

Agricultural

TAKING CARE OF FARM MACHINERY.

I like to have my farm machinery well taken care of, both as a matter of economy and for the looks of it, says a well known agriculturist. It is far more satisfactory to use a well-kept implement than to use one that is never sheltered. An implement that always stands out in the weather is short lived, and when it is rusty and the woodwork giving out in places from being decayed it requires a good deal of patience to use it, and even then the work will be many times poorly done. The harrow is the only implement that I make a practice of unsheltering from in the field. I have a driveway, sixteen by fifty-two feet; there is a watering place in one corner, and nearly all of my hitching and un hitching is done under cover, and in threatening weather the doors are left open at one end or the other, and then if I get chased in by a sudden shower I can get under cover in a hurry. The riding plough is always brought in, for it must be sharpened every day when in use, and then if from any cause the ploughing is not continued the plough is under cover. On a shelf I keep an old baking powder can with a paint brush in it and some machine oil, and if the plough gets a rest or the weather is damp, the bright parts are greased and then there is no trouble about the plough scouring when wanted. The planter is always brought in at noon and night, and the cultivator and mowing machine also. The horse that takes the rake or tedder to the field always brings it back again before it is unhitched. I sometimes leave the binder in the field at noon, but it is always put inside at night. I have used it seven years and it has not been rained on during that time. It is very seldom that I leave a wagon out over night. At present there is in the driveway two wagons, a carriage, horse power disk and seeder. The seeder's use is over for the season and it will be put away, but there is more use for the disk yet. Each tool in its season is kept in the driveway when not in use, and when its time of the year is over, all bright parts are greased and it is put away. It is inconvenient to put the harrow in, so it stands out about six weeks in the spring. It is often painted. This is the twenty-first year of its use, and it is in good repair to-day. Now this may seem like a great deal of bother, and, to some, time poorly spent, but to me it is no bother. I even enjoy taking care of the tools in this manner, and it is a pleasure to use them when wanted. I do not wonder that some people get tired of farming when I see their tools left where they were used last fall they are wanted again, and then they are liable to be in poor condition to perform what they are intended to do.

MUST LOVE WORK.

A man must have a love for work in order to succeed in the poultry business. This is much more important than a love for chickens. The indolent man cannot succeed at any business calling for diligence and individual exertion, and poultry keeping is that kind. The prosperity of ninety-nine people out of a hundred is the reward of hard work, and these people all love work. They take more comfort in work than in idleness. The task which they are engaged in is not a matter of extreme importance except as it affords them opportunity for the full exercise of their powers. And they have no faith in the claim that nobody can succeed in any kind of employment except that for which he has a natural fondness. An artist or an orator could shove a plane or follow a plough or set a hen and do it right, if circumstances made it necessary for him to do so.

POULTRY NOTES.

The hen should never be frightened. Vessels in which milk is fed should be cleaned regularly. Poultry and fruit are the two great money makers on the farm. As a rule the hens with the largest combs prove to be the best layers. To change a male, the fourth egg laid after the change will be the progeny of the new male used. One night's roosting outside now may cause sickness that will not only kill the hen but spread the scourge over the whole flock. Keep the hens tame. It is more satisfactory taking care of them and there will be fewer hens with rupture and broken eggs.

SWISS HOTELS.

In proportion to its size, Switzerland has more hotels than any other country in the world. No fewer than 1,700 hostels are on the list, and the receipts of the hotel keepers amount to \$26,000,000 a year.

WITH KNIVES

Fishermen Fought the Huge Octopus and Saved Their Lives.

While attending their shrimp nets off California City recently, Ah Lee, Quong Wah and Jim Sing, Chinese fishermen, were attacked by an octopus, which battled fiercely until over 15 feet of his tentacles had been hacked to pieces by the fishermen's knives. When the fish had disappeared beneath the water it was found that Quong Wah had sustained a fracture of his arm and several crushed ribs as the result of the fight, while his companions had no more serious injuries than painful cuts and bruises. While the men were arranging nets a long curling arm came over the side and seized the body of Wah. Grasping the thwart of the boat he vainly attempted to loosen the grasp of the monster. His companions, paralyzed with horror, were helpless to aid him, until curling over the boat another serpentine arm glided toward them. Drawing their knives, they slashed desperately at the tentacle that had wrapped itself around one of the seats and threatened to capsize the boat. In a few moments the sharp knives had done the work and the arm of the octopus squirmed helplessly in the bottom of the boat, and the fish disappeared. This is the second time fishermen have been attacked by devil fish in this bay.

