



CURE SICK HEAD

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

ACHE

is the best of many lives that have been made our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents. Five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

HIS REPENTANCE.

"Did you not ask to be put down at Essex street?"

The question aroused her from her pain. It came from the same young lady opposite, and Sara looked up with a start.

"Yes," she answered.

"Then we must have passed it, for this that we are going through is Temple Bar, and I know Essex street is before we come to that. This young lady looks like the girl who was in Essex street," she added to the conductor. And the man stopped the omnibus without the slightest apology.

"Thank you," said Sara, so her, courteously. And she walked away with the least voice ringing in her ears, and the conviction that it must be Jane Allison seeking itself in heart.

She walked slowly down Essex street, looking out for the offices of Messrs. Jones & Green, and soon found them. It was a large and dusty-looking house, on the right hand side of the street, and was apparently let out to different occupants, as there were various names on the door. The top one was "Mr. Carberry," it was simply written in black letters on the door; the second was on a great brass plate, nearly as large as the post itself, "Jones & Green;" and there was another plate which had out "Messrs. Knollys, solicitors, to the Great Chaldwyn Mining Company."

Sara stood still as the last words caught her eye, like one arrested by surprise. It was not the unpronounced name that drew her attention; but the fact that this Great Chaldwyn scheme was the very one which Mark Gray had embarked; the El Dorado of his friend Barker; the source of Mark Gray's present flourishing prosperity, and of his future greatness.

She felt sure it was the same name, though nobody ever wrote it twice alike, and another this or other might be the correct way of spelling it, the Messrs. Knollys themselves could not have told. Mark Gray and Barker, finding the word rather difficult to the tongue, got into the habit of calling it the "Great Wheel Bang Company," as being readier than the other; "Wheel Bang" being some technical term connected with the mine, though whether applicable to any particular stratum of its ore, or to its works, or to the mine generally, or to anything else, Sara had never yet clearly understood. "The Great Wheel Bang Mining Company" was the familiar term in Mark's mouth, and in that of others interested in the mine, so prone are we to catch up phrases; and "The Great Wheel Bang" was certainly better for English tongues than the Great Chaldwyn, with its variety of spelling, its uninitiated hands. For once that Sara had heard the difficult name, she had heard the easier one a hundred times; nevertheless, now that her eyes fell upon it, she knew it to be that and no other.

The fact in itself was not of moment to her, but thought is quick; and she thought that darted across Sara's mind was, that if Messrs. Knollys were the solicitors to this rich and important concern, there might possibly be a chance of Mark Gray's or his friend Barker's, calling in at these offices at any moment, in which case they might see her. And that would not be at all convenient.

But there was no help for it. She could but go in; and the chance only added another drop to the cup of pain. Most painful was it to Sara, from more causes than one, to come thus publicly to these places of business—and to come, as may almost be said, in secret, not daring to speak of her real errand.

With her eyes well drawn more closely over her face, if that were possible, she stepped into the passage, in that hesitating manner which betrays distrust or timidity; in some cases, as in hers, both. A door on the left bore the words "Messrs. Knollys;" and Sara was looking around her when a young man with a paper in his hand came hastily out of it.

"Did you want Knollys's office?" he asked, in a matter-of-fact tone, noting her look of indignation.

"I want Messrs. Jones & Green's,"

"Upstairs, first floor."

He leaped out at the door as he spoke, and started up the street as fast as he could go. Sara passed through the inner entrance, which stood open, and ascended the stairs. In great white letters on the door facing her at the top, she read, "Messrs. Jones & Green." She knocked at the door, and a middle-aged red-faced man, in a seamy suit of black, and a white neckerchief, opened it.

"I wish to see Mr. Alfred King," she said.

"Is he here?"

"Mr. Alfred King?" he repeated. "He is not here now, and I don't know—Stay, I'll inquire."

Leaving her standing there he retreated, and she heard a remote colloquy carried on in an undertone. Then he came back again.

"Mr. King won't be here until 12 o'clock."

"I had an appointment with him at 11," said Sara, wondering whether there could be any mistake.

"Perhaps so," said the man, "but he dropped us a line this morning to say he could not get here till 12. I dare say if you come then you can see him."

He shut the door, and Sara went down stairs again. What should she do with herself this long hour—for it was not quite 11 yet. Suddenly she thought herself that she would go and see Watson, St. Paul's Churchyard, as Watson had told them—for she had paid Miss Davenal and Sara two or three visits since their arrival in London—was in a line with Temple Bar.

Sara walked quickly through the crowded streets. Once she stopped to look in at an attractive shop, but somebody came jostling against her, she thought purposely, and she did not stop again. She easily found the house of business where Watson now was, and its private door. Watson himself came to it, and lifted up her hands in surprise.

"Well, I declare, Miss Sara! I thought it was the cook, who had to step out for something that was forgotten; and the other maid's up in the bedroom. Do pray come in, miss. How kind it is of you to come here to see me."

