PRACTICAL FARMING.

Winter Farm and Market Wagon.

Why shouldn't the farmer take some comfort in his work? Let him put a cloth top upon his wagon and go to market warm and protected from the wind. It is an easy matter to make a light, but strong, frame work and cover it with duck, or very heavy

COVERED MARKET SLED.

cotton cloth. The illustration shows how to make it convenient both to get into and to get produce out of. It is especially handy when hauling potatoes, apples, etc., in freezing weather. An oil stove can be fastened securely behind the seat on the floor, and in the coldest weather the most perishable of articles can be carried safely—and with comfort.

The Farm Vegetable Garden.

After nearly 30 years' experience, I think I can tell how anyone can make good garden soil, writes a correspondent. A deep, rich, black loam, containing just enough sand to work well, with a light clay subsoil is best for a general line of vegetables. We cannot, however, always have our choice, and must use the soil at hand. The plat should slope slightly to the south or southeast, and is best if nearly level, though it must have good drainage. If the land is a stiff clay, render it loose and mellow by a liberal use of well-rotted manure, and by working only when dry. A poor, sandy soil is unfit for a general line of vegetables is hard to make and keep rich, and should be avoided where any other land can be had. Neither is a deep, black gumbo suited for vegetable growing. Of course all these soils are especially fitted for some one or more of the many vegetables, but for the family garden the soil must be adapted to a large range.

The size of the garden depends entirely upon circumstances. One acre, well tilled, will supply the largest family the year round. This does not include potatoes, which are generally grown outside. As all vegetable crops are profitable for feeding, and as the surplus can be given to chickens or cows, there is not much danger of raising too much. Then most people live within easy reach of some town where good vegetables can be sold. But do not lay off more than will be well tilled; a one-half acre well cultivated is worth more than an acre half worked. A vast amount of vegetables can be grown on a small plat if it is properly worked.

Laying out is important. Arrange in long strips; for with our improved horse hoes and one-horse cultivators, nearly all the cultivation can be done by horse power, thus saving much time and labor. Have the rows run north and south. The old idea that a garden must be protected on the north and west by a grove of trees is a great mistake. Even if the trees do not shade the plants, they will take up the moisture and do more harm than good. After selecting and laying out the garden, fertilize properly. Nothing is better than well-rotted stable or barnyard manure. A sufficient supply of this is usually available on most of our western farms. Wood ashes, poultry droppings, all decayed vegetation and hog manure are good for the garden. The amount to apply will depend on the soil. On land moderately rich 20 to 25 good wagon loads each season will keep an acre in good condition. Spread this on the land in the fall and plow under late in the season, so as to turn out and freeze all insects. Plow deep, and where there is a stiff or clay bottom subsoil to a depth of 10 to 12 inches, at least every third year. Replow in the spring. Do not plow when wet, for the land will bake, be hard to work all the season, and will not produce good vegetables. After plowing, harrow until the ground is fine and level. Mark out rows the long way,—two feet apart except for cabbage, which should be three feet. Early cabbage can be set in these rows 12 to 15 inches apart, and late ones 20 inches.

For early lettuce, cabbage and tomatoes, seed can be sown in boxes in the houses sooner than out of doors. This is a common practice for growing plants for family gardens, but a much cheaper and better plan is to make a hotbed, say about sixteen feet long and six or eight feet wide. The time of sowing will depend on the season. Plants can be grown ready to set in the field in four to six weeks. Should the plants become crowded before setting time, transplant them in a cold frame. The seeding in the open ground should not be done too early or too hastily. A few bright, sunny days in early spring has caused the loss of much good seed. There are not many seeds that will grow until the ground becomes warm. Do not plant in wet soil. The depth will vary with the variety. After seeding, if the soil becomes baked, wait until it becomes dry enough to work, then with a light steel rake brake the crust over the plants.

For good cultivation one must be provided with a few good garden tools. The combined horse hoe and cultivator, with its various attachments, will do most of the cultivation. A good steel rake and hoe are essential. In gardens too small for the use of a horse a good wheel hoe can be used to advantage. Begin cultivation as soon as the plants are through the ground, and keep it up regularly until the crop is secured. Never work the soil when wet. Cultivate shallow, and just after a rain, as soon as the soil becomes dry. The weeds are just starting, and can then be more easily killed. The best time to water is in the evening after sundown. Pour the water in the trenches between the rows instead of putting on the plants. It is the roots and not the tops that need moisture.

