

PRACTICAL FARMING.

EARLY PLOWING.

We always make it a point to plow as early as possible for all crops—for spring, crops as soon as the frost is out of the ground and it is dry enough, writes O. J. Vine, in Ohio Farmer. In our well-tiled fields we can begin very early. We frequently have our fields half plowed or more before the neighbors begin. Last spring we commenced plowing a clover sod for ensilage corn on March 10. After plowing several days, a severe blizzard stopped us. The high winds blew the snow all from the highest parts, and the cold following froze so deeply that we were unable to plow again until March 31. The part plowed first was quite compact, just as I desired the remainder to be before preparation for planting begins. The freezing will make it more friable and we can get it in good shape for planting with much less labor than if the plowing had been delayed until just before planting, as many farmers advocate and practice. By being plowed early, the rain will settle and compact it and it will withstand drouth better, and the teams can get over it much easier. Plowed thus early it will usually be sufficiently firmed without the use of the roller, which will save us several days' extra work during the busy season. By beginning early we can take our leisure and need not crowd the teams—a fact which we as well as the teams appreciate. It is also cooler early than it is likely to be about the 1st of May, and the teams can do the work easier than later.

Another advantage in early plowing lies in the fact that by the time that preparation for planting begins, thousands of weeds will have germinated and will be destroyed by the necessary tillage. With the first crop destroyed there is usually but little difficulty in keeping ahead of the others.

The manure is applied direct from the stables during the winter, the most of it with a Kemp manure spreader, the remainder with a sled when the ground is covered with snow. In the latter case it is spread from the sled.

One advantage in soiling is manifested in the field in which I plowed thus early last spring. A crop of clover hay and seed was taken from it the year before, but it was not pastured, and I found it so mellow that it was difficult to plow; unless I kept the team walking rapidly the plow would not scour. The soil was well filled with clover roots, which did a good work in loosening it, but their good effects would have been lost had it been pastured much especially with cattle or horses. We gradually drifted into the soiling system several years ago, and at no time have we been sorry or wished to return to pasturing and fencing. I am quite certain we can keep our stock cheaper and easier than by maintaining fences that are but short-lived at best, always out of repair and demanding attention. It is but a matter of time—and a comparatively short time, too—when the majority of farmers in Stark county will have adopted the soiling system.

It is difficult for many to get out of the old ruts, but when once out, they will be out to stay. The land that is wasted in fence rows will, if properly managed, nearly or quite support the stock on an ordinary farm, during the summer or pasturing season. Much of this land can be made to grow two crops each year. By growing the soiling crops near the barn, the labor of seeding is reduced to a minimum. The greatest difficulty is in getting farmers to try it, and continue in it until accustomed to it. There is a great deal in being accustomed to anything. It takes a few years to get the full benefit from soiling. When farmers see that by soiling, their land never gets so hard that it cannot easily be plowed, no difference how dry it may be, they will begin to think its advantages have not been overestimated. When we plowed our clover sod in June, 1895, there seemed not a particle of moisture in it, but two days plowed it as easily as three would have done under ordinary circumstances. Not only was the plowing easier, but the preparation for planting also. It did not break up rough and cloddy. On the contrary it was fine and friable.

THE BEDDING SUPPLY.

In many sections of the west one is surprised to see great piles of straw in the fields and the cows and other stock standing about the barn-yard or other quarters shivering and hunched back if the weather is cold, all plastered with manure, giving evidence that they have no adequate bedding. The farmer who neglects to supply bedding in liberal quantities with straw going to waste lacks humanity and business sagacity. To such a man the following by Webb Donnel would be an idle tale for all he has to do to reach the end suggested is to draw in a load of straw now and then if he has not the accommodation to have a good pile threshed into the yard in the fall: Before winter closes in an abundant supply of bedding should be secured for use when the stock must be kept stabled. Such a supply will add not a little to the comfort of the stock, and therefore to its thrift and profit and not a little to the value of the manure heap, for while bedding in itself does not add a very great deal of plant food to the manure pile, yet it assists in preserving valuable fertilizing material that otherwise would go to waste, since the majority of cattle stalls are not sufficiently tight to keep the liquid dressing from running to waste through cracks in the floor.

