

## AGRICULTURAL

### Our Catch Crops.

It is one of my hobbies in farming that the soil must be covered with something in the form of a growing crop, and so, as a rule, I seed all stubble land down at once with either the main crop which is to follow in rotation, or a catch crop to plow under for the humus material, on which the succeeding crop is to feed, writes John Gould. Ordinarily I seed the corn stubble in the fall to rye, and turn this under for corn. Clover is sown with the grain in the spring for the three-fold object of keeping the soil covered, for food, and for fertility. The late summer was very disastrous to the clover crop, for with the dry spring and summer drought, accompanied by three killing frosts, I lost all my seeding the past spring, and a fair share of last year's as well. When the oats were cut I found myself with absolutely bare fields and the problem was how to make up for the loss of the clover, and to maintain the supply of humus to keep the soil loose and easily tilled. A variety of catch crops was decided upon, to be sown singly and in combination, to see if it were possible to get a plant growth which would pay to turn under before winter sets in. As soon as the oats were removed from the lots, eight acres were sown with Japanese buckwheat. In this work we found a tool, or machine, which reduced the cost of labor to a minimum, in the form of the newly-invented right-lap cut-away plow, which turns a furrow, or series of furrows three feet in width, covers the grain at the same operation, and leaves nothing to do in finishing but to go over the field with the roller. The furrows are turned on reasonably friable soil, from four to six inches deep, as may be desired, and the grain comes up in rows, as if drilled in, and quite as quickly, our buckwheat showing the rows distinctly the fourth day. Timely showers which broke the drought about the time of putting in of the crops, hastened their growth, and forty days from the sowing of the buckwheat it stood an average of three feet high over the entire lot; and by the second week in October was about as dense a growth as can well be plowed under. On the tenth of August a field was sown to oats and peas, and these two have made a wonderful growth, the vines growing up among the oats, the whole making a mass of verdure that would delight the eye of a dairyman as a late soiling crop for the making of fall milk; and were it not that I have more of this material in other lots to supply the demand than is actually needed, it is possible that some of it might find its way to the stables. This crop was also put in with the same implement, and we found that we could easily do our dairy work, and between times put in four acres or more a day, and roll it out with the team. The next field was sown to millet August twelfth or thirteenth. This lot was first plowed with the right-lap plow and then the millet sown on, and put in simply by going over with the roller, which turned out to be an almost ideal way of sowing that crop. The millet has done fairly well, but the nights proved rather cool for the best development of this crop, and the volunteer oats that came up with the combination of roots and growth, were quite satisfactory. One of the pleasing things about this fall putting in of catch crops is its subjugation of the weed pest. All over these acres the weeds are conspicuous by their absence, so completely are they annihilated. Since we commenced this plan of putting in catch crops as soon as the main crop is removed, the weeds have had no chance to grow, and what is better, no chance whatever to mature any considerable quantity of seeds. In one respect I find that the fall plowing under of these crops is, on the whole, better than plowing under a large green crop in the spring. If a large crop of rye, for instance, is plowed under in May, and the summer proves dry, not to mention droughty, as it has been for the past two seasons, the vegetable matter will not ferment and rot down into plant food and humus, but becomes simply dried vegetable matter and prevents the soil and subsoil from uniting, so that the moisture from below cannot be drawn upon by the plants, and if the drought is severe they "fire" and make small growth, simply from the fact that the power of capillary motion is broken with this dried vegetable matter; but when the plowing is done late in the fall, and this vegetable matter is all decomposed, and also thoroughly incorporated in the soil by the spring fitting of the land, there is none of this difficulty encountered. Possibly there may be some leaching and some loss of fertility during the spring by the heavy rains, but nothing as serious, in my opinion, as the loss by not having the matter decomposed, and in having the water supply from below shut off when most wanted.

