of The Farm. of

Health on the Farm.

Farming is generally considered to be Parming is generally considered to be one of the most healthy occupations. People is the cities in search of health usually flock to the country, where the pure air, fresh breezes, and wholesome foods are believed to be health producing. foods are believed to be health producing. This is true enough, and many persons who have been without good health in the large cities have fully recovered after spending a comparatively short time in the country; but in many cases we believe the improvement has been due more to the mere change of environment than to anything else

However, the condition of things in the country should be more conductive to health than conditions in the city, but very often they are not. If those living in rural districts observed the laws governing annitary conditions to the same extent that anitary conditions to the same extent that they are observed in the clies the country would be a regular paradise of health. In every well-ordered city the laws govern-ing sanitation are very strict, and are en-forced by competent officers. Of course, such regulations are more necessary in the city than in the country, but if those living in the country, would pay more attention to sanitary laws, the standard of health would be very much higher than it is at present. People engaged in farm work deceive themselves very often by thinking that there is no need of regarding sanitary conditions, so long as they have the pure air and fresh breezes of the country, and frequently people are found living in the midst of the most unsanitary conditions, and who wonder why they are not blessed with good, sound health. Unsanitary conditions are conducive to bacterial development, and week the conducive to bacterial development, and most all. velopment, and nearly all diseases have their origin in germ life, and consequently sickness results, in many instances, where

it is least expected.

One of the chief sources of disease in the country is to be found in the water. Frequently wells, from which the water used for drinking purposes is taken, are near some polluting source that makes the water anything but healthy. Fre-quently decayed vegetable or animal matter may be found adjacent to many farm dwellings, the germs of which are inhaled by those living on the farm. Farmers do not give as much attention to these things as they should. If every detail connected with the sanitary arrangements on the farm were well looked after, there would not be as much sickness in the country as is found in some sections at the present time.—Farming.

Surface Drains.

We do not know what sort of a season we will have this year, whether it will be wet or dry; but it is a good idea when ploughing the corn ground to keep the drains open. Some farmers think it waste-ful to open a drain that will occupy the space of a row of corn, and so they plough the entire field level and fill up the furrows. If the season turns out wet the water stands in the low places, and whole acres are drowned out. All ditches leading from low places in the field should be left open and deep, and be kept so through the s

When the fall from a low spot is rapid and the land washes badly, a wide, shallow ditch should be opened and sowed to red-top and timothy. The strip should be wide enough to make about two swaths, with a mower, then the grass and weeds can be kept down without difficulty and a lough sod mode. ough sod made.

One farmer of my acquaintance has a shallow ravine running through his land, and for several years the water passing down this ravine cut and gullied it out so down this ravine cut and guilled it out so badly that he could not drive across it. A few years ago he ploughed, acraped and harrowed it smooth immediately after the spring rains were over, then sodded it with blue grass. Then sods were cut four inches wide and twelve long, and were placed about a foot apart and pressed well down into the mellow soil with the foot. Then

a strip ten feet in width was sown thickly with redtop and the whole rolled down with a heavy roller. By autumn the hol-low was matted with a tough sod that the water ran over without marking, and it is smooth to this day. He kept it mowed smooth the first year, and every year since, until September when the blue grass is allowed to grow. The redtop has disappeared, being run out by the blue grass.— (Fred Grundy in Farm and Fireside.

华女女女 Ventilation of the Barn.

The ventilation of barns is something that is never too carefully considered when planned. There should be an abundance of fresh air, and at the same time sufficient heat. The method of ventilation by open doors and windows is unsatisfactory in cold weather. The fresh air and heat are soc equally distributed in the stable. In my opinion the best method of ventilation ay opmost use oest nethod of ventilation is to have flues from the stable, running up through the haymow and through the roof. These flues should start about one foot from the stable floor; should be located, if possible, in the cleaning alleys, it is better not to have the flues run up by the outside walls, for then they are cold, and consequently do not draw well. The flues should terminate in one or two cupolas on the roof, when they will work on the same principle as chimneys; the higher they are the stronger will be the draught.

Another method is to use the hay chutes for ventilators. They are built three feet square from the floor of the stable up through the haymow and then through the roof, terminating in a cupola on the ridge. There should be doors on one or two sides of the chute, one above the other, so that the hay may be easily pitched into the chutes; these doors should always be kept course; these doors should always be kept closed when the chutes are not used for carrying ha, below. The chutes should, of course, always be left empty, and the draft can be regulated by the doors near the stable floor. The chutes should be made from dressed and matched lumber and be smooth inside. The advantage of using the hay chutes for ventilating is the

saving of space and material. They draw very well on account of being so large. The fresh air should be let into the stable through flues under the stable floor, leading from the outside and terminating in a perpendicular angle in or near the in a perpendicular angle in or near the manger of the cattle. There should be one fresh-air flue terminating in the partition between each two cows. There flues should be 4x6 inches, made of common boards. The inlet of the fresh-air flues should be provided with an elbow at the outside of the building, to prevent wind from blowing directly that it of A C Lotters in Roras Stock. it .- (A. G. Loftness in Farm, Stock and Home.

The Making of the Canadian West.

The Making of the Canadian West.

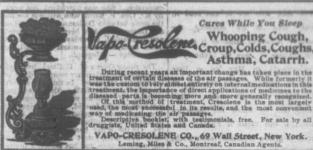
The publisher (William Briggs, Toronto) reports very encouraging advance orders for Mr. MacBeth's new book, "The Making of the Canadian West." Through unforeseen delays he does not now expect to place it on the market until about the first of May. The value of the book will be greatly enhanced by numerous portraits and illustrations. Arnong the former are those of Schultz, Riel, Lepine, Ross, Sutherland, Norquay, Gunn, Francis, Banantyne, Greenway, Gabriel Dumont, the Indian chiefs Poundmaker, Big Bear and Crowfoot, General's Middleton and Strange, Colonels Otter, Williams, and Osborne Smith, Major Steele, Archbishop Tache, Revs. Primate Machray, Dr. Young and Dr. Black, Hon. Edgar Dewdney, Premier Haultain, and others whose names are writ large in the annals of the West. There will also be some illustrations of great historic interest and value. The book altogether promises to be exceptionally interesting to the reader and a most important contribution to Canadian literature.

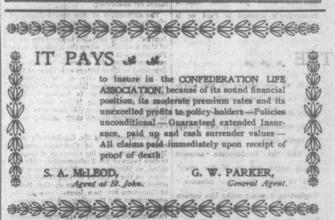




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