The Best of Advice

TO THOSE WHO FEEL SICK, WEAK OR DEPRESSED.

Miss Belle Cohoon, of White Rock Mills, N.S., tells how she regained health and advises others to follow her example. From the Acadian Wolfville, N.S. At White Rock Mills within sound of the noisy whistle of the Gaspeau river, is a pretty little cottage. In this cottage there dwells with her parents, Miss Belle Cohoon, a very bright and attractive young lady who takes a lively interest in all the church and society work of the little village. A short time ago an Acadian representative called upon Miss Cohoon for the purpose of ascertaining her opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—which remedy he had been informed she had been using. He was very cordially received and found both Miss Cohoon and her mother most enthusiastic and ardent friends of the great Canadian remedy which is now so universally used throughout the world. We give below in essentially her own words, Miss Cohoon's story:

"Three years ago this spring my health was very much run down. I had not been feeling well for some time and when spring opened up and the weather became warmer my condition became worse. The least exertion exhausted me and was followed by an awful feeling of weakness and a rapid palpitation of the heart. I seemed to lose my ambition, and a feeling of languor and sluggishness took its place. My appetite failed me and my sleep at night was disturbed and restless. In fact I was in a very sorry condition. I suffered in this way for some time. Then I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and they soon began to work a change for the better. My strength and spirits improved wonderfully, and the old feeling of tiredness began to leave me. My appetite returned and my weight increased steadily. By the time I had used less than half a dozen boxes I felt stronger than I had done for years. Since that time whenever I feel the need of a medicine a prompt use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has always brought me speedy relief, and in future when ailing I shall never use anything but these pills, and strongly advise others to follow my example."

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 have 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.

THE CULTURED CONDUCTOR.

She drew a dime from her purse and put it between her teeth while she crowded back the contents of the bag and snapped it shut. "When the conductor came along she took the coin from her mouth and extended it to him. He saw the action and at once placed a nickel between his lips. Then he took the dime and handed her the nickel. A fair exchange, ma'am, he pleasantly said. Of what? she haughtily asked. Of microbes, he replied, and passed along.

SOMETHING QUITE NEW—

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

SCIENCE STUDIES RIVERS.

GERMANY SHOWING THE WORLD HOW TO MAKE RIVERS FLOW.

A Laboratory Has Been Built for the Purpose of Experimenting, Prof. Engels' Practical Tests With a Miniature River. Speaking of the development of the scientific spirit in Germany, an English wit said, recently: "Why, gentlemen, even the winds of the fatherland blow scientifically." If he had said, "Even the waters of the fatherland flow scientifically," his joke would have been as effective, and at the same time, curious as if may seem, he would have had the honor of announcing the first news of an important scientific departure. For German science has been grappling with the problem of making the rivers of the empire flow according to rule, and with this in view, an extensive experimental station, called the Flussbau Laboratorium, river building laboratory, has been set up at Dresden, in Saxony in connection with the famous technical school of that city. It is directly under the control and support of the government and its work has now advanced sufficiently to warrant some description of the experiments. Recently were taken a number of photographs of the miniature River Elbe as it had been laid out in the experimental tank. The Elbe is only one of a number of German rivers which are now under discipline and the results obtained can not fail to have the deepest importance and significance in America where there are so many navigable rivers.

