Farm Notes.

Success in dairying must depend not only on having cows able to give a liberal mess and keep at it, but also on the kind of milkers employed. A careless, lazy milker will easily lose more than his wages during the time he is employed. Not only this, but he will quickly convert a really good cow into a poor one. The milk which the careless milker leaves in the udder is always that which has the largest amount of butter fats. If it is not drawn the fat is re-absorbed into the cow and helps to dry her off.

Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food-mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They had also a pleatiful supply of broken charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed the same day, and there was a difference of one and a half pounds each, in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest, and the meat being superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

Removing the Second Crop.

It is a great temptation to mow second crop grass or to feed it off with the stock. On most farms, however "run out" they may be, there are portions of ground that produce a fresh crop of green late in the summer. To cut this just at the driest and hottest part of the season, explains The Farmer Journal, is to expose the grass roots to a scorching that greatly weakens if it does not destroy them. These roots are also left without proper covering for the cold of winter, and so the grass suffers a double shock.

In general it may be said that unless the grass has time and strength enough to make a third crop to insure winter protection to the roots the second crop should

not be removed from the land. As to heavy pasturing of the second crop of a mowing field, there can hardly be a chance for discussion. Much trampling of cattle over the loose sod of a field is ruinous to the grass. The roots are trampled into the earth in a way to greatly hinder their future work of producing growth, especially if the ground is at all moist. The advice of the authority quoted is to keep the stock out of the mowing fields or pasture lightly and raise fodder crops to supplement the failing pastures

Humus in the Soil.

When the land is first broken up it is full of humus is the shape of roots that have been accumulating through the centuries. The land usually produces fine crops. It does not wash much even in heavy rains. It dries out quickly in wet times, and it holds moisture in dry times. This difference is the behavior of old and new lands is due almost wholly to the fact that the humus has become exhausted in the old soil. Cultivation favors the decomposition of this vegetable matter, and it disappears. It takes about twelve years of farming to exhaust the humus in ordinary rolling lands, and a longer period in flat or bottom lands, but when the humus is gone the land is said to be worn out, skinned. Chemical analysis will show that these apparently worn out lands have not greatly decreased in actual fertility. The conditions are such, however, on account of the lack of humus, that the plant cannot get hold of the elements of fertility that are really in the soil. The only way of restoring these lands is to restore the humus in the land, and that is not always' an easy matter. Where there is available potash and phosphoric acid, and even a small amount of nitrogen left, these lands can be restored easiest by sowing clover, cutting a crop of hay, and turning the aftermath; or better by sowing mammoth clover, taking a crop of seed, and turning under the haulm; or by sowing clover and timothy and pasturing it for a term of years until humus accumulates; or they may be permanently rendered barren by sowing elover, taking a crop of hay, a crop of seed, then turning under and taking about two or there crops of corn. a crop of spring grain, and repeating the operation, until the last state of that land is worse than the first. Of course the humus can be restored by the continuous and abuniont application of manure. This, however, is necessarily a slow process on account of the limited supply on hand. Where land is exhausted of humus, the application of commercial fertilizers cannot bring the relief because they do not restore the physical conditions that are necessary to plant growth. The farmer does not wish his soil to become sodden nor to bake when ploughed wher wet, nor to wash during heavy rains, and he must be careful not to exhaust the

A minister named Fiddle refused to accept the title of D. D., because he said, he didn't want to be called the Rev. Charles Fiddle, D. D.

humus in his soil .- Wallace's Farmer.

Curiosities.

Austria, with Hungary, had 5,737 miles of railroad at the end of 1896. The gross revenue was \$52,000,000, the working expeases \$35,000,000, and the net revenue \$17,000,000 on an invested capital of \$570,000,000.

A plan for connecting south and west Australia by railroad is under consideration. The distance between the ends of their railroad systems is only 553 miles, but the country to be traversed is an arid desert, and reservoirs must be built at twenty-five nule intervals along the whole line. The cost will be about \$10,000,000.

King Leopoli of Belgium offers a prize of \$5,000 for the best military history of Belgium from the Roman invasion to the present day. It may be written in English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, or Flemish, and manuscripts must reach Belgium before Jan. 7, 1901.