### Storing Cabbage.

The following method of storing cabbage, given by a correspondent to the New York Tribune, is new in some respects and seems to be meritorious, too. "The plan consisted of a succession of ranks, depending for number and length upon the amount of cabbage to be stored. My friend had about an acre of good cabbages and had about three ranks some fifty feet long. The whole stalk is pulled up and all are ranked up to a height of about two feet, reversing ends of alternate stalks, which, of course, kept the ranks level. A space is left between the ranks which exposes every head of cabbage to view the moment the covering is removed at the end. Now

for the covering. Forks were driven into the ground, say two feet high, or just a little higher than the ranks of cabbage, and stout enough to bear up the covering and so driven as to take a pole along both sides of each rank and on these are laid cross poles, which hold the covering up. Straw or spoiled hay was piled along the outside ranks and then over the poles and so rounded up like a stack to turn water, the ends being closed up in a like manner, and the work was done. It was the last of January, 1894, that I was there, and they had been having cold weather—degrees below zero. My friend had an order from his merchant for a load of cabbages and he asked me to go with him and see how they looked. A prettier picture could not have been made from the same material than was presented. The alleys being open we had a clear view; the frost appeared along on the solid wall of heads, but not one was injured. Of the thousands of heads in those ranks every one was ready for market. When a load was taken out the end was closed up again; the top covering remained intact."

### Short Cuts.

Keep the manure pile growing. Improve your land by underdraining. Breed no more worthless scrub stock. Save the best fruit for your own table. Better mulch all the young fruit trees. Crowd the fattening pigs and poultry. Do not let your cattle injure the pasture. Is not your supply of fuel running low? Do not defer the harvesting of potatoes. Yes, trees can be safely planted in the fall. Do not neglect the young stock nowadays. Now increase the food of fattening animals. Farm machinery does not ornament fence corners. Do not overlook the great value of fall plowing.

### PERSONAL POINTERS.

#### A Few Items About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

The Duke of Westminster has received \$5,000 from the Lord Mayor of Manchester as the first instalment of the Armenian relief fund from that city. The Shah of Persia carefully treasures an heirloom in the shape of a small cube of gold literally covered with Oriental letters and characters. It is said to have fallen from heaven during Mohammed's time. Dr. Andree has selected his companions for the balloon expedition to the North Pole. One is the meteorologist Ekholm, of Stockholm, the other is Niels Strindberg, an amanuensis in the Stockholm University. Mr. Spencer Walpole, who recently entered upon his 91st birthday, sat in the English House of Commons from 1846 to 1882, and three times was Home Secretary under Lord Derby. He enjoys a snug pension of \$10,000 a year. The Countess Cecilia Plater-Zybeck, one of the wealthiest women in Russia, has been enrolled in the Guild of Master Tailors of Warsaw. She is at the head of a cutters' school in that city, and does much to help the poor. Lady William Beresford, recently the Duchess of Marlborough, is said to have the largest collection of newspaper clippings relating to herself of any woman in Europe. They date from the time she was Lily Price, of Tory, N. Y. Sir George Newnes, who has expressed his intention of building a yacht to compete for the Westminster Cup, is proprietor of the Westminster Gazette, the Strand Magazine, and Tit-Bits. His comments on the Defender-Valkyrie races in the Gazette were probably the fairest and most sportsmanlike of any published in England. One of the wealthiest women in France, Mme. Mame, of Tours, recently died, at the age of eighty. She and her husband, before his death, built up a large publishing business. Their specialty consisted of works of piety. Mme. Mame was known personally by nearly all the clergy of France. She was a good business woman, and gave much to charity. Mrs. U. S. Grant, who has just purchased ex-Senator Edmunds' house in Washington for \$60,000, is a very young-looking woman for her age. Her hair is only slightly touched with grey. Her voice and manner are youthful, but her brow shows a few wrinkles. She is very energetic and businesslike in her methods. It has always been her desire to end her days in Washington. One of the most picturesque figures in England is Lucy Lee, the now wealthy and celebrated gypsy, who lives near Brighton. She has told the fortunes of all the members of the royal family and most of the nobility. She is remarkably intelligent, dresses neatly, and lives in a house during the winter season. She is sixty-two years old, and has eleven grown-up children. Although Hetty Green, with all her \$60,000,000, dresses as cheaply as a shop girl with \$5 a week, she impressed the Washington reporter who saw her the other day as a woman who would shine in fine raiment. "The truth is," says the Post, "that Mrs. Green is not only attractive, but exceedingly fine looking. In manner she is as vivacious and sprightly as a young girl, and to look at her rosy cheeks and her hair, with hardly a trace of silver in it, one would not believe that she had celebrated her sixty-first birthday. Arrayed in rich garments she would attract much attention."