A great many farmers depend for bedding for horses, pigs, etc., upon the

"orts" from the cattle's cribs, not reflecting, apparently that this refuse from the cribs is often full of weeds that the cattle would not eat, and chaff that is filled with weedseed, and fruit-seed. Such bedding is one of the fruitful sources of weed-sowing, and should not be used on any account whatever. The kind of bedding that one may lay in for use in winter will, of course, depend somewhat upon the materials that are at hand, but the materials are so many, and, withal, so very common, that no one need fail to secure as much as may be needed. Swamp hay is abundant in many localities, and makes splendid bedding.

Dry leaves are also very common and very serviceable. Especially good, also, is dry road dust, and dry loam, and these are accessible to every one. A few shovelfuls of this thrown down behind the cattle when the stalls have been cleaned will make everything dry and sweet about the stable, while as an absorbent such dry earth is highly efficacious.

This kind of bedding should be stored before the heavy fall rains, for when once these have begun it will be weight impossible to secure any that will not be filled with moisture. Dry loam may be secured almost anywhere. Some pasture knoll ploughed to furnish it will result in the "killing of two birds with one stone"—the leveling of rough pasture land and the gaining of a useful absorbent, good alike for stable and poultry-house.

In many localities it is possible to obtain sawdust simply at the cost of hauling it, and sawdust certainly makes very excellent bedding, so far as the stable is concerned, but it is very generally confessed by those who have looked into the matter that sawdust is pretty near worthless as far as its ultimate manurial value is concerned, while in some cases it is a positive injury to the land, owing to acids contained in the wood. In any case, it takes a long time to rot it after it is applied to the soil, and where swamp hay, leaves, road dust, etc., can be obtained it will probably be best to avoid the use of sawdust.

There is another reason in favor of the use of such materials as swamp hay and dry leaves for bedding, for their use in liberal quantities, insures the adding to the soil of a goodly amount of vegetable humus, which is very beneficial to the growth of crops, especially on soil that is heavy and inclined to pack. Coarse manure lightens up such soil wonderfully, and makes it much more retentive of moisture. The same result is obtained where mulch is used about the crops and worked into the soil after it has served its purpose as mulch.

WILL HELP YOU TO KEEP AWAKE.

Browny Worshippers Rejoice Over a New Ventilating Heater.

The ventilation of a large number of churches is notoriously bad, and bad ventilation has frequently more to do with sleepy congregations than even the dullness or the length of the sermon. Wide interest has been created by the description of a new departure in the system of combined warming and ventilation introduced by Prof. Fischer in the new memorial church, at Berlin, Germany, which in its general plan resembles St. Paul's Cathedral in London. To the height of 80 feet from the floor the walls are traversed by hot air chambers, so that from the ground to the galleries, 22 feet above, there is no perceptible difference of temperature, the air being kept constantly at 15 degrees C. (16 degrees F.). The aim of the engineer has been the removal from the space occupied by the congregation of the paths followed by the currents of air conveying the warmth from the sources of heat to the radiating surfaces by placing the heating apparatus high up in the neighbourhood of the cooling surfaces, maintaining, in reversal of the usual procedure, a higher temperature in the upper portion of the building and intercepting and reheating the cooled air in the descent toward the lower part occupied by the congregation. There are thus four strata of air of different temperatures. Prof. Fischer maintains that the system of heating the upper more than the lower regions of the air, is the only proper course in such lofty buildings as churches, for whereas with the ordinary method the air heated on or below the ground level is cooled on reaching the roof, and fouled by the products of respiration, descends again on the heads of the congregation, unless withdrawn by an exhauster. In his system the fresh air is warmed to an agreeable temperature in its passage through the channels in the walls. Furthermore, its ascent is encouraged by its being led through two sets of heating coils. In the dome there is a third set of coils, which, although they do not contribute to the warming of the parts occupied by the worshippers, serve effectually to prevent the descent of the foul air by promoting its continued ascent toward, and escape through, the apertures in the lantern that crowns the edifice.