Sara did not think she had much time to go in, but Watson was urgent. She led her into a plain, comfortable sitting room, which was her own, she said. Sara inquired if she liked the situation any better; for at first Watson had not liked it. "I'm sure I'm right," he said, "I think I do. Use and time soften most things. There's a great deal of responsibility on me, and enough work also. What I can't get reconciled to is the dust and the noise. As to the dust and dirt, I'd never have believed in it without seeing it. Being in mourning for my late master, I have not worn white caps yet, and my maid never wears them. I'm sure I might put on three a week and not be clean. Sometimes I wash my hands four times in a morning."

Then think what it is for my Aunt Bettina, with her delicate hands and her delicate lace," returned Sara. "I suppose the dirt is not quite so bad with us as it is here; and it seems as if nothing could be worse than my aunt makes a perpetual grievance. Shall you remain here, Watson?"

"I have made up my mind to try it for a twelvemonth, Miss Sara," was the answer. "It's too good a situation to be given up lightly; and it shall have a fair trial. I miss my country life; I miss the green fields and the gossiping neighbors at Hallingham; oftentimes I wake from a dream, thinking I'm there, and then I am fit to cry with disappointment. I fear the pleasant old times have gone away from me forever."

"They go away from us all," Watson, "was the murmured answer. 'Never to return again.'"

"You will send the two young gentlemen to see me, Miss Sara," said Watson, as she was showing her out. "Perhaps they'll honor me by drinking tea here once or twice in the course of their holidays. My evenings are my own. Master Dick should eat as much jam as he likes. I'd get in half a dozen pots assorted."

Sara could not forbear a smile; Dick would have gone to the other end of the kingdom for half a dozen pots of assorted jam, but it changed to gravity as she turned to Watson.

"Watson, do you know I have been so great a coward as not to ask my aunt delectively whether she intends to have them up for the holidays. I very much fear she does not; I feel sure she does not; and therefore I shrink from asking, lest the fear should be made a certainty."

"Poor boys!" ejaculated Watson. "Well, of course it's all very different from what it was. Ah, Miss Sara! there's too many who will find cause to miss the good Dr. Davenal!"

With the rebellious sorrow, called up by the words, rising in her heart, Sara walked along the hot and bustling streets again. It was a little past twelve when she entered Essex street, and in going up the stairs she happened to turn her head, and saw, stepping quickly in at the outer door, Oswald Cray. She hoped she had not seen her; she thought he had not; and she hastened on, her pulses beating. What strange coincidence could have brought him there?

(To be Continued.)

How Can I Get Rid

Of my tormenting coughs; get rid of them without pain; get rid of them quickly and effectually, without out possibility of return? The answer is, use Putnam's Painless Cough and Wart Cure, the great cough cure. Always safe, sure and painless. Putnam's Extractor. Use it and no other—Frauds are in the market. Don't run the risk of ruining your feet with such caustic applications.

There's a man in our club who is always the last to see the point of either joke or story. We call him "the latest intelligence."

Nothing impure or injurious contaminates the popular attitude to pain, throat and lung remedy and general corrective, Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It may be used without the slightest apprehension of any other than salutary consequences. Coughs, rheumatism, earache, bruises, cuts and sores succumb to its action.

Fortieth friend (since breakfast)—By Jove, old fellow, you've got a fearful cold. What are you taking for it? Sufferer (hoarsely)—Advice.

Miss Dukkets—Did you tell Mr. Gettether I was not in? Bridget—I did, mum.

Miss Dukkets—What did he say? Bridget—He said, "Well, tell her to come down as soon as she is in." He's in the parlor.

A man's wife should always be the same especially to her husband; but if she is weak and nervous, and uses Carter's Little Liver Pills, she will make her "feel like a different person," at least so they say, and so her husband says so too.

Was Rome founded by Romeo? Inquired a pupil of the teacher. "No, my son," replied the wise man, "it was Juliet who was founded by Romeo."

Minard's Liniment cures Elephantiasis.

"No, father," said the young man with the college medal, "no farming in mine; you're going to hear from me in the world."

"I reckon we will," exclaimed the old man, "an' in about ten seconds' John, reach me that hickory."

Do you realize the importance of a healthy stomach when cholera threatens? K. D. C. acts as a cholera preventive, by restoring the stomach to healthy action.

THE UNKNOWN LAND.

A Vast Territory Which Two Canadians Will Undertake to Explore.

A Journey That No White Man Has Yet Attempted—Some Queer Stories That Have Been Handed Down.

Two members of the Geological Survey of Canada have just left Quebec on one of the longest, most important and most perilous exploratory surveys ever undertaken into what is now generally supposed to be the wild, inaccessible territory in the far north of eastern Canada, known as the Labrador peninsula. The expedition will be absent from civilization for nearly two years, and before its return to Quebec hopes to have solved the enigmas both of the great Lake Mississinipi and of the course of the Hamilton River, concerning which such fabulous tales have been told. It expects to traverse the very interior of Labrador from south to north, as well as from west to east, and to visit all Ungava Bay, in the extreme north, and Rigolet and Hamilton Inlets in the extreme east.

The expedition is led by Mr. A. P. Low, the geological survey of Canada, and his chief assistant is Mr. D. I. Eaton. Mr. Low has already visited and surveyed Mississinipi Lake, declaring it to be about 100 miles in length, but his report has been disputed by other Canadian surveyors, by the Indians who roam over the interior of this country, and principally by Mr. W. H. H. (Adirondack) Murray. So has the report of an English explorer, that he has recently found on the Hamilton River gigantic falls over 2,000 feet high.