### An Effective Remedy.

Are you bothered with tramps at your country place? No, you see, my daughter goes to a cooking school, and we give all she makes to the wandering willies. They come once, and never come back; and of late they have been avoiding us altogether.

### His Needs.

Tramp—Gimme a dime, mister. Mister—What do you want with a dime? Tramp—Aw, I jist want to buy a house and lot with it. What you think?

## A HARD PLACE TO FIND.

### THE GARDEN OF EDEN WHERE THE FATAL APPLE GREW.

No Less Than Eighty Different Sites Have Been Suggested—Opinions of Some Famous Authorities on the Subject.

The Biblical situation of the Garden of Eden seems definite enough if it were not that the rivers and localities given in Genesis had not wholly changed their names. The "garden eastward in Eden" was the birthplace of a river which, beyond the boundaries of Paradise, parted into four heads—the name of the first is Pison, and the name of the second is Gihon, and the name of the third river is Hiddekel and the fourth river is Euphrates."

In the search for the lost first home of Adam and Eve no less than 80 different sites have been suggested by poets, scholars and Bible commentators. Palestine, Syria, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Persia, the delta of the Indus, Cashmere, one of the South Sea Islands, St. Gothard, in the Alps, the shores of the Baltic, the plateau of Pamir and not less than three continents, the latest of them at the North Pole, are only a few of the localities which have seemed to theorists and investigators to answer the descriptions.

Josephus, writing in the first century, says that the Pison was the Ganges, the Gihon the Nile and the Hiddekel the Tigris. He does not mention it as a hypothesis of his own, but as a history. Earlier writers than he held to the same theory, and later writers have followed it without embarrassment from the fact that the Ganges is thousands of miles distant from all parts of the Euphrates and Tigris, and that the Nile is a different continent from the other three.

### JOSEPHUS FOUND

Nothing absurd in this theory, for he thought the great ocean which the Greek writers said flowed around the world was the original stream that Moses had in his mind and in which the four rivers had their source. Paradise has been placed at the mouth of the Euphrates on the Persian Gulf; in modern Mesopotamia between Bagdad and the rivers of Babylon, and in Armenia, near Mt. Ararat and near the sources of both Euphrates and Tigris. One of the famous authorities who held by the first of these possible sites was Calvin. Luther had held the opinion that the face of the earth had been so changed and disturbed by the flood that it was idle to hope to find the four rivers that flowed out of Eden, but Calvin thought differently. He believed that the river that watered the garden was that formed by the united streams of the Tigris and the Euphrates and now called the Shat-el-Arab, which runs 200 miles from the point of junction to the gulf. He located the garden near these mouths and made a map of it, which may be found in his commentaries. Geologists tell us that the first spot on earth to get cool enough to use was the North Pole. In the process of time it got too cold, but there must have been a long period when

### THE POLAR REGION

Was the most comfortable part of the world. During this period, many eminent geologists believe, there existed around the North Pole a continent now submerged, and on that continent our progenitors were comfortable in their first home. It is known with entire certainty that the polar region was once warm enough for tropical vegetation to grow there. There was light enough also for such vegetation—abundant light, indeed, for all uses and plenty for primeval man. Geology tells us that man might have lived at the North Pole. The fabled continent, the Atlantis, has been used by the latter-day theorists chiefly to explain the presence of man in America. If our first parents began housekeeping in the Atlantis their descendants could easily have got into America on one side and into Africa, Europe and Asia on the other, whereas without the Atlantis, and with no nearer nor more convenient approach between the eastern and western hemisphere than that of Bering Strait, it is a puzzling question how primeval man, if he started in Asia, ever found his way into the western hemisphere. Darwin and those scientists who have been on the lookout for monkeys as the ancestors of man, remembering that monkeys need abundant heat, have been inclined to look for their paradise further to the south, either in Northern Africa or in the supposed continent of Lemuria, which, as before stated, they imagine to have existed in prehistoric times in the northern part of the Indian Ocean.

