THE FARM.

When the Cows Come Through the Bars.

When I hear our city cousins,
Who have grown amazin' rich,
Talk of operas and parties,
Pictur' galleries and sich,
In my mind thar comes a pictur'
Finer by a heap than thars,
One that's bran' new every evenin'
When the cows come through the bars.

Thar's the meadow slopin' east'ard,
Whar the shadders gather thick;
Thar's the last red sun-rays glintin'
On the willers by the crick.
Over all's the hush of Natur',
As outpeeps the evenin' stars
In the dewy arch of heaven,
When the cows come through the bars.

'Course, some things is inconvenient;
Country life ain't all a dream;
'Taters rot, frosts nip the peaches;
Sultry weather sours the cream.
Yit when one gits down to weighin'
Town and country, what compar's
With the feelin' that comes o'er one
When the cows come through the bars?

So says I to specylators
Who sometimes may rest attack:
"No, I won't sell out or barter
This here farm for bric-y-brac.
I don't envy folks in cities;
Shiny shoes ain't anywhar's
When the golden sun's a-settin'
As the cows come through the bars.

Saving the Pigs.

Every spring on the farm there are certain pigs either not endowed with a fair share of physical vigor, or too numerous brothers and sisters crowd them aside. They grow weaker and weaker and die, or they become miserable stunted creatures, giving neither pleasure nor profit to the owner. Whether it pays to try to save those weak pigs depend on the comparative price of corn and pork. If it will not pay, they should be put out of the way at once, yet many a pig is killed or neglected that is well worth the little trouble needed to give it a fair start with its mates.

The most frequent method of caring for runts is to turn them over to wife or daughter for pets; but a hand-raised pig requires a great deal of care, to say nothing of the chances against its living, when put entirely on artificial food. Try the following plan once and see if it is not an improvement on the "pet pig." What farmer's wife isn't enough interested in the stock to inspect every new litter of pigs, even if they are of daily occurrence! And she can readily detect the one that is imposed upon by all the rest. Now, suppose she brings a cup of boiled milk and a spoon, and slips it into the pig's mouth a little at a time (of course the mother pigs are tame, or ought to be); a meal or two a day will help matters wonderfully, and there is not an entire change of food or lack of needed warmth. The weak pig will soon be able to hold its own, and it will be by chance ifsome other pig does not take its place and need the food.

Sometimes the entire litter needs feeding if it is large and the mother young. This is easily done by shutting the sow away from them until the pigs are hungry, then with a pan of milk—always boiled—and a spoon, feed them. It is awkward work at first but each one will get a little. Repeat twice a day, and in a week the little fellows will need no shutting up, but will tumble over each other in their haste to get to the pan.

Points in Favor of Dairying.

If it could be shown by figures how many hundred tons of butter fat from originally pure milk is annually made into grease, unfit for table or culinary use, many would probably be disposed to doubt the truth of the statement writes Prof. J. N. Shepherd. The deplorable feature of the case is that this butter fat was, in its original pure condition, capable of being made into a gilt edge product which would have topped the Elgin market instead of being transformed into a product fit only for lubricating purposes. It required just as many pounds of food, which was worth the same amount of money, to produce the original butter fat in the condition it came from the cow. There is great needs of better methods,—stricter cleanliness in the work, and more intelligence and skill in the management of the product.

It is sometimes said that should all milk or butter fat be made into a gilt edge product, the supply might be greater than the demand. The advance of intelligent dairying has been very great during the past few years, and for every creamery, dairy and cheese factory in the western states ten years ago, there are now several; and how is the demand? The only portion of the product for which there is little call is the inferior grades. The several branches of the dairy business have developed into industries of considerable proportions. The consumers of first-class dairy products have been pleased with the palatable products and have shown no disposition to complain of the prices charged. This class of consumers are always willing to pay a fair price for first-class quality. With the dairy cow has come the extensive use of clover as a forage crop, and worn-out farms have been rejuvenated and made to yield fair crops, while medium lands have been greatly benefited. Butter and cheese are concentrated products, and a ton of either shipped from the farm means that only a small quantity of fertilizing material has left it, while the ton of this concentrated product brings back from three to six hundred dollars to the farmer. The dairy cow manufactures the rough feeds of the farm into the concentrated product, butter fat, and at the same time returns nearly all of the fertilizing material contained in the food to the farm.