These alleged features of the great Labrador peninsula will no doubt be thoroughly examined by the expedition, though the object of its mission is rather to report upon the course, condition and character of two vast streams, the East Main River, running west into James Bay and the Hamilton, running east in the same latitude into Hamilton Inlet, which it is proposed to make portions of the northern boundary of the Province of Quebec. The change suggested will give to the Province an additional strip of territory 250 miles in width at its western extremity, and including the whole of Lake Mississinipi and the Rupert River and surrounding country. The East Main River, 300 miles from its mouth in the center of the coast, is 1,100 feet in width. Near the source of this river, and not very far from that of the Hamilton, is Nicholson Post, where Indian hunters yearly assemble with the produce of their chase, as well as from Hudson and Ungava bays as from the shores of Labrador the St. Lawrence.

No white man has yet made the journey mapped out by Messrs. Low and Eaton, and few can imagine the dangers and difficulties they must encounter in the interior of Labrador, where the flies in summer are larger than the fish, and the mosquitoes sleep in the flesh of the reindeer, causing them to migrate from the woodlands to the treeless, barren wastes every year.

The surveyors will winter with the Eskimo, probably at Fort Chimo, at Ungava Bay, the most northerly foot of the Hudson Bay Company in Eastern America, where in winter there is but four hours' daylight in 24. Next year they will ascend the Koksoak River from the fort into the interior of the peninsula, and then descend the Hamilton River to Hamilton Inlet, whence they expect to find their shortest way home by Hudson Bay Company steamer from the Labrador coast to Quebec, and thence across the Atlantic to London.

Not only is it surmised that the great inland waters of Labrador abound in fresh water fish of commerce, but the promoters of a proposed railway from Lake St. John to Mississinipi, and thence to Hudson Bay are anxiously awaiting the report of the expedition to judge of the possibility of connecting with the coast by the waterway, and bringing here the products of the northern whale fisheries.

As an instance of the extent of country to be explored by Messrs. Low and Eaton, it may be mentioned that Moose Fort, James Bay is as far away from the eastern part of the Labrador coast as it is from Washington. It is a terra incognita, as truly so as when it was, in popular belief, the home of pigmies, of dwarfs, of giants, of headless men, and semi-human monsters. It has always been, as it were, beyond the reach of accurate knowledge. Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, narrates that the Indian King, Donnacona, told him that he saw there men who did not eat, but lived on liquids; that in another region where men had but one leg and thigh with a very large foot, two hands on the same arm, the waist extremely square, the breast and head flat and a very small mouth.

In 1717 a young Eskimo girl was captured in Labrador and sent to Quebec in 1720 by Fr. Charlevoix, to whom she said that her country she had seen men of monstrous size, and others resembling those of whom Cartier wrote, and who were amphibious, and could remain under water three-quarters of an hour at a time, so that the Eskimaux employed them to fish up the fragments of ships lost on the coast. She also averred that around Ungava Bay was a people entirely black with large lips, a broad nose and straight hair that the men wore very wadded, and although badly armed, having only knives and axes, without any iron, they had rendered themselves a terror to the Eskimaux.

Nobody supposes that any of the people so described will be discovered by Messrs. Low and Eaton, but the result of their exploration is expected to cast an interesting light upon a mysterious and entirely unknown country, and the races of people inhabiting it.

Mr. Edison Hates a Telephone.

"What makes you work?" I asked with real curiosity. "What impels you to this constant, tiresome work?" You have shown that you are comparatively nothing for the money it makes and you have no particular enthusiasm in the attending firms."

"I like it," he answered, after a moment of puzzled silence as if mine was a proposition that had not occurred to him before. "I like it. I don't know any other reason. You know some people like to collect stamps. Anybody that begins to collect stamps, I like it, and I am not easy while they are not until it is finished. And then I hate it."

"Hate it?" I asked, struck by his emphatic tones.

"Yes," he affirmed, "when it is all done and is a success, I can't bear the sight of it. I haven't used a telephone in ten years, and I would go out of my way any day to miss an incandescent light." (From O. L. Lanier's sketch of Thomas A. Edison in the July Review of Reviews.)

When indigestion is cured cholera is prevented. K. D. C. the King of Dyes, the peptic Cure is the Greatest Cure of the Age. It cures the first and prevents the second.

LABOR IN AUSTRALIA.

A Lady Orator Discusses Economic Questions.

Co-operation and Direct Legislation Commended.

The most interesting feature of a recent meeting of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council was the presence and inspiring speech of Miss Catherine H. Spence, an Australian lady, eminent as an authoress and journalist, and noted as an upholder of the principles of proportional representation. Hearty applause was given when President Stanton invited Miss Spence upon the platform. Fresh cheers were elicited by the appearance before them of the woman who has for so long been identified with the objects which organized labor has made peculiarly its own. But hearty as was her greeting, the applause deepened as, in her deep, ringing voice, she uttered stirring sentence upon stirring sentence, setting forth the victories gained by Australian workmen, and urging her hearers to persevere in their struggles.