### Easy Circumstances.

A young man inherited fifty thousand dollars from an aunt, and by a course of extravagance and speculation was pretty soon at the end of his fortune. "However," said one of his friends, "Bill isn't without resources. He has two more aunts." Like this, but different, was the case of a colored man concerning whom a neighbor of his own race was called to testify in court. Witness, said the opposing lawyer, you speak of Mr. Smith as "well off." Just what do you mean? Is he worth five thousand dollars? No, sah. Two thousand? No, sah; he ain't worth twenty-five cents. Then how is he well off? Got a wife who is a washerwoman, sah, and s'ports de hull fam'ly, sah.

### His Familiar Name.

Yes, gentlemen, he said, I'm a well-known man. I'm a Londoner, and my name is a familiar one to the English people. You are a member of Parliament, perhaps? No, sir; I'm neither a politician nor a statesman, I am a private citizen, and proud to say it. Well if you are not a great statesman, what is it that has made your name a familiar one throughout the country? Who are you? I'm John Smith.

## THE PEOPLE MARVELLED

### At the Rescue of Mr. Metcalfe of Hornings' Mills.

Badly Crippled With Sciatica and an Intense Sufferer for Years—For Two Years Was Not Able to Do Any Work—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Him to Health.

From the Shelburne Economist.

The completion of the local telephone service between Shelburne and Hornings' Mills by Messrs. John Metcalfe and W. H. Marlatt, referred to in these columns recently, was the means of bringing to the notice of a reporter of the Economist the fact of the remarkable restoration to health some time ago of Mr. Metcalfe, the chief promoter of the line. For about two years Mr. Metcalfe was a terrible sufferer from sciatica, and unable to work. While not altogether bedfast, he was so badly crippled that his bent form, as he occasionally hobbled about the streets of Hornings' Mills, excited universal sympathy. The trouble was in one of his hips and he could not stand or walk erect. His familiar attitude, as



"Walked in a Stooped Position."

the residents of Hornings' Mills can vouch, was in a stooped over position, with one hand on his knee. Mr. Metcalfe says:—"For about two years I was not able to do any work. Local physicians failed to do me any good, and I went to Toronto for treatment, with equally unsatisfactory results. I also tried electrical appliances without avail. I returned home from Toronto discouraged, and said I would take no more medicine, that it seemed as if I had to die anyway. My system was very much run down and the pains at times were excruciating. I adhered for several months to my determination to take no more medicine, but finally consented to a trial of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strongly recommended by a friend. Before I had taken them very long I felt a great deal better, my appetite returned, and the pains diminished. After using the pills for some time longer I was able to stand and walk erect and resume my work, in the full enjoyment of health and strength. People who knew me marvelled at the change, and on my personal recommendation many have used Pink Pills. This is the first time, however, that I have given the facts for publication."

On being asked if the sciatica had ever returned, Mr. Metcalfe stated that once or twice, as the result of unusual exposure, he had experienced slight attacks, but he always kept some of the pills at hand for use on such occasions, and they never failed to fix him up all right. Mr. Metcalfe, who is 52 years of age, is in the flour and provision business, and, as proof of his ability to do as good a day's work as he ever did in his life, we may state that the most of the work connected with the erection of his six miles of telephone line was performed by himself. Mr. Metcalfe also mentioned several other instances in which the users of Pink Pills derived great benefit, among them being that of a lady resident of Hornings' Mills. The Economist knows of a number of instances in Shelburne where great good has followed the use of this well-known remedy.

