

TRROWING TRET OVER TREE.

TREOWING TRET OVER TREE.

TO SENTING TRET OVER TREE.

TO SENTING TREE TO SET OVER TREE.

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TO SET OVER TRE there is any trouble in pulling over the cloth, the third man with the pole goes round the tent and lifts the cloth away from the tree, relieving some of the fric-

the top.

Common duck is used for making the common duck is used for making the tents, most of them being of 8-ounce canvas. After the tent is made, it is rendered gastight by one of three methods. The first is coating it with thoroughly boiled linseed oil, applied with a brush until the entire cloth becomes saturated. If



READY FOR THE FUMIGATOR. properly done, the tent remains strong and tight and is not too stiff. The secend method is the use of sizing and paint. The sizing is applied in the same manner as oil, and penetrates the fiber in the same way. As soon as this coating is dried, it is followed by a coating of flexible paint, usually on both sides of the tent. The third method is to saturate the cloth with a decection of chopped leaves of common prickly pear cactus. This is made by filling a barrel twothirds full of chopped stems and adding thirds full of chopped stems and adding cold water until the barrel is nearly full. Allow the stems to soak for 34 hours and then draw off the solution, which is ready for use. Tents treated in this way are liable to mould, but by adding to the colution a little tannin this is prevented.

Soak the tent in the solution over night and then raise in the morning and allow to dry. The cloth is sourcely stiffened and seems to be very satisfactory. Potas-



SHIFTING TENT FROM ONE TREE TO cyanic gas is generated. The amount of cyanide will vary with the size of the tree. A tree 4 feet high, 3 feet in diameter, will require .2 ounce of dry cyanide. % ounce acid and % ounce water. If the tree is 7 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, use 1 ounce of cyanide, 1½ ounces acid and 2 ounces of water, and tively. The fumigation is pest done at night. The gas is a deadly poison, and great care must be used when fumigating.

or meal that is rich in both nitrogenous and mineral plant food.—American Cul-

From the Report of the Chemist of the Deminion Experimental Farm. This naturally-occurring source of lime might be used with advantage and profit on many Canadian farms, since many of

our soils require lime; and, where read-ily obtained, marl is the cheapest of al fertilizers.

It is chiefly in connection with the muck beds already referred to that demuck beds already referred to that de-posits of marl are found. Thus it happens that two substances, the natural comple-ments of each other, supplying the necessary plant food for light and sandy soils in the cheapest forms obtainable, often occur together and in proximity to those lands that would be most benefit-

ted by their application.

Marl is essentially carbonate of lime

The alkaline qualities of lime and marl give these substances a special value for neutralizing the acidity and altering certain injurious iron compounds existing in many marshy and low lands. Such soils are frequently also lacking in lime.

While the application of an excess of lime is very acid to do have and to event.

While the application of an excess of lime is very apt to do harm and to eventually exhaust a soil's fertility unless care is taken to replace the plant food withdrawn by the crops, no injury can result from an over application of marl. The latter supplies lime in a mildly alkaline form peculiarly adapted to the improvement of soils and for the wants of plants.

THE FARM MANURES.

It Is Best to Haul the Stuff Out as Fas

Farm manure is a more popular subject in the west than it was even as late as ten years ago. Over the larger portion of the west we have concluded that there is not much business wisdom in burning straw stacks or regarding the manure pile straw stacks or regarding the manure pile as a nuisance. The manure is a part of the return from keeping and feeding domestic animals; just as clearly a part as the carcass is, and throwing away the meat, milk or wool of the animal would be just as sensible as throwing away the manure. In an elaborate article before us the statement is made that "experiments indicate that manure should be collected in pits having impervious walls and Take Care of the Pigs.