She was momentarily interrupted by the audience's manifestations of delight, and when she resumed her seat, with an intimation that she may again be heard by the Toronto audience, and at greater length, the applause was loud and long continued.

"Workmen are strong, nay, dominant, in Australia," was Miss Spence's opening remark; and she told her hearers how four members of the New Zealand Upper House were laboring men; "and I hear that they are the best behaved of all the members," she said. The single tax, too, has for eight years prevailed in South Australia, Miss Spence's home. "I myself own a ten-roomed house, and I pay 500 half-pennies in tax on my money—and the owner of the vacant lot that lies by my house pays exactly the same," said she, amid loud applause. "Under that system the tax is light enough, and the Australian farmer is so that the tax is not heavy on him, but is severe on the speculative holder of lands; and so he does not oppose it, as do his more ignorant Canadian and American brethren."

Her own special subject Miss Spence announced to be proportional representation, or cumulative voting as it is generally called here. "How much better is it," said she, "to vote in that way than to cut the whole country into little pens for the parties to fight in! Why, when the question of the day is so complex, should we have only two sides? Why in the United States should there be the Democrats and Republicans fighting their duels in their little pens? In Australia we have come down to hardpan and have two parties, capital and labor, and they should be friendly, and in this party system that will make them so? Proportional representation will help in the exchange of the cut-throat competitive system for the co-operative spirit. It will cut at the root of bribery and corruption and destroy the evils that exist in every country in the world, especially in the United States. If you want to purify your politics, first purify your representation!"

"We are told that the time is not ripe yet," exclaimed Miss Spence, "but I will come right in time if those who feel that they have the truth do not work and strive for the right."

"I am glad to see women's faces here," she remarked, after saying that she had no wish to be a man. "I am sure Toronto women stand up for justice to women workers and right conditions of labor for women and their children."

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The members of the Working Women's Protective Association held a very interesting reunion a few evenings later in Richmond hall. The large room was crowded with the members and their friends, who enjoyed to the utmost the interesting programme which had been prepared for them. The chair was occupied by Miss Josselyn, and in the audience were many of the prominent local friends of the labor cause.

Mr. A. F. Jury spoke of the sympathy which exists between members of labor organizations the world over. He paid a graceful compliment to Miss Spence, and spoke of her as an exponent of the great movement for the uplifting of the people.

Miss Spence, who was greeted with much applause, said that she came as a friend to all the working people, and she hoped that before she left at the end of her four months of labor, she would have made many friends.

They were all members of one great body, and what thrilled them in Australia had the same influence on the people in Canada. "We all want a better condition of things," she said, and a general leveling up of the masses, and the leveling down of the few. "What was absolutely needed, she said, was a better distribution of the goods of this world. 'We want to see no bare backs, nor any cold, barefooted toes or blanketed heads. This, she declared, was an excellent thing, but it was necessary for the worker, even the thriftiest worker, to make what was available, and if the worker had to make what was available at the expense of health and comfort, it was not the kind of things that was desirable. She spoke of the difference between the climates and condition of life in Australia and Canada. In Australia, she said, there was not the same compelling necessity for them as there was in Canada, where four months in the year the country was frozen up. Continuing, she said that nothing had pleased her so much in the working women's society as the grasp it had obtained of the principle of co-operation. This co-operative principle, she said, was one that would bring comfort and security to the working people. It would also create a spirit of solidarity whereby the undesirable habit of cutting each other's throats in the desire to obtain a position would cease. It was only by the condition of things which would benefit all could be achieved. An injury to one, she urged very strongly, was an injury to all. She advised that all working people should model their lives by the virtues of courtesy, forbearance and gentleness. She said that heretofore her aims had been political rather than social, but it was impossible to-day to separate politics from the society of men. She spoke of the principle of international or internal, and questioned of cumulative voting, and exclamation of pleasure that it was one of the planks in the labor platform. She stated her conviction that before long the ballot would put women on the same equality with men, and she equally expected that the principle of arbitration in all disputes, whether international or internal, she showed the advantages it would bring, apart from the fact that it would render any dislocation of industry impossible. After speaking of co-operation, she concluded with the statement that this glorious earth yielded sufficient for the maintenance of all, and that what was wanted was a little better distribution, a little more wisdom and a little more justice.

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatism Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. The first dose greatly benefits. Seventy-five cents. Sold by John Callard and all druggists.

MAN WORSHIPERS.

Benighted Heathen Who Believe in the Divinity of Certain People.

There is a sect in Orissa, in the Bengal presidency, who worship Queen Victoria as their chief divinity. Col. Graham discovered that her majesty was also an object of worship in the temple of the Phodonga-Lama, at Tamlung, in Tibet. A sect in the Punjab worship a deity whom they call Nikkal Sen. This Nikkal Sen was no other than the redoubted Gen. Nicholson, and nothing that the general could do or say dampened the enthusiasm of his adherents. M. du Chailu tells that some of the African savages looked upon him as a superior being, and the South Sea Islanders worshipped Capt. Cook as a deity. Even when they had killed him and cut him into small pieces the inhabitants of Owyhee fully expected him to reappear and frequently asked what he would do to them on his return.