It is the ingrained waywardness of a river to do very much as it pleases; gouging out an embankment here and filling in a channel there, sometimes undermining a tower and often breaking dams and piers placed in its way to keep it in order. Vast sums of money have been spent by all the great nations, and spent injudiciously, as the Germans believe, in dredging channels and in protecting the banks of rivers. In Germany, the question is even more important than it is in America, for the reason that the country is more densely populated, the land is more valuable and changes in the course of flow in a river are therefore more destructive and costly. Moreover, the rivers of Germany are not, generally speaking, so swift and long as they are in America, and it is needful to keep them at the height of effectiveness as to navigability.

It was with the idea of bringing scientific methods to bear on these problems that the Flussbau Laboratorium was established about three years ago. Prof. Engels began his work in the typical German way, that is, by investigating his subject thoroughly in the weight of science before attempting to offer practical suggestions. A large room is set aside in the basement of the Dresden Technical School, and here, elevated some four feet from the floor, Prof. Engels has had constructed an iron trough, or tank about seven feet in width and two feet deep, reaching the full length of the room. At the upper end of this trough a large river tank is placed with appliances for permitting the water which it contains to flow into the trough in any required volume, and in such a way that it will exactly imitate the even flow of a river. The experimental trough is filled to some depth with sand, and the course of a river is laid out, angling down the trough through the sand. It is at first of even depth throughout, and the banks are protected by small bags of shot. Into this miniature river the water is allowed to flow at a given speed, and Prof. Engels studies closely all these places where the sandy bottom is washed out, where it is filled in, where the banks have a tendency to cave away and where new banks are building up. As the water flows it naturally carries much sand entirely out of the trough. All this is caught and preserved in a most ingenious manner: As the water leaves the trough it is carried over tin ribs behind which the sand is deposited, finally falling entirely clear of all soil, into a large tank at the lower end of the trough. Here a pump is constantly at work

driving the water which thus comes, through the "river" back to the upper tank, thus using it over and over and enabling the river to flow on without interruption for weeks.

Prof. Engels has sands of various colors which he uses for showing the exact position of deposit of sand wash in his rivers. A red sand feeds slowly into the "mouth" of the river, shows in bars and banks half way down or more, indicating exactly where the river was, at any given time, adding land. A little later, blue sand used in the same way might show the formation of still other bars, and the removal of the red sand bars previously produced. Controlling the water as he does, Prof. Engels can have a freshet at any time he sees fit, noting its effect on his river, or he can imitate the sluggish flow of dry autumn. If his river is exceedingly crooked he can produce a new channel artificially as it might be produced by a sudden great rushing of water, and he can build dams, breakwaters, piers, docks, bridges, and so on, and note in each case, the exact effect which these produce on the river, whether they tend to deepen or to obstruct the channel, the influence of each as regards the formation of bars and banks and so on, and how deep piling must be driven to escape under washing by a narrowing river—all factors of the utmost importance to engineers.

Many of the rivers of Germany have been plotted with great accuracy not only as to their shore lines, but with regard to the contour of their channel beds. With these maps and contours in hand, Prof. Engels is now engaged in laying out to an exact scale various sections of the more important German rivers. He duplicates exactly every curve, builds in every crib and breakwater, and then turns on the water at the ordinary rate of flow of the river under investigation. A stretch of the Elbe has just been completed, and a beautifully neat piece of work it is, the grips all accur-

Lumbago

is Rheumatism of the back. The cause is Uric Acid in the blood. If the kidneys do their work there would be no Uric Acid and no Lumbago. Make the kidneys do their work. The sure, positive and only cure for Lumbago is

Dodd's Kidney Pills

ately placed and the banks held in place with bags of shot. When the water is turned on Prof. Engels indicates with great enthusiasm where the bars are being built up where the channel is deepening, where hollows were filled in and so on. Then he proceeds to indicate where a new crib might serve to preserve a deep channel and at the same time cause the river to deposit its sand in shallows where the river might well be filled up and add to the usefulness of the shore properties. In each case where a change seemed desirable Prof. Engels experiments with piers and cribs to see which will be the most effective. In this way, he will be able, from actual experiments, to make practical suggestions for river improvements. The trouble has always been that engineers said that a crib here or a breakwater there would accomplish certain results, but when the crib was built at large expense it frequently happened that the irresponsible river did something quite unexpected, thereby discounting the effectiveness of man's handiwork. But by testing these engineering schemes beforehand in his miniature river, Prof. Engels hopes to do away with uncertainty and loss—and the government has so much confidence in his scheme that it is supporting it. The keynote of the whole work is, as Prof. Engels expresses it, to make the river regulate itself, to put down cribs and other river building devices