It is not generally known what loss of power is involved in the starting and stopping of an ordinary train. There is required about twice as much power to stop a train as to start one, the loss of power depending upon the momentum. A train going at the rate of sixty miles an hour can, by means of the Westinghouse airbrake, be stopped within 120 yards from the first application of the brake. Now, enough power is lost to carry this same train fifteen miles over a plane surface. First, there is the momentum acquired by the train flying at this remarkable rate of speed; then the loss of steam applying the brakes; and, lastly, the extra amount of coal to compensate for all these losses.

A Reminiscence of O'Connell.

The following story, told by O'Connell is recalled by a London legal periodical. It shows how the harshness of the penal law system in its decline was mitigated by the action of the judicial Bench:

"My poor confessor, Father Grady,' said O'Conneil, "who resided with my uncle when I was a boy, was tried in Tralee on the charge of being a Popish priest, but the Judge defeated Gradv's prosecutors by distorting the law in his favor. There was a flippant scoundrel who came forward to depose to Father Grady's having said Mass.

" Pray, sir,' said the Judge, 'how do you know he said Mass?'

" Because I heard him say it, my Lord.

" Did he say it in Lutin?' asked the Judge.

" Yes, my Lord.'

- ". Then you understand Latin?" "A little.
- " What words did you here him say?" " Ave Maria.

" That's the Lord's Prayer, is it not?" asked the Judge. "'Yes, my Lord,' was the fellow's an-

"'Here is a pretty witness to convict the prisoner,' cried the Judge. 'He swears Are Maria is Latin for the Lord's

Prayer. "The Judge charged the jury for the prisoner, so my poor old friend, Father Grady, was acquitted."

Humorous.

Biker - Hi there! Your wheel's wab-

Beginner-So's your tongue!

Grimpus - Had an attack of the Klondyke mining fever yet?

Crimpus-No; I've taken the gold cure.

"Borgess has untold wealth." "How do you know?"

"I just saw the tax assessor coming from his house."

"What makes Bumply so down on the

long-distance telephone?" "He called up a man in Toledo that owes him \$2.50. They wrangled till it cost

Bumply \$13. Doctor-Hello! What are you doing in

this part of the town and at this time of night? Going to draw up anybody's will? Lawyer-No: I was quite unaware that you had any patient here.

A bailiff had just levied on the poet's first book. But did the poet weaken? No. He borrowed \$100, started the presses again and placarded the book stores: Second edition! Marvellous success! First edition exhausted in one day !"

First Western Farmer (at railroad station)-You're a farmer, too, eh? Second Western Farmer - Yes; been

farmin' a good many years. First Farmer -- that so? Glad to meet you. Where is your farm located - in the flood district, the drought section, the

grasshopper region or the cyclone belt? Get Instant Relief from Piles.

This most irritating disease relieved in ten minutes by using Dr. Agnew's Oint-ment, and a cure in from three to six Thousands testify of its goodness Good for Eczema, Sait Rheum, and all skin diseases. If you are without faith, one application will convince. 25 cents. For sale by J. D. Cepeland, Antigonish.

Rest is one of the most important factors in treating diseased or strained eyes -rest of eyes, rest of body and mind. Avoid also wind, dust and smoke. Personal habits enter into the question of causation of eye-disease, and their regulation becomes, therefore, a part of the hygienic treatment. Diet is important, chiefly through its effects upon digestion and general health, which frequently have much to do with the condition of the eye. The first offence against the eyes is reading with a poor light. This requires the ciliary muscles to do extra work to sharpen sight. It applies to dim lights, twilight, sitting too far from the light. The second offence is one of posture - stooping or lying down congests the eye, besides requiring unnatural work of the eye muscles. Reading in trains is our third offence, the motion causing such frequent changes of focus and position as to tax the muscles. of accomodation as well as the muscles of fixation. Reading without needed glasses or with badly fitted ones is the last. Eye strain is certainly a factor in producing disease of every part of the eye. Old age Is the time of retribution for those who have sinned against their eyes. Young folks, take great care of your eyes, and when you are old you will reap a rich reward .- Exchange.

