STRAWBERRY CULTIVATION. Early in the spring is when the new strawberry beds should be made, and these who contemplate having them cannot prepare the ground too soon. It is a fact that but few farmers, comparatively, know how to grow strawberries. It was for a long time believed that it was difficult and laborious to grow them, when, in fact, there is no crop grown in a garden, that can be produced as easily, or which gives such valuable results in propor-

tion to cost. They can be had on every

farm, and abundantly.

Plough or spade the ground as deep as possible, and then spread over the surface manure to the depth of two the soil, but before working the ground apply also, for an acre, a mixture of 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 100 pounds bone meal, and 150 pounds muriate of potash. Let it be done the first warm day; be sure and work the manure and fertilizer well into the soil, and home will be happy and attractive. make the soil as fine as possible. Then leave it until April, when the ground should be worked over again. For a small patch the labor will not be costly, and, as the first preparation is the most important, the work should be but little work will be entailed on the from some reliable nurseryman two kinds-staminate and pistillate, male and female, plants, as the selection of is heavy or light. If for a garden, make the rows three feet apart, placing the plants one foot apart in the row. Every fourth row should consist of the staminate variety and the others of the pistillate kind. A patch 25 by 100 feet would require about 900 plants. Use only young plants-runners from last spring's growth-which may be known by their roots being nearly white, those of eld plants being dark, also permits free circulation of air be-Set them in straight rows, pressing neath the foliage. the earth well around the roots, using water, if necessary, being careful not | thorough, but shallow, getting much to cover the crowns of the plants.

Should weeds or grass appear in the matted rows pull them out by hand. If the matted rows are a foot wide, it will leave but a small space between the rows to cultivate. If water can be spell it will be beneficial. Along in the fall, just as winter approaches, cover the rows with fine manure, and over the manure use a light mulch of salt and rake the manure fine, leaving the mulch between the rows, and after the plants are well up use straw or salt any under them, so as to have the berries clean. These details are not as 'aborious as they seem for a small plot, and if choice varieties are used the experiment will be very satisfactory. The instructions apply to larger areas also if heavy yields of choice fruit are de-

HOME LIFE OF FARMERS' WIVES AND DAUGHTERS.

The average farmer seems to know little of the beauty, rest, and blessings of an ideal home, says a writer. It takes but little to make it, little to beautify it, but if that little is lacking they have only a house for their families to live in-not a home.

In the first place build the house as the women folks want it, and convenient for them, instead of yourself, for there they work from year to year. of their lives. Have for their use every sink or porch, and plenty of closets and shady porches.

magazines, general newspapers, agricultural papers and books and books. Then have lots of easy chairs and a lounge. And, best of all, see that they have time to rest and read and think a thought all their own once in a while.

Don't kee pyour daughters out of school to help mother. It's the worst

Instead of having the dooryard open to commons, as most of them are, have it fenced. Have beautiful shrubbery, a place for them to have flowers, a croquet ground, swing and hammock; and then take time to play an occasion- mother reported in the Lancet. daru your home.

pigs an i hens. Don't wear women out | woman."

body and soul, chasing and fretting, trying to save their berries and vege-

There should be a horse and buggy. their very own, that they may use whenever they wish, and our daughter has her saddle as well.

Both mother and daughter realize they have a duty to perform, a responsibility to meet, and rightly expect some benefits. Then let each share in the results of the labor. One pocketbook is not large enough for the whole family; esteem your wives and daughters too highly to see them become slaves to household drudgery; make them feel independent and that co-operation of the whole family is necessary to prosperity.

Let them feel that the most priceless with them to church, lectures, picnics, clubs and institutions; give them the chance to advance physically, mentally and socially, as your equal, and see

how happy they will be. Let them understand your financial or three inches, working it well into affairs; tell them of your gains or losses. Then they will know if they may have some coveted article or must economize to hel pfather. Give them more of your society, be to them friend and companion, as well as husband and father. Live more with them, instead of for them. Share with them their toil, pleasure and recreations, and their

WHERE AND HOW TO PLANT GRAPES.

To get the best results the vineyard should be planted on high ground, and warm southern slope. It requires well done. After the plants are set out | warm, loamy soil, well drained, and a porous subsoil. The soil should not be farmer. As there are new and better excessively rich in nitrogen. Too much varieties introduced every year, get barnyard manure causes an overgrowth of wood, accompanied by few grapes of poor quality. The grape requires potash and if the soil is not varieties depends on whether the soil strong in potash scatter ashes in the vineyard, or supply it by means of commercial potash fertilizers.