Do not plant too many varieties. Select a few of the best kinds adapted to your wants, soil and climate. Go slow about taking hold of new, high-priced novelties. To have good vegetables all the year round, plant beans, beets, cabbage, cauliflower, celery, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, melons, onions, parsnips, peas, peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squashes, tomatoes and turnips. Also sow some mustard and spinach for early greens. Then on every farm there ought to be a good bed of asparagus and pieplant.

The above applies more directly to the kitchen garden. Yet it is good pratice for the market gardener, although he has more to study and must be governed more completely by circumstances. He must know his soil, the demands of the market, etc. For the beginner, I say commence in a small way do what you do well, and spread out as experience justifies. A little well done is better than much hurried over.

Veterinary Notes.

You cannot begin too young to teach your children kindness to animals.

In training a colt use the whip less and kindness more and you will have better horses.

It is too cold weather to compel your stock to chase themselves around a straw stack to keep warm.

A nice warm bran-mash with a teaspoonful of table salt well be appreciated by your stock this cold weather.

First, give the cow plenty of pure water; second, feed her enough food and in a proper manner, using those substances, properly mixed, that contain a large per cent. of the elements that are found in milk, and to properly combine them; third, good care: fourth, warm stables, well ventilated and lighted in winter, and, fifth, cleanliness at all times and in all places.

Hoof, bones, flesh and skin may be combined to make an animal, but to-day they do not make a horse. They can be produced at a total outlay of about eight to ten cents a pound, but they have little value, and that grows less every year. Behind and over all these must be the brains, if there is to be value over and above that already indicated. The greater the intelligence, the more complete the education, the higher the value. The animal as grown will but little more than pay expenses: profit comes from training and education.

SEVERE SENTENCE FOR BURGLARY.

A Prisoner Who Pleaded Guilty Sent to Auburn for Fifteen Years.

A despatch from Buffalo says:—The severest sentence given here for a crime less than murder since Otto Susdorf, the jail breaker and highwayman, was sent to Auburn, was pronounced on Saturday by Judge Hatch on George Calvert, who pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. Calvert was indicted for burglary in the second degree for breaking into a saloon and stealing a small quantity of liquor and cigars. The stolen property was found in the room occupied by Calvert's mistress. Both Calvert and the woman were placed under arrest, but Calvert exonerated the woman from even the charge of receiving stolen property, and she was discharged. In his own behalf the prisoner said that he never did anything wrong unless he was drunk, and if the Judge would send him where he could be cured of his appetite for liquor he was sure he would reform. In pronouncing sentence Judge Hatch said that it was quite apparent to him that the prisoner was determined to lead a life of crime. He had committed assaults that placed human life in danger, he had committed burglaries which endangered property and this community. The prisoner had apparently no regard for either life or property. There was nothing left for the Court to do but to consider him an habitual criminal. The sentence was confinement at hard labor in the State prison at Auburn for fifteen years. Calvert was almost prostrated with the unexpected severity of his sentence. He had evidently looked for the leniency of the Court when he made his plea of guilty.

An Expensive Household.

There are sixty servants on Mrs. Havemeyer's pay roll; twenty are in active service in the New York house and the rest are scattered between the houses at Newport, Tuxedo and the farm at Stamford, Conn. The white-capped French chef draws a salary of $10,000 a year, and one taste of the Nesselrode pudding he makes would make you declare that he was worth the money. He has two assistants and four kitchen maids; these he selects and is responsible for. There are, besides, a steward a butler, four footmen, a housekeeper and four housemaids, two laundresses, two ladie's maids, a coachman and six stablemen. The maids have their six o'clock supper. The first of each month Mrs. Havemeyer hands the housekeeper a check for $500—$100 for herself, $100 for the steward, $75 for the butler, and the rest to be divided among the other ten servants. The chef has $125 in addition to his salary to pay his help; the two ladies' maids share $100 between them, and Mr. Havemeyer settles with the coachmen and the grooms to the tune of about $400 a month. This is only for one of the four houses, but the others are not so expensive.

Where the Matabele Have Gone.

There has always been a doubt since the last hostile operations of the English in South Africa as to what has become of that once powerful and prosperous tribe known as the Matabele, which for so long held the British invader in check. That they have disappeared from the scene and that Africa is rid of their presence has repeatedly been stated officially both in and out of parliament. It was reserved for Mr. Rhodes, the autocrat of the southern portion of the dark continent, to enlighten the world as to the ultimate fate of the unfortunate natives. In a speech delivered in London the other day, with as little regard for grammar as for the aversion felt by civilized nations to cannibalism, he deliberately confessed, in speaking of the Matabele: "We've incorporated them into ourselves."

