CONTROL CONTRO ON THE FARM.

SPRAYING A BUSINESS.

In almost any city, and even in my comparatively small villages, a professional sprayer could make excellent wages during spring and early summer. There are hundreds of people who have three or four trees in the garden, and who would gladly pay treated with Bordeaux mixture and Paris green at the proper season, but who do not think it worth while to own a spray pump of their own. Moreover, it is a nasty, messy, trouble-some business to make up a few gallons of Bordeaux mixture, and almost anyone would let out the job to some man who already has his overalls daubed with lime and blue vitriol. An efficient professional sprayer could apply kerosene emulsion in suitable emergencies, give a dose of tobacco water to a troublesome colony of plant lice, or whitewash a hen-house with his pump on occasion. There is a good business opening in it for the handy To add a practical observation to this theorizing, we may say that we have known a few cases in which this has been tried, and that it proved highly satisfactory to all parties.

MEASURING STACKS.

Measure the stack for length, width and the "over." To get the "over" throw a tapeline over the stack at an average place, from ground to ground, drawing it tightly. Multiply the width by the over and divide this result by four; multiply result of division by the length for approximate cubical contents of stack. To reduce to tons, for hay that has stood in stack for less than 20 days, divide cubical contents by 512; for more than 20 and less than 60 days divide cubical contents by 422; for more than 60 days divide cubical contents by 380. Example: Stack measures 17 feet wide, 58 feet long, and 36 feet over. Stack has stood 15 days. Multiply 17 by 36, equals 612. Divide 612 by 4, equals 153. Multiply 153 by length, 58, equals 8,874, which gives the cubical contents in feet. Divide 8,874

by 512, equals 17.3 tons in stack. I have carefully tested this rule on several different sacks and kinds of hay. Hay measured in the stack under this rule will bale out in weight to within five per cent of its measure-ment, which is far closer than any other rule of measurement I have ever been able to get hold of, and in drawing up the rule and the investigation preceding it I secured over fifty different systems of measurement almost every part of the United States.—Wm. C. Barnes, in Breeders'

GETTING BEST RESULTS FROM SMALL AREA.

Whatever may be the opinion of the village lot-owner as to the real profit of his garden plat, be it greater or less of pleasure in being able to provide

out the whole season, the quantity that may be grown upon even a few rods of land would surprise one who has never given careful attention to

For many years past I have made a careful study of this question of economy of space in the garden, and the methods I have learned to adopt in rotation of crops-or perhaps I might more properly say the doubling-up of crops—in my little garden, may be a suggestion to others along the same

To begin with, when I sow my first early peas, which is just as soon as the frost is out enough to allow spading of the ground, I first sow the peas, and then alongside the rows scatter some lettuce seed and rake it in lightly. This furnishes our first out-of-door lettuce, entirely as a stolen crop, and with no disadvantages whatever to the peas; for land that is rich enough for peas will grow the lettuce in addition, and not retard or injure the growth of the peas. When large enough to thin out and transplant, a portion of these lettuce plants may be taken up and set about the borders of beds of onions, beets, carrots etc., and between the rows, where they will head up to full

Why Beauty Fades

and Sufferings Come

Real beauty is rare. It belongs to perfect health. Just

as soon as the blood gets thin and watery and the nerves

become exhausted beauty fades, wrinkles show themselves, the

beautiful curves give way to leanness and angles. Nervous-

ness quickly destroys beauty of face and form. The female

organism becomes deranged and there are sufferings almost

unbearable at the monthly periods. Too often women come

to believe these mysterious pains and aches a part of their ex-

istence. They fail to realize that by keeping the blood and

nerves in perfect health they can preserve youth and beauty

nerve restorative, is women's great blessing from youth to

old age. It helps her over the trying periods of her life and

prepares the sytem in every way to perform naturally the

duties of womanhood. It enriches the blood supply, keeps the

nerves calm and steady, and assists in the development of

glowing, healthful beauty. A few week's treatment with this

great food cure will do wonders for every woman who is pale,

Dr. Chases Nerve Food.

50 cents a box; at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. Agents wanted

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, the great blood builder and

and avoid an endless amount of suffering.

thin, weak and nervous.

for Dr. Chase's Lass and Complete Receipt Book,

size, if of the heading varieties, and furnish a succession of this salad to follow that grown among the peas.

follow that grown among the peas.