Losses in farrowing and the present apparent supply of hogs on the market as compared with former years at the same time, suggests that it will be well to the pigs that did survive and the manure, and there is where it and indolence, he had been have a decrease the first will be well to care for the pigs that did survive and for the manure, and there is where it for the manure, and there is where it for the manure, and there is where it is made and the fall than they have been for some time past, in fact, it nearly always happears that reduced production fellews quickly upen a pear of low prices, as the past one has been resulting in an advance of price. If this happens upon general principles it is made more likely to where the fertilizing elements, and forting the manure into the pit, and especially forking the cut, might be considered as there seems to have a caution attached to to. If hens have grain with the clover they will not price, as the same other expensive contrivance to preserve the fertilizing elements, and forting the manure into the pit, and especially forking the cut, might be considered as there seems to have been this spring. Sale care of the pigs!—Prairie Farmer.

See that the stables are kept clean and with the late of the pigs in the process of the pigs and indicate the pigs of the will always in an air strong the pigs of the will always in an air strong the pigs of th

Method in Vergue in the Battles of Califernia.

The orelaxified of Canada and because the state of the state

honey gatherers and make handsomer honey than Italians. The progeny of the first or second crosses are usually as gen-tle as the Italians, but later mixtures are tle as the Italians, but later mixtures are not only energetic honey gatherers, but the most energetic stingers that can be found. It is well to introduce an Italian queen in all cross bred colonies after the second year, or requeen an apiary with Italians every third or fourth year if black hers are plants in the statistic. Italians every third or louren year black bees are plenty in the vicinity. We prefer black bees to Italians for the pro-the finest comb honey, and duction of the finest comb honey, and pure Italians or their high grades for the production of extracted or liquid honey.—Samuel Cushman, in American Agriculturist.

FOR HAULING WATER.

By Using a Sled Like That Shown Al Lifting Is Done Away With.

Marl is essentially carbonate of lime, the poorer samples containing more or less clay and inert matter. It forms a grayish white mass and frequently encloses many small shells, when it is known as shell marl.

Lime promotes "nitrification of the erganic matter (humus) of a soil. The nitrogen of humus is not in a condition assimilable by plants, but must first be converted into soluble nitrates. This is hrought about by the agency of bacteria, and their development is fostered by the presence of lime in the soil. For this reason, lime or marl gives increased fertility to many soils rich in humus and otherwise of excellent composition.

The alkaline qualities of lime and marl give these substances a special



WATER BARREL SLED.

shown in the accompanying illustration, all lifting is avoided. The sled is about four feet wide and the runners about five long. The cross-pieces are of two-inch boards and should be mortised into the runners to give strength. To keep the barrel from sliding off the sled when passing over uneven ground, blocks cut from a 2x4 are nailed down to the cross from a 3x4 are nailed down to the cross pieces of the sled in such a way that they will fit snugly about the bottom of the barrel. The longer blocks should be hewn out. With these blocks there is little danger of the barrel upsetting. This sled being small and light is useful about the farm, where only light hauling not requiring more than one horse is to be done.—Orange Judd Farmer.

When to Set Out Strawberries. When the condition will admit August When the condition will admit August is one of the best months in which to set out strawberry plants. If a good, vigorous growth can be secured at this time a fair crop of fruit may be secured next spring. As with all crops the soil should be prepared in good tilth and care taken in setting out the plants in order that a good growth may be secured. On this account it rarely pays to attempt to grow the plants if the soil is very dry, as there is not a sufficient supply of moisture. is not a sufficient supply of moisture.

Then if the soil is dry, more work is necessary to secure a fine tilth. But with the soil in a good tilth and sufficient moisture in the soil to induce a good growth, setting in August will give good results.—Farmers' Voice.

grey and hopeless. Her servitude had broken her heart.

Conjugal infidelity on the part of th Conjugal infidelity on the part of the wife is a serious matter; on the husband's side it is not even a peccadillo. Nor is this by any means the most remarkable example of the absolute indifference of the Japanese in questions of morality. Crimes in other countries are dismissed with jocular remarks here. The Government protects, patronizes and almost encourages immorality as does that of no other civilized country. It even draws part of its revenue from taxes levied on this shameful traffic. Silence is inevitable on this terribly gloomy phase of Japanese life.

