

Oh the Farm.

PROGRESSIVE FARMING.

Progressive farming does not necessarily imply the trying of every new machine, the testing of every theory, or making many and radical changes in the method of carrying on the farm work.

The progressive farmer must be a deep student of agriculture and kindred topics. In his library you will find works of the best authorities on farming, gardening, horticulture, stock raising, etc.

Progressive farming is the only farming of the future that will pay. Times are making lightning changes. The methods and machines of 10 years ago will not serve to-day.

GARDEN NOTES.

Onions may be kept in the cellar or by freezing. Select a dry cellar where you can keep the temperature below 40 degrees, put onions on slatted platforms, open work to admit the air, and do not have them over eight or ten inches in depth.

In keeping squashes don't leave them out-doors after gathering, exposed to cold rains, as they will be apt to rot and rot after storing. Squashes will keep their natural color better in dry cellars than in houses built purposely for preserving them.

MAKING DUCKS GROW.

Ducks require a week longer to incubate than do hens, and the young ducks will break the shell 36 to 48 hours before they get ready to come out.

This food should be about the same as for chickens, except more bulky, such as potatoes and cut clover. As they get older feed out green corn at noon.

A good drinking fountain for young ducks is made by taking a gallon pint can, well cleaned out, and punching a few holes with a nail half an inch up from the top or open end.

Ducklings are much easier raised than chickens, and the eggs are more fertile, thus hatching a large per-

cent. The ducklings are marketed when about nine weeks old, when they do and should dress from 8 to 10 pounds per pair.

DIVERSIFIED PRODUCTS.

The farmer should diversify the products of his farm. The dairy farmer, whose land runs from 50 to 250 acres, will surely have some acres that will grow more of some other crops than it will yield of hay or other fodder.

MEAT EATER AND VEGETARIAN.

Where Nervous Energy Is Necessary Meat Is Essential.

Vegetarianism is a growing fad. Even in the small towns the intellectual and spirituelle have their tea and wafer clubs, where the barbarisms of meat eaters are denounced and slaughtering of animals for food is voted brutal.

The rapid increase of vegetarians has led to investigation of their claims by medical scientists. If the views of Dr. Norburne B. Jenkins are correct, vegetarians and their doctrines will hereafter be amusing rather than taken seriously.

"It cannot be denied," said Dr. Jenkins, "that many persons and races of people can live, thrive and grow fat without animal food.

Such facts as these are conclusive evidence to many. They consequently shun animal food and hope to be strong and healthy without meat.

"Animals like lions, tigers and leopards must have the freshest of animal food, meat that has been killed but a few hours; instead, live rabbits, goats and sheep are sometimes fed to the most beneficial results.

"Of all the world the workingman of this country has to think as he works. He is in no sense a beast of burden; he cannot live on grain. One-third of the blood in his entire body is needed to keep his brain active.

"One needs a certain racial, geographical and anatomical disposition to be a good vegetarian. Of all peoples we are the least so qualified.

"The recent experiments of living on a few cents a day are most unfortunate and misleading, for some of our people may be tempted to imitate this dangerous way.

"Every man who works should eat at least one pound of fresh, rare beef daily. The man who eats meat and works to earn it too makes the best citizen and workman and the bravest soldier."

ARTS TREASURE-HOUSES.

MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY PALACES OF ENGLISH MAGNATES.

They Are Built Solidly and for All Time. Fire is the Only Thing That Can Destroy Them.

Gibbon after visiting Paris and Versailles, concluded that the "splendor of the French nobles was confined to their town residences." "That of the English," he remarks, "is more usefully distributed in their country seats; and we should be astonished at our own riches if the labors of architecture and the spoils of Italy and Greece, which are now scattered from Inverary to Wilton, were accumulated in a few streets between Marylebone and Westminster."

What is often least appreciated about the great country homes is the quality of the houses themselves. Their significance as storehouses of art has been acknowledged, if not fully realized. But they have never had due honor as works of the architect and builder.

Fire is the only thing which destroys them and their irreplaceable art treasures. But they generally rise anew, even more splendid than of old. All through this reign stars of the first, second and third magnitude have constantly been added to the country-house firmament.

Prof. Rhys Davids has located the tomb of Baddah in the Himalayas. He found a pillar bearing an inscription written by Asoka about 23 B. C., recording the fact that the pillar marks the site of the garden where Buddha was born. It is in a region which is filled with relics and memorials of Buddha.

WAR OFFICE ON RIFLES.

Captured Arms Become the Property of the Queen.

Interrogated as to what becomes of arms taken from prisoners of war—say, the Boers—a responsible official at the War Office said: "It depends entirely on circumstances and upon the decision the provost-marshal on the field may come to. A provost-marshal, you may like to know, is an officer, usually of the rank of captain, who is selected by the general to act as chief of the military police on the field, who are all soldiers, and his powers usually extend to two, or it may be in some cases three, divisions of an army."

"All arms taken from prisoners of war become at once the property of the Queen, and although there is no doubt that side-arms, and possibly many rifles too, and other weapons taken from the enemy, are kept by our men as trophies, yet the custom is opposed to official sanction, except where permission is given."

"Many of these trophies are kept by military authorities in some instances for distribution among technical museums. I am, however, quoting exceptions to the general rule."

DREARY NEW YORK.

There are streets which visitors to New York always remark; the characteristic cross streets of the typical up-town region of long regular rows of rectangular residences that look so much alike, with steep similar steps leading up to sombre similar doors and a doctor's sign in every other window.

BUDDHA'S TOMB.

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FIREPROOF DWELLINGS.

