THE FARM.

ROOT GRAFTING AND BUDDING. In the winter season, when out-door work is not convenient, root grafting is largely practiced in the nurseries. mainly in multiplying the apple. The young seedling-the root-to be grafted, is usually one year old, though sometimes two. The root or stock and the scion are fitted together by splice grafting or tongue grafting, says National Stockman the joint being tied by some material that will give way during the first summer's growth-narrow strips of old calico or muslin, preing wax. Whether to take a whole root for the graft, or merely a piece of a root has long been a subject of controversy. In the former case a short scion of the variety to be multiplied is taken; in the latter case a much longer scion is required. Van Mons, the eminent Belgian authority on fruits and fruit trees, favored the smallest quantity of the stock is used and second, because the lower portion of the scion being thus placed in the ground, it will after a time throw out roots from that portion, and at last will be actually growing on its own roots." This would seem at first sight, to be best, but as many fine varieties are of only moderately vigorous growth it will be apparent that to graft them on a more vigorous root will be bene- either made or macred during the first ficial; while the same treatment cannot injure the strong growing varieties. Thus, it has been urged by some that the only right way is to use the whole root. Considerable stress is placed on the importance of the collar of the tree being kept in its proper posi- dition, after which the amount of suction near the surface-"betwixt wind and water," as the sailor would say. There is something in this, undoubtedly. But in a very young tree such milk glands. Under this system of as is generally used for root grafting, management we have never lost a calf adaptation readily takes place, and the young tree accommodates itself to starch dissolved in water is added to changed circumstances. If there is the milk, but in a bad case of scours anything in this, however, a budded tree would be perfection itself. In all the discussions on the subject no one has ever objected to budding, except it requires to be done at a time of year when there is plenty of other work to do. Other things being equal, the bud- ation for the large and thrifty calves, ded tree is to be preferred. Yet it must be added that no objection can justly be made to a well grown tree with plenty of first-class roots; whether it be produced by budding or grafting, or whether the grafting be on a whole root or a piece of a root. But the kinds of moderate growth should have as much as possible of the strongest growing stock, some of them giving most satisfaction when grafted five or six feet above the ground.

The earlier in the winter root grafting can be done, the better, as this gives more time for the information callusing proceeds at the joints effecting a union of scion and stock, and at other cut surfaces from which in due gree of moisture, and 2, a temperature considerably above the freezing point. accustomed to the use of the dibble they were fat. will do better in the planting by opening a narrow trench with the spade. edy it the owner should make a de-The whole process will be interesting. cided change in his feed or feeding, or But in most cases it will be better-in both. Sometimes, a little change in the saving time-to buy the young trees feed of the cows will make a great ready for setting out in the orchard. change in their yield; even a change Particularly will this be the best if from a good feeder to a poorer one may the nurseryman is near at hand, and be a help for a time, because of the is known to be an intelligent, reliable greater relish with which the cows may man. Otherwise, the home grafting may eat the poor feed. save from wasted years and money in | We should not set a standard for the getting varieties not suited to the lo- average of our herds and when that cality, to say nothing of the greater standard is reached remain satisfied;

HEIFER CALVES FOR THE DAIRY. Constitutional vigor and inherited tial; they are the foundation on which tain a higher point than we reached a dairy herd must be built. When a calf | before. is dropped, says a writer to Farmer's Advocate, we allow it to remain with the dam for a few hours only, just long enough for it to secure a good square | that at 10 o'clock on the night of Queen meal of the mother's milk. It is then Victoria's Jubilee day beacon fires placed in a clean and roomy box stall, shall be lit all over the mother counand taught to drink, usually at the try. Sir George Baden-Powell suggests vince. On low lying lands a good deal first or second trial. We find that the that the idea should be extended to the cow does not fret so much, and the calf whole empire. "Cannot the great sig- by a prompt and careful use of the learns to drink with less trouble, when nal," Sir George asks, "blaze from the land roller. In the eastern part of we follow this plan. We feed whole thousand historic heights of the emmilk for six weeks or two months, about Metopos, from Mount Macedon and the ver. In a number of localities it ten or twelve pounds per day at first, Blue Mountains, from Adam's Peak "playing out" to a discouraging exand gradually increase to about twen- and Simla, from Montreal and Mount tent, and spring frosts have done more ty pounds; two feeds per day are givthe rest?" Further on in his circular the Province as a whole, it is yet posen, but three would be preferable for letter he adds:-"It will be a grand sible for the crop to recover and give the first month. When the calf is three symbol of united empire to know a generous yield by mowing time. In or four weeks old we put a little bran that on one particular night commemboth the east and the west alsike has chopped cats in the feed box after sing the milk, and in a few days the signalize peace, prosperity and progress for all who enjoy and profit by the beansficent sway of Victoria the great."