The post and wire trellis is the best but should be much higher than it is generally made, at least 4 1-2 ft., with the arms of the vines fastened along the top wire, which allows the grapes to hang beneath a leafy canopy and and some large ones were stranded,

Cultivation should be constant and sunshine and oxygen in the surface of After the plants begin to grow, use the soil and preventing too great evthe hoe and work between the plants aporation of moisture. Ordinarily ell. A hand-wheel hoe may be used grapes are not pruned as close as they etween the rows, and it will work should be. It is hard to impress upery close to the plants without injur- on the beginner the necessity of very ng them. If the plants are "checked" close pruning. The old Concord is still n the rows-that is, placed in lines the leading grape, but it is too often oth lengthwise and crosswise-the or- marketed half green. It should hang inary hoe need not be used, as the on the vines from two to three weeks wheel hoe will enable one to do the after it begins to color. The Worden work of several men with hoes. In is fast pushing its way into popular favthat manner a small patch can be hoed or, and largely as a result of the pracin fifteen minutes or even in less time. | tice above mentioned of marketing the Do not wait for grass and weeds to ap- | Concord half ripe, will soon displace pear, but keep the soil loose. During | the latter in the nearby market. It the summer each plant will throw out | does not ship well. Moore's Early and runners, and soon the bed will be thick- Agawam are both profitable grapes ly matted. It will be an advantage when not raised in large quantities, then to cut the stems which connect | Moore's Early for early table use, and the runners with the parent plants. Agawam to be kept until midwinter in cold storage.

KEEPING MICE FROM TREES.

I have read lately, writes D. R. Wisapplied on a small patch during a dry el, in several farm papers, the different methods used by different men to prevent the girdling of trees by mice or rabbits. One says he banks up around hay or straw. Early in the spring rake the tree, another winds with hay rope, it, for it is impossible to tell what with wire screen, and yet the protec- straits the instant navigation becomes tion is not complete. The mice will possible. get under or the snow will drift deep | The shores of Newfoundland are deepare. And the soap will be a great benefit to the tree.

TO SAVE THE CHERRIES.

As a protection to our cherries when ripening plant a row of Russian mulberry trees for the birds to eat.

ALUMINUM COOKING UTENSILS.

Recent experiments show that aluminum is a safe metal for cooking utensils. Some slight corrosion takes place with little to break the dull monotony but it soon ceases, as an insoluble coatkind of labor-saving machinery; wa- protects it. This is analogous to protec- which the tilt stands will be so rocky ing seems to form on the metal which tive deposits on iron boiler plates and that the fisherman will have his patch produced by water containing salts. is announced that nearly all the ut- lected there to make it worth while And in this home have music, the best ensils carried by soldiers of the French to plant vegetables, yet the island is after of aluminum.

MAGNETIC QUALITY OF SELF-RELIANCE.

"It is a curious fact," said Mr. Biffleby, "that the more self-helpful a terrible. It is not too much to say man is the more help he gets from that every winter many of the dwell-

BABY EVERY YEAR.

Nineteen children in 20 years of married life is the record of one British a same with them, or read aloud to never had twins and was able for 13 them on the sheety porch, while they years to nurse her babies without intermission. The Lancet describes her And do have your garden fenced from as "a thin but not worn-out looking

SOMETIMES BLOWN OUT TO SEA OF AN ICE FLOE. Hard Life of Newfoundland's Fishermen

Difficulties of Parish Work.

They Eke Out a Miserable Existence Fishing in Summer and Sealing i Winter-Their Fondness for Molasses

The news from St. Johns, Newfoundland, that in a recent blizzard a number of Trinity Bay fishermen and seal hunters had been blown to sea on an ice floe and have only just been rescued, is but a repetition of similar acthing on the farm is the family; go cidents which have happened off the shores of that rockbound island, writes a correspondent.

have perished on ice floes in a single wintry off-shore gale. Perilous, indeed, is the life and hard the lot of Newfoundland's hardy sons.

Newfoundland I came on deck one morning, and looking seaward saw what can only be described as a perfect forest of icebergs. They were drifting slowly down from the north, those mysterious regions whence they are borne by the Arctic current, which flows close by Newfoundland and largely accounts for the rigor of the Newfoundland cli-

ICEBERGS BY THE HUNDRED.