The need of many of the common farmers is better methods of caring for their milk and butter, and better methods of feeding and caring for their cows. A cow cannot be cheated; she will not give something for nothing, and she always takes her living out of her food supply before she gives any returns in milk or flesh. About two-thirds of the food consumed by an animal is required to maintain the body in normal condition without losing flesh, so that it is only from the last third of the food which she will eat that returns can be expected, and if she is not given more food than is required to maintain her she will not give anything in return. The cow keeps up the temperature of her body by burning the food which she consumes, a fact which makes warm quarters an essential to success. It pays to make the cow as thoroughly comfortable as possible, not only for the reasons named but because when the quantity of milk given is once shrunken from a shortage of, or from a poor quality of feed, or a lack of shelter, it is reduced for the remaining portion of her period of lactation. Many a barn could have been made warmer during the past winter by a little expenditure of money and muscle, and would have saved several dollars' worth of feed and milk during the winter.

The dairyman who supplies neither ensilage or roots for his cows during the winter manages poorly, as there are no other foods which will take their place for a milk cow. The demand for the product at good price—if a good quality is made—need not be questioned. There is always a demand for good butter. The price paid in winter is higher than that for the summer output, as it requires more grit, care and enterprise to produce it at that season of the year. A clean, well-kept barn is one of the first requisites. It is not possible to have the milk in first-class condition if the barn is filthy. Keep the stalls clean and make them comfortable for the cows by supplying them with plenty of clean-bedding. Cleanliness in milking is also important. Milk is easily tainted, and if the stable is foul the milk is sure to be contaminated by the offensive odor. Milk should not be allowed to stand in the barn unnecessarily after milking is completed, as there is always some odor in a barn which it will tend to absorb. When milk leaves the barn untainted, a good start toward a gilt edge product has been made.

ON AN ICEBOAT.

The Inexperienced Man Thought That he Had Cut a Man's Head Off.

"It was on a large bay. The ice was new, and literally as smooth as glass from end to end. No ground swells had worked in under it to make cracks, and the feel of the boat was more like flying than anything I have known since. All you could hear was the crack of the mast and the yard as the puffs came harder, and as the ice skate cut its line in the green crystal it chiseled out a spurt of brittle fragments that could be heard tinkling on the ice like broken glass.

"We were going exactly 58 miles an hour, as timed between two harbor buoys that were frozen in—they being laid one and a half miles apart—and there were a few people crossing the bay, here and there, on foot. We had the wind a little forward of abeam, and were heading on the port tack for the clubhouse. But ahead of us, and to windward, a foot passenger was crossing. At first he was only a speck on the distant ice. Then you could see that the speck walked, and that it had moving legs. Anothe rtew minutes and we were nearing him, when two other iceboats were seen approaching with almost the speed of lightning. I thought I could cross ahead of them and still pass behind the pedestrian, but the other boats being on the starboard tack had the right of way. We were approaching with almost the speed of lightning, and as I dared not at that time try to bear away, I pinched up to clear them. This I just succeeded in doing, though the second one forced my course till I was flying straight for the foot passenger. He was then only a short distance ahead, and had taken to run—of course, in the wrong direction—and then fell down in the course I hoped to be able to take.

"My iceboat was going about a mile a minute, clearing space about 29 yards a second, say 87 feet a second, and I felt myself sicken as I saw him fall. I dared not try to bear away, for fear the craft could not do so in time, so I jammed the tiller down and the boat took a frightfully sharp curve that sent two of the crew spinning out over the ice to leeward. I felt the lee skate, that is shaped like the blade of a guillotine, tilt up as we flew past something black on the ice, and then, as the boat had reached into the wind, I looked back upon the grassy green. The figure was still stretched out at full length upon the ice, and two feet ahead of him lay something round and black, that belonged to him, but was not separated from him, and I cried aloud:

"My God, I have cut his head off!"

"It was a dreadful feeling. I couldn't stir. Of what further use was I to him?