IRELAND'S LARGEST BOG.

The largest bog in Ireland is the mach begins to develop and the calf is able to make a start on solid foods, we never feed any gruel, jelly, porficing, or anything of that kind, preferring to develop the powers of mash fixers. Altogether there are nearly aftering to develop the powers of mash ticaties from the start. When the sol
ticaties from the start. When the solor chopped oats in the feed box after the world-lighting up a fiery cross to

id foods are readily taken we change gradually to skim milk, of which we are fortunate enough to have an abundant supply at nearly all times of the year. The skim milk is continued until the calf is six or eight months old, and sometimes even longer. We aim

to keep our heifers in thrifty growing condition at all times, but never fat, desiring to encourage the tendency to put fat in the pail and not on the back. It is advisable to bandle heifers a good deal, so that they will learn to have no fear of the human animal. Calves do much better in a cool, clean, well-ventilated stable than if left to shift for Province on May 1st: themselves during the hot summer season. They should have room for neces ary exercise, but I have noticed that pared by being dipped in melted graft- much of that article in their search for something edible. As heifers advance in age they should be fed largeextend to some extent the abdomen and give ample boiler capacity. Ensilage, roots, corn fodder, cut straw, etc., with very little grain, will carry them through the winter in hearty and vigorous condition, and they will be less affected by the change to grass in the spring than grain-fed animals.

> months old. We have never had satisfactory results from those that did not calve until they were three years old. They acquire the habit of putting on beef, and like all bad habits. it sticks to them. After the heifer is fin calf she should have plenty of food in order to develop the milk glands, and for the last month or two before calving a liberal grain ration is of great service in producing a large udder and in giving her a start on the Province on April 19th and 20th. road to dairy success. Most cows are period of gestation. It is not safe to feed much grain to an aged cow just After the heifer drops her first calf she should be fed sparingly for a few days till she regains her normal conculent food should be gradually indreased till she gets about all she will take, in order to encourage the milking tendency and further develop the and scarcely ever had a sick one. If a calf shows symptoms of scours a little it would be best to eliminate the poison from the system by means of a dose or two of castor oil before giving starch, laudanum or whatever corrective is used. Visitors at "Maple Hill almost invariably express their admirand we feel proud that six years of persistent care and labor along the above lines has enabled us to build up a dairy herd that has few superiors anywhere, in heavy production, rich breeding, and uniformity of type.

INCREASING THE AVERAGE.

age yield of our cows, and in order to conditions. Sheep generally are in of callus-the preparation for growth feeds, and ways of feeding, and if we in spring. Under favorable conditions, make butter we should study the best plan of getting the cream from the milk, and making the butter. In the time roots will be emitted. The favor- first place, all cows that do not come importations from that district led to able conditions are 1, a moderate de- up to a certain standard in yield should be disposed of; this done, we should disease appears to have been prompt-Packing the grafts in damp earth or next find out just how much feed our ly stamped out. sand gives the first of these condi- cows will profitably consume. It won't tions, and the cellar, or some other do to feed a cow a large quantity of planting out should be done as soon expensive feed unless she will convert the hands of farmers in the fall, but as the soil will work freely in spring. the most of it into rich milk. If she various causes led to large sales to The whole of the seven inches (the most doesn't do this there is something pressers and liberal feeding to live common length of the graft) should be wrong; either the cow is not a good placed in the ground with the excep- one or she has not been fed properly, tion of the upper bud of the scion. A dairyman in our neighborhood re-And the most important thing in plant- cently complained that his cows were ing, after putting the soil in fine tilth, not doing well; they were grade Jeris making the earth firm around the seys, but the butter yield was very lower part of the grait. Any one not low; the cows had plenty to eat, as

Here was a great loss, and to rem-

danger in bringing San Jose scale and we should try to increase the average other maladies along with the trees, each year, for only by so doing can we get the very best profit out of our cows. It is often the case that when we are not improving our dairies we dairy tendency are absolutely essen- safety lies in always working to at-

JUBILEE BEACON FIRES.