Mr. Porokhovitchikow, who some time ago published an important work dealing exhaustively with the system to be adopted for the sanitation of St. Petersburg and Moscow, has recently been among the rural population, advising the adoption of incombustible wood for village dwellings.

MEN ON WHOM WE RELY.

OUR GENERALS ARE NOT MERELY SPURS AND GOLD LACE.

The British army has a larger proportion of generals who have seen active service in the field, than can be found in that of any other country. Nearly forty generals of various grades have taken part in the war in South Africa; but in what I have ventured to call our "reserve" of generals, officers who have not been in the present war, and who number considerably more than a hundred, there are very few whose records do not include two or three campaigns.

There are constantly upwards of fifty of our generals in India, and as any army man will tell you, "Indian men are always good men," meaning thereby that they are experienced and proficient commanders, it follows that in them we have a large and reliable reserve of generals. During the last twenty years there have been several campaigns in Egypt and the Sudan, each of which has helped to transform men who otherwise must have been mere closet-students of warfare into trained and tried leaders of armies in the field.

NASCITUR, NON FIT.

While it is no doubt the case that the great soldier, like the great poet or the great anybody else, is born and not made, still it cannot be disputed that knowledge derived from personal observation of actual warfare must be of enormous service; and in this very valuable knowledge our generals are rich. Nor, numerically considered, are they any insignificant body. There are on the active list nearly one hundred and sixty generals, of whom fifteen are of the full rank, thirty or more are lieutenant-generals, and a hundred and ten are major-generals.

Among so large a number of generals it may surely be said without offense that all have not the same ability or the same particular gifts, but there can be no question that most of them are capital soldiers; some of them, indeed, have proved themselves remarkably able and brilliant men. Except in altogether unusual circumstances, a general can hardly be a young man; and while some of our generals have reached their rank earlier than others in the service, their average age is rather above than under fifty. All of them have had to "work their way up"—a process which has taken them from thirty to forty years.

Some of them, perhaps, are physically not quite so "fit" as when they were younger; but the conditions which surround an officer's life are such as to make him, or even a man practically at fifty, or even sixty, as a civilian who is many years his junior. A general must be able to be in the saddle for many hours at a time if necessary, and the "mobility" of our generals in South Africa shows how well they can stand this test.

The relation between generals and their commands have altered very much for the better in the army during the last twenty or thirty years. Formerly a general had very little connection with, or influence upon, his troops, and took but a comparatively insignificant part in their instruction. He used to be decried as a great magnate whose principal function was the carrying out of the annual inspection, and of course he was a familiar feature of a field day; but the man himself was an unknown quantity.

It is quite otherwise to-day. The general now knows his officers and men, and they know their general.

In no other army is there so much sympathy between commander and command as there is in ours, and this applies to the whole body of our generals.

ARE NOT ORNAMENTAL.

It is unquestionably an excellent feature in our Army that our generals are none of them "ornamental" soldiers, holding themselves apart in a sort of splendid isolation, as it were, from their men. On the contrary, knowing what their men can do, they are not likely to be either hurried or flurried. The personal element has always entered very largely into warfare; so much so, in fact, that nearly all campaigns are identified with the names of individual generals. In our reserve of generals there must needs be many differences of disposition, of temperament, and of character in the men who are comprised within it, and it is well that it should be so. The point to notice is that the field of choice is wide enough to cover all the operations of war, no matter what their scope.

During the first part of the war in South Africa, the foreign press, in its own kindly and friendly way, flouted and sneered at our generals. They even went so far as to say that President Kruger had issued orders to the effect that his soldiers were on no account to shoot our generals—because they were of "more use to him living than dead." But when our reserve of generals was drawn upon, and Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener appeared upon the scene of action, with what results is now known to all the earth, these flouts and sneers were replaced by the grudging acknowledgment of the fact that, indisputably, we had generals who were generals indeed.

FADING.

THE CONDITION WHO ARE

THIS RECORD IS O TO PARENTS—FROM A MOTHER GROWING GIRL.

Among the you Canada who owns life itself—to Pills, is Miss H. Campden, Ont. Five called at the A to make enquiries of the cure, received by Mrs. Alt. consented to give publication "Up fourteen years," "my daughter H. enjoyed the best of began to complain grow pale and langueral medicines, but her she was steady and we became a doctor. He told was in a very wat that she was on the prostration. She v for several month growing worse. E very pale, had no headaches, and after tion her heart woflently. As time p to grow worse an last she could sca; and would lie up the day. At this occasional fainting fright, as from a su bring on slight at Both my husband; that she would not few months. It w was in this conditi account of a girl c ailment through th Williams' Pink Pills, that Hattie should g had used them the doubted improve ment and we felt I would regain her h tinned using the pil on daily made prog plete recovery. H turned; color began her face, headaches in the course of a few as well as ever sh her life. It is now years since she disc of the pills, and in enjoyed the best of o solely no return c can scarcely say h feel for what Dr. W have done for my would strongly urg daughters may be them Dr. Williams' once, and not experi medicines."

"What the dickens d misery?" asked the bald, younger one. "Wait til and come home late an lecture you for three ho, fear of waking the baby, have some idea of what is

Great Luck of a

"For two years all effo in the palms of my ha Editor H. N. Lester, o "Then I was wholly cured. It's the world's best for and all skin diseases. C Richards.

The Shoe Clerk—Beg you

But, it is a number five instead of number three five! You must be thankful your hat.

Pain in the

Makes life miserable for cured? Yes, in a night, complete knockout to p because it is stronger, n more highly pain-subdui remedy extant. One droj more power over pain th other remedy, and it is want when you've got a p back if it is not so. J. Nerville.

Tien! also the razor

louses' scarpin' but what d