AGRICULTURAL

PROFIT SHARING ON THE FARM.

Under the wage system it becomes every year more difficult to employ good, faithful, intelligent and reliable help. This may partly be because greater skill and intelligence is required to perform farm work than was formerly necessary. The men who have this extra skill are by that fact better fitted to provide work for themselves either on farms or in cities. This leaves only the less skillful and those least able to look out for themselves to work on the farm. So argues the American Cultivator. Add to this the universal law that men may always be expected to work most faithfully where they have direct personal interest, and the general lack of satisfaction on the side either of employer or employed, and the difficulties of the farmer in securing reliable help are amply accounted for. What shall be the remedy? Absolutely higher wages under recent or even present conditions cannot well be offered by farmers. In fact, under the generally declining prices for most farm products, most farmers have found that they have paid more wages than the outcome of the season warranted. While we hope and believe that the era of steady decline in farm products has ended, it is not yet so certain as to be made the basis for a definite advance in wages. This statement of the case suggests the right way, as we believe, to meet the difficulty. The farmer who needs help can offer as a positive wage what he will be willing to pay in any event, and make its increase depend on the outcome both of crops and prices. In this way, of course, the farmer will take the greater part of the risk of entire failure upon himself. But he always has to do this. So that will be nothing new. With his real estate that he cannot hide and much personal property that cannot be disposed of before the end of the working season, the wages of farm help must in any event be paid. All the difference will be that in case of great success the farmer obligates himself to pay a part of his profit in additional wages, which he can well afford to do.

The greater advantage of this plan will be in attaching to the farmers' service the very best class of farm help—men who with too little capital to go into farming themselves have yet sufficient self-confidence to believe in their own ability to make farming a success. If farming is ever to be made successful it must be by such men as these. The more of such the farmer can have in his employ the better chance he will have to make large profits. Each one taking an interest in his work, the farm help will co-operate to make the farming a success, instead of co-operating, or rather conspiring with each other, as is too often done on large farms poorly managed, to do as little work as possible for the fixed wages that in any event they will receive. There will still be need of some overseeing of the men, to weed out those who from old habit will try to shirk work even under a system where they are the losers by such shirking. Such employes are better got rid of than kept. Profit sharing, to be successful, must be progressive, not retrograding. Each year ought to see the employe better prepared with skill, experience and capital for the time when he can leave the employ of others and work for himself. If he does not do this for a man he is not fit to be a farmer, and no system can make his work profitable. It has always been the complaint of young men when offered work on the farm that it gave no chance to rise from that to higher wages. Profit sharing will remove this objection. Unless some such system is adopted thousands of men will seek employment in cities, where they will have less opportunity for advance than the farm may be made to secure them. When a farmer learns as a result of one season's work that his profits have increased through the labors of any one of his workmen, he will not be likely to let that workman leave his employ if any reasonable increase in wages will keep him. Where three, four or more workmen are employed there will be constant stimulus to each to outdo the others, and in most cases more work will be done than if each worked alone. There will be a moral advantage to the employe who works for a share of the profits that will be quite as important as the pecuniary gain he may thus receive. He may not even make anything in addition to his stipulated wages, but he will take a deeper interest in his work and become a better workman, and thereby better fitted all his life after to take care of himself. It is especially a good plan to give the boys on the farm an interest in its work that boys often do not get, working as they do without any compensation.

RAISING TURKEYS.

To be successful with turkeys there are three things necessary, writes C. P. Reynolds. These in their order are wholesome food, freedom from lice, and dry, healthy quarters. With any one of these lacking or neglected, your success with poultry is doubtful. It is absolutely necessary that a growing turkey should be supplied with food suitable for the period through which it is passing. The food must be invigorating and of a nature to supply material for making bone and flesh. The lice problem is often difficult to solve, but is none the less important. Poults and lice do not harmonize; one or the other will get the worst of the bargain—invariably it is the former. Dryness is another thing that is very important. Too much moisture at the wrong time and in the wrong place has cost more than one prominent poult its life.

We had the most successful season with turkeys last spring and summer that we have ever had. Our methods were the simplest and most practical that we could adopt and were principally embodied in the three thoughts given above.