In Great Britain it has been arranged pire-from Table Mountain and the reports than otherwise regarding cloorative bonfires are blazing all around done much better than red clover.

WHAT THE ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE SAYS.

The Weather During the Past Winter and Early Spring--How the Live Stock Is Looking at the Present Time-Appear. ance of the Clover and Fall Wheat.

The following is taken from the May Bulletin now being issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture on the condition of crops and live stock in the

THE WEATHER.

The past winter was milder than usuthe majority of calves get a little too al. December was the only month below the average, having been ten degrees colder than the average of the ly on the more bulky foods, in order to previous fifteen years. March was seven degrees warmer than in two previous years, and April was four degrees colder than in 1896.

The rainfall of the six months November to April was above the average and the snowfall below; but both together, (the total precipitation) were Our heifers are generally bred to latter for two reasons. First, "The calve at twenty-four to twenty-seven 15.20 inches, compared with 15.44 in the previous year, and 15.72 inches, the average of the previous fifteen years. March and April had an extra amount of rain by over 1.5 inches. The snowfall averaged 62 inches, but there was a great variation, from 16 inches at Woodstock to 144 inches at Owen Sound. There were heavy frosts throughout the pied the blockhouse. They had suffi- gargle our throats with this salt water VEGETATION.

the majority of correspondents that the before calving, owing to the danger of season was hardly as advanced as usu
perceived the white flag floating over being so cheap. It is not poisonous, milk fever, but two-year-old heifers al, but it was thought that as there the fort. At first the Cretans thought and there is no danger of giving a child had been plenty of rain there would be rapid growth when the warm weather came. In most parts of the Pro- Three Greek officers, who had previous- with simple remedies in case of accident for sheep and young cattle, but live stock generally had not been turned toward the blockhouse. They were A medicine chest is indispensable, and were ready to burst into bloom, and gents. The commander of the fort, mustard, witch hazel, vaseline, and all gooseberries and currants were nicely leafing. Very little sowing of spring crops had occurred, owing to the wet and rather cold weather prevailing, LIVE STOCK.

live stock may be said to have come through the winter in good condition. Horses are perhaps a little thin, but apart from odd cases of "distemper" they have been almost completely free from disease. Cattle have also done fodder some of the animals were al-We should aim to increase the aver- but these were evidently due to local Many litters have been lost. In Essex and other Lake Erie counties there

FARM SUPPLIES.

There was a good supply of hay in peace." stock, and except in a few sections here and there there is but little more hay than is necessary for local emergencies. Oats are still plentiful, although owing to low prices, large quantities of this grain was fed to live stock. but the majority have parted with the bulk of their supply, and in most diswestern part of the Province, where a and shipped to the Buffalo and other those who are hard of hearing. His for May or June delivery. There are tact plate and an elastic receiver, deusual in the Province, although in some the telephone, but much more delicate. sections there will still be more than are When once placed in the ear no furrequired for local purposes. CLOVER.

Reports regarding clover are not times send entirely opposite reports. Clover made a poor catch in 1895, and in the following spring the seeding turned out only a little better. except where sown with barley. Young fields are doing better than old meadows in the western half of the Pro-

the crop will be plowed up. When we go to eastern Ontario, however, the reports are quite the reverse. From all sections come reports of poor condition and the crop being a failure; but has most of the fall wheat of the Province is grown in the western half we may conclude that the good fall wheat acreage greatly exceeds the epoor, and the knowing what to do for the loved on prospects on the whole are very fine. suffering in the meantime, they can In November last we concluded that an increased area had been laid down to wheat. The crop of this year at pre- experienced mother, writes a correct sent promises to expeed in total yield pondent. the crops of the two preceding years.

WINTER RYE.

This crop 13 growing in favor both for pasturing and soiling, although the My father was a physician and believed area is still comparatively small. It has come through the winter in splendid condition, more especially where sown on light soils.

A BLUNDER IN CRETE.