Lander, in his "Niger" expedition says that in most African towns and villages he was treated as a demigod. Lord John Lawrence has been worshipped among the Sikhs in northwest India. Three years ago a man named Jurjung Tain, a district commissioner for the Russian Government at Garbigrsk, in the northeast point of Siberia, imagined he was a god. Subsequently he declared himself to be the chief divinity in the Yakutskan pantheon. Divine honors were paid to him and he was carried through the settlement daily. On special occasions he was accompanied by a wonderful procession, when he was carried by eight richly dressed men, seated in a richly ornamented chair, which was adorned by the wings of partridges, bells, horses' tails and ribbons, while before him was a band of dancers. His career, however, was a short one, for he was soon arrested by the military authorities and sent to Vladivostok, where he is now confined in a lunatic asylum.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in Cows.

The Ingenious Mapple.

He always barricades his bulky nest with thorn branches, so that to plunder it is by no means an easy matter; but when circumstances oblige the "pie" to build in a low bush or hedge—an absence of lofty trees being a marked feature of some northern localities—he not only interlaces his home, but also the entire bush in a most formidable manner. Nor does he stop there. To "make assurance doubly sure," he fashions a means of exit as well as entrance to the castle, so that if disturbed he can slip out by his back door, as it were.

Hearless.

Clara—Why are you so bitter against him, just because he proposed and you refused him?

Maudie—The wretch! He said he would never ask me again.

A Man Made Happy.—GENTLEMEN,—For five years I have been a great sufferer with Dyspepsia; the pain in the pit of my stomach was almost unbearable and life only seemed a drag to me. When I would go to sleep I would have horrible dreams, and my life became very miserable, as there was no rest either day or night. But with the use of only two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY this unhappy state has all been changed and I am a well man. I can assure you, my case was a common one. I send you this that it may be the means of convincing others of the wonderful curative qualities possessed by this medicine, that are specially adapted for the cure of Dyspepsia. A lady customer of mine had the Dyspepsia very bad, she could scarcely eat anything, and was troubled with pains similar to those I suffered with; and she cured herself with two bottles of Northrop & Lyman's VEGETABLE DISCOVERY. I wish you success with your medicine, as I am fully convinced that it will do all you claim for it.

Signed, MELVILLE B. MARSH, Abercorn, P. Q. General Merchant.

Western Fair.

LONDON, ONT., SEPT. 14TH TO 23RD, 1893.

Canada's Favorite Live Stock and Agricultural Exhibition.

The Oldest Fair in the Dominion. Established 1868.

1893 Will Add Another Success to Its Past Records.

Entries Close As Follows:

Three minute stake for \$200, July 15th; all other speeding contests, Sept. 7th.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry, Sept. 14th.

All the other departments, Sept. 7th.

GRAND BICYCLE RACES, SEPT. 10TH. Entries close Sept. 13th.

It is very important to make an early entry. Remember stables and space are allotted in the order entries are received. For prize lists and information apply to

bw dt CAPT. A. W. FORT, President.

THOS. A. BROWNE, Secretary.

Pure Turpentine!

Pure Turpentine!

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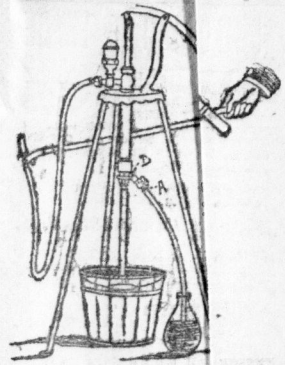
"Shorter" Pastry and "Shorter" Bills.

FARMER'S GREEN

APPLYING KEROSENE INSECTS.

Professor Goff's Method described in a Report From an Expert Station.

Kerosene emulsion, properly made and applied, has proven valuable insecticide for a class of insects not readily destroyed by other means. The making of the emulsion is, however, accomplished

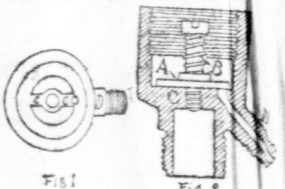


THE PUMP WITH KEROSENE EMULSION.

ed with more or less difficult Professor Goff, in the hope of overing a method by which the kerosene and water could be so intimately mingled during the spraying process to do away with the necessity of jarring the emulsion separately, began experiments in this line which were continued through several seasons until satisfactory results were gained.

The method is very simple and consists in constructing the valve seat of a pump that it allows a stream of water through one opened kerosene through another, the liquids becoming mixed in passing through the valves and cylinder of the pump and finally broken up into an exceedingly fine spray by being forced through a good spraying nozzle.

The pump used by Professor Goff was the "Little Climax," but other spraying pumps on the market would be believed, answer as well with slight modification. This pump, with kerosene attachment, is shown in detail in the second cut, where the figure represents a transverse and a vertical section of the valve seat in the pump and the valve and valve seat. A, is a pin in place by a screw, B, is a hole in the pump body, extending across the center of the valve seat for the entrance of the water. The modification of the pump is a new screw coupling a stop cock (A, screw), and from this a lead or rubber tube extends into a vessel holding kerosene, the regular section tube of the pump being inserted into a pair of water.