The first question is what shall we feed? Many writers recommend hard-boiled eggs. We wonder how many writers who advise eggs for poults have ever tried to raise a flock of 75 or 100 by such means. Hard-boiled eggs may do very well for some one who is raising poults for fun, but will scarcely do for the practical person. In the second place, nature never designed such food for its feathered young. Curd made from sour milk, called by some Dutch cheese or cottage cheese, is good. We have used it with varied success. This past season we started our poults on oatmeal, same as that used for table purposes, and prepared it much the same. The preparation was simple, consisting of a thorough scalding and a few minutes' steeping. The day's feed was prepared each morning, thus keeping it fresh. This was the principal feed for a week, then cracked wheat was kept before them to pick at during the day. Gradually they were worked from the oat meal to the cracked wheat; later cracked corn was added. These two formed their principal diet until the poults were allowed to take the range.

It may seem as though oatmeal would prove an expensive feed, but it is nothing of the kind. It can be purchased at almost any grocery store for two or three cents per pound. It is light and quite bulky, and when cooked fully doubles its former bulk. Again, it is surprising how little a young turkey will consume during the first week of its life. One-half teacupful a day of dry oatmeal when cooked will be quite sufficient for a flock of twenty poults for the first seven or eight days.

Drink is another feature that may very properly come under feeding. Water, of course, must compose the main part of the drink; but care must be taken that it is in sufficient quantities and in clean vessels. A drinking fountain that can be readily cleaned is an important adjunct; one that cannot be cleaned is to be abhorred. By means of a good fountain the water is kept before the poults cool, clean, and in such a way that they cannot become wetted, especially on a cold day. If the poults become dumpish and appear as though it was due to bowel trouble, a little lime water is often all that is necessary. Three or four tablespoonfuls to a quart of water is about the right proportion. Let lime settle to bottom and draining water off, is the better way; by so doing one is not so apt to overdo the matter.

The shelter for the night and during stormy weather is also very important. It is not essential what kind of shelter it is, so long as it accomplishes its purpose. We always keep our poults closely confined during wet weather. We also shut them up every night with the mother hen, no matter how promising the weather is. In the morning we do not allow the young turks their liberty until the dew is entirely off. A heavy dew will often prove as disastrous to the poults as a shower.

We allow our young turkeys their liberty in small pens about twenty feet square. It is best to have the yards well sodded, but with grass closely cut. It is better for the poults, besides dew will leave it quicker.

How to keep young stock free from lice is a question that often assumes formidable proportions with the novice, and sometimes even with the old-timer. The principal secret is to keep the old birds free; it is then comparatively easy to manage the poults. We are careful to keep the plumage of the old hens well sifted with some good insect powder during the laying season, and especially during the period of incubation. This is generally sufficient. In case it isn't a little lard about the head and under the wings of the poults will prove a simple remedy.

GLEANINGS.

Filthy drinking water kills more fowls than cholera, roup and half a dozen other diseases.

In feeding calves it is a good plan to add a little quantity of oil meal cooked to a jelly to the skim milk to take the place of fats.

For cream, milk should be set as quickly as possible after milking, and the temperature reduced at once to prevent the formation of fibrin. To this end all the improvement methods tend.

A California man has a steaming process for killing insects on fruit trees. The process consists of heating the atmosphere about the trees to about 120 degrees, which does not injure the tree, but destroys insect life.

Give every tree that bore heavily last season a good top dressing of well rotted manure, out as far around at least as the branches extend. If the ground is in cultivation, fork this well down into the soil in next spring's cultivation.

Early potatoes may be secured by early planting of early varieties in deep, rich, warm, soil, followed by thorough cultivation or mulching with straw. We scatter the straw about four inches deep just as the plants are coming through the ground.

Sunflower seed is worth seventy-five cents a bushel, and there is considerable demand for it. At this price it should be a profitable crop. If an acre be sown as an adjunct to the poultry farm, and fed to the fowls a much greater return could be had from it.

Too much corn fed to the cow will not produce the best results in the milk pail. Even at present, low prices for corn, it will pay to sell some, if need be, in order to get some bran or middlings to feed to the cows in connection with corn meal, or with ground oats and corn which is better.

Prof. Slingerland, of Cornell University, said that the statements of entomologists that the codlim moth appears as the blossoms fall, and deposits an egg, in an erroneous one. He says that examination shows that the moth does not appear until a week after the blossoms fall, and that by this time the lobes of the calyx have closed so that it is impossible for her to lay eggs in the calyx.