TOMBS OF ICE.

Awful Fate Sometimes Met by Travellers in Hungary.

A skeleton was found in one of the fissures of the Ademello glacier, in the Southern Tyrol, which is thought to be that of an American tourist of the name of Ruth, who disappeared in 1890. These fissures cleave glaciers at all angles, and it is easy to slip into one of them. When once in it is hardly possible to escape without help from above, and the warmth of the body melts the ice around, so that the victim slowly descends by his own weight into the depths of the glacier, and generally starves to death. On looking into these fissures the most beautiful play of light in blue and green and rainbow colors is seen. But these are best enjoyed from the safe vantage ground of the upper, outside world, rather than down in the depths and close at hand. In some instances, it is said, bodies have been preserved in these fissures in the ice for years.

ABOUT SOME RICH BABIES

LITTLE FOLKS WITH SLATHERS OF GOOD MONEY.

From \$3,000 to \$7,500 Per Year Necessary—There Are Others With a Few Dollars Per Week and Just as Lovable.

How much money is necessary for the support of a little child?

It all depends on whose child it is, and, incidentally, on how much money its guardians can get. There are cases on record in this country, where whole families of beautiful children are supported on a small proportion of from \$10 to \$25 per week. The fathers of these nurslings are so well satisfied with the sum total of their weekly salaries, and so sure that if they get their pay promptly on Saturday nights the little ones will not suffer and they watch their jobs with commendable zeal and are reasonably grateful for all they receive.

But then, their children are only common, every-day youngsters. The only public wants to know is what is a suitable allowance for a multimillionaire child?

Happily, it is not hard to answer the question, for several important cases have recently been before the New York Courts, which throw considerable light on the subject.

Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair was born on October 2, 1890, and is now but little more than 6 years old. He is a son of the late Clarence Granville Sinclair, of London, and a grandson of Sir John George Tollemache Sinclair, who is the owner of Thurso Castle, Scotland. His father was formerly a member of the Scots Guards, and fought against the Arabs at Suakim. The child's father was married to Miss Mabel Sands on December 18, 1889.

PROMISES FOR HIS SUPPORT.

In contemplation of this marriage an antenuptial agreement was entered into between the contracting parties and Mr. Philip Justice Sands, by which about half a million dollars was set apart in trust for their benefit, and from this Mr. Sinclair was to be entitled to a considerable income. Mrs. Sinclair died in London, England, a few weeks after the birth of her child. Mr. Sinclair died at Great Marlow, Berkshire, England, on November 16, 1895. He left a fortune, and by his will appointed William Macdonald Sinclair, of London; John Henry Fullerton Uduy, of Uduy Casane, Scotland; and George Edward Golding, of London, guardians of the person and estate of his son. Since the death of his father the little fellow has been living with his aunt, Mrs. Owen Williams, at Temple House, Great Marlow, Bucks, England.

Philip Justice Sands, who lives in Lenox, Mass., is the Trustee of the trust estate held for the child, and it yields an income of about \$24,000 annually. In addition to this the boy is entitled to a fortune left him by his father, from which an income of about \$7,500 is derived. This is in the hands of the child's guardians in England.

GIVEN \$5,000 A YEAR.

After the death of the child's mother a petition was presented to the Supreme Court by Mr. Sands in 1891 for an allowance for the little one, and the Court then directed, that, in view of the large income that was accumulating for the child \$5,000 a year would not be too exorbitant a sum to expend for its care, maintenance and education. This has been paid yearly since.

The child's aunt, Mrs. Williams, has made an arrangement with the English guardians to care for the boy at her home for \$3,000 a year. One half of this amount is to be taken from the income which comes from the English fortune held for the boy, and it is intended that the other half shall be paid from the income of the trust estate held in this country.

Mr. Sands has therefore applied to the Supreme Court to reduce the allowance of \$5,000 a year, granted in 1891, so that but \$1,500 annually, shall be taken from the income for the child's support abroad. The referee is to pass upon these questions and to decide if \$3,000 will be a sufficient sum for the maintenance of the boy, pursuant to the agreement made with his aunt.

