THE FARM.

CARE OF PASTURE LANDS.

It is a good plan to stock the pastures pretty heavily, so as to keep the food eaten rather close, and then supplement what the pasture furnishes with green soiling crops or with grain. In this way the most is made of what grass grows on the pasture, says American Cultivator, while if it is lightly pastured, especially in spring, the grass will grow large and coarse and have but little nutritive value. It is a common mistake to suppose that wet, boggy land is good for pastures because it is generally filled with rank, coarse herbage, for which stock must be partially starved to oblige them to eat it. The very best pasture is that which is kept eaten down so close that the cow cannot get a full bite. If much of the field at any time becomes overgrown, mowing it down and making it into hay will dispose of what has attained its full growth, and is beginning to deteriorate. If this grass is cut early, and a slight sprinkling of salt is thrown where it grew, the new grass that will spring up will be sweet, tender and nutritious. It is usually lack of mineral elements of plant food that makes coarse grass unpalatable, and causes it to be left uneaten. The salt acts as a solvent on the fertility which the soil contains. It decomposes the vegetable matter which the soil contains, thus liberating some nitrogenous fertility. If this does not cause the herbage to be eaten down close, a dressing of potash and phosphate will do the work required. We have often seen when phosphate was drilled with grain, that the grass growing on land that was phosphated was eaten close to the ground, while that on unfertilized ground would be left uneaten. Sometimes where the drill failed to distribute the phosphate there would be a strip the width of the drill through the field of thin, poor grass, while on either side would be a heavy, perfect sod, which always shows where there is nutritious grass.

That pasture land needs to be fertile and especially that it requires mineral fertility, is far too little understood. English farmers use their very best land for pasturing. When they secure a perfect sod they are very loath to allow it to be plowed. As stock thus pastured is usually fed, some grain while at pasture, the land constantly increases in fertility. In this country, wherever cows are pastured, they are usually driven to the barnyard to be kept up at night for convenience in milking. The result is that much of their excrement falls in the barnyard, and so far as the pasture is concerned this manure is lost. But the excrement voided in the pasture fields does little good to the soil. It remains usually as it fell, until all of it that can decompose is dissipated into the air. The consequence is that the old pasture in this country is constantly growing poorer, until the time comes that its mineral fertility has been so far exhausted that it will only produce mosses and the kind of weeds that require neither nitrogenous or mineral fertility. It is always the comment of farmers when they plow an old sod, that the crop grown on it is disappointing to them. There is a general belief that land, while it is being pastured, must be increasing in fertility. That is only true for the two, or at most three years while the newly seeded land is perfecting its sod. If the land is seeded with clover the second year sees it as its best, and if the land is kept longer in grass it is at the expense of fertility. Quite often the remedy for run-out grass land is to plow it and reseed with clover, adding enough phosphate and potash fertilizer to give the clover a start. This is especially true of land that has a fertile subsoil. Grass roots soon exhaust the fertility near the surface ,while there may be stores of mineral plant food in the subsoil which only clover roots can reach. With a heavy subsoil the part below the usual depth of the furrow often becomes too hard for roots even of clover to penetrate it. While there is nothing better to deepen soil than a clover growth over it, there is often a necessity to use the subsoil plow to break the way, and make it possible for clover roots to penetrate the subsoil. If grass seed is sown with clover it will hold the grass much longer in the soil than when the field is seeded with grass alone. This is true also of many places which have always been too rough or stony for tilled crops and have, therefore, never been seeded with clover. There is much such land which for lack of clover and mineral fertilizers has been run down so that it produces only mosses or weeds. A strong harrow run over such land, followed with clover and grass seed, will often get a good seeding where nothing of value has grown for years. It will pay to use some stable or barnyard manure to reclaim such land, for when reseeded it will furnish sweeter and more nutritious pasture than will the land on level surfaces which has been exhausted by long-continued cultivation.

MAKING TIMOTHY HAY.

