AGRICULTURAL

ABOUT FEEDING CALVES.

Now is the time when the average farmer has several calves to feed. He wants to feed them so that they will bring him good returns for his outlay. Some turn them into veal, or dispose of them when a few days old. Under some conditions it might be better to do so, says a writer in Country Gentleman, but I will now speak of feeding the calves on the farm. It has come to be an accepted idea that the man who turns his crops into pork,, beef or milk, is the one who makes the money. To do this he must study rations and the character of the animal with as much care as he gives the currency question. In stating a few simple rules for the guidance of others, I speak from long experience and a fair degree of success in preparing calves for the market. As soon as the cow's milk is good, the calf may be weaned. For the good of the calf, as well as a saving of time, I believe this to be better than allowing the calf to stay longer with the cow. In teaching it to drink, one will have ample opportunity to exercise patience and self-control. But gentleness is never lost on a calf, and it will learn much quicker if kindly handled. For this purpose there have been many devices put on the market, but, so far, I have seen nothing better than the old-fashioned wooden bucket. It is greatly superior to the trough, for where the latter is used, the large ones crowd out the calves that need the feed most. If the calf is strong and a good feeder, the first feed only need be entirely of new milk. A pint of skim milk may be added to the second feed, and gradually increased till, when the calf is two weeks old, it can be fed entirely on skim milk. As soon as skim milk is substituted for new, oil meal should be added. This is best when made in a porridge and boiled till it is the consistency of gruel. A small tablespoonful is all that can be given at first, and great care must be taken in increasing it, or it will be apt to cause serious bowel trouble. A hearty calf should be able to eat half a pint when two months old. But I find a great difference in animals, and often the best feeders will get out of order if given that quantity at six months. There can be no set rule about it; each one must use his own judgment.

As soon as the calf is two months old it can be fed a very small handful of corn and oats ground together. This also may be increased as the calf grows older. But great care should be observed not to over feed. If an animal once gets "off its feed," it will lose more than can be made up in a week. It would be impossible to give any rule for ascertaining when a calf has all the feed it will assimilate. It is instinct rather than reason, and not even experience can give it. As soon as the calf will lick out the last speck of meal and look for more, it is time to increase the quantity. For the time it is taken from the cow till it is put upon the market or placed in the dairy, it should be pushed to its utmost capacity. There is no profit in letting an animal of any kind stand still; if it is worth raising at all, it is worth pushing. If a calf is dainty when young, it had best be knocked in the head, or sold, for it will not impove with age. No amount of feeding and fussing will ever make such a calf a first-class cow or beef. But sometimes the strongest animal will get out of order. Usually a reduction of feed will remedy the trouble, but not always. If treatment is necessary, water turned off from charcoal is at once simple and easily obtained. This remedy I found in a back number of this paper, of what date I am unable to say, and it proved very effective in two cases this winter —the only serious cases I have had in my experience. But prevention of scours is better than any cure, and if properly fed, the calf will never have it. When the calf is five or six months old, it may be found more profitable to feed the skim milk to younger stock. If this be the case, the change from milk and grain to grain only should take place gradually. Some prefer wetting the meal when no milk is given, but I have always obtained better results by feeding it dry and providing plenty of fresh water. If milk can be had without stinting younger calves or pigs, feed it by all means—the more the better. One of the best feeders I ever owned drank four buckets of milk per day, beside half a pint of oil meal and three quarts of meal, when six months old. This same steer dressed 406 pounds when nine months old. This is nothing phenomenal, but it is far above the average. The corn and oats I believe an ideal food for cattle of all kinds. The corn furnishes the necessary fat, and the oats give the bone and muscle so much needed. Where bran is cheap, it would be advisable to mix a little with the meal. One bag of bran to four of corn and oats would form a good proportion, I think. Where no milk is given, I would not omit the oil meal; it can be mixed with the other feed and fed dry. I always try to market my steers before they reach the two year mark; it seems to me a waste of feed to keep them after that. A steer eighteen months old will relish from four to five quarts of the corn and oats. I have often tried to feed more, but so far have failed. I must not end without mentioning clover hay. I would not think of trying to raise a calf without it; it is as much a part of the ration as the meal. Give it all it will eat and watch your steer grow.

POULTRY NOTES.

