## * The Farm. *

## Health on the Farm.

Farming is generally considered to, be one of the most healthy occupations, People in the cities in searech of health usually flock to the country, where the pure air, fresh breezes, and wholesome foods are believed to be health producing. This is true enough, and many persoris who have been without good health in the large cities have fully recovered after apending a comparatively whiort time in the country ; but in many cases we believe the improvement has been due more to the mere change of eavironaient than to anything elee,
However, the condltion of things in the country should be more conducive to health than conditions in the elty, but very often they are not. It thooe tiving is rural districts observed the lawe governing muitary conftifons to the hame entent that they are ofserved is the clttee the cowntry would be a regular paradise of healith. In every well-ondered city the laws govern ing sanitation are very striet, and are enorced by competent officers. Of ciurse, wivel regatations are more necesmasy in the city than in the country, but if those living in the country, would pay more aftention to sanitary laws, the standerd of health would be very much bigher than it is at present. People engaged ia farm work decelive 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, anid frequently people are found living in the midat of the most unsanitary conditions, and who wonder why they are not blesed with good, sound heslth. Unsanitary conditions are conducive to bacterial development, and nearly all diseases have their origin in germ life, and consequently sickness results, in many instainces, 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. Frequently decayed vegetable or animal matter may be found adjacent to many farm dwellings, the germe 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 ploughing the corn ground to keep the
drains open. Some farmers think it wasteful to oper a drala that will occupy the space of a row of corn, and so they plough the entire field leveland 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 seaW
When the fall from a low spot is rapid and the land washes badly, a wide, shallow ditch should be opened and sowed to redtop 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 made.
Orye farmer of my acquaintance has a
shallow ravine running through his land, shallow ravine running through his land, and for several years the water passing badly that he cont cut and 8 across it. A few years ago he ploughed, scraped and harrowed it smooth immediately after the spring rains were over, therr 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 about a foot apart and pressed well down
into the mellow soil with the foot. Then
a strip ten feet in wilth was sown thickly with redtop and the whole rolled down with a heavy roller. By autumn the hollow was matted with a tough sod that the whter ran over without marking, and it is smooth to this day. He kept it mowed amooth the first year, and enery year since, until September when the blue grass is allowed to grow. The redtop has disappeared, beling run out by the blue 'grass.(Fred Grundy in Farm and Fireside.

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The ventilation of barus is something that is never too carefully considered when ptanmed. There atiould be an abundance of fresh air, and at the same time sufficient hest. The method of ventilation by open deons and windows is unsatislactory in sold weather. The fresh air and heat are set equally distributed is the stable. In aiy opiaion the best wethod of ventilation En to have flaes from the stable, ruaning op through the haymow and through the poof. Thiese flams should start shout one foot from the stable floor ; should -ie to aited, if possible, is the cluaniug slleyes. It is better not to have the flaes rus up by the outside walls, for then they are cold, and consequestly do not draw well. The fues should terminate is one or iwo cupolas on the roof, when they will work on the same prisciple as chimneys ; the higher they are the stronger will be the draught.
Another method is to use the hay chutes or ventilators. They are built three feet oquare from the floor of the stahle up through the haymow and then through the There should be 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 closed when the chutes are not used for carrying hap below. The chutes should, of course, always be left empty, and the draft can be regulated by the doors near the stable floor. The cbutes 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 sery of space and material, They draw The fresh account of being so arge. The fresh air should be let into the
table through flues under the stable floor, table through flues under the stable floor eading from the outside and terminating in a perpendicular angle in or near the manger of the cattle. There should be one resh-air flue terminating in the partidon between each two cows. There flues should be $4 \times 6$ 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 directl into it.-(A. G. Loftness in Farm, Stock and Home.

The Making of the Canadian West. The publisher (William Briggs, Toronto) reports very encouraging advance orders
for Mr. MacBeth's isew book, "The Makfor Mr. MacBeth's new book, "The Makforeseen delays he does not now expect to place it on the market until about the first greatly enhanced by the book will be and illustrations. Among the former are those of Schultz, Riel, Lepine, Ross,
Sutherland, Norquay. Gunn, Francis, Bannantyue, 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 Dr. Black. Houn, Edgar Dewdney, Premier Haultain, and others whose names are writ larige in the annals of the West. There wil also be some illustrations of great historic interest and value. The book al ogether promises to be exceptionally in ant contribution to Canadian literature.

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