British and Foreign.

At the suggestion of the King of the Belgians Ostende will have a yatching week next June, to which foreign boats are invited.

At Krakow recently a theatrical manager obtained permission to perform "Julius Cæsar," provided the soldiers "were not dressed in the uniform of the imperial and royal Austrian army."

In a Hungarian village recently a famer tried to shoot his tenth wife and her father. He explained that the previous nine wives had all consented to be divorced when he asked them, but that this one had annoyed him by refusing, owing to the injudicious advice of her father.

A man named Slingsby, the last of the smugglers, died lately at nearly ninety in a workhouse in Kent. He belonged to the old race of half piratical smugglers we read of in Marryat and G. P. R. James, and figured in the trial of the Addington band in 1827, when he escaped prison by turning state's evidence.

Bicycling has conquered the French Academie des Sciences. It announces as the subject for the Fourneyron mathematical prize for 1897: "The Theory of Motion, and More Particularly the Conditions of Stability of Velocipedic Apparatus (bicycles safeties, &c) in Rectilinear and Curvilinear Motion on Horizontal and Inclined Planes."

J. Takasusu, a Japanese A. B. of Oxford, has translated into English a description of India and the Malay Islands, written twelve hundred years ago by I. Tsing, a Chinese Buddhist priest. The book describes the monastic life observed by the author in India, and contains a great deal of information about geography, chronology, and literature.

At Westminster Abbey the two hundredth anniversary or the death of Henry Purcell, the composer, will be observed by the performance of a programme of his music, including the Te Deum in D, the first setting of the hymn to music by an English composer. In two hundred years Purcell has had only eight successors in the post of organist of the Abbey.

By the death of Professor Sir J. R. Seeley less than three months after Mr. Froude, Lord Rosebery is called upon to fill the Regius Professorship of History at Cambridge as well as that at Oxford. Though Professor Seeley's fame with the general public rests on his "Ecce Homo," and "The Expansion of England," his best contributions to history are the "Introduction to the First Book of Livy," and the "Life of Stein."

At Augmagsalik, on the east coast of Greenland, in latitude 65 degrees 37 minutes north, a meteorological station has just been established by the Danish Government. It is provided with self-recording instruments as well as the usual ones. Holm, who spent a year there ten years ago, found the mean temperature for the year to be 5 degrees Fahrenheit below the freezing point while the minimum was 13 degrees below zero.

In Paris there is a theatre to every 32,000 inhabitants; in Berlin, one to 81,000; in Bordeaux, one to 84,000; in Budapest, one to 85,000, in Hamburg, one to 113,000; in Vienna, one to 138,000 and in London, one to 145,000. The proportion of theatres to population is greatest in Italy, however, where there is one for every 9,800 at Catania in Sicily, 15,000 at Florence, 20,000 at Bologna, 24,000 at Venice, 30,000 at Milan and Turin, and 31,000 at Rome.

A case of electricity generated by a plate of false teeth occurred recently in England. A man feeling a severe pain in his tongue consulted a doctor and a dentist, neither of whom could find anything wrong He then went to an electrician, who found that his false teeth were fastened to the composition plate with two metals; they were connected by wires to a galvanometer, which, as soon as the metals were moistened by the saliva, showed a current strong enough to cause ulceration and severe pain. The plate was covered with an insulating varnish, which put an end to the trouble.

M. Raul Pictet has been experimenting with cotton wool and other bad conductors at very low temperatures to test their power to prevent radiation. Copper cylinders were cooled down to 170 degrees below zero centigrade and packed in layers of cotton wool of various thicknesses. The cylinders rose to 80 degrees below zero very quickly, whether naked or packed in cotton wool twenty inches thick, the cotton wool acting like a perfect conductor of heat. Above—80 degrees, however, the influence of the packing made itself felt, the rate of warming varying with the thickness of the layer.

On receiving the Testament recently presented to her on her birthday the dowager Empress of China began to read it. The Emperor wished to see the book, and growing impatient, sent a servant named Li to buy at the American Bible repository one Old Testament and one New Testament, writing the titles down with his own hand. The servant soon returned with the copy of the New Testament, complaining that a number of pages the corners of which had been turned down were misprinted. A more correct copy was substituted, and since then, according to the Pekin correspondent of the London Times, the Chinese royal family has been busy reading the Scriptures.