Then, when the tomatoes are ready for planting out, I have practiced setting these between the rows of peas, as before they are large enough to interfere with each other's growth the peas are ready to be removed from the ground leaving the tomatoes to ocground, leaving the tomatoes to ocgarden, and who would gladly pay cupy the whole space, and thus prac-fifty cents or a dollar to have them tically securing three crops from this land.

When the early potatoes are removed, the land occupied by them is filled with celery, cabbage and turnips, and in fact we frequently be the state of the control of the con in fact we frequently have planted these between the rows of potatoes be-fore they were dug, so as to have them well established and ready for growth as soon as the potatoes are taken out.

Hubbard squashes may be planted among the sweet corn, and pumpkins also, if one cares to grow these in the garden, and the land on which the dwarf early corn has grown may be utilized either for turnips or late cab-

bage for winter use.

These suggestions will give a general idea of my methods, and I close by repeating the rule suggested at the outset: "Keep the whole garden filled the season through with some growing grow."—Contributor to Country Gentlecrop."-Contributor to Country Gentle-

CARE OF CHICKENS.

When de chickens require the most care, and when it is the most willingly given? Just after they are hatched, most people will answer. A good start in a chick's life is no doubt a long step in its life, and the brood repays good care. But there is a time that, without absolute negligence, the chicks do not get the same care. They are not the litle balls of fluff running great cities, in what house we shall around any longer. They are not as nice to look at or so easily managed, yet, in my opinion, this is when they require the most skillful management. If you are fortunate to have a nice flock of chicks six or eight weeks old, don't neglect them for a couple lately hatched. March birds are worth a dozen of their younger brethren. I have often seen, as late as May and June, time, labor and ground devoted to hens that had brought off chicks from stolen nests, while the chicks were almost entirely left to look after themselves. Let the mother run with her family just as long as she is inclined. It is quite time to separate them when she begins to pick at them at feeding, and lag behind at roosting time. It is very amusing at evening time to watch how she tries to slip away from the flock and lose them. Extra trouble in providing a and whom a great number serve with clean roosting place for chickens at this age will be well repaid. If you want to have small, stunted chickens, shut them in a close, badly-ventilated house at night. If you want them to grow healthy and large, give a roosting place with all the fresh air you altar of self. Of course, there are many possibly can. The next and very impossibly can. The next and very important duty is to keep them well supplied with fresh water. That which is to keep them well supplied with fresh water. That which is talked and reached by the control of the control country villages who do not take considerable pride in the cultivation of the same. To say nothing of actual profit there is certainly a great deal profit, there is certainly a great deal For breakfast I give ground oa's, barter and middlings, in equal proportion, maxed with hot water in such a is not the will of God, but what they one's own table with a daily supply, even though somewhat limited in amount, of fresh vegetables gathered as needed for use from one's own grounds.

By a little study of economy in By a little study of economy in enough. If your chickens can be movspace, and by keeping the whole area ed to different runs every month or so, of a garden even small in size well the change will be good for them. A filled with some growing crop through- portable poultry pen that can be taken to the wheat field after the crop is harvested, and the chicks allowed to pick up all the lost grain, is a good Then, when they have cleaned idea the wheat fields, the pea, oat and barley fields can be cleaned up in the same way, as can also the corn field by the later-hatched broods. But always be sure they have plenty water. It will pay any farmer to construct such a building for the chickens. It is better to keep the cockerels separate, and as too many do not do well together, it is no more trouble to have the cockerels all by themselves as to divide the flock in the usual way, letting pullets and cockerels run together. During the whole of the chick's life they should be kept separate from the adult stock. A few minutes spent watching young chicks make their way through a flock of hens will convince you this is an absolute necessity. If your chicks weigh two pounds, live weight, by the first of July you will have no trouble to get fifty cents a pair if you are able to put them on a good market. A couple of hundred of these chicks will return one a handsome profit. Those that come on a little later will bring forty

cents a pair. The railroad diningcars make use of a great many of these early chicks. While there is money made at raising chicks at any time of the year if you can get them on a good market, none will return more clear profit than the early broiler. There is an unlimited demand for our poultry in England. Why should we farmers raise enough to supply not we farmers raise the English market?