The physical effect of the general laxity of moral fibre strikes an observant for eigner at once. The coolie class, who live hard and simply, are sturdy, strong fellows, a trifle under-sized, but healthy and robust. The middle and upper classes are generally sedentary and vicious. are physically beneath contempt, if we except the naval and a proportion of the military men, many of whom are fine fellows.

The Government tries to encourage athleticism in the schools, recognizing, as it does, that the physique of the wife is a serious matter; on the husband's side it is not even a peccadillo. Nor is this by any means the most remerkable example of the absolute indifference of the Japanese in questions of morality. Crimes in other countries are dismissed with jocular remarks here. The Government protects patronizes and almost

The physical effect of the general laxity of moral fibre strikes an observant foreigner at once. The coolie class, who live hard and simply, are sturdy, strong fellows, a trifle under-sized, but healthy and robust. The middle and upper classes are generally sedentary and victous, are physically beneath contempt, if we except the naval and a proportion of the military men, many of whom are fine fellows. The Government tries to encourage athleticism in the schools, recognizing, as it does, that the physique of the nation is not what it should be; but it is a case of forcing an unwilling horse. The Japanese student is not like the Rnglish schoolboy. He plays games perfunctorily, with as little relish as Smith minor would show in tackling a quadratic equation. His health is not robust, and his spirits are low. The conscription examinations show that 20 per cent. of the candidates only are fit to be placed. the candidates only are fit to be placed in the third class, and only 13 per cent. in the second. The rest are unfit for

The young men in the colleges are not The young men in the colleges are not so heavy as they were a few years ago; their grip and lung capacity are less; 54 per cent. are short-sighted, and only 31 per cent. enjoy robust health. The women are in even worse plight; it was stated the other day by a speaker in the Diet that ill-health is the normal state of the Japanese schoolgirl. The direct physical consequences of vice are alarmingly wide-spread among both sexes.

Perhaps the most discouraging feature in the whole situation is that the example set by the highest is not a wholesome one. The members of the aristocracy, the statesmen and the priests are among the worst offenders; and whatever restraint the old religions exeroised—and it was

worst offenders; and whatever restrains the old religions exercised—and it was but small—has ceased to be operative. Neither Buddhism nor Shinto has any considerable influence on the educated,

considerable influence on the educated, and to Christianity the Japanese have never taken kindly.

And the educators have much to answer for. The Japanese are a reading people—Tokio to-day has almost as many dailies as London—and a large proportion of the coolie class know enough of letters to enjoy the less erudite prints

tion of the coolie class know enough of letters to enjoy the less erudite prints which appeal to the lower orders.

Yet what is the gospel too often preached in the papers?—the superiority of the God-descended Japanese over men of common clay, and the assertion, in season and out of season, of that superiority. Some of the articles of this school of writers are awaying. As a specimen, I Some of the articles of this school of writers are amazing. As a specimen, I might note one which appeared in a monthly magazine devoted to the Nippon Shugi (Forward Japan) movement. According to the writer, Japan is destined next century to be the leader of nations. Western civilization is effete; the white races are played out; signs of decay are visible on every hand. Japan, on the other hand, is young, strong, and enlightened; she is not fettered by the superstitions of a worn-out creed like Christianity; it is here to step into the van of progress,

geisha house. His ideas of progress would be founded on the up-to-date shodiness of the ginza at Tokio, and he probably never addressed a foreigner of higher standing than a Yokohama shipping

Japanese superiority, and thus neutralizes, to a large extent, the exhortations made from time to time officially, with a view to checking the insolence of the coolie class. The most unscrupious assertions are made to justify attacks on foreign males and insults to European women. In any other country such abominable statements as are made against foreigners would entail exemplary punishment for the editors and the writers. of the libels. But here, owing to the in-stitution of a "prison editor," whose duties are to go to jail whenever the paper gets into trouble, the real offenders escape scathless.—London Daily Mail.