"And then I saw the figure move. It stretched along the ice. And in the distance I saw an arm reach forward and seize the detached head and put it back in place. It was the man's fur cap the iceboat had tilted on. When he had fallen this had been thrown ahead of him a couple of feet, and mighty glad I was to give him the price of a new one to call it square. We measured the distance to find out how far the two fellows were thrown who went over the side at the time of the sharp curve. We paced it off from the line cut by the lee skate, and found they had been spun along the smooth surface 280 feet—almost 100 yards."

One Disadvantage.

Six-year-old Eric found it dull work playing football all alone. Why shouldn't mother play, too? There she was, sitting sewing in the drawing room window.

Mother, come out and have a game of football with me!

Can't play, dear boy.

That's the worst of having a woman for a mother! Eric scornfully remarked as he strutted off.

The Useful Slipper.

Slippers play an important part in the life of almost every man. In childhood they are laid on him; in manhood, just after he has been married, they are thrown after him, and for a considerable part of the rest of his life they are under him.

INVENTIONS AND PATENTS.

Many Devices That Have Been Invented to Lighten and Improve Labour.

Boat-building patents number 1,216.

There are 1,580 patented knitting-machines.

The steam engine is covered by 8,237 patents.

There are 1,523 different patented kinds of nails.

There are 459 patents covering masonry work.

There are 2,388 different kinds of velocipedes.

The manufacture of gas is covered by 3,060 patents.

The manufacture of felt is covered by 771 patents.

Patented machines for book-binding number 2,566.

Watch and clock making is encouraged by 3,640 patents.

There are 1,449 different appliances for drawing wire.

There are 2,266 patents and models of sheet metal wire.

There are 5,979 patent locks and latches for doors and gates.

There are 4,299 different kinds of saws and sawing apparatus.

There are 2,188 tools used, or which may be used, in stoneworking.

Patents on explosives have been issued to the number of 500.

The builders of tall houses have 1,639 elevators to choose from.

Papier mache goods have been patented to the number of 3,381.

Of air and gas engines 1,025 different varieties have been patented.

Cannons, guns, pistols and projectiles are projected by 268 patents.

One thousand and ninety patents have been issued for paving.

For the propulsion of steamships 1,583 appliances have been patented.

There are 2,298 different contrivances for the purpose of spinning thread.

Knives, forks and spoons are protected by patents to the number of 2,103.

There are patents for scrubbing brushes and brooms to the number of 3,184.

There are over 50,000 patents which in one way or another benefit the farmer.

There are 4,854 patents for the manufacture of furniture other than chairs.

There are 1,351 patents which may be employed in the manufacture of glass.

Kitchen ware, exclusive of stoves and ranges, is protected by 1,747 patents.

Patent needles and pins are made to the number of 175 different varieties.

There are 636 patent fuels or methods of preparing wood, coal and coke for use.

The manufacture of sugar and salt is carried on by the aid of 2,401 inventions.

The necessity of preparing tobacco for the consumer has developed 2,274 patents.

There are 3,307 patents for machinery or processes employed in paper-making.

The implements and materials used in buildings are protected by 7,792 patents.

Trunks, valises and baggage contrivances generally are protected by 1,333 patents.

Over 16,000 patents have been issued for the various kinds of electrical appliances.

There are 1,771 patents on the mechanism employed in sinking artesian or oil wells.

The builder has a choice of 596 patent cranes or derricks with which to do his work.

There are 1,549 machines or devices for the manufacture of cordage, twine and string.

The manufacture of stationery may be carried on by the aid of 4,532 patented machines.

There have been 3,717 patents issued for devices or machines employed by the carpenter.

There are 2,487 different varieties of fire escapes and ladders to be used in emergencies.

Soda water and other cooling beverages are manufactured according to 278 patented methods.

The fisherman has at his command 2,667 patented devices for attracting or capturing the finny tribe.

The number of patent medicines is not so great as might be supposed, there being only 1,332 in the reports.

Harness-making has received the earnest attention of the inventor, there being 7,400 patents in this line.

The erection of fire-proof buildings is encouraged by 455 patents, taken out for material or methods.

Butter-making is encouraged by 4,435 patents either on devices employed or methods of manufacture.

Woodworking tools have developed 4,235 patents, of which one is an auger which bores a square hole.

The art of printing is covered by 5,833 patents, either of machines or special devices employed in the work.

The inventors of artificial stone and the manufacture of lime and cement have taken out 1,159 patents.

Electricity in Rolling Mills.