WHAT MEN WORSHIP IN CITIES!

Voluntary Devotion Is That Which We Esteem as Highest.

The Supreme God of the British and American Capitals Is Declared by Mr. Stead To Be "Self" -- Necessity for Pure Home Life.

[Chicago Tribune.] What is worship? It is the voluntary devotion to that which we esteem to be the highest. What is it that people in London and New York voluntarily devote most service to? I put out of the question the service that is involuntary or compulsory, as, for instance, the greater part of our daily life, which is spent in securing the necessaries of existence, what we shall eat, what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed; and, what is of ever-increasing importance in find shelter. The earning of a liveli-hood is as compulsory as a soldier's drill. Worship must be voluntary, and all worship is attended by sacrifice. FAMILY. In discussing the gods of other nations we go to their temples and altars, and when the sacrifices cease to smoke on the altar we recognize that faith is growing cold. Hence voluntary sacrifice is of the essence of worship. SELF RULES THE GREAT CAP-

ITALS. Who, then, judged by this test, is the God, or who are the gods of the two great capitals of the Englishspeaking race? There may be two
capitals, but they have only one God,
or at least one supreme God, for in
New York and London, as in ancient Rome, there is a pantheon of deities. The great God, the Jupiter of the modalmost undivided attention, is Self. It is the fashion to speak of the worship

The forms of popular religion do not differ so much in the object to which they are directed as in the method. As in the church there are many forms of rituals, so in the worship of self there are many differences of service. Some men display the devotion in self by seeking for power, others by seeking social status, others again by devotion to mere physical comfort; while a smaller class, who care little for the comfort of their body, are equally de-voted to the cults of self in intellect

SIDE CHAPELS.

But the temple of the popular religion has many side chapels, and some are much more crowded than others. Pleasure, power, vanity, luxury, appeal with varying force of attraction to our citizens from day to day and from year to year. Each one of these chapels is more crowded than the Christian temple or the Jewish synagogue. Hence New York and London alike are predominantly cities, of de-struction from which the pilgrim in Bunyan's allegory must flee if he would attain to the Celestial City; but the number of pilgrims is few, and even among them are few or none who do not pay surreptitious visits to the shrines from which they have fled. James Russell Lowell in his poem, 'The Search," describes how he went to seek for Christ, and found him not, although he found his churches in which from time to time his followers deemed it their duty to subject themselves to a short imprisonment, imagining that thereby they served him. If it be true that "all paths to the Father lead, when self the foot has spurned," then it is evident that in the worship of the true God we need to look further afield than to the churches or chapels which are dedicated to his worship.

SERVICE OF THE TRUE GOD. That these churches may and do render great service to aid the citizens of New York and London to turn away from the worship of the false god whose altars smoke with ever renewed sacrifices in every household, is not to be denied; but the service of the true God is not to be measured by the splendor of their ritual, the number of their services, or the correctness of their creed, but solely by the extent to which they dethrone the most universal idolatry of self and establish in the heart of the individual God, whose worship goes on from mornthe principle of revolt against the popular heathenism and replace it by the most liberal allowance has been made for the beneficent influence this respect of the religious organizations specially so-called, nothing is more certain than that both in London and New York the great majority of humanity lies altogether outside of their direct influence. ACCOMMODATION FOR WORSHIP-

ERS.

There is not sufficient accommodation in either city to take in all the population, and even that scanty accommodation is far in excess of who avail themselves of it. The fash-

CURES WEAK MEN. No Drugs ALSO USED BY WOMEN AS WELL FOR RHEUMATISM, LAME BACK, ETC.