A young chick that is chilled is pretty sure to have diarrhoea and die.

When the old hen starts out for the day she runs around and the chicks get wet and cold. If you let her alone she will lose the most of them.

In selecting a setting of eggs for a hen, it is well to remember that eggs of the same age, that are all laid as nearly as possible on the same day, will hatch out more nearly at the same time than will those of varying ages.

Those who are intending to change from scrub to pure bred stock will find it a good plan to purchase eggs from thoroughbred fowls, and keep some scrub hens to mother the young chicks, if they are to be hatched in the natural way.

Plenty of green food should be given ducks at all times. Do not feed mixed food sloppy, but so that it sticks well together. The morning feed should be about one-half what is fed in the evening, so that they will exercise themselves during the day.

Any brooder home-made or manufactured should be large enough and divided into parts so that one portion will always be very warm, a connecting part moderate and a third only about the same as air outside. Then the chicks can get the degree of warmth they need.

Thoroughbred fowls, that is, pure-blooded fowls which have been reared upon a farm, and not subjected to the forcing process, but have been allowed to develop naturally and rationally, will prove hardier and less susceptible to disease. Buy these if you are going to purchase stock for breeding up or to commence with.

If you want to pack eggs for home use or for market you need not fear to pack all you can get, in salt, provided you use only fresh, clean, uncracked eggs. Keep in a dry cellar where the temperature will not go much above sixty degrees, and do not shake the eggs up by turning the packages over "every second day." If your cellar is a little inclined to dampness at times, set your packages up from the cellar bottom.

Hard Study in School

BRINGS ON A SEVERE ATTACK OF ST. VITUS' DANCE.

A Young Girl's Life for a Time Made Miserable—Could Not Use Her Hands and Found It Difficult to Walk — Health Restored.

From the Napanee Express.

Nervousness is the frequent cause of much misery and suffering. One of the effects of this breaking up of the nerves, particularly among young people, being chorea or St. Vitus dance. A correspondent tells of a young lady at Selby who was badly afflicted with this trouble. He says:—"I never saw anyone suffering so badly before from nervous disorder. She was violently jerking and twitching all the time, and could not use her right hand at all. Anything she would try to pick up with it would instantly fall. When she would attempt to walk, her limbs would twist and turn, the ankle often doubling down and throwing her. Lately I heard that she had been cured, but doubted the truth of the statement and went out to see her. The state-

ment proved quite true, and believing that a recital of the facts of the case would be of advantage to some one who might be similarly suffering, I asked permission to make them known, which was readily granted. The young lady is Miss H. M. Gonyou, a general favorite among her acquaintances, and it is thought that her trouble, as is not infrequently the case, was brought on by hard study in school." Miss Gonyou gave the following statement:—"All through the fall of 1894 I had been feeling unwell. I did not speak to anyone about it, for I was going to school and was afraid if I said anything about it to my parents they would keep me at home. I kept getting worse, and at last grew so nervous that I could not hold my pencil. My right side was affected most, though the trouble seemed to go through my whole system. In January I was so bad that I had to discontinue going to school, and I was constantly growing worse. I could not use my hands, because I would let everything drop, and frequently when I attempted to walk, I would fall. My brother had been ailing for a long time and was then using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and getting better, so I thought as they were helping him so much they would be a good medicine for me. Before the first box was done I was feeling much better, and after using the Pink Pills for about a month, my health was fully restored. It is now more than a year since I discontinued the use of the pills, and I have not had the slightest trace of the malady since. I am satisfied Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved me from a life of misery, and I would strongly recommend them for nervous troubles.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have cured after all other medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

BRIDAL WREATHS.

The bridal wreath is usually formed in Germany of myrtle branches, in France and England of orange blossoms in Italy and French Switzerland of white roses, in Spain of red roses and pinks, in the islands of Greece of vine leaves, in Bohemia of rosemary, in Germany-Switzerland of a crown of artificial flowers.

SHAKY NERVES AT SEA.

THEY ARE THE SOURCE OF THE PARALYZING SICKNESS.

Steady Them with Good Nourishment, Open —Air Diversions, and Common Sense, and You Will Have Done Much to Make a Voyage Without Pain—Acids Are Bad.