TRANSVERSE AND VERTICAL SECTIONS OF ATTACHMENT.

The operation of the pump is plain. The water enters through the rubber channel, the kerosene through the side channel, with the valve in closing close both channels. The mechanical mixer secured by this apparatus, will not only be perfectly permanent, but will not allow of separate safe use on plants unless the amount of kerosene exceeds 10 per cent. It is desired to change the proportion of kerosene, the stop cock is turned in the desired direction, and when one wants a spray with water only the stop cock may be closed or both tubes placed in the water. Farmers in possession of spraying pumps will appreciate this attachment, which is not patented, that secures thorough and rapid mixture of kerosene and water during the spraying process. Blends of kerosene sprayed with water through this attachment makes a mixture that is sufficiently permanent for practical purposes.

Experiments With Tomatoes.

Experiments in tomato growing conducted at the New York Cornell station have been reported upon. The nature of the experiments and their main results may be briefly summarized as follows: (1) Nitrate of soda applied once early in the season, gave better results than divided applications applied until late in the season; (2) nitrate of soda alone gave the largest yield of fruit per acre and the largest total crop on very good soil; (3) the relation of water to fertilizing was not clearly indicated by the experiments thus far made; (4) early setting (May 9) was better than late setting; (5) seeds for the main crop should be sown in March under glass; (6) transplanting should be done at least two weeks before the plants are to be set out; (7) the results of comparisons of seedlings and cuttings were conflicting; (8) there was no gain from using seeds from early fruits; (9) seeds from a mature fruit were earlier and better than those from an immature fruit; (10) "leggy" plants when layered or grafted gave relatively large yields; (11) the bearing of the plants did not materially affect the yield; (12) the results of the experiments were conflicting; (13) the results from trimming during the three years were inconclusive; (14) single stem training increased yield and cuttings; (15) fruit ripening was not influenced by method of culture or variety; (17) southern blight has appeared in New York; (18) of the seven varieties tested in 1900 none proved better than some other varieties.

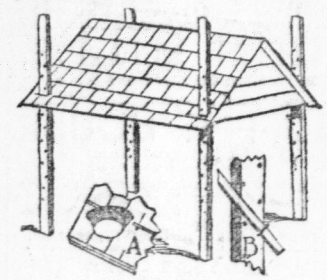
A well-known Berlin physician states: "A healthy stomach is a healthy body." D. C. will restore your stomach to healthy action, and fortify you against cholera.

STACKING HAY.

How to Build a Hay Barn with a Movable Roof.

It is hardly practicable to give directions in writing for stacking hay. There are some things that are best learned from observation, and stacking hay is one of these. Therefore if you wish to become proficient take lessons by watching a good stacker. The foundation ought to be made of boards or some timbers to keep the hay from absorbing moisture from the ground. Be sure and keep the middle highest; it should be evenly trod down on all sides. Pitch the hay onto the stack from different sides or near the center of the stack to prevent the hay from packing on one side more than on the other. The top should be finished with long, straight, coarse grass or straw. In the old country stacks are thatched.

In the cut here reproduced from The Farm Journal is shown a hay barn with a roof that can be raised and lowered to accommodate a greater or less amount. The poles must be set solidly and perpendicularly and the roof frame put together with mortise and tenon, so the raising and lowering will not wrench it and make the roof leak. The roof if made steep may be of matched boards, but shingles will be cheaper in the long run. Most of the manufactured roofing is not desirable—in fact, very little of it is worth the labor of applying. The holes in the corners through which the poles project are the one defect in this form of barn, making the immovable roof superior to it. The rain flows down the roof and poles, frequently wetting the stack. The roof water can be kept out by nailing tin to the under side of the roof and letting it flare out of the hole above the roof surface to catch the water and throw it away from the pole holes.



A HAY BARN.

The roof is raised by a lever and pins. Holes are bored at least four inches deep on the outside surface of the poles, as the engraving shows. A pin or iron bolt is then inserted in one and the lever placed on it. When the lever is raised, another pin is slipped under it and the lever borne down until the first pin is removed and placed higher up in the next hole under the end of the lever. When the barn is filled, the cover is allowed to rest on the hay as a weight. A stack 18 feet square and 16 feet high holds about 10 tons, 512 cubic feet being considered an average ton. Measure the length, width and height and multiply them all together to obtain the cubic contents. If the roof be lowered onto a couple of sleds or wagons, the poles can be set elsewhere and the roof raised on them as at first. A shows the tin placed around the hole. B is the lever and the holes in the post.

In and In Breeding of Fowls.

A Massachusetts breeder of fowls makes the declaration in The Poultryman that he has never exchanged male or female birds in the 42 years he has bred them, and no one can show a more healthy stock of fowls or one more profitable. This opens up the very interesting subject of close or in and in breeding of fowls, and champions will be found pro and con all over the world. The Orange County Farmer believes the Massachusetts breeder already quoted correct in his theory and practice. The Fanciers' Journal on the same theme says: "The in and in theory will find many opponents who prefer crossbreeds to thoroughbred poultry, claiming more vigor and stamina for such. As we are to deal with fowls only, we will state that the in breeding theory is very plausible. The deterioration of a thoroughbred race of fowls is not due to in and in breeding, but to the selection of physically inferior specimens as breeders for the sake of securing a desired fancy point. By selecting strong, vigorous males and females every year as breeders there will be no need of going outside of the flock for new blood."