THE LARGEST SPECTROSCOPE.

Analysis to be Made of What is Burning in the Sun—Great Results are Coming.

Madgeburg, Germany, is to have the largest spectroscope ever built. It is to be the property of Dr. Hans Hauswaldt, a rich scientist of that place, who left an order when he was in Pittsburg a year or so ago. Prof. John A. Brashear, the well-known maker of scientific instruments, of Alleghany, Penn., is the maker of this gigantic piece of work. Ther eare only two other spectroscopes in the world which come anywhere near in size to this one. Of these two, one is at the Royal University, Dublin, and the other is at the McGill University of Canada.

This powerful concave instrument is twenty-one feet long and it will require a room from twenty-five to thirty feet square in which to operate it. The grating on this big spectroscope has an aperture of six inches in diameter, and is ruled with 110,000 lines. These lines have been drawn so accurately that there is not between anyone of them a difference of three millionths of an inch.

An ordinary spectroscope shows from 200 to 300 lines to the spectrum of iron, while this one is so strong that it shows at least

2,000 LINES

to the same spectrum. It was formerly thought to be a wonderful achievement if a spectroscope showed the sodium lines double, but the instrument made by Prof. Brashear, with the sun at a low meridian, shows not less than fifteen lines.

"The new spectroscope," said Prof. Brashear, "has its highest powers in photography. The spectrum of the sun has been photographed to a length of sixty feet, literally crowded with lines from one end to the other. It is so arranged that no matter what part of the spectrum it is desired to photograph, the photographic plate is always in focus for every part of the spectrum.

"The instrument also is valuable for making comparisons with anything that may be burning in the sun. If we wanted to determine if the metal calcium is in a state of gas in the light which is coming from the sun we only have to turn the sunlight into this slit in the spectroscope and photograph on our plate the centre of the sun. A bar is then placed over this part of the plate which has received the impression of the solar spectrum, and we turn on the electric light in which has been placed a small piece of pure calcium. In a short time a developed plate is obtained which shows whether or not there is any calcium light in the sun's rays then shining."

Dr. Hauswaldt intends to order several other scientific instruments from Prof. Brashear for his laboratory in Madgeburg, which the doctor intends to make the finest and most complete in all Europe. He is very rich and can well afford to do so.

NEW DISH CLEANER.

The machine dish-washer seems to be exciting almost as much interest as the bicycle among inventive minds, if we may judge from the number of new devices which are competing fer feminine favor. A late invention in this line is a tank with a pendant water spreader on the under side of the cover, a pump with a vertical delivery spout and guards to prevent the escape of steam or water, and the dishes are cleansed by the usual rotary motion.

IT DOESN'T PAY

TO PARLEY WITH RHEUMATISM.

Rheumatic joints, and aching limbs mean inability to work, and inability to work, for most people, means inability to gain a livelihood. So from that point of view it doesn't pay to parley with Rheumatism. Then there's another side of the question—the days of agony and suffering.

How many people are there whom Rheumatism compels to give up their occupation, and threw up a splendid position that it took them perhaps years to attain?

Mr. Thomas Warren, of 134 Strachan St., Hamilton, states under oath that he had to give up his situation in the shops of the "Big Four R. R." on account of Rheumatism. He tried mineral springs in Indiana and mud baths, but these did him so little good that he returned Home to Hamilton a cripple.

Then he started taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, and four bottles have completely cured him. He feels fit to start to work now.

If he'd only known of Kootenay at the outset, how much time and money he would have saved, and how much suffering he would have escaped.

Mr. James Watson, living at 64 Florence Street, in the City of Hamilton, makes a sworn statement, he is employed as moulder in the Grand Trunk shops. He had Rheumatism so bad in his feet and knees that he could not work steadily. He says since taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, he has not felt a twinge of Rheumatism.

Now he can work every day, without the slightest suffering. Kootenay has put the Rheumatism to rout.

It will pay you if you are a victim of Rheumatism or Sciatica to investigate the Merits of Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. To parley with these diseases means loss of time, loss of money, loss of health.

Sworn statements of cures sent free on application to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont.

One bottle lasts over a month.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS.