As soon as the season for ocean travel opens each spring there is great deal of talk about seasickness. Somebody bobs up here with a sure cure; somebody there with a preventive that never fails. Yet thousands of persons go on being seasick in spite of both. A surgeon on one of the big ocean liners says that fully one-half of the persons who cross the seas are in the state of mind the man who sings:

Oh, Mr. Captain, please stop the ship. I want to get off and walk.

The other half he says, haven't enough life left in them even to think of walking. Their one ambition is to die. This may be a slight exaggeration for many persons never suffer from this the most disagreeable disease, while it lasts, known to man. The poet who wrote "The Sea Has No Terrors for Me" must have been one of them. He certainly could not have belonged to the vast majority who fall victims.

"Seasickness," said a physician who has served as a ship surgeon several seasons, "is one of the oddest things that human flesh is heir to. It is really a reflex action of the pneumo-gastric nerve. The pneumo-gastric nerve is one of the tenth pair of cranial nerves. The nervous system of the human anatomy becomes accustomed to the stability of objects around us, and, consequently, as soon as most people get on the sea, where the only thing in sight is

ROLLING WAVES

and fleeting clouds, the pneumo-gastric nerve rebels. Seasickness might as well be called land sickness or sky sickness or mountain sickness as far as the name itself goes, because a person who has never seen a body of water bigger than the spring branch on the farm where he was reared sometimes experiences what is known as seasickness in riding on a pond or lake. Riding in a train, swinging, see-sawing, and riding in an elevator produce it, and persons looking at the pickets on a fence in driving by rapidly have been known to become very ill. Nearly every one has seen children fall out of a swing or from a seesaw all in a heap and too prostrated, physically and mentally, to speak. That is the result of seasickness. Of course, it is not so severe or lasting as a case which occurs, say, when one is a day out at sea, but it is just as disagreeable for a few minutes. Be that as it may, it is called seasickness, because most persons are reared on land, and when travelling on water the abrupt change from their usual surroundings gives rise to this reflex.

"The severity of the disease varies among individuals according to the condition of the nervous system. Some persons are much more impressionable than others, and they are the ones who suffer most. A high-strung, nervous, hysterical person is the one most apt to suffer, and yet this is not invariably so. Often a great, strong man, bragging every few minutes about being a first-class sailor, is seized and brought so low that all he can do is to want to die.

"Hypnotism and seasickness are pretty close cousins. A person's mentality has a great deal to do with the degree of his suffering and yet the condition itself when realized is

MOST HORRIBLE.

The depression is fearful and the physical discomfort just as great. A popular idea exists that if you have seasickness once it gives immunity from a second attack. The man who sets his hopes on this belief is to be pitied. A person might cross the ocean twenty times a year and be seasick every time. Again he might cross ninety-nine times without missing a meal and die of nausea on his hundredth voyage. Sea voyages are like children—you never know how they are going to turn out as far as your pneumo-gastric nerve is concerned.

The condition of seasickness is greatly aggravated by surroundings, particularly bad odors. Steerage passengers are much more apt to suffer than are those in the first and second cabins. Their close confinement between decks, the narrow, stifling quarters and unappetizing food are often such as would make a seasoned sailor succumb. It is in this class that the ship's surgeon has his most aggravated and dangerous cases of seasickness. The patients will not assist themselves, and their general stupidity makes it very hard for a doctor to do anything more than to hope that kind nature or a rapid voyage will do what he has failed to accomplish."

"Do people often die of seasickness?" asked the reporter.

"I can't say that there are many deaths from this disease," answered the authority "but those who say "Well, I know I shall be very seasick, but there is a great deal of consolation in knowing that it can't kill me," don't know what they are talking about. The great depression and the wearing, tearing strain on the nervous system, produced by the convulsive action of the abdominal muscles and the inability of the system to take nourishment, occasionally result in death. A ship's surgeon, if not extremely careful, is liable to have seasick patients through their own ignorance or religious prejudices,

STARVE TO DEATH.

What is meant by that? Just this. As a rule children do not get seasick. But I remember, when crossing the ocean one summer, being called to see two children in the steerage who were very ill. They were Polish Jews, and the mother and father were with them. They were all rather emaciated when they came aboard, and in three days the boy was in a comatose condition except when roused by nausea. There was no medicine that could do him any good, and I soon saw that the only thing was to nourish the little fellow, I ordered the mother to give him beef tea and a few drops of brandy at short intervals, but to my surprise he did not rally. I soon learned that it was a part of her creed not to eat any meat that had not been blessed by a rabbi, and so she was calmly throwing the beef tea overboard. We put the child in the hospital, the attendant fed him every two hours, and before we landed he was better than he was before he sailed. Twenty-four hours more without nutrition would have killed him.