A referee has just made a report that \$7,500 should be granted for the support of Dorothea Edgaria Crouse, who has an income of \$25,000 a year, and an application is now pending for an allowance of \$7,500 annually for the maintenance of Francis Marion Whaley, who has an income of \$15,000. Both of these children are about 9 years of age.

WASPS DEFEND COWS.

A correspondent of the Irish Naturalist describes a curious scene which he witnessed while watching his cows in the field. He noticed many wasps buzzing around the cows, and upon stopping to observe what they were about, he found that they were catching and killing flies. A white cow in particular attracted the wasps apparently because they could so easily see the flies that alighted upon it. They invariably bit off the wings, sometimes the legs, and occasionally the heads of the flies and carried the bodies away, probably to feed their larvae. Three or four hundred flies were thus caught in about twenty minutes from the backs of two cows.

GERMANY'S SNAIL FARMS.

The edible white snail is scientifically cultivated on small farms in Germany. The snails after being gathered during the month of August in the surrounding forests are put into a pen and fed newly mown grass and leaves. After staying in the pen about a month the mouths of the snails are covered with a hard membrane which indicates to the snail farmer that the snail is as fat as it will ever be, because its closed mouth prevents it eating. The snails are then gathered and packed and shipped to the markets of France, and Germany.

HERE'S TO BEAURY.

There are many domestic women who have the hair and complexion to make them professional beauties, but they don't bathe and brush with sufficient energy and they achieve only transient results. When Lily Langtry stepped into professional life from society ranks she told a friend that it was all rubbish, this talk about her marvelous beauty. "It is because I understood so much better than the women around me the art of keeping my complexion and my figure. Now if I could only learn to act!"

In those days creams were less abundant than now. But Langtry kept her complexion with milk and massage, and her white hands with soap and lemon juice, and her figure with cold water baths. Home women shudder at the thought of the cold dip. They are delicate from coddling and sitting and worry and pie. But let them cycle and patronize the cold dip and they will soon be strong and handsome. Beauty lies so close to the skin that women are finding out every day how easy it is to be handsome, and that is why there are twenty "beauties" now to one of twenty years ago.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure, for Rheumatism and Neuralgia, radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by W. E. Richardson.

AN OBLIGING LADY.

Mrs. Mackay—An' so ye have no mother now?
Jimmy—No, mum.
Mrs. Mackay—Well, my boy, when-ever ye feel the want of a good licking come to me, and I'll be a mother to ye.

Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and speedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Fully one-third of the land in Great Britain is owned by members of the House of Lords.

Hay Fever and Catarrh Relieved in 10 to 30 Minutes.—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 instantly, and permanently cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, Headache, Sore Throat, Tonsillitis, and Deafness. Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Queen Elizabeth had the reputation of being the most accomplished equestrienne of her time.

Relief in Six Hours.—Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passage in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Horse bones make, it is said, an even better grade of button than the bones of the ox.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of Itching Piles in from 3 to 6 nights. One application brings comfort. For Blind and Bleeding Piles it is peerless. Also cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Barber's Itch, and all eruptions of the skin. 35 cts.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

The horse in the art of the Roman Catacombs is an emblem of the swiftness of life.

10 cts. Cures Constipation and Liver Ills.—Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are the most perfect made, and cure like magic, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Indigestion and all Liver Ills. 10 cents a vial—40 doses.
Sold by W. E. Richardson.

PRECIOUS METALS IN BRITAIN.

Great Britain is not usually looked on as a gold or silver mining country. In 1895, 6,600 ounces of gold and 280,431 ounces of silver were produced from British mines.

Cures

Prove the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla—positive, perfect, permanent Cures.
Cures of Scrofula in severest forms, Salt Rheum, with intense itching and burning head, boils, pimples, etc.
Cures of Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Catarrh, by toning and making rich, red blood.
Cures of Nervousness and That Tired Feeling by feeding nerves, muscles and tissues on pure blood. For book of cures by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Send address to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.
are the best after-dinner.
Hood's Pills pills, aid digestion. 25c.