A breeder in The New England Fancier criticizes the in and in breeding policy severely. He says inbreeders have done a great deal of damage to the pure bred poultry trade. Their weaklings have gone out to the world, and by their lack of vigor and strength have created the impression in the minds of a great many that fine fowls are not as healthy as the common sort. This idea is born of inbreeding, and it is high time for the fanciers to give the subject their serious attention and look to the health and vitality of their fowls as well as to their fancy. Introduce new blood and keep on introducing it to produce a race of superior birds.

News and Notes.

The department of agriculture has a scheme afoot for the benefit of American farmers. It is to establish in London a permanent bureau for the purpose of introducing American cereals, wines and fruit in European markets.

Progressive farmers are using hay slings. These are as much ahead of the old style horse fork as that is ahead of hand pitching. The Rhode Island State Fair association is encouraging poultry exhibits in witness whereof is the following: The poultry department has received an appropriation of \$2,000, and the schedule of premiums has been revised after those of leading poultry organizations. The agreement is not charging an entrance fee and in building permanent coops for 2,000 birds will doubtless bring out the largest exhibition of poultry ever seen in New England.

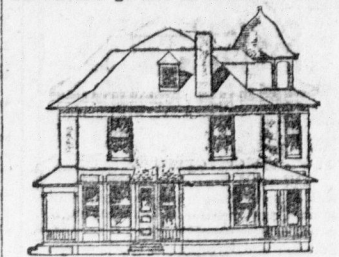
American potatoes, onions and apples find a good market in Mexico.

Frank Cooper always leads in the way of artistic photography. Have you seen his photo-studio? They are the best.

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC.

A Cleverly Arranged Dwelling That Costs but \$2,500 to Build. (Copyright, 1903, by American Press Association.)

Floor plans grow from the practical necessities of people who build. The architect is very seldom able to sit down and devise a plan from his inner consciousness which is in all respects suited to the requirements, or at least the demands, of people who live in it. The people who build houses go into an architect's office

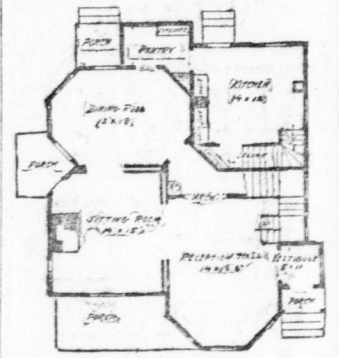


SIDE ELEVATION.

not knowing just how to carry out their ideas, but very frequently with clear thoughts as to what they want. The architect, if he is industrious and ingenious, is generally able from an expression of what is wanted to work out a practical plan. Oftentimes it will contain more than the owner expected in the way of little conveniences and accommodations at the same time that it takes into account all of the general demands.

This plan is of the kind mentioned. The owner and his wife had been thinking for a good while as to just the kind of a house they would build. They had been house-keeping in it before it was even on paper. It is not the kind of a plan an architect would develop from an ideal standpoint, yet it makes a very attractive and complete house.

There is a little front porch leading into a vestibule, in which latter there is abundance of room for a hatrack, umbrella stand and all that belongs to a vestibule. From there one goes into the reception hall, which, in fact, has all the qualities of a room. There is removed from it most that is objectionable to a reception hall. The stairway is a little outside of it and does not monopolize the room. The hatrack is in the vestibule, and hence there is nothing in the reception hall which would prevent its use as a living room. Back of the hall and a little out of the way is a small passage to the dining room. In it is a washstand. While this washstand might be placed in a better position—say on the other side of the arch—the idea is yet not a bad one.

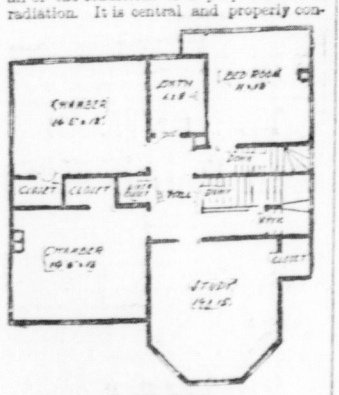


FIRST STORY.

From the reception room one may pass to the second floor, the sitting room and the dining room, and from the dining room through the pantry to the kitchen. The pantry is provided with double swing doors and also a china cupboard. In the former the architect has arranged a four bin and inclosed shelves in the lower section of the cupboard and open shelves above. In the china cupboard there are inclosed shelving in the lower section and shelving with glass doors above. These provide for a pretty display of china and are altogether very attractive.

The kitchen is of that character which usually accompanies these plans. It is provided with ample table, sink and drain board in close proximity to the entrance to the pantry and conveniently arranged with respect to the range. The passageway to the cellar is adjacent thereto, and hence there can be no waste labor in connection with the natural work of a kitchen. There is some shelving at the head of the cellar stairs. This never comes amiss. There is also an arrangement of tables and shelving in the triangular corner of the pantry.