At what stage of ripeness shall Timothy hay be cut and what is the best method to follow in securing and handling the crop are the questions which confront us in considering this question. The value of Timothy hay depends upon its composition, digestibility and relish, or condition. The composition or relative proportion of the food elements change with the growth of the plant, and to secure the most desirable combination of the nutrients in the hay it will be necessary to cut the grass at the particular time that experiments or experience shows the plant to contain the desirable proportions. The digestibility also varies with the different stages of ripeness. If we were to seek the best time for cutting to secure the highest percentage of digestibility we must select the period of growth in the plant that shows the highest coefficient of digestion. Experience is the best guide as to the time to cut to secure the hay in the condition which will make it most readily eaten by the stock. But these three questions must be considered together and the most desirable combination secured. We would say, make the hay when the bloom is almost entirely shed. It is true that the composition of the plant at an earlier stage possesses a better combination of food elements and a less degree of crude fibre, but these advantages are more than counteracted by the increased difficulty of getting the hay thoroughly cured without wetting or burning. In the earlier periods of growth the plant possesses an excess of water which necessitates long exposure to the sun in curing, and we have found by experience that it is impossible to have as bright clean hay when it is cut while in full bloom. This is a very important matter, especially when the hay is to be baled and sold on the city market. Hay that is bright, even if overly ripe will sell to much better advantage than if the least colored or containing the slightest dust. The other extreme must be avoided and the hay cut before the seed ripens.

Digestibility is decreased with the growth of the plant beyond the full bloom because of the hardening of the fibre, but this is more than overcome by the increased value from the improved condition as enumerated above. The per cent of crude ash, crude fat and crude protein decreases while the per cent. of crude fibre and nitrogen-free extract increases, but the relish with which the clean bright hay is eaten by the stock more than compensates for this change in composition. The increased yield of water-free substance may also be mentioned. While the weight of the hay may decrease after the first full bloom, the yield of the nutrients increase up to the ripening of the seed. Following the experience we have had in making Timothy hay both for home consumption and for the market, we cut as near the shedding of the last bloom as the weather will permit. In handling the hay our practice is to secure the crop well cured with the least dampness from rain or dew, and without needless exposure to a scorching sun. We like to cure our hay, not burn it. The details of handling to secure these desirable results are determined largely by the weather. With modern tools the crop can be handled very rapidly and the work held well in hand. If the day is drying, the grass mown during the forenoon or in the previous afternoon is ready for the rake in the afternoon. Even iff not dry enough for the mow when thrown into loose windrows by the side delivery rake the warm air can circulate freely through it, and it will also dry during the handling. But there is a degree of greenness in the hay which is learned by experience that will inevitably result in musty hay if put into the mow. As soon as it loses that heavy, grassy feeling it may be safely loaded, and not before.

NO APOLOGY NECESSARY.

That Mr. Barkley is a mean, hateful thing, said the first pretty girl to the second.

Why? asked the second pretty girl, wondering how much the other's new hat cost.

He kissed me in the dark last night, and then apologized for it.

How foolish of him!

FAMILY TIES.

I presume, said the talkative man to his seatmate in the railway train, from your manner and conversation that you have family ties.

Yes, replied Mr. Meekton: I s'pose you might as well call 'em that. I buy 'em for myself; but my wife and the girls all wear 'em whenever they feel like it.

CATARRH CONQUERED.

IT IS A BLOOD DISEASE.

PROOF POSITIVE THAT RYCKMAN'S KOOTENAY CURE THOROUGHLY ERADICATES THIS WIDE-SPREAD DISEASE.

Of all the diseases that have been exploited by charlatans and quacks Catarrh is one that has received more than its share of attention.

Snuffs, sprays, douches, inhalations, etc., have all had their day, and after their use the Catarrh has remained as bad as before, so that now many sufferers have become convinced that they are possessed of an incurable affection that must remain with them to their dying day, sapping their strength and rendering them miserable and disgusting to their friends.

Let's tell you that Ryckman's Kootenay Cure gets at Catarrh through the blood. It destroys the germ that is the immediate cause of the trouble and sends rich pure blood to the part, so that all offensive discharges cease and a rapid cure is effected.

Here's a case in point, Mr. W. G. Cox, who conducts a flour and feed store at 374 King Street West, Hamilton, was troubled with Catarrh for ten years, tried nearly all the catarrh remedies advertised without success till he began taking Ryckman's Kootenay Cure. He says the results have exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

Mrs. Margaret Sovereign, living at 376 King Street, in the same city, under oath makes a declaration to the effect that her daughter Lulu, aged 14, was troubled with Catarrh for two years and had poor health. The doctor said she had inflammation of the lungs and Catarrh. She became so run down that until she commenced taking Kootenay her mother was alarmed about her. After she had taken a bottle and a half of this wonderful remedy and the "new ingredient" had a chance to get in its work, the Catarrh disappeared, her cheeks became rosy and she gained eleven pounds. These cases ought to be enough to convince the most sceptical, but if you are desirous of more proof, send to the Ryckman Medicine Co., Hamilton, Ont., and sworn statements of cures will be sent you free.