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

SHOWING HOW A SUFFERER FROM SCIATICA WAS CURED.

A Corerspondent of the Orillia News-Letter, with Permission From the Author Makes the Letter Public—It Will be Gladly Read by Other Sufferers From This Painful Malady.

From the Orillia News-Letter.

The following letter has been forwarded us by the Coldwater, Ont., correspondent of the News-Letter, which we have great pleasure in publishing:

Coldwater, Sept. 25th, 1896.

A few weeks ago I became very unwell from an attack of sciatica, and remembering that awhile ago a well known friend of mine, Mr. C. T. Hopson, of Fesserton, a few miles from here, had been a great sufferer from this painful complaint, I thought it would be well to consult that gentleman as to the medicine he gives credit to for his relief and cure, as I was aware that he was now well and hearty and had ever since been in steady work among lumber—his regular business. He gave me the information required, and wrote out the following testimonial which he desires to have published in any way I think proper, hoping that it would meet the eye of many sufferers like myself who are anxious to get relief. I therefore forward it to you to publish:—

Fesserton, Sept. 18th, 1896.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I testify to the marvellous benefit and cure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in my case. In the year 1892 I was taken very bad with sciatica. I was treated at different times by two doctors but dispensed with their services as I found I was not getting the hoped for relief. I then tried different remedies advertised as a cure for sciatica, but with no better result. Then I tried strongly recommended electrical appliances, but still to no purpose. I did not improve any and the pain was excruciating, and I began to lose all hope of ever getting better. I could not sit down or move about without suffering intense pain, and the only relief I could get was when I lay down with my legs stretched straight out and then the pain was somewhat less. I was in this position one day when I picked up a newspaper lying by my side and there I read of a man cured of sciatica by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Always having but little faith in proprietory medicines, and in view of the experience I already had, I would not have tried them but for the fact that my wife insisted on going at once and procuring some. She got a box and persuaded me to take them. By the time I had finished the box I believe I felt better, so I kept on taking the pills and by the time I had taken six boxes I was entirely cured. I had been laid up for four months before taking the Pink Pills, and I shall continue to take them occasionally as I know them to be an excellent medicine. I shall never cease recommending them. Yours truly,

Charles T. Hopson.

Our correspondent adds that this letter is from a much respected resident of Fesserton, whose word is generally considered as good as his bond.

QUEEN OF THE MAROTSE.

A Woman who Has Killed Six Husbands and is Now Living with the Seventh.

Every explorer who has entered the large country of the Marotse in the upper Zambesi Valley within the past few years has told of Queen Mokwai. Dr. James Johnston, met the Queen during his visit in 1891-92; and Capt. A. S. H. Gibbons of the British army, who travelled in the Marotse country last year, has given further details about this remarkable but not particularly admirable woman.

Queen Mokwai derives her importance from an unwritten but time-honored law of her country. She is the eldest surviving sister of the ruling King, and according to the unwritten constitution without her advice and sanction her brother, King Lewanika, is debarred from giving effect to any important measure. She holds the veto power, and as she is a much more determined character than her vacillating and pusillanimous brother, she is the real power in the great Marotse country. She lives at Nalolo, on the Zambesi, about twenty miles below Lialui, where the King resides, and when she visits the capital of the kingdom she goes in state. When Dr. Jonhston saw her she had come to Sefula, near the capital, attended by 150 women, to be present at the marriage of the King's eldest son; and there was a great flourish of trumpets when she and her retinue of the gentler sex came into view.

While nothing can be done in all important affairs of state without consulting Queen Mokwai, she rules supreme in the minor, local affairs of her own district. Capt. Gibbons says that she holds the power of life or death over her subjects. She is at liberty to wed or depose a husband whenever she pleases, and she lives quite up to her opportunities in these respects. The man she had honored by making him her husband last year was No. 7. She had killed all his predecessors, and it is therefore a very precarious under-Mokwai. No. 6 had earned for himself taking to become the husband of Queen the universal respect of the people by his kind and just treatment of all. The people loved him, and the Queen could not stand that, for jealousy and envy are the woman's leading passions. So she had him come to her hut to drink beer, and two young men, armed with spears, were stationed there with instructions to kill the poor fellow when she gave the signal. She gave the sign, but the young men less hard-hearted than their mistress, hesitated. With a curse on their cowardice the woman seized a Portuguese sabre, and ran her victim through. As he fell she remarked contemptuously: "Thus has a thorn been removed from my flesh."