Explanation Given by a French Paper of the Rombardment at Malaxa.

ing account of the bombardment the fleets of the powers of the block- often. If you can see the white patch house at Malaxa, near Canea, Crete, or ulcer-touch it with a small piece of which the despatches converted into a powdered borax the size of a pea; it serious warlike demonstration:

"During the night the commenced to fire a few shots at the and germs. We all know that borax is blockhouse. It was purely a platonic an excellent disinfectant and that it will demonstration. The shots were fired purify water instantly; hence its virtue at intervals of half an hour, and did no in removing the cause. damage whatever

that it was a snare; but there was no an overdose or making a mistake with mistaking it; it was a flag of truce. it. They were bound to see what it meant. Every mother should fortify herself ly resigned to take their places among and especially if she lives in the country the insurgents, and the correspond- -where there is no drug store around ent of an American journal advanced the corner to which she can run. their arms.

"But, all of a sudden, when this operation was going on, a change of scene occurred. From the Bay of Suda the Admirals noticed upon the blockhouse the white flag, instead of the well, although in the desire to husband | red flag of the Turks. They fancied cases of disease were complained of, were fired, including ten from the French cruiser Amiral-Charner. One

other cases appearing in parts of Lambthe fugitives. The poor devils, who piece and serve. were not much inclined to hurt each Nut Cakes.-Beat one egg well, add tims of the European fleets that had

TO MAKE THE DEAF HEAR.

gate the Misery of Deafness.

Some ventor, has an electrical invention brown in boiling fat. When done lay farmers are still holding on to wheat, that promises to make the deaf hear. on a napkin to absorb fat. tion will do what he claims for it, he large number of beeves were purchased has wrought an everlasting benefit to American markets, good prices being ear drum, he says, is so constructed given. A considerable number of cat- as to be almost invisible after it has tle have also been purchased for the been placed in the ear of the wearer. less fat and store cattle for sale than signed somewhat on the principle of ther adjustment is necessary. To the portion of the device inserted in the ear is attached a wire so small as to only varied, but in many instances the battery, which may be carried in be scarcely visible. This wire leads to matter of draining largely explains inventor says, for the wearer to hear an ordinary conversation anywhere within a reasonable distance.

"DEVOURER OF THE TURKS."

with the attitude of the revered Kaiser in 1828. Then the latter tried every means to obtain permission to join the Russian campaign against the Sultan and was so vehement in his denuciations against the latter and against the Ottoman empire that he was wont liam, the devourer of the Turks.) How fresh and sweet.

THE HOME.

A HELPFUL REMEDY.

If one has ever felt the pangs of waiting for a doctor to come, and not appreciate the situation of a young in

I have found by long experience that we can save doctor bills and drug bills by learning to use simple preventives in simple remedies, but having a doctor in the house spoiled me, and when I had to depend upon myself I was nervous and timid.

This simple gargle of which I will tell you is wonderfully effective and speedy in its cure. It will relieve an ulcerated sore throat directly. It is a strong solu-The Paris Figaro gives the follow- tion of salt water and borax. You should have the patient use it freely and will remove it in a short time. This is a good disinfectant, and will remove insurgents fungi prevent the growth of bacteria

During times of contagion, my father "Sixty Turkish soldiers, well armed had us children wash our faces and and commanded by a Captain, occu- hands in tepid water and borax, and to cient provisions to last them for sev- and borax as a preventive; and as eral days, and, consequently, might we always escaped such things our have held out in tranquility. But what neighbors thought it was because my As May opened it was considered by was the surprise of the insurgents in afther had some special treatment. But the morning, after those few cannon no, it was just this simple process. It is

soon followed by a crowd of insur- one should have hot water bags, and who, no doubt, was tired of the block- such useful medicines handy and ready. ade, told them that he was ready to I think most mothers do have; but I surrender with all his men, provisions feel like this simple remedy should be and ammunition on the condition that known by every mother; for if they are the lives of himself and his little troop once benefitted by it, as I have been would be spared. Then and there the they will never be without it again. It bargain was made. The insurgents is good for burns or scalds by applying Taking a general survey of the field, were absolutely delighted to comply it with an old linen rag wet in a soluwith those conditions, and the Turks tion. Try it and tell your neighbor to proceeded immediately to deliver up use it. There will be no danger, if it does not help.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