One bottle lasts over a month.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Rhinometers are devices to measure the amount of air a man breathes through his nose in order that his doctor may compare it to the amount he should take in that way.

Mr. and Mrs. John Brinsmead, of the great London pianoforte making firm, recently celebrated their diamond wedding and the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the firm.

Insanity is increasing in Ireland. English statisticians say that one serious cause of lunacy is the abuse of tea, another an over-indulgence in alcohol a third the disappointment of having tried emigration and failed.

Berlin lately possessed a ten-year-old boy with a high sense of his own dignity. At his older sister's birthday party he received a piece of birthday cake a little smaller than hers, whereupon he went to the next room and hanged himself by a string to the door latch.

The young Marquis of Waterford has become engaged to Lady Beatrix Fitzmaurice, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Lansdowne. Should he die without children the title would go to his uncle, Lord Charles Beresford, the most popular officer in the British navy.

Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este, who now that he is recovering from consumption, has again assumed the position of heir to Emperor Francis Joseph, is said to be the richest royal personage in Europe. The last Duke of Modena bequeathed $15,000,000 to him.

Dover House, formerly Melbourne House, Whitehall, is proposed for the official house of the First Lord of the Treasury, when the Downing street house is torn down. It was built in 1754 for St. Matthew Featherstonhaugh and was afterward occupied by Lord Melbourne, by the Duke of York, and by Lord Dover.

"A. D. Invisible Elevators," by which a man might add four inches to his stature, was the means by which a London swindler started in to make his fortune. The elevators were pieces of cork an inch thick put in the heels of shoes which were bought for 68 cents a dozen pairs and sold for $1.37 a pair. He had made over $4,000 when arrested.

Prince Louis Napoleon Murat, son of the late Prince Achille Murat and great-grandson of Joachin Murat, was married recently at the Church of Saint Augustin in Paris to Mlle. Agnes de Rohan-Chabot, second daughter of the Duc de Rohan. It is a union of Orleanists and Bonapartists both the Duc de Chartres and Prince Victor Napoleon being represented by officers at the wedding.

Neopolitans have had a bad reputation for ill-treatment of animals, and the Naples, S.P.C.A. seems to have plenty to do. During last year its agents stopped 44,321 carts for carrying too heavy loads, and in nearly one-half the cases had the load reduced; they confiscated 41,011 sticks used for beating animals and 887 spikes used on curb chains; 2,282 convictions for cruelty were obtained.

Capt Sverdrup intends to go up Smith Sound with the Fram this summer work his way along the northwest coast of Greenland and spend the winter in sledge explorations on the American side of the North Pole. He has given up the idea of exploring between Franz Josef Land and Spitzbergen, because Mr. Jackson, with the Harmsworth expedition exploring that region will remain out another year.

Heavy death duties are leading to curious attempts to avoid them on the part of the British aristocracy. The Duke of Richmond and Gordon is about to disentail the Gordon estates, which give him his second title, with that object in view. The Earl of Leven and Melville asserted recently in the House of Lords that pictures valued at $17,500,000 had been sent out of England to be sold in order to free inheritances from Sir William Harcourt's crushing taxes.

Since 1797 there have been 1,100 theatre fires, with 10,000 fatalities, according to Mr. Sachs's "Fires and Public Entertainments," just published. Of these 462 took place in the United States, 139 in Great Britain, and 101 in Germany, France having nearly the same number. London has had thirty-five fires and Paris twenty-eight. Out of 343 theatres destroyed by fire, one-half were burned within ten years after they were constructed, forty of them within the first year.

An interesting feature of the yachting exhibition now being held in London, is the set of cups won by the old Arrow which competed with the America in 1851 for the Queen's Cup and is probably the oldest British yacht in commission being originally built in 1822. It has been practically rebuilt several times without losing its identity. Among the prizes are a later Queen's Cup, the first and last cups given by the Prince Consort, and the first one given by the Prince of Wales.

Paris, after raging impotently because the City Council has allowed street railroads to cross the Avenue des Champs Elysees, is now horrified at the plan proposed for the temporary quarters to be used for the two Salons till the exhibition buildings are completed. One-story buildings are to be erected around the little gardens in the Louvre, that extend from the Gambetta monument to the galleries of Egyptian antiquities. The sheds will be let for other shows when not used for the picture exhibitions.