"Never get in debt to your stomach, is a very good rule to follow when sailing the seas. If well, a person should keep something in the stomach, and if sick, after each spell some food should be taken for two reasons. First, there should be something there to give up, and then the system is bound to absorb some of it, and in this way the strength is kept up. There is absolutely no medicine on the face of the earth that will stave off a case of seasickness or make it lighter. Any doctor will give reams of testimony concerning the trouble he has had in fighting the numerous concoctions recommended for this disease. Some people begin to dose for days before starting on a voyage. The only thing that is advisable is to give the liver a thorough overhauling and then make up the mind that no such thing as seasickness can come to you.

"It is wise to stay on deck as much as possible. Usually, if a person who is sick can be persuaded to go on deck, and his interest can be aroused, he finds himself well before he knows it. It's a first class remedy to get a sick person

RIGHT DOWN ANGRY.

Again, if the sufferer can be engaged in a race around the deck, he gets his sea legs and forgets all about being sick. If a person is too ill for this, the best thing to do is to stretch out on deck with the feet higher than the head and to ea teracked ice, drink carbonated water or a little vichy and whiskey or champagne, and above everything, get out of sight of every one else who is sick.

"In cases of extreme nausea morphine, hypodermically injected, must sometimes be resorted to, but this should be avoided as long as possible, since the secondary effect of morphine is nauseating. Friction of the extremities, general massage, very hot or very cold applications to the stomach are far more efficacious than medicine. A favorite remedy with women is the lemon or the orange. The least acid that one puts into the stomach at such a time the better it is for that organ. It is well to eat plenty of fruit when on a voyage and a generous diet of cereals and nutritious soups should also be taken. It is useless to tell people inclined to nausea to beware of greasy foods. The very sight of grease makes them feel as if their stomachs were on springs. Sailors often take their seasick comrades on deck, turn the hose on them, and that cures them in a hurry. The remedy may not be exactly elegant, but it is effectual."

HEALTH'S PARADISE

Regained after twenty years' torture from that dread disease, Catarrh —Hon. Geo. Taylor of Scranton, Pa., tells the world what Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder has done for him. I was a martyr to catarrh for twenty years—tried every known remedy, but got little or no relief. Was troubled with constant dropping in the throat, terrible pains in my head, and my breath was very offensive. I was induced to give Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder a trial, and the result was magical. The first application cleared my head instantly. I persisted in its use, and to-day I am a cured man, and it affords me pleasure to lend my testimony.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

NAMING THE BABY.

A Burmese baby, when a fortnight old, is named. On the auspicious day, which the astrologer has selected, there is a feast to which relatives and friends have been invited. The baby's head is washed for the first time, and his name is chosen. An English lady, residing in Burma, describes the process of selecting the name:

The limits of the choice are determined by the day of the week upon which he was born. Burmese custom divides the letters of the alphabet among the days of the week, and a child born on Monday must receive a name initialled by one of the letters belonging to that day.

Ka, kha, ga, gha, nga, Taninla
Sa, hsa, za, zha, nya, Ainga,
Ta, tha, dha, na, Sanay.

Is the beginning of a jingle which every Burmese child learns, as you and I learned "Thirty days hath September, April, June and November."

A child born on Taninla, Monday, must have a name beginning with k, g or n. And when he is old enough to go to the pagodas, the nature of the offering he carries, or rather its shape, is determined by the day of his birth.

Each day of the week is under the protection, or subject to the fury, of some animal. The tiger rules Monday, and a Burman born on Monday will offer to Gautama a candle shaped like a tiger, and fashioned of scarlet or of yellow wax. Tuesday belongs to the king of beasts, Wednesday is the tusked elephant's, Thursday is sacred to the rat, and Friday to the guinea-pig. The dragon dominates Saturday and Sunday is dedicated to another fabulous creature, half bird, half beast.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.

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. 35 cents.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THAT WAS EVIDENT.