The Inventor of Matches.

life two years ago was the oldest and probably the richest member of the House of Commons, and he was certainly one of the most father being a working miner, too poor to keep him at school. So he was put at school only stimulated his ardor for knowlclasses when working as an operative in a cotton mill some fourteen hours a day. His studies enabled him to accept a position as a teacher, and it was while serving in that the lucifer match, which he came upon unexpectedly while making some chemical experiments for the instruction of his pupils. Other men took up the discovery, and he made nothing out of it.

In time he gave up the ferrule and became a bookkeeper with a Yorkshire Holden & Son was formed.

Mr. Holden entered political life in 1865. On the Queen's birthday in 1893 he was created a baronet. Like many millionaries, his habits were as simple as those of the poorest paid clerk in his employ. Throughout his whold life he had never missed a day's exercise, unless, in-deed, he was confined to bed. Eight miles a day was his "constitutional" walk, rain or shine, hot or cold. No matter how busy he may have been, or how many hours he had to work, he always took time for such a walk, and continued to do so even after he had reached the age of at table he attributed the excellent and vigorous health which he enjoyed as an octogenarian .- Exchange.

THE GREAT TWINS

INDIGESTION and CONSTIPATION

Sir Isaac Holden, who died recently, at the time of his retirement from political remarkable men in the United Kingdom. He was born at Paisley in Scotland, in 1807. His origin was very humble, his work to earn his own living at the early age of 10, when he was made an apprentice to a shawl weaver. But removal from edge, and he managed to attend evening capacity that he bestowed upon the world a great benefit, which was, however, slight benefit to him. This was the invention of

manufacturing firm. This was the turning ing point of his life, for, while working at his ledgers and journals his mind went back to his shawl-weaving apprenticeship, and he became interested in the manufacture of woollen cloth, and sought to construct a machine for carding the wool. For years he studied the problem, making many apparently fruitless experiments. All his savings from his salary were given to the enterprise. The friends to whom he confided his scheme looked with little favor upon it. But his perseverance and genius finally triumphed, and he completed and perfected a carding machine which has revolutionized the wool industry of the world. Happily, he secured letters patent upon the invention, and as a result nandsome prefits soon came to him. He established mills in Yorkshire, literally creating large centres of industry. He also built several mills in France. For many years his income from them was enormous, averging probably \$1,000,000 a year. His French mills were founded in partner-ship with Mr. S. C. Lister, the famous "silk king" of Bradford, and were situated at St. Denis, Rheins and Croix. He dissolved the partnership with Mr. Lister in 1858, after it had lasted nearly eighteen years, and then the present firm of Isaac

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LAND SALE

IN THE SUPREME COURT, 1884,

Between DONALD McDONALD, Plaintiff; ALEXANDER McDonald and Angus McDonald, Defendants.

TO BE SOLD at Public Auction, by the Sheriff of Antigonish County, or his Deputy at the Court House, Antigonish, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, A. D. 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoen:

ALL the estate, right, title, interest, claim, property and demand of the above-named Defendants at the time of the recording of the judgment in the above cause, or at any time since, of, in, to, or upon the following lots of land:

First Lot: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at Manage. Brook in said form

First Lot: All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being at McAra's Brook in said County, bounded as follows: Towards the north by lands of the heirs of John McDonald and lands of Angus McGillivray, Esq.; towards the East by lands of Algura McGillivray, Esq.; towards the East by lands of Algura McGillivray, Esq. and lands of the heirs of John McDonald; and towards the west by lands of Donald McDonald (Donald's son), containing 45 acres more or less.

Second Lot. All that certain other lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being at the rear of lands at McAra's Brook aforesaid, bounded as follows: Towards the North by lands of Donald McDonald (Donald's son); towards the east by lands of the heirs of John McDonald: towards the south by lands of Donald McDonald is are more or less.

The said landsand premises having been levied upon under an execution duly issued pursuant to an order granted by His Honor Judge Melsanc, Judge of the County Court for the District No. 6, and master of the Supreme Court, dated August 23rd, A. D. 187, on a judgment in the above cause, duly recorded in the office of the Registry of Deeds for the County of Antigonish for ut wards of one year.

TEEMS: Ten per cent, deposit at time of sale; remainder on delivery of deed.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM.

DUNCAN D. CHISHOLM, High Sheriff of Antigonish County.

WILLIAM CHISHOLM, Plaintiff's Solictor on Execution. Sheriff's Office, Antigonish, N.S., August 24th, A. D. 1897.