FOR TWENTY-SIX YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

LUMBERING ON THE OTTAWA

A LIFE OF GREAT HARDSHIP AND EXPOSURE.

River Drivers Often Waist Deep in Icy Waters—Pain-Racked Bodies the Frequent Outcome—Only the Most Robust Can Stand This Weary Round of Toil

From the Ottawa Free Press.

Only those who have engaged in the arduous occupation of lumbering know how dearly earned is their livelihood, for among the many vocations of men that of lumberman ranks among the most dangerous and difficult. There is the heavy shanty labor from earliest dawn to evening star, when the toilers for half the year is remote from home and friends, and whose daily round is to eat and work and sleep, only getting an occasional glimpse of the outside world through a long looked-for letter from some loved one far away.

Then the days lengthen, the frozen lake breaks up, and comes the driving of logs and hewn timber down the tortuous swift running stream, when necessity often calls the driver to wade body deep in the swift flowing, icy waters. None but the strong can engage in such heavy labor, only the most robust are able to stand the ten hours of daily toil, with but a mid-days hour's respite. Such in brief, is the life of many thousands of laborers in the Ottawa valley, and among the many is



Thomas Dobie, of 130 Head street, Chaudiere, who for twelve long years has wrought for the great lumber king, J. R. Booth, shantying in the snowy northern forests, and lifting three inch deal during the summer heats. It is not to be wondered at that in his long experience and great exposure, he should contract a severe cold that has since taken permanent lodging in the region of his loins and kidneys. Like many others he thought to work it off, but in vain. Soon the pains in the region of the kidneys became so intense that labor was a torture to him, and it was only the indomitable courage, born of a knowledge that others were dependent upon him, that urged him to pursue his weary round of daily toil. Every sudden movement of the body was as a thorn's goad that made him wince beneath its sting. Added to this was an unusual and excessive sweating which necessitated frequent changes of clothing, and which weakened him to such an extent that his appetite was almost entirely gone, and eventually but little food and much water was his daily fare. Many vain efforts were made by Mr. Dobie to free himself from the pains which had fastened themselves upon him, and one medicine after another was used, but without effect. Life became a burden, and existence a thing almost undesirable. After many fruitless efforts he was induced to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When three boxes were taken the change in his condition was marvelous, and his own words are, "when I had taken six boxes I was a new man and consider the cure worth hundreds of dollars." Mr. Dobie, although completely cured, continues taking Pink Pills occasionally and is very enthusiastic in his praises of what the pills have done for him. Many of his fellow workmen seeing these famous pills have been led to give them a trial for other ailments and are unanimous in pronouncing them superior to all other medicines.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood and nerves, building them anew and thus driving disease from the system. There is no trouble due to either of these causes which Pink Pills will not cure, and in hundreds of cases they have restored persons to health after all other remedies had failed. Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and take nothing else. The genuine are always enclosed in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." May be had from all dealers or sent or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the post paid on receipt of 50 cents a box Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE TIRED OLD WOMAN.
There was an old woman who always was tired.
She lived in a house where no help was hired,
Her last words on earth were, "Dear friends, I am going,
Where sweeping ain't done, nor churning, nor sewing;
And everything there will be just to my wishes,
For where they can't eat, there's no washing of dishes;
And though there the anthems are constantly ringing,
I, having no voice, will get rid of the singing.
Don't mourn for me now, don't mourn for me never,
For I'm going to do nothing forever and ever."

LONDON'S UNDERGROUND STREETS
The tunnel under the River Thames at Blackwall is now an accomplished fact, the first person to pass through it having been Lady Pearson, the wife of the contractor. Thus another is added to the many underground thoroughfares, known respectively as Dean street, and Weston street, each of these subterranean streets is over 400 yards in length, and is lighted by a double row of gas lamps, kept burning day and night.

QUITE A DISTINCTION.

What is the difference between a visit and a visitation?

Well, when your pretty young sister comes to see us, that is a visit. When your mamma comes and stays a month, that is a visitation.