Stopping to count these icebergs found there were no less than one hundred and thirty-five huge ones in plain view and innumerable others so small get ashore they find themselves drift- Heriey, on the banks of the Seine. Next that I took no account of them. Far beyond the line of icebergs there was a curious white glare on the horizon. The skipper told me it was a "loom of ice." When I asked him to explain his meaning he said it was an atmospheric effect produced by large masses of floe ice in the distance.

had drifted in between us and the shore and the waves beat against them with a surflike roar. In the distance was called Belle Isle,-why, it would be impossible to say, for a more grewsome, weird, uncanny object is rarely disclosed to view. Lying athwart the entrance of the Straits of Belle Isle, ice dashes against it, fog hangs around it, and sea gulls, crying shrilly, en-

ICEBOUND STRAITS.

All this I sa won a summer's day and you may imagine how far more rigorous the scene is in winter. From September until June the straits are ice locked, but the lighthouse keeper on that lone butpost of civilization must stay where he is all winter long. completely isolated from the outer world, with storms howling about the lighthouse tower and snow and sleet grass and weeds and winds the trees be there to light the entrance to the

and the rabbits will get over the pro- ly indented by bays, and in these bays, tection. There is one sure, easy way in turn, are many little islands. The age, strolled into a public house near to keep all kinds of vermin away from narrow passage between these goes by the docks. Above the rumble of the of course, to destroy one germ of distion of soft soap. Scrub the tree from | ter you have sailed through them the the ground up high enough so that word does not seem a misnomer. You intervals the loud, unmusical voice of the rabbit cannot stand on the drift have a feeling that at some remote a huckster. After listening intently and reach above where the soap has epoch the sea must have run out its been applied, and your tree is safe no foamy fingers and have tickled the rock matter how much old grass or weeds, ribbed coast until it split its sides with or how many mice and rabbits there laughing. Some of the scenery around these "tickles" is pretty enough, but even in the fairest weather there is a sense of desolation in the rockiness of the scene and the sparseness of the population.

DESOLATE SHORES.

Often you will pass many islands without seeing a sign of human habitation, and when you do see it it will be a little hut or tilt, as it is called, made of upright logs, driven into the ground, the chinks filled in with moss, and the roof often covered with sod. I have seen a nanny goat contentedly browsing on the roof of a Newfoundof a garden on a small island near by. too small for both garden and tilt. So, while the men are out fishing, you will see the women rowing across from hawking flypapers!" the tilt island to the garden island in order to till the sparse soil.

In winter the misery which prevails along the coast of Newfoundland is others. Curious, but not strange, ers on this rocky shore are brought of people. The present population is Did Ben have the jaundice, too? askkind of robbery to rob them of the Everybody likes the self-reliant and face to face with starvation, Almost the estimated at 1,467,000,000, the increase ed the caller. shance to get a good education. Rather courageous man. He is magnetic and humblest Canadian would turn up his being 8 per cent. each decade. At nose at what these poor people consider that rate the utmost limit will be had the bendice. luxuries. Outside of St. John every reached in the year 2072. place in Newfoundland is called an outport. The interior of the island is absolutely wild. There are no settlements of any kind, save some small Indian guide villages in the hunting district. The entire outport population may be

said to live from fishing in summer, and sealing in winter. FISHERMEN'S HARD LIFE.

means codfish. Fish is to him money The fisherman goes to his trader in the spring and practically mortgages his entire catch for the season, for his summer outfit, which also includes provisions. He considers himself lucky if after a hard season's fishing he can lay in enough flour, tea and molasses ing seriously entertained by seven to last him and his family over the winter. You might suppose that he would put in a stock of fish. But no, he can't afford to eat fish, any more than he could afford to eat money Small dried herring are about the only kind of fish he lays away for the winter, and he keeps these on hand as much for his dogs as for himself. Molasses is the great luxury of the Newfoundlander. Give him "long sweetening," as he calls it, for his tea and his biscuit, and he will consider himself ously of going to the Klondike when h in the presence of a feast.

DRIFTING TO THEIR DEATH. A missionary told me he had once

As many as forty of these islanders been trying to explain the luxuries of European court life to an audience of Newfoundland fishermen. He described to them the German Emperor's palace, his army and the grand style in which he lived. "And what do you While cruising along the coast of think he has to eat?" he asked, and paused for a reply.