The public are cautioned against imitations and substitutes, said to be "just as good." These are only offered by some unscrupulous dealers because there is a larger profit for them in the imitation. There is no other remedy that can successfully take the place of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and those who are in need of a medicine should insist upon getting the genuine, which are always put up in boxes bearing the words "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." If you cannot obtain them from your dealer, they will be sent post-paid on receipt of 50 cents a box, or \$2.50 for six boxes, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y.

### REV. MUNGO FRASER, D. D.,

Of Hamilton, Ont.—This Well-Known Presbyterian Divine, Pastor of Knox Church, Hamilton, Ont., has Used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and Tells its Virtues.

Few ministers in the Presbyterian Church of Canada are better known than the Rev. Mungo Fraser, D. D., of Hamilton. His great talents have been over and over again recognized in the church courts. As a preacher he has few equals, and the people of Knox Church, one of the largest Presbyterian churches in Canada, believe he stands at the head of the list. He had suffered, as so many in his profession suffer, from cold in the head—a serious hindrance to those who have mental work to do. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder was brought under his notice, and over his own signature he has told of the great benefits it has conferred on him, as it does on all who use it. One short puff of the breath through the Blower, supplied with each bottle of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, diffuses this Powder over the surface of the nasal passages. Painless and delightful to use, it relieves in ten minutes, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis and Deafness. 60 cents. Sold by druggists. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3 cent stamps. S. G. Detchon, 44 Church street, Toronto.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

### Out at Both Ends.

Has Jorkins' wife brains or money? Neither. She had no brains or she would not have married him, and he has all her money.



## Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all weak out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse:

"I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it together with Hood's Pills. I have never used any benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the most complete blood purifier." Mrs. J. G. Cochrane, 11 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to effect. 25c.

## For twenty-five years

# DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND  
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

## THE OLD, MIDDLE AGED, AND CHILDREN

### Are one and all Cured of Kidney Trouble by South American Kidney Cure.

Kidney troubles are not confined to those of any age. The gray-haired sufferer, and keenly sometimes. The man in the vigor of life has his happiness marred by distressing disease of these parts. Much of the trouble of children is due to diseased kidneys. South American Kidney Cure treats effectively those of any age. And with all alike relief is secured quickly. In the most distressing cases relief comes in not less than six hours. It is a wonderful medicine for this one specific and important purpose. Sold by druggists.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

### A Rare Woman.

Jinks—I never saw a house where everything ran so smoothly as at Broadgrin's. Minks—Yes; lucky fellow, Broadgrin. He's got a wife who knows how to keep the servants amused while she does the work.

### Palpitation of the Heart Defined.

Palpitation of the heart is perhaps the most common symptom of heart disease, and is defined as pulsations that are perceived by the patient. It comes on in paroxysm with intervals of more or less freedom from attack. The heart may begin to beat violently; it may pound against the walls of the chest; the vessels may throb in the neck; the eyes become suffused, and the head ache; or on the other hand, the heart may be very rapid and very feeble, so that the pulse may consist only of a series of rapid and almost impalpable waves.

Those suffering from palpitation or fluttering of the heart should not delay treatment a single hour. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will always relieve this trouble within the first half hour, and for this reason is regarded by physicians generally as the greatest known remedy for the heart. Sold by druggists.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

### The Liveryman's Loss.

Liveryman—Terrible accident today. Mrs. Heavieight hired a horse of me, to take a ride, and had hardly got started before the horse stumbled. Friend—My! my! Did the horse fall on her? Liveryman—No, she fell on the horse.

### Too Much For Him.

How does Briggs look in his new checked suit? Plaid out.

### Another Hamilton Citizen Cured of Rheumatism in Three Days.

Mr. I. McFarlane, 246 Wellington street, Hamilton: "For many weeks I have suffered intense pain from rheumatism; was so bad that I could not attend to business. I procured South American Rheumatic Cure on the recommendation of my druggist, and was completely cured in three or four days by the use of this remedy only. It is the best remedy I ever saw." Sold by druggists.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

At Oxford this year 197 candidates presented themselves for honours in classics, the largest number on record; there were 97 candidates for honours in modern history.