Drugs are absolutely powerless in chronic ailments, and in most instances

harmful. Electricity is essentially a natural treatment and can never injure. Don't drug your stomach, and don't use an ordinary electric belt when you can just as well have my latest invention, the 1901 model, Dr. Sanden Herculex Body Battery. You wear this appliance comfortably around your waist nights while asleep. Sent on free trial,

which means you do not pay one cent in advance or on deposit, not a penny until cured. HERCULEX sends a pleasant, soothing, strength-giving current through the system. Suspensory attachments for men. Cures weaknesses which result from youthful errors such as Nervousness, Impotency, Varicocele, etc. Other attachments for women as well as men in Lame Back, Rheumatism, FREE Kidney, Liver, Stomach disorders, etc. If possible drop in at my office and see the HERCULEX, which is a great improvement upon the Dr. Sanden Electric Belt (used these 30 years). If at a distance, send symptoms by post. My little descriptive book, "Health in Nature," sent post free. Remember the offer, 60 Days' Free Trial.

THE RESIDENCE OF THE RE

DR. A. K. SANDEN, 140 Yonge Street, corner Temperance St. (Entrance on Temperance St.), Toronto, Ont. Office hours, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Saturday evenings until 9.

would understand how it is that the worship of the folse god Self is pre-vented from working out its logical result of universal selfishness and the extinction of love from the heart of man. For God is love, says the apostle; and where love is, God is, and where love is not there is no God man-

FAMILY AFFECTION.

The universal mainspring of true religion, therefore, which fortunately operates in both cities constantly, despite all difficulties, is the natural instinctive yearning desire of man for woman, and woman for man; and the resultant of the consummation of that yearning in the love of mother for child, which is at once the emblem and fruit of the divine instinct. The fruit of the divine instinct. The true temple of the living God is not the church, but the home in which "our Father" is no phrase from a prayer, but a living reality, and where the mother and child are the supreme influence in home

WANT OF HOME LIFE. In New York and London, as in all great cities, this perennial means of grace is limited by the conditions of city life. For hundreds of thouof the almighty dollar. But the dollar itself is not a deity; it is rather a thing which we pursue, chiefly in order to offer it up as a sacrifice on the older of sale of sal or a New York tenement house, in which a herd of human animals pig together for shelter or for warmth. The overcrowding of the dwellings of the poor, which renders home life impossible, dries up, or at least attenuates the flow of that River of the Water of Life which is the perennial source from

which the human heart can slake its unquenchable thirst. EVILS OF OVERCROWDED DWEL-

LINGS. In London there are at this moment 900,000 persons living in dwellings which are overcrowded, that is to say, more than two persons live in one room with less than 400 cubic feet of space for each person. In 1891 nearly 40,000 persons occupied 6,000 rooms. not usually lodge six pigs in one sty. But in each of these 6,000 rooms six or more Englishmen, Englishwomen, and English children were herded together under conditions which made privacy impossible, indecency inconceivable, and immorality inevitable. The same story may be told of New York. As cities become great, homes become smaller and smaller, and in thousands of cases they disappear altogether, and when the home goes family life is im-

TENDENCIES OF CITY LIFE. Nor is that the only way in which city life tends to strengthen the hold of the great false idol of Self upon its votaries. The lack of opportunities for social intercourse by which young men and maidens can meet freely for the purpose of mutual acquaintance, friendship and marriage, tends directly towards that sin of great cities which is rightly called prostitution, inasmuch as it is that corruption of the best miles, which, except for a recent visit thing which is the worst of all things, and the perversion of the instinct which is the external revelation of God in man to the service of the most cal lous selfishness.

How many persons are there in New York and in London who are living in such innocent intimacy with more of the other sex as to be able to call them by their Christian name? In the village or in the small town where every Jack is known to every Jill, it is different. But in London there are thousands to whom everyone is Mrs. or Miss, or a surname without a bracing 178,000 square miles, is the reprefix, and when the Christian name drops out of use a great feeder of a civilized Christian life is dried up at

GOOD INFLUENCE OF THE TRUE HOME.

Hence, if we would undermine the temples of the great god Self, and establish a purer worship, the worship of God who is Love, the most effective method by which we can operate is to promote more freedom of innocent intercourse between the vast multitude of lonely dwellers in our city streets, and to promote or facilitate by every means, public and private, municipal or religious, the creation of homes in which family life is possible. The Home is the True Temple of the living ing till evening, and whose services never cease. It is, of course, possible, passion of altruism. But even when as, alas! we all know, for the Home itself to be the Temple for the cultivation of a selfishness of the family; but even that is at least one step higher towards the ideal than the self-centered existence of the solitary unit. It is true also that family life often stands in the way of a wider altruism, just as patriotism stands in the way of the true internationalism of those whose country is the world, and whose nation is mankind. But we must not let our devotion to the best become the most potent barrier to our attainment of what is good, although it is merely because there is something better.

