voice, why not repeat passages of scriptures, for there must be many a man and woman who had scant time for sacred things.

TESTAMENT AT COMMAND.

He knew hundreds of verses, he learned hundreds more—committed whole chapters to memory, until now he practically knows the entire New Testament. Unfortunately, he is extremely susceptible to a chill, a cold being the active cause of his blindness.

So in cold and stormy weather he is a prisoner at home, and even on the hottest days he wears heavy wooden pads strapped to his thick soled shoes. He spends the winter months memorizing and in summer the public gets the benefit of his hard study. An unfortunate feature of his disease is an uncontrollable drowsiness which the doctors say must be humored. He has battled against it without avail, and has now succumed to the inevitable and sleeps for hours before it is time to begin his self-appointed task.

Mr. Willis is a slender man with a frail physique and a delicate, nervous temperment, and the strain of speaking a couple of hours a day against the noise of this busy corner taxes him sorely. But he is happy and contented and sees nothing extraordinary in devoting his life to this unique open air service.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

The formation of habits is the true education. Right habits make the good man, and wrong habits the bad man. The cultivation of the habit of detesting all that is low and mean, the habit of admiring sincerely the good and the beautiful, an undeviating attachment to truth and justice, and the sincere effort to bring our conduct into accord with these ideals constitute the rigid discipline of the moral philosophy, so beautiful that "without it no condition of life is tolerable, and with it none wretched, sordid and mean." An obvious fact about habit frequently noted is that though we gain no pleasure from doing a thing yet we suffer great discomfort from not doing it. And so great is the force of habit that this is applicable to good, bad, or indifferent practices. The formation of a habit becomes a great tyranny if the habit be bad, and, on the other hand, a great prop to virtue if the habit be good and desirable.

Bobby: "Oh, Mr. Bristles, I wish I had a moustache just like yours!" Mr. B.: "Ah! Then you think it's becoming, Bobby?" Bobby: "No, but if I had that thing on my face none of these old ladies 'd be always trying to kiss me!"

A man can feel good without being especially good.