What are those two toads quarreling about, asked Mr. Frog of his wife.

I don't know, replied Mrs. Frog, but they are hopping mad.

FACTS FULL OF SUNSHINE.

FOR RHEUMATIC SUFFERERS.

Shakespeare says that "the miserable have no other medicine but only hope;" but for those who are made miserable by Rheumatism, even hope has fled in a great majority of cases.

Twenty years is a long time to be the victim of a disease, and yet that is the time Thos. Stevenson, of 122 John St. South, Hamilton, makes oath that he was afflicted with Rheumatism. Twenty years' affliction is enough to banish any hope of cure, and yet Ryckman's Kootenay Cure, after everything else failed, restored Mr. Stevenson to health.

Seven years one would think too long to suffer indescribable torture, and yet Mr. C. B. Hamilton, of 131 Sydenham Street, London, Ont., endured the agonies of Rheumatism for that length of time. At times he could not use his limbs. Kootenay Cure has cured him, and he's truly thankful for it. Hundreds of others, besides these, have sworn to being cured by Ryckman's Kootenay Cure.

There is no mistaking its wonderful power. Thousands of Rheumatic Sufferers have had the sunshine of hope and health come back through its use. If you are afflicted with Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, or any Blood Disease, it will pay you to investigate. Particulars sent free on addressing 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.

A DYING CONVICT.

Musgrave the Once Famous Insurance Swindler, Passing Away in Indiana's Penitentiary.

Benjamin R. Musgrave, who was sent to the Jefferson, Ind., penitentiary for trying to defraud insurance companies, is dying. He was an Englishman by birth and a spendthrift by nature. Having squandered all of his inheritance, he resorted to various schemes to raise money to maintain his extravagant mode of living.

After travelling extensively he located temporarily at Chicago and engaged in the brokerage business, but made no money, and, becoming deeply involved, determined to make a raise at the expense of insurance companies.

Having become enamoured with Kate Burton, he took her into the scheme, and insured his life for $85,000 in seven different companies. Three of the policies were payable to the seductive Kate, amounting to $15,000. The other four policies, calling for $20,000, were made out in favor of his mother.

Another accomplice was Charles Trout, who aided Musgrave in procuring a skeleton of Parsons, & Co., of St. Louis, corresponding in size to his own stature, and which he carried in a large valise from Chicago to an old deserted cabin in the vicinity of Terre Haute, Ind.,

He then sent for Trout to come and bring a number of former acquaintances from Terre Haute to visit him in his retreat, in order that they might be able to subsequently prove his presence at the cabin when the further plans of the conspiracy would culminate. That night the cabin was burned, and the next day Trout called attention to the charred bones of the skeleton that had been removed from the valise and placed on the rude bed to indicate that a human being had perished in the mysterious fire.

A K. of P. watch charm, with the letters "B. R. Musgrave," was found on the breast-bones of the scorched skeleton. But as no buttons or traces of clothing, and not a vestige of flesh could be discovered, the facts of the swindle were grimly apparent.

Musgrave returned to Chicago and sought to disguise himself by coloring his hair, raising a beard, and altering his appearance in every way possible, and kept in hiding. His female accomplice attempted to collect the policies made to her, but the insurance companies rejected the claims and put the matter in the hands of detectives, who arrested the woman, and succeeded in securing a confession from her.

Musgrave, then fled to St. Paul, but, foolishly wrote to the woman, and she, Delilah like, turned the letter over to the officers, enabling them to arrest him.

He was brought back to Terre Haute, and after a most sensational trial was sent to the penitentiary for ten years. If he lives until November, 1898, he will be released on account of reduction of time for good behavior. The probabilities are, however, that he will survive but a few months at furthest.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH

For 25 years, says Mrs. J. D. Stoddard of Asbury Park, N.J., and Two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart restored the lost treasure. For twenty-five years I have been a great sufferer from heart disease, palpitation, dizziness, and severe headaches. I saw Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart advertised, and determined to try it. Two bottles have done wonders for me. The dizziness and palpitation are gone, the headaches have disappeared. I never cease telling my friends the wonderful benefit this great cure has been to me. I cheerfully recommend it any and everywhere.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

SATISFIED.

I'd like to see a successful flying machine invented.

Oh, the bicycle is a good enough flying machine for me.