Molasses," was the answer, that being the fisherman's supreme idea of luxury.

But in winter the fisherman's life is even worse than when he is working for his outfit in summer. Ice is piled up in the bays and tickles, and he will often have to haul his boat for miles off the ice in order to get to clear water for fishing. Then, when the seals come in he goes out with spear or club and all day long, and often far into the night, ranges the ice in search of the purpose and was tested a few da seal. An off-shore gale springing up ago. According to the Figure the when the seal-hunters are on the ice | aerostat, which has a capacity of 120 means death to many. The ice is apt | metres, ascended at La Villette and to break up, and before the men can ing out to sea, with all the horrors | day the aeronauts set off again, steer of a death by freezing staring them | ing the balloon as they chose," and a

Even in spring, when the ice breaks up along the shore the seal fishermen's experience with wintry cold is not over. In the spring the sealing steamers leave St. Johns and Harbor Grace with crews of several hundred men and stand north until they meet the huge Nor was all the ice seaward. Icebergs | floes of ice drifting down from Davis

WINTER HARDSHIPS.

In one of the little Newfoundland outports one winter the kerosene oil supply was so small that the little the sea circled heap of rock, which is community burned only one lamp. It at Victoria. There they will remain was passed from house to house, and about a week for the purpose of obtainthe people would gather for the evening in the tilt in which the lamp happened to be. In this way they managed to eke out the small oil supply. | take place. They hope, nay, they an A priest whose parish work extended along a coast line of some one hundred and fifty miles in Notre Dame Bay told me that in winter he made circle it. Upon its craggy summit all his visits by dog sled, and that stands the last lighthouse, north, on sometimes he would be overtaken at the American continent. Beyond it the | night by so severe a snowstorm that navigator steers into the unknown for further progress would be impossible. Greenland or the inhospitable shores Then he and his guide would dig a deep of Labrador. To add to the desolation | trench in the snow and light a fire at All this I saw on a summer's day the bottom of the trench. The gas from there is, half way up the rock, a shel- the flames would keep the snowflakes ter for ice crushed or ship-wrecked out, and the men would lie in this snow trench until they journeyed on in the morning. Such is one of the vicissitudes of parish work in Newfoundland

WHAT WAS THE SONG.

An Amusing Example of the Want of a Busical Ear.

The musician can scarcely conceive of such cases throughout the world. how it is possible for a human being to be so devoid of musical ear as not and still another cleans away all dead moment the ice may break up. He must to know one tune from another, but instances of such deficiency are exceedingly common. Answers cites an amusing example.

Two sailors returned from a long voytraffic in the street could be heard at for a minute one of the sailors turned to his companion and said:

"Eh, Jack, lad; it's a long time since we heard that song."

"What song?"

street-'The Light of Other Days.'" "Stow it!" ejaculated the other, gruf- for some time, and I do not want to fly. "That fellow aint singing The take credit which belongs to him. Light of Other Days' at all, man. I've will say, however, that so far the rembeen listening to him. He's a-piping edy has been very successful. In one 'The Banks of Allan Water.'"

and with characteristic contempt for covering, and no one who saw her money, a wager was made-a month's thought she would, but she is now wages depending on the result.

the men to the little son of the landlord. "run out and get to know what that fellow's singing." Tommy departed on his errand, which

did not take many minutes. "Well," demanded Jack, when youngster returned, "which of us is "Nayther of ye," replied Tommy,grimning. "The feller's not singing. He's

LIMIT OF POPULATION.

FISH SCALES.

A fish never renews its scales. wound may heal up and be covered over with a thick protective skin, but nature provides the fis' with only one suit of scale armor, and leaves lost out When a Newfoundlander says fish he of that are never restored.

TO THE KLONDIKE BY BALLON A Party of Frenchmen Will Make thele

from Juneau to the Klanefte, To the Klondike in a balloon! B. posterous as the idea seems, it is b Frenchmen. According to a leading Parisian journal, the idea first a gested itself to M. Variele, a w known balloonist. He expresses doubt as to his ability to make the thi and he says that he will surely stan for the Klondike before the middle of this month.