Altogether this is a very compact first floor plan. The rooms are all brought together in a way to facilitate the manifold operations of housekeeping. The second floor is if anything better arranged than the first. There is a short, centrally located hall, which communicates with all the rooms and passages. It meets all of the conditions of a proper means of radiation. It is central and properly connected.



SECOND STORY.

The bathroom is located where the plumbing can be most economically cared for. There is a linen closet from the hall. There are other large closets in each room.

Each room is heated from the front. The back stairway has its hall cut off from the main hallway.

Such a house without marble, gas fixtures, furnace, fence or water plumbing could be built for \$2,500.

LEWIS H. GILSON.

Points to Consider.

Sometimes by the judicious expenditure of a few hundred dollars in the cost of the construction of a building its real value will be increased many fold, and the property will always find a ready sale. In case the owner wishes to dispose of it, or secure a tenant who will pay a fair percentage upon the investment, while money expended in outward and meaningless ornamentation will neither sell nor rent a building at a profit to the owner.

Charles Louis Lever Pitts must not be confused with common Calabrian or Flegian Pitts. All they are extremely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

RESIDENCES OF STEEL.

Ralph Brisbane Nonesuch, who is reputed to have made a fortune of \$25,000,000 in South African diamond mines, has purchased a 500-acre tract in the Temescal district, near San Francisco, where he will erect a novel residence, a palace in fact, upon which \$1,500,000 will be expended aside from the finishing. This is to be a structure built almost entirely of steel and glass.

The building, says the American Contractor, is to be about 250 feet long by about 100 feet wide. At one end it will be surmounted by a tower 115 feet high, at the other end by a similar tower, but of less size and height.

Not a foot of lumber or wood in any shape is to be used in the building. The material will be iron, steel, aluminum, brass, bronze, platinum, silver, concrete, cement and stone. And the only stone used will be sculptured marble in the stairways and the main frieze, and onyx and decorative marbles in the bath-rooms, the stairs and a few other places. Even the foundations will be of steel and concrete.

The floors will be of concrete, brass and aluminum, the walls of steel and the roof of steel, brass and copper. The inside walls will be some of oxidized sheet iron, some brass covered with a preparation that protects the burnish of the metal, some copper, some nickel and soon to correspond with the decorations of the room.

The partition walls will be composed of metal grilles, extending from floor to ceiling, arranged in various designs, forming a vast network through which the visitor can see from the grand stairway at one end to the great ball-room at the opposite end. Rich carpeting will completely cover the metal grilles and divide the interior thus into fourteen apartments, eight of which will be chambers and consist each of a suite of four rooms—a sleeping room, dressing room, bathroom and study. All the heating, lighting, and cooking will be done by electricity.

Suitor—I have come, sir, to ask you to give me your daughter's hand." Pauper-familier—Why, sir, when I last saw it, it was in your possession.

W. M. SPENCER, president; LIEUT. COL. W. M. SPENCER, vice president; W. M. SPENCER, secretary-treasurer. A. A. CAMPBELL, managing director. Office open Saturday evenings from 7:30 to 8:30.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

Direct importation. Best Canadian and American cements. Fire brick, fire clay, etc. Lowest prices.

GEO. T. MANN.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY.

Taking effect Monday, May 23, 1903.

STAMINAL

supplies the feeding qualities of BEEF AND WHEAT,

and the tonic qualities of HYPOPHOSPHITES

combined in the form of a PALATABLE BEEF TEA

A Valuable Food and Tonic.

Milk Granules

The Ideal Food for Infants.

It contains nothing that is not naturally present in pure cows' milk.

It is absolutely free from Starch, Glucose and Sugar, and when digested in the requisite quantity of water it yields a product that is

The Perfect Equivalent of Mother's Milk.

Johnston's Fluid Beef

is the product of

OX BEEF OF PRIME QUALITY

it supplies the life principles of beef in a form easy of digestion.

The Great Strength-Giver

McGill University, MONTREAL

SESSION 1893-4

The Calendar for the Session 1893-4 contains information respecting conditions of entrance, course of study, degrees, etc., in the several Faculties and Departments of the University as follows:

FACULTY OF LAW (Opening Sept. 4th.)

FACULTY OF MEDICINE (Oct. 2nd.)

FACULTY OF ARTS, or ACADEMICAL FACULTY—Including the Donalds Special Course for Women. (Sept. 14th.)

FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCE—Including Departments of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Mining Engineering, Electrical Engineering and Practical Chemistry. (Sept. 10th.)

FACULTY OF COMPAGNATE MEDICINE and VETERINARY SCIENCE (Oct. 1st.)

McGILL NORMAL SCHOOL (Sept. 1st.)

Copies of the Calendar may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. W. BRACKENRIDGE, B.C.L., Acting Secretary.

Address—McGill College.

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division. COLLECTED MAY 23, 1903.

MAIN LINE—Going East.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Wabash Express (A)	3:30 a.m.	3:40 a.m.
Limited Express	3:45 a.m.	3:55 a.m.
Accommodation	4:00 a.m.	4:10 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	4:15