A strange newspaper which many persons will be eager to obtain had its at the Von Tausch libel trial in Berlin. It seems that certain aristocrats at Kaiser Wilhelm's court turn in the gossip they hear to an editor, who prints off a limited edition of the news thus collected for the contributors and a very few other persons. To get at this chronique scandaleuse a member of the secret police forged, with full acquiescence from his superiors, the name of a nobleman high in court circles.

M. Berthelot, the chemist, who was Foreign Minister in M. Bourgeois's Government, reports to the Academie des Sciences that the copper objects found at Negadah and Abydos in Egypt by M. de Morgan are of pure copper and not of bronze. Among them are an axehead ,a curiously shaped pair of scissors and some needles. The inscription found on the tombs are so old that they have not yet been deciphered and are believed to date from the First Dynasty or earlier. M. Berthelot thinks that the evidence for a copper age is conclusive.

A PECULIAR CASE.

DISTRESSING RESULTS FOLLOWING VACCINATION.

A Young Daughter of David McHardy, of Fergus, the Victim—Has Suffered the Most Intense Agony—Doctors Failed to Help Her.

From the Fergus News-Record.

Nearly every person in this section is acquainted with Mr. David McHardy, the popular leader of St. Andrew's church choir, Fergus. Our reporter called upon Mr. McHardy at his home in Upper Nichol recently and from him and his estimable wife a tale of terrible suffering was elicited, suffering that has brought a once exceptionally strong and healthy child to the verge of the grave. The subject of the sketch, Lena McHardy, is fourteen years of age, and her parents say she has not grown any since her illness began some two years and a half ago. Her terrible suffering dates from the time she was vaccinated in June, 1894, and what she has since undergone has aroused the deepest sympathy of all the friends of the family. In conversation with Mr. McHardy and his wife, the following facts were elicited:— "Two years ago last June," said the father, "Lena was vaccinated by a doctor in Fergus. The arm was very sore and swollen all summer, and became so bad that it was a mass of sores from the shoulder to the elbow. In October, 1894 a large lump appeared on her back, over one of her lungs. The doctor who vaccinated her, treated her all that summer, calling very frequently, but the medicine he gave her did no good and she was growing weaker and weaker. When the lump broke out on her back another doctor was consulted, who said she was in a very bad state of health. Her constitution appeared to be completely undermined, and her appetite had completely failed. The last doctor called in gave some outward applications, and lanced the gathering, but it did not give the patient any benefit. Nine such gatherings have appeared since that time, but each broke and disappeared of its own accord, only, however, to child became very puny, and little or no food would remain on her stomach. At night she would fairly rave with the pain in her arm and back, and consequently her trouble was aggravated by a loss of sleep. She had the best of attendance, but to no avail, and she was slowly but surely sinking. Friends advised a treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and as a last resort they were tried. To the surprise of both parents and friends Lena began to improve soon after beginning the use of the pills. Her appetite returned, she became stronger and her general health much improved. The sores have not yet left her back and arm, but her constitution is being so very much improved under the treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that her parents are looking for a complete cure. Mr. and Mrs. McHardy thank Pink Pills for the present improved condition of their child, as they have done her more good than the scores of bottles of doctor's medicine which she took.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a blood builder and nerve restorer. They supply the blood with its life and health-giving properties, thus driving disease from the system. There are numerous pink colored imitations, against which the public is warned. The genuine Pink Pills can be had only in boxes the wrapper around which bears the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Refuse all others.

ENGLAND'S GAS BILL.

Enormous Profits Made by Companies Operating in the United Kingdom — Number of Consumers.

Recent statistics gathered in Great Britain prove that gas costs the average English citizen an amount next to what he spends for each of the items of food, rent, clothing and drink. Nearly $100,000,000 is every year paid over to the gas companies.

The expense of producing and distributing the illuminant that brings in this sum is so comparatively small that an annual profit of about $26,000,000 is earned. Gas is used by 2,660,000 houses, and by only 527,000 public lamps.

No fewer than 12,000,000 tons of coal are carbonized, and, as each ton gives over 10,000 cubic feet, the total quantity of gas made amounts to 122,000,000,000 cubic feet. If it were put into good-sized, three-story houses it would take a row of them 25,000 miles long to contain it. The cost of each public lamp is $15 a year, and it takes a little over a ton and a half of coal to supply it; while each private consumer uses the gas of four tons.