THE GHOORKAS.

The Famous Hill Men of Nepaul in the British Army.

The famous Ghoorkas of the British

The famous Ghoorkas of the British army are hill men from Nepaul. They positively have no fear of death in any shape or form, and will follow their English officers anywhere, being tractable and amenable to discipline, and having an innate love of fighting.

They like to be brigaded and associated with British troops, with whom they chum in an extraordinary manner, especially on active service. It is a popular error to suppose they don't possess caste, as there are at least a dozen different castes among them, but directly they go as there are at least a dozen different castes among them, but directly they go on service they drop all caste prejudices and eat and drink with English troops without reserve. They will accept tobacco or a cigar from an Englishman, but a man of one caste must not smoke in the

company of a man of another.

The Ghoorkas trace their descent from

short of stature, and, in spite of great care, never are able to cultivate much hair on their faces.

It is on record that when Lord Roberts was marching through the Kerram, the Pathan women and children stood and jeered at the little boyish Ghoorkas, when they thought he was leading to

ranks subscribe.

The Maharajah of Puttiala has given land required for an asylum, and the Nepaulese princes and others have given financial help also.

If the claims that are made for his invention are well founded, an English chemist has discovered a means of producing a degree of heat vastly more intense than ever was produced through

human agency before.

While details of the invention are being kept secret it has transpired that the process consists in the use of kerosene oil and steam in such a way as to produce a temperature of about 4,000 degrees at a very slight expense.

So intense is this heat that it melts alottime and contents in the secret in the se

platinum and carbon with ease, and even magnesium, considered one of the hard-est substances to fuse, is melted almost

Ordinary iron and steel burn like paper to the fierce blast, and samples of firebrick that were believed to be absolutely incombustible have been melted to lumps of earthenware by its means.

The secret of a serene, strong, inspiring life is a life in perfect tune with God's keynote. Many a man has at least a sub-consciousness of an imperfect adjustment of his life. Somewhere, in some way, self is grating against duty just enough to give a perhaps undefined impression of discord. And, just as one tosses aimlessly on the bed when uncomfortable in sleep, constantly seeking ease in new positions, so the imperfectly adjusted life is characterized by fitfulness, absent-mindedness, peevishness, cynicism—all symptoms of a craving for peace. Such a one usually has a vague expectancy that, some time or other, he too will possess such experiences as he expectancy that, some time or other, he too will possess such experiences as he hears described by others. Some day he too will reach his best estate, will live a life calm, strong, elevated above petty harassing. But that can be attained to now. Adjustment of the life to God's revealed plan is the remedy.

DRUIDS OF MODERN WALES. The Peculiar Features of the Eistedd-

fed, the Great Welsh National

What the Isthmian games were to the ancient Greeks, Eisteddfod is to the modern Welshman, an event which brings the people together, ignoring all differences of opinion as to politics and religion, conquering all sectional feeling, and cementing the bonds which bind Welshmen together in a common brother-

This institution, peculiar to Wales. is of very ancient origin. The present name, however, which means a "session" or "sitting," was probably not used before the twelfth century. In the fourthcentury, upon the departure of the Romans, Owainat Maxen Wledig was elected to the chief sovereignty among the Britons, and it was about this time that the motto, "The truth against the world," was adopted, and the laws of the Gorsedd codified. The first one held, of any note, took place in the sixth century. The Prince of North Wales wished to prove that vocal music was superior to instrumental, and he offered a prize to the bards and minstrels, who should swim over the Conway. The harpers found themselves unable to play, as their instruments were wet, but the minstrels had no trouble with their voices.