LUDELLA

CEYLON TEA

What Will Paint Do?



in such a way that the river will keep its own channel clear and deep enough for navigation purposes, there being no dredging, and at the same time fill such spaces as the engineer wishes filled. He believes that a more thorough knowledge of rivers and a careful series of experiments with actual river courses will enable man to do almost what he wills with rivers, and do it much more cheaply than he ever before. The work, as he says, is only just beginning but he and other distinguished engineers and scientists who are interested in the work believe that there is a great future for the work. They see the time when all rivers will be regulated by the advice of river-building experts who have laboratories, such as the Flussbau Laboratorium, in which tests and experiments can be made. Verily a new profession is born—river building.

MEN'S BEARDS

Were Subject to a Five Cent Tax in the Queen's City. In the time of Queen Elizabeth a tax was placed upon men's beards. In the first year of her reign a tax was imposed of about 85 cents on every beard having a fortnight's growth. The law, however, was never enforced, and so it lapsed. In France a tax on beards was imposed during the reign of Louis XIV. and it was said that from a handsome revenue was derived. Peter the Great of Russia also imposed a tax upon beards a copper to be paid by peasants and laborers and 100 rubles by those of a higher station in life. So strongly was this Russian anti-beard law resented that in more than one case it led to the spilling of blood. Officers were stationed at the city gates with swords, and if any beard wearer refused to pay the tax he was at once subjected to the ordeal of a gratuitous shaving.

If You are Subject to Cramps

You know how important it is to have a remedy ready on hand. Nervousness, pain, cramps, a wonderful and immediate influence upon this malady. It relieves in one minute and cures in five. Pleasant to the taste, and the best remedy in the world for cramps.

GERMANY'S RICHEST TOWNS.

The richest town in Germany according to the estimates of the Prerogative Tax Commission for 1899, is Berlin, the capital of the Empire, and the ancient capital of the Empire, Frankfurt-on-the-Main. Frankfurt still stands far ahead of Berlin in the wealth of the inhabitants. The second richest town is Essen, the third is Charlottenburg, and Berlin holds the fourth place. Next in order to Berlin come Wiesbaden, Aachen, and Bonn.

MONTEAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus, Avenue House, Montreal, Quebec.

GREAT CRIME IN CHINA.

No greater crime is known in China than that of desecrating a graveyard. Because graves are found every where in China the first railroad built there had to follow a very circuitous route in order to avoid them.

TENDER CORNS.

Soft corns, of all kinds removed without pain or sore, spots by Foot's Patent Corn Extractor. Then and prompt. Do not be imposed upon by substitutes offered for the genuine "Putnam's" Extractor. Sure, safe, harmless.

COLOURS FROM COAL.

Some 150 different colours are now obtained from coal-tar, and these are almost entirely supplanted vegetable and animal dyes. In fact, only two of the vegetable class, indigo and logwood, are still of any considerable importance. Coal yields a large amount of colouring matter, the magenta obtained from a ton being sufficient to dye 500 yds. of flannel; the aurine, 100 yds.; the vermilion-scarlet, 2,500 yds.; and the algarine, 255 yds.

paint properly placed will take away the dingy, tumble-down appearance, and make it look new.

RAISAYS PAINTS

Will add to the value of the house and to the pleasure of living here. They are pure paints and will last longer than any other, ask your dealer.

A. RAISAY & SON, Montreal, Paint Makers.

STEEL PENS.

Steel is used in the manufacture of pens in the world. A ton of steel produces about 1,000 pens.

CANADA'S AREA.

Canada only lacks 27 square miles to be as large as the whole of Europe. It is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and 100,000 square miles larger than the United States.

more than 100,000 men in the army and navy. For the first time in the history of the world, the number of men in the army and navy is more than the number of men in the civil service.