Roast Beef and Yorkshire Pudding -Roast a piece of beef in the usual way, that it was the Greek flag. Immediate- but about thirty-five minutes before it lowed to get too lean. Two or three that position, and more than sixty shots with one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder; add one teaspoonful of can easily imagine the amazement of salt, half ounce butter; rub butter and do this we must know how each cow excellent condition, and lambs are they were in their family settlement, of milk and two beaten eggs. Mix We should experiment with different Victoria, and elsewhere one or two diers and four Cretans, and their pan; brush it over the pan; pour in the The shells demolished a portion of the all well together. Pour a few spoonfuls bodies were afterward taken out ut- batter, place in a moderate oven, and bake from twenty-five to thirty min-Turks and Cretans fled in all directutes. In serving lay the meat on a tions, and the bombardment continued warm dish, cut the pudding into square at a lively rate, completely demolish- pieces and place around the meat. Pour ing the fort, and killing and wounding a little of the beef gravy over each

to it half an ounce of sifted sugar, lone come for the purpose of preserving the ounce of warmed butter, one tablespoonful of yeast, half a teacupful of luke-warm milk and half a saltspoonful of salt. Whip all well together; then stir in by degrees half a pound of flour. Beat it until it falls from the spoon. An Electrical Invention Which May Mittl- then set it to rise. When it has risen out from the light dough little pieces William L. Skinner, a St. Louis in- molding or kneading fry them light

Mr. Skinner is a civil engineer, but Codfish Puffs.-Two teaspoonfuls of tricts there is little more than is nec- of late he has been devoting his time boiled salt codfish minced fine, and the essary for home needs. There was a to inventions. The electrical ear drum same quantity of mashed potato; beat lively movement in cattle during the is his latest. If Mr. Skinner's inven- thoroughly; then add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, a half a saltspoonful of white pepper and two well-beaten eggs. Fill buttered getn pans with the mixture. Brush the tops with melted butter and bake in a thot oven.

British markets, to be finished on grass The drum consists of an electrode con- sweet pancake is made by taking one A Sweet Pancake .- A very delicious pint sweet milk, four eggs, two tablespoonfuls powdered sugar, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful Royal baking powder and flour for a moderately thin batter. Beat the eggs. whites and yokes separately. Stir the butter, sugar and one cupful of flour (into which the baking powder has been mixed) into the yolks and add the milk. Add the whites of eggs last, stirring briskly. Bake in thin, small cakes, buttering each one as it comes from the fire; place four in a pile with any kind of jelly between, and powdered sugar

Persons who appreciate Emperor sugar one cup of butter, one cup of William's ambition to model his career sweet milk, and four eggs, the yolks after that of his grandfather are won- and whites beaten separately; two and dering how he reconciles his champion- a half cup of flour, half a cup of cornship of the Turks against the Greeks flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and half a teaspoonful of mace. Bake in small molds and ice all over.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

A small dish of fine charcoal kept upon a shelf of a dark closet or in the reto sign his letters to his relatives, frigerator and renewed every week, will "Wilhelm der Turkenfresser" (Wil- absorb all odors and help to keep things

ANAUNT'S BROUGHT A YOUN

THE SHADOW & Remarkable Case Th Wonderful Health. Dr. Williams' Pink

From the Orangevi There is no doub people are prejudio tary medicines, and many look upon th lished as much in the aggerated puff. If tinctured with this far as one medicine its doubts removed. Williams' Pink Pi curative qualities claims have been n vanced in their s ed equally strong. comes across in t care almost rival been made public pears and convicti case the Banner vestigated and n The case is that ford, an estimab resides in the neig We were told sh near to death's de stored to health of Dr. Williams' cided, however, and investigate f We found Miss

of health and goo ant home in Can our inquiries as I cause of her recov willingness to and as she added. for the good of was. Her story follows:-'I had la gri 1894. I did not effects of the at

mer progressed

burden to me.

of water from t

Any ki

to stand and he heart for a mom ter so violently stairs without the last would steps, and when down until I co I became a mel were like wax lost all appetit went untasted have no effect t weaker all the t give up hope of were of course knew by the loc who called to s I was doomed a dear lady fr ed out of love to ber funeral. her laid away soon follow h Shortly after Mrs. Wm. Hen to visit at or troubled her sisted on my to Pills. To ples sult. The ef derful and a I soon began seemed to fee petite began return to my that hour I and was soon cellent health pressing my liams' Pink

Enquiry at ated Miss La illness and : her case at Pills have gi they possess Dr. Willia going to the renew and strengthen t sease from tions by in you purchas er bearing Williams' P.

Daughterthe count. Father-B hear, the fe Daughterworth much ford to buy

> subduing P elmost inst convinced. Humble, ast thing ! sure as gr water run

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