Upon the annexation of Wales to England, Edward I. deemed it wise to sanction the Elisteddfod, by the famous statute of Rhuddlan. During the times of the statut was the sum of the statut of t

ute of Rhuddlan. During the times of Henry VII., Henry VIII., and Queen Elizabeth, the festival was held with the royal permission. Taffy was a Welshman, Taffy was a thief,

Taffy was a thief,
was the sneering couplet of the Englishman once upon a time, but he knowsbetter now, realizing that the Welsh
have done a great work in the way of
furthering native talent and fostering the
latent genius of their country, and the
Eisteddfod has been the means of bringing before the public almost all the literary men, musicians and poets of the littlecountry.

open air. No Gorsedd can be held at night, or under a roof. In modern Welsh the word means "judgment," but in mediaeval Welsh it signified a "tumulus" or "hill." It is probable that the judgments of the Druids were given from a hill, which may account for the double signification. Gorsedd was the court and Eisteddfod the "sitting" which had been determined upon a year and a day previously.

The opening ceremonies are very imposing. Three times the presiding Druid asks "Is there peace?" while he and some assistants hold an unsheathed sword. As soon as he has received an affirmative answer three times he sheathes the sword and the court is declared open. A prayer is offered to the Deity in the vernaculars.

God, impart Thy strength; And in that strength reason; And in this strength reason;
And in reason knowledge;
And in knowledge justice;
And in justice the love of it;
And in that love the love of everything;
And in the love of everything the love

O Jesus, repress injustice

The festival lasts for four days, and from all the villages, colliers, quarrymen-and laborers, with their sweethearts decked in gayest attire, betake themselves to the 'steddfod.

The Eisteddfodam are held alternately

The Eisteddfodam are held alternately in the North and South of Wales, and this year it was held in Cathay's Park at Cardiff. There was an innovation this year, delegates coming from Brittany, wearing the picturesque Breton costume, and other Celtic representatives, in the delegates from Scotland, wearing the Highland dress. Thousands of persons witnessed the ceremonies of the Gorsedd on the first morning. There was the outer circle of red Radyr stones, 12 in number, in honor of the Aposties, as some think, each draped in the Gorseddic colors, white, blue and green. In the centre was placed the "Maen Llog," or sacred stone, symbolizing the whole earth, and representing the top slab of the cromlech. Here, robed in his garments of spotless white, stood the venerable figure of "Hwfa Mon," the Archdruid, wearing the breastplate of gold and the wreath of the breastplate of gold and the wreath of oak leaves; surrounding him were hir fellow-Druids, bards and ovates, clad in their respective robes of white, blue and green, and in the background was the grove sacred to the Druids of old. There grove sacred to the Druids of old. There were pennillion sung, as there have been since the days of the fourth century, and the presentation of "Hirlais Horn" was made, and another quaint feature was the offering to "Hwfa Mon" of the horn filled with "mead" by one of the lady

The presence of the Breton delegates The presence of the Breton delegater suggested a pretty ceremony. The halves of two swords, a Weish and a Breton sword, were held aloft by the Arohdruid, the parts placed together and tied at the handles with white, blue and green ribbons by one of the ladies. This was called the ceremony of "the united sword," and was suggestive of the time when the various Gaelic peoples were one The name of the Archdruid is the Rev. J. Williams, and he is Welsh Congregational minister at Llangollen.
In these tourneys of song and poetry

deremony is for the purpose of keeping alive the interest in the Gaelic language harassing. But that can be attained to now. Adjustment of the life to God's revealed plan is the remedy.

Dainty Flannel Sachet.

To scent a bureau drawer nicely take a piece of flannel cut to fit the bottom of the drawer and sprinkle it with good perform. Now wrap a quantity of sachet powder in it and put away in an airtight box. At the end of a month you will find that you have a piece of perfectly scented flannel which will hold its odor for years. Shake out the flannel and lay it in the bottom of the bureau drawer. It makes the most pervading perfume that is known.