The electric motor has invaded the rolling mills, and in one a motor is connected directly to the rolls. This machine has been built to reverse every ten seconds. At the Carnegie Steel Works, at Homestead, Pa., motors operate small buggies, which carry the hot billets from the heating furnace to the rolls. Two motors are placed on each buggy, one operating the buggy the other driving rolls on the buggy, to place the billets on the transfer table carrying them to the large shaping rolls. This buggy is operated entirely from a distance, current being led to the motors by means of swinging cables.

A great relief is felt in certain English circles at the denial made by Lord Rosebery that he is writing a political novel. When the rumor that he was indulging in realistic fiction as a vent to his overwrought feelings first obtained vogue, a good many people in England wondered if his shafts of sarcasm would penetrate their armour. Rosebery has deferred his revenge, however.

A 200-STORY BUILDING.

MONSTER STRUCTURE TO BE BUILT IN NEW YORK.

It Will Have 100,000 Offices—A Great City Under One Roof—Three Times as High as Eiffel Tower, and to Occupy 24,000,000 Square Feet.

A firm of architects of New York have drawn plans for the most tremendous building on earth, a structure 200 stories high.

A capitalist of that city submitted the idea of this building to the firm. At first they regarded the idea as visionary. "Examine it carefully," said their client, "and make your report."

The architects did so. They concluded that their part of the work was practical and practicable; that a 200-story building could be erected, provided the vast sum of money necessary to construct it was forthcoming.

This huge pile will be called the King Building. Its plan somewhat resembles that of the Eiffel Tower, that wonder of the last Paris Exposition. But the King Building will be nearly three times as high as the Eiffel Tower and its construction presents vastly greater difficulties.

The structure will occupy one large city block. It will, of course, be built of steel, just as the buildings that are now considered tall are built of steel.

THE FRAMEWORK

of these buildings is like that of a bridge. The bridge is placed on end and surrounded by an outer wall of stone or granite. In the 200-story building the bridge will be longer, that's all.

The King building will have 120,000 square feet of space on each floor; 24,000,000 square feet of space on the 200 floors. It will contain 100,000 separate offices and suites. It will accommodate 400,000 people under one roof.

Necessarily the first question to be answered in planning for this sky-piercing structure was: "How will people reach the upper stories?"

The answer is: "By electric elevators."

Frank J. Sprague is a pioneer in the construction of electric railways and of electric passenger elevators. Mr. Sprague is confident that the development in the construction of electric elevators will keep pace with any possible progress in architecture and building. Manufacturers of passenger elevators have been consulted. They are positive that it will be as easy to build elevators in a 200-story building as in a 20-story building.

In the King building there will be express elevators and way elevators. The express elevators will stop, say at the twenty-fifth, fiftieth, seventy-fifth, one hundredth floors, and so on to the top story. It has been calculated that the express elevators will make the journey—the word "trip" scarcely describes it—will make the journey from basement to roof in

TWO AND A-HALF MINUTES.

The way elevators will stop at each story where passengers await them, making an ordinary journey in 10 minutes. There will be at least fifty elevators.

It is the purpose of the projectors of the building to gather on its commodious floors 200 distinct communities of business men. On one floor will be the jewellers, on another the hardware dealers, on another the harness makers, and so on. So the conduct of great interests will be simplified and more work can be done in that building in four hours than can be accomplished elsewhere in an ordinary work day of eight or ten hours.

In the building will be retail clothing stores, haberdashers' shops, barber shops, restaurants, a physician's office and a drug store. In fact, it will be a city under a roof. It is proposed to lay out that vast roof as a garden in summer and to inclose it in glass in winter. It is also expected that some invaluable meteorological knowledge will be obtained by means of the observations taken by the United States Signal Service at such a tremendous height.

The King building will be, in fact, the highest type of present day development in architecture. It will be the first of the mighty, fire-proof structures that within the next twenty years will rear their heads in New York below Twenty-third street.

In the plans it has been determined that the thickness of the lower walls of the building will be nearly sixteen feet, gradually diminishing towards the upper stories.

OVERWORKED HIS HEART.

And Would Have Been a Dead Man but for Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart.