M. Varicle first began to think sen. read in certain French papers of the hardships which the gold seekers wen suffering there through the extreme cold and want of food. In the words of a French journalist, as soon as he heard that "thousands of reckless adventur. ers, ignorant of the perils and of the rigorous climate of the Klondike, were imprisoned in these icy solitudes with. out the possibility of returning home before summer," and that these famished millionaires, though surrounded by gold on all sides, would almost surely come to a horrible end, the thought a once occurred to him that there was no reason why he should not their assistance with a fleet of balloon

He interested his friends in the ject and in due time a plan was forme. lated. A new balloon, entitled " Fram," was built by M. Lachambre for came down some hours afterward at noon they passed over Fontaineblean toward the southwest. The party in cluded MM. Varicle, Mallet, Magnier and Bureau, and their main object was to make final experiments in steering the balloon and to test a contriv ance designed to enable its passenger to stop at will.

Twelve fellow explorers will accome pany M. Variele on his trip to the Klondike. The party will go first to Liverpool and thence to New York From that point they will go yto Vancouver by the Canadian Pacific Railing provisions and other necessaries Thence they will go on to Juneau, and at this point the balloon ascent will confident, that from this point they will be able to make the trip to the Klondike within twenty hours.

CLAIM IT CURES PNEUMONIA.

Discovery of Anti-Toxin by Two Breeklys Physicians Who Are Confident of lis Efficacy.

Dr. Charles Lundbeck and Dr. Carl Elfstrom, both of Brooklyn, N. Y., have discovered an anti-toxin which they claim will cure pneumonia in its worst

Dr. Lundbeck asserts that in a dezen or more cases in which the antitoxin has been tried it has invariably worked a cure. Granting this, the cure may revolutionize the treatment

Dr. Lundbeck refuses to say just how the anti-toxin is obtained until he had conferred with his associate, who it is said, first hit upon the correct solution of the problem upon which both were working for several years. It is said the anti-toxin is secured by a ease by attacking it with another germ which is inimical to it.

According to what is made known the anti-toxin in this case is obtained from the patient himself in some peculiar way, and it is hypodermically in-

'The whole matter is yet in a somewhat experimental stage. Dr. Elfstrom is really the discoverer of the "The one that fellow's singing in the remedy," said Dr. Lundbeck. have worked together with the method case particularly there did not seem Each sailor was certain he was right, to be any possiblity of the patient rewell. There have been a number of "Here, Tommy!" called out one of cases, where the results have been astonishing.

"No, it is not a positive anti-toxin. I am not now in a position to give the matter any publicity. It is not intended at all as a money-making affair. It will be given freely to the profession and the world at large. I must, however, decline to say anything further until I have seen my colleague."

BEN'S AILMENT.

Yes, John was quite sick for several days, explained the little girl. the boy that lives in the next house, Statistics claim that the earth will you know. He had one-the jondice, I

No, said the little girl. I think Ben

THE DIFFERENCE.

A politician says; "When a man leaves our side and goes to the other side he is a traitor, and we always lelt that there was a subtle something wrong about him. But when a man leaves the other side and comes over to us, then he is a man of great moral courage, and we always felt that D had sterling stuff in him."

ASYLUMS FO Sacred Temples of

Known to The first retreats f oned in history we. es of Egypt, where oment of moral tre ced for the restora the earliest notice ent of an asylum f e life of St. Theodo the year 423, and blished, near Bet. ry, to which were irmaries-one for th ged and feeble, and had lost their se accors, spiritual and orded with admiral

mes conventual es sed for similar I

He Relates Ev Years He ly from Co in Attenda and Enjoy

From the Smith Throughout Cana arn boundary of (tic Ocean, there is ly known in temp stic work than the Dunnett. Mr. Dun Grand Vice-Council Quebec in the Roy popular is he amo the order that in Royal Templar co than ten years Mr going from place t good work, someti dent ministers, so a series of gospel t independently, bu for the good of his Smith's Falls a few nection with his v to the Record offi with the editor. D tion the Record v that his duties en amount of hard wo nett assented, but present physical c ual to any amount it was not always he gave the write tle personal histor to make it public. .! past thirteen years ly troubled with a

of his heart, from to get any relief. dull, heavy pain, a severe. Oftentime: unfit for his enga times it made it di trouble was always lic and frequently service he would g had to be called in occurred to him is church, Toronto, t Woodstock, N.B.; th Carleton Place, On

2,500 people in the Congregational char