GONDOLAS

Finishing gondolas are now driven by electric motors.

WPCIDE

Can remove all dirt, grease, oil, etc. from metal surfaces.

CALVERT'S

Calvert's Tooth Powder, etc., is the best for the teeth.

LAW

Calvert's Prayer Book, etc., is the best for the church.

POULTRY, BUTTER, EGGS, APPLES.

The Calvert Commission Co., Limited, is the best for the market.

Brass Band

Every town can have a band. Calvert's Brass Band, etc., is the best for the market.

Washing! Cleaning!

Calvert's Washing and Cleaning, etc., is the best for the market.

PACARD'S

Pacard's Shoe Dressing, etc., is the best for the market.

ENGLISH

English Teething Syrup, etc., is the best for the market.

TEETHING SYRUP

Teething Syrup, etc., is the best for the market.

largest Sale in the World.

MORE BRITISH

Buller Captures Seven

A despatch from London states that War Office has received the following from Lord Roberts:— "Methuen attacked various mountain passes Sunday, and captured several British soldiers. He took thirty prisoners. British had six wounded. Several were seen to fall, and many horses were seen to be killed. The British were notified. "General Buller is now driving the Boers before him. He captured several Boer wagons and destroyed a number of them. The Boers were notified. "The Mounted Infantry, led from the 'Venterburg' position, attacked the enemy on the morning of Sept. 2nd and captured and horses that had been taken from the Boers. The British were notified. "The British officers who were captured by the Boers were notified. The food furnished to the captured officers and men was inadequate in quantity and quality. The humane treatment of the sick prisoners reflected credit on the Boers. "Gen. French has captured a despatch from Lord Roberts. A despatch from Lord Roberts states:— "President Kruger has Transvaal officials, including Grobler and Andrieus, who are staying at the residence of Transvaal Consul, Sir John Reid. Reid did not accompany them. Many statements are being made regarding President Kruger for the future, but none can be authenticated. It is said he was extradited by two Boers before he left the Transvaal. The result of their examination given six months' leave. He will sail for Europe.

SPARKS FROM THE

Newspapers about ourselves. Our neighbors—something of interest from every quarter of the globe.

NEWSPAPERS

Harvest laborers, etc., are in demand. Alex. McLagan, a well-known man of Hamilton, is reported to be Chief Red Cross of the British reservation near Montreal. Lord and Lady Minto have Vancouver, en route to Dawson.

LIGHTNING

Lightning caused the death of Patrick McConn's barn and near Kingston. Tramps set fire to the house of Mother's near Glenora. He lost 60 tons of hay.

FREED OTTO

Fred Otto, cigar maker, was between the street cars last night. He may die.

THE NEW RIFLES

The new rifle range near Glenora is to be called Strathcona. If Lord Strathcona consented, George Robinson, a young man, fatally squeezed between two Grand Trunk yard at Glenora. Colonel Anderson, engineer in the Marine Department, is going to look after the construction of a lighthouse in Lake Erie, near Pelee.

A FLEET OF FREIGHTERS

A fleet of freighters is being built on the Canal and the Gulf of St. Lawrence across the Atlantic, to be built by the British Government to carry coal to the West Indies.

A SMALL RIOT

A small riot took place in the white return of Piquet from South Africa, as the British soldiers were being treated. The police fired on the crowd and a mob started. The glass in the police station was broken. St. Thomas' day was voted in favor of spending \$100,000 on the hospital there. If a dozen American states at Brockville on a charge of big stolen goods into Canada. Western Ontario dairymen will their annual convention and dairy show at London, Jan. The National Association of Carriers has adjourned at Howard Chamberlain and A. E. Ward of Ottawa, represented. There is to be a public Medical Congress at Harbathomber. Its officers sent to Ottawa by way of London through half a dozen officers. J. J. the ten year old son of Douglas, near Hamilton, narrowly escaped death by a murderous other found the ferine snake and breath out of her neck.

"Civility is particularly due to all women" said Chesterfield. If you wish to be popular as well as civil, give your friends Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.