The whole trend of present day living is in the direction of the grave. Where our fathers lived so that they might prolong life, the people of the present day live so that they may shorten it. It is all hurry-burry and the result is that a large percentage of the men and women on the stage of life to-day are over working what at any time, and under any circumstances, is the hardest worked organ of the body—the heart. So long as people will persist in this method, the best thing they can do is to keep a remedy like Dr. Agnew's Cure for the heart, close by. This remedy is a heart remedy only, but is almost miraculous in its effects. In all cases of organic or sympathetic heart disease relief is secured within thirty minutes, and there are scores and hundreds of people in Canada who testify that had it not been for the prompt use of this medicine they would have been in their graves to-day.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Sir Arthur Sullivan had a most unpleasant experience when he went to Berlin recently to superintend the production of "Ivanhoe." One leading journal asked, "What is this foreigner doing among us?" and, as though that were not despicable enough, a storm was raised because, first, the heroine of "Ivanhoe" is a Jewess; and, second, on the ground that Sir Arthur himself was a Jew, whose ancestors were named, not Sullivan, but Solomon.

Tired but Sleepless

Is a condition which gradually wears away the strength. Let the blood be purified and enriched by Hood's Sarsaparilla and this condition will cease.

"For two or three years I was subject to poor spells. I always felt tired, could not sleep at night and the little I could eat did not do me any good. I read about Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it. Before I had finished two bottles I began to feel better and in a short time I felt all right and had gained 21 pounds in weight. I am stronger and healthier than I have ever been in my life." JOHN W. COUGHLIN, Wallaceburg, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's. Do not be induced to buy and other.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headache. 25c.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

BISHOP, RECTOR AND CURATE.

These Three Ecclesiastics Have Each Spoken Cordial Words in Favor of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

One of the most cordial endorsements of the curative powers of Dr. Agnew's Cattarrhal Powder has come from the Bishop of Toronto. But he has not stood alone in his praise of this medicine. He was followed by men like the Rev. John Langtry, and the Rev. W. H. Wade, rector of the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton, Ont., and falling into line with the Rev. W. R. Williams, Mr. Langtry's popular curate, the Rev. H. B. Gwynne, assistant pastor of St. Peter's Church, Hamilton, has been of the latest to endorse this wonderful remedy. It never fails, and is so quick, in case of cold in the head and catarrh, and is the current panacea for Hay Fever. Sample bottle and blower sent on receipt of two 3-cent stamps. S.G. Detchon, 44 Church St., Toronto.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

An Oil for Bicycle Lamps.

A bicycle expert gives the following formula as a well-tried oil mixture for lamps: Fill two-thirds of a pint bottle with the best lard oil, and the balance with head light oil. Add a piece of gum camphor about the size of a small egg; it should be broken up fine so as to dissolve more easily. This gives a nice white light, does not char the wick and will not jolt out.

More About the Great Remedy Which Relieves Rheumatism in a Few Hours and Cures in One to Three Days.

William McKenzie, Esq., of the G. T. R., Thamesville, Ont.: "About two years ago I was completely laid up with the rheumatism and called in our family physician who attended me for weeks without benefit. At last I secured a bottle of South American Rheumatic Cure, and obtained relief in a few hours. Two bottles enabled me to resume work. It is the quickest acting remedy in the market, as one dose convinces of its great worth.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Venezuela's President.

President Crespo, of Venezuela, is a tall, heavy man, with a countenance revealing force and determination. He is very abstemious, and generally goes to bed at 8 o'clock in the evening. He is in the habit of summoning his Ministers to him at sunrise. He is fond of cattle ranching, and owns a large number of acres not far from the Venezuelan Capital. He is a fine equestrian.

VITAL TO PERFECT HEALTH

If in Doubt, Use South Amreican Kidney Cure.

The average man or woman cannot trifle with that slight pain in the back, that may be thought only a result of cold. More than likely it is the warning note that kidney trouble has taken hold of the system. It is simply amazing the extent to which kidney disease is common in Canada. The wise man will take time by the forelock, and in using South American Kidney Cure drive the disease from the system in its incipient stages. Fortunately, if it is too late to do this, this remedy is strong enough to battle with the worst case of kidney disease. It is another instance of doing only one thing, but doing it well. South American Kidney Cure is a kidney cure. It does not make any other claims, but no other remedy can meet it on its own ground.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.