The great ordnance survey map of England, containing over 108,000 sheets and costing during the last twenty years about a million dollars a year, is nearly completed. The scales vary from 10 and 5 feet to the mile for the towns, through 25 inches, 6 inches, 1 inch, ½ and 1-10 inch to the mile. The details are so minute that "the 25 and 6 inch maps show every hedge, fence, ditch, wall, building, and even every isolated tree in the country. The 25 inch map shows in color the material of which every part of a building is constructed. The plans show not only the exact shape of every building, but every porch, area, doorstep, lamp post, railway, and fire plug."

At Bangalore, in southern India, granite slabs as large as 60 by 40 feet and half a foot thick are quarried by means of wood fires. A narrow line of fire, about seven feet long, made of dry logs of light wood, is gradually lengthened and moved forward over an even surface of solid rock. It is left in position till strokes with a hammer show that the rock in front of the fire has become detached from the mainmass beneath; the burning wood is then pushed on a few inches. The rock keeps splitting about five inches below the surface. It takes about eight hours and 15 hundred weight of wood to set free a slab measuring 740 square feet. Afterward the plate is easily cut with blunt chisels into strips 2½ feet wide.

Three new quick firing guns are to be introduced into the British navy; A 4 inch 25 pounder, 12 pound 12 hundredweight gun, and a 12 pound 8 hundred weight gun, the last two using the same projectile, but different charges of cordite. There are now fourteen different types of cannon in use, each requiring different projectiles and varieties of powder charges; the 111 ton guns of the Sanspareil, the 67 ton guns of the Resolution, the 45 ton guns of the Colossus, the 29 ton guns of the Centurion, the 22 ton guns of the Australia, the new 12 inch gun of the Majestic, the new 8 inch quick firer, the 6 inch breech loader and the 6 inch quick firer, the 4.7-inch quick firer, the 6 pound and 3 pound quick firer, and the guns now introduced, without counting small-bore machine guns. The possibility of confusing the ammunition even without considering the blunders of red tape, becomes a serious consideration.

SPITTED ON AN IRON ROD.

Why Lutton Is a Bigger Wonder Than a 25,000-barrel Spouting Oil Well.

"Because he is alive and well to-day." said an operator in the northern district of the Pennsylvania oil field, "Henry J. Lutton is a greater wonder to the oil country than a 25,000-barrel spouting well would be. Lutton is an oil well derrick builder. About three months ago he was putting up a derrick for Frank Rockwell, one of the biggest operators in our district, at Clarendon. The derrick stood on a hillside. Lutton was at work at the foot of the derrick, and stood on an elevation four feet or so above the ground. In some way an iron bar or rod, three-quaters of an inch thick and over twenty feet long, a part of the mechanism of an oil well rig, fell from the top of the derrick, seventy-five feet above the ground. One end of this long iron struck Lutton on the right side of the neck. Passing between his jugular vein and his windpipe, it ploughed its way diagonally through the flesh on Lutton's chest and came out below the left nipple. Striking his left leg just below the groin, the rod shot downward beneath the flesh, emerging again above the knee joint. On its further way down the rod severed Lutton's left middle toe and carried it along with it nearly a foot into the ground.

"Lutton is a six-footer and over, and naturally well covered with flesh. That the heavy iron, when it struck him on the neck, did not knock him down shows what strength the man had. Nearly ten feet of the rod passed through him in its course, a foot and a half of it being through his neck and body and about two feet through his leg. When Lutton found himself thus spitted by the iron and pinned to the ground he actually slid down the rod from where he stood to the ground and shouted to a fellow workman, who ran to his aid and pulled the rod out, a feat of strength which is a wonder and mystery not only to him, but to everybody else, too. Lutton was carried home, where he lay nearer dead than alive for six weeks. Then he began to mend, and in three weeks more was able to be around. He says he will be as good as new in a couple of weeks. And that's why Henry J. Lutton is to-day a bigger wonder to the oil country than a 25,000-barrel gusher would be."

An Egg That Holds Two Gallons.

One of the most interesting specimens in the National Museum at Washington, D. C., is a cast of an egg of most gigantic size which was found in a guano bed on the island of Madagascar, about twenty-five years ago. The shell of this egg will hold almost exactly two gallons of liquid, which would make its capacity equal to 148 averaged sized eggs laid by the common barnyard fowl. The bird which laid this mammoth egg is now extinct, and has been for probably 200 years. To the scientist—who knows it by its bones and eggs—it is known as the epiornis, and its restored skeletons prove it to have been a bird at least twelve feet in height. Arab sailors who visited Madagascar centuries ago, when the epiornis was still living, are believed to have brought back the stories concerning it which finally developed into the fabulous narratives of the roc.