Gas shareholders get, with very few exceptions a profit of from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. Some of them ought to be millionaires; those at Menal Bridge or in Kirkcudbright, for instance, where the poor consumer pays to the tune of $1.75 per 1,000 feet.

HOISTING GUNS ON BIG SHIPS.

The New French Battle Ship Receiving Her Armament.

The new French battleship, the Bouvet, has this month entered into her final stage, that of armament. She is the most recent and the most powerful battle ship in the French navy. The extreme delicacy of her water lines—a necessity in order to insure the speed of 17.5 knots promised by the builders—gives to this great mass of steel of 12,000 tons displacement, a rare stamp of elegance.

It is more especially during this period of armament that the vessel, unballasted, rising high out of the water, shows the beauty of her outlines, and the immense strength of her defensive powers is more clearly seen. This system of defence is carried to the greatest degree of perfection in the Bouvet, whose belt armor, more than two metres wide, extends entirely around the vessel from bow to stern, and is forty centimetres thick, enclosing the immense hull.

This formidable war engine is further protected from a torpedo shock or any severe strain by its double bottom and the multiplicity of its airtight compartments. The ship is entirely encased in a protective deck. At the Kiel fetes foreign officers were filled with admiration at this extreme beauty of the French ships, but criticised the danger presented by the 14-centimetres batteries of the Hoche and remarked how easily they could be annihilated. The lesson has been profitable, and on the Bouvet every gun is protected and isolated. The pieces of twenty-seven and thirty centimetres, which form the most important part of the armament, are enclosed in turrets.

Our ancestors would certainly be astonished could they see with what rapidity these immense guns, weighing 45.9 tons are lifted and deposited in their places on the battle ship by means of the powerful steam hoisting engines. It is mere child's play for the huge engine to seize upon an enormous gun of thirty centimetres calibre, fourteen metres long, as though it were a question of a simple little old fashioned gun and then, turning complacently, adjust the cannon vis-a-vis to the narrow opening of the turret.

The final operation of fixing the gun in place becomes original at this point as it is necessary to move the ship itself, this enormous bulk of 12,000 tons, until the breech of the gun enters the turret.

The batter of the Bouvet will consist of two 30-centimetre and two 27-centimetre guns, eight 17-centimetre rapid fire guns and thirty smaller pieces scattered here and there. She will have two torpedo tubes. Her crew will be composed of thirty-one officers and six hundred men.

ENGLAND'S WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

Plans for the Summer Advance by the Anglo-Egyptain Forces Against the Khalifa.

All the British officers in the Egyptian army now on leave in England, says the Pall Mall Gazette, have received orders to be at their posts by the end of June, in readiness for this year's Soudan advance. A great concentration of the Khalifa's forces is taking place, and there are no fewer than 16,000 camels at Omdurman. There is every indication that he means to fight to the death. The only doubt is whether a final stand will be made at Omdurman or whether the Egyptian advance will be opposed en route. A great council war was held at Omdurman about the middle of June, to determine the plan of campaign. The decisions then arrived at will be known by the Egyptian Intelligence Department a fortnight later, and until the details of the advance cannot be settled. Meanwhile, it is known that the Dervish army from Darfur, which the Khalifa lately withdrew from that province has got back as far as El Obeid, and has been ordered to move to Omdurman by the earliest date that the river rises—that is to say, about the first week in June.

The Egyptian troops now in Dongola are echelonned along the left bank of the Nile so as to command all the approaches to the river from Omdurman, Metammeh and Berber. As soon as half the length of the Wady Halba-Abu Hamed desert railway is completed, probably by the middle of July, an advance will be made from Merawi. While Abu Hamed has been fixed upon as the immediate objective, an advance to Berber is in contemplation, but this has not been finally decided upon. There is little doubt that the Khalifa will strengthen the garrison at Abu Hamed for the purpose of preventing the completion of the railway. This will entail the necessity of capturing Abu Hamed when the railway has reached a point at which the dervishes could interfere with it.

A TERRIBLE PRICE.

I guess Jim can get away for that fishing party all right.

What makes you think so?

I was up to his house last night, and what do you think? His wife used to be an amateur elocutionist before they were married, and, by George! he asked her to recite! She'll never refuse him now.

FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS,

DUNN'S BAKING POWDER

THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.