How a Sprain Does Hurt.

How a Sprsin Does Hurt.

But it isn't the pain alone that is dreaded, just think of the loss of time and wages. Sprains without number have been cured by rubbing Polson's Nerviline well into the pores of the skin surrounding the joint. No matter whether it is a sprained wrist, ankle, knee or back, just try Nerviline on it and see how quickly it will cure. There is only one liniment that can be depended upon to cure sprains, strains and swellings, and that is Polson's Nerviline. Large bottle 25c.



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CANADA'S IMMENSE AREA

A Statement by the Director of the Geological Survey.

The last report of the director of the geological survey states that out of a total area computed at nearly three and a half million square miles nearly

half the area is unexplored. A careful estimate is made of the unexplored regions. Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion, the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine River, and the Arctic coast, about 9,500 square miles in extent, or somewhat smaller than Belgium and lying entirely within the Arctic The next is west of the Lewes and Yukon Rivers, and extends to the boundary of Alaska. Until last year, 32,000 square miles in this area was unexplored, but a part has since been traveled. A third area of 27,000 square miles-nearly as large as Scotland-lies between the Lewes, Pelly and Stikine Rivers. Between the Pelly and Mackenzie Rivers is another large tract of 100,000 square miles, or about double the size of England. It includes nearly 600 miles of the main Rocky Mountain range. An unexplored area of 50,000 square miles is found between Great Bear Lake and the Arctic coast, being nearly all to the north of the Arctic Circle. Nearly as large as Portugal is another tract between Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie River, and the western part of Great Slave Lake, in all 35,000 square miles. Lying between Stikine and Laird Rivers to the north and the Skeena and Peach Rivers to the south is an area of 81,000 square by a field party, is quite unexplored. Of the 35,000 square miles southeast of Athabasca Lake, little is known, except that it has been crossed by a field party en route to Fort Churchill. East of the Coppermine River and west of Bathurst Inlet lies 7,500 miles of unexplored land, which may be compared to half the size of Switzerland. Eastward of this, lying between the Arctic coast and Black's River, is an area of 31,000 square miles, or about equal to Ireland. Much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and emgion bounded by Black's River, Great Slave Lake, Athabasca Lake, Hatchet and Reindeer Lakes, Churchill River and the west coast of Hudson Bay. This country includes the barren grounds of the continent. Mr. J. B. Tyrell recently struck through this country on his trip to Fort Churchill, on the Churchill River, but could only make a preliminary exploration. On the south coast of Hudson Bay, tween the Severn and Attawapishkat Rivers, is an area 22,000 miles in extent, or larger than Nova Scotia; and

and the Albany River is another 15,000 miles of unexplored land. "South and east of James Bay and nearer to large centers of population than any other unexplored region, is a tract of 35,000 square miles, which may be compared in size to Portugal. "The most easterly area is the greatest of all. It comprises almost the entire interior of the Labrador peninsula, or Northwest Territory, in all 289,000 square miles, or more than twice as much as Great Britain and Ireland. Two or three years ago Mr. A. P. Lowe made a line of exploration and survey into the interior of this vast region, and the same gentleman also traveled inland up the Hamilton River; but with these exceptions the country may be regarded as practically unexplored.

lying between Trout Lake, Lac Seul,

"The Arctic islands will add an area of several hundred thousand square miles of unexplored land."

NOT RID OF HER, AFTER ALL. Widowed father (to his 10-year-old daughter)-Do you know, Minnie, that your governess is going to get mar-

JURES WEAK MEN.

Minnie-I'm so glad to get rid of the hateful thing; I was afraid she was never going to leave us. Who is she Widowed Father-Me.-London Tit-

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and have never had an hour's injuess at the?

They are perfect in temper, and the admiration the town for their healthy appearance. In mothers have specially called to ask Mrs. Lee she feeds them. I thought you would like to see some fruits of your excellent Food for Infants. I remain, yours sincerely,
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ON THE FARM