This metaphor seems to be generally employed when the Queen desires to announce the violent death of another of her victims. Dr. Johnston says that on one occasion the Queen, after killing a man with her own hand, summoned her crier and ordered him to announce to the town, that "the Queen has had a thorn removed from her foot this morning." He adds that Mokwai's reign has been stained by many a cruel act of murder and bloodshed, and she avenges herself particularly on those who are the objects of her jealousy.

In his talk with the Queen, Capt. Gibbons, who had met her daughter the ruling Princess of Sesheke, and her husband, spoke in laudatory terms of them. A full translation of her reply is: "Oh, they are merely small fry. I and Lewanika are the big wigs in this part of the world."

Mokwai and her brother, the King, have signed a treaty placing their country under the British flag, but as yet the British have not established any semblance of authority over the land, and this savage Queen is still at liberty to kill as many husbands and other persons as she pleases.

HER LUGGAGE.

A woman who spends her summers abroad says that this last year she took with her only two satchels by way of baggage.

She carried in these another gown, an extra waist, and several changes of underclothing. She never once wore the extra waist, and found that she almost always stayed long enough in any one town to have linen laundered, or could buy anything required nearly as cheaply, so that she did not need the supply on hand.

Thus, although she was laughed at by the friends in her party for her light luggage, and although she had never gone before without a trunk, she came to an important conclusion: "I always learn something in each European journey," she remarks now. "Last summer I learned better than ever to go about with two satchels again.

"Next summer I intend to take but one."

HIS ABODE.

Blinks—Where are you living now?

Jinks (gloomily)—I don't live.

Blinks—That so? Where are you boarding?

TAKE ONE

Of Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills After Dinner it Will Promote Digestion and Overcome Any Evil Effects of Too Hearty Eating.

Entirely Vegetable—Do Not Disturb the System.

Safe, Prompt, Active, Painless and Pleasant.

This effective little pill is supplanting all the old school nauseous purgatives. The demand is hard to keep up with since placing it on the Canadian market. Take no substitute. 40 doses, 20c., at all druggists.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

MORE SARCASM.

According to theosophy, Julia, we are now the opposite of what we were in former existence.

My, auntie—what a beauty you must have been.

BEAUTY AND HEALTH TO FAIR WOMEN.

Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N. B., Once the Victim of Nervousness and General Debility, Takes on the Health of Early Years.

Some remedies are nothing more than a temporary stimulant, and the reaction aggravates the disease. Where the system has become run down, and nervous debility in its worst forms have shown themselves, South American Nervine will cure. It strikes at the nerve centres and builds up the system by removing the real cause of trouble. Miss Annie Patterson, of Sackville, N.B., a lady well known in the Maritime Provinces suffered terribly from indigestion and nervousness and her case seemed incurable. She accepted South American Nervine without hope that it was any different to other remedies, but her words are, "I had taken only one bottle when my system began to take on the health of earlier years, and after taking three bottles I was completely cured."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

POOR MAN.

Mr Hanover Squeer—I see our friend Morris Parke, poor fellow, is obliged to get along with a second-hand typewriter.

Mr. Bleecker Street—Indeed, what kind?

Mr. Hanover Squeer—Widow.

THE DOOR TO GOOD HEALTH.

Is Through the Kidneys—Like a Well Planned Sanitary System They Keep the Human Body Healthy—Interesting Story From Quebec.

The kidneys have very appropriately been described as the sanitary system of the human body. Let them become inoperating and disease will quickly follow, and unless the obstructions are removed, death will be the result. Mr. D. J. Locke, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., suffered for years from complicated kidney trouble, and spent over $100 in efforts to secure relief; but no relief came until he used South American Kidney Cure. His statement is that four bottles completely cured him, and to-day he is in the enjoyment of sound health. In the most distressing cases this remedy gives relief in six hours.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

Husband—"Why should you blame me because we were late to the theater?" Wife—"You forget, dear, that you hurried me up so."

WONDERFUL.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights—Itching, Burning Skin Diseases Relieved in One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six 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. Relieves in a day. 35 cents.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.