New Method of Tanning.

It seems to be admitted that the new or Sadtler method of tanning is of peculiar value in its application to the lighter leathers. The details of this process show tha the skin is first treated with a weak solution of bichromate of potash, sufficient hydrochloric acid being added to liberate the chromic acid. After the skins have taken up a bright yellow color through their entire texture, they are drained and transferred to a bath of hyposulphite of soda, to which some acid is added to liberate sulphurous acid, this reducing the chromic acid to green chrome oxide, while the sulphurous is at the same time oxidized to sulphuric acid, thus liberating a further portion of sulphurous acid until all the chromic acid is reduced. The leather product is of a pale bluish-green color, tough and flexible, and thoroughly resistant to water, this latter properly distinguishing it from other forms of leather, as the combination of the hide fibre with the chomium oxide is apparently more stable than its combination with tannin, and yields less to boiling water. The leather can be dyed and produced in a variety of colors, but the dyeing is required to be accomplished before the leather becomes dry, its water-repellant character being such that, once dried, it cannot be wetted sufficiently to take up a full color.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

Broken in Health

That Tired Feeling, Constipation and Pain in the Back

Appetite and Health Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mr. Chas. Steele
St. Catherine's, Ont.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"For a number of years I have been troubled with a general tired feeling, shortness of breath, pain in the back, and constipation. I could get only little rest at night on account of the pain and had no appetite whatever. I was that tired in my limbs that I gave out before half the day was gone. I tried a great number of medicines but did not get any permanent relief from any

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

source until, upon recommendation of a friend, I purchased a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which made me feel better at once. I have continued its use, having taken three bottles, and

I Feel Like a New Man.

have a good appetite, feel as strong as ever I did, and enjoy perfect rest at night. I have much pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla." CHARLES STEELE, with Erie Preserving Co., St. Catherine's, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

A MILLER'S STORY.

HE WAS GIVEN JUST ONE MONTH TO LIVE.

First Attacked With Inflammatory Rheumatism, and Then Stricken With Paralysis—Hope Abandoned and He Longed for Death to Release Him From Suffering—At Last He Found a Cure and Relates His Wonderful Recovery.

Sherbrooke Gazette.

The benefits arising from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are well known to the Gazette. It is a frequent occurrence that people come into the office and state that they have been restored to health by their use. It occasionally happens that extraordinary instances of their curative powers come to our notice, and one of these was related to us recently, so astonishing in its nature that we felt the closest investigation was required in order to thoroughly test the accuracy of the statements made to us. We devoted the necessary time for that purpose and can vouch for the reliability of the following facts, wonderfully passing belief as they may appear:

There are few more widely known in this section than Mr. A. T. Hopkins, of Johnville, Que. Previous to his removal to Johnville, Mr. Hopkins resided at Windsor Mills and was for three years a member of the municipal council of that place. When a young man Mr. Hopkins was noted for his strength and his activity as a wrestler. His strength stands him in good stead for he works hard at his business, carrying heavy sacks of flour in his mill for many hours during the day and frequently far into the night. Active as he is, and strong as he is, there was a time not long distant when he was as helpless as an infant and suffered intolerable agony. About three years ago, while residing at Windsor Mills, he was attacked by inflammatory rheumatism. It grew worse and worse until, in spite of medical advice and prescriptions, after a year's illness he had a stroke of paralysis. His right arm and leg became quite useless. Sores broke out on both legs. He suffered excruciating agony, and had rest neither day nor night. He sought the best medical advice that could be obtained, but no hopes were held out to him by the physicians. "He will certainly die within a month," one well-known practitioner told his friends. "He will be a cripple for life," said two other doctors. It is no wonder that, as he says, life became a burden to him and he longed for death to relieve him from his sufferings. This was in August, 1892. About October of that year he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a forlorn hope determined to try them. He did so, and before long was able to take outdoor exercise. He persevered with the treatment, closely following the directions, and is to-day nearly as strong as when a young man, and is able to follow successfully and without difficulty the laborious calling by which he gets a living.

Such was the wonderful story told the Gazette by Mr. Hopkins, who attributes his recovery solely to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and he is willing to satisfy any person who may call on him as to their wonderful effects.

A depraved condition of the blood or a shattered nervous system is the secret of most ills that afflict mankind, and by restoring the blood and rebuilding the nerves, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scofulous troubles, etc., these pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Trajan, the Roman Emperor, knew the names of all the Praetorian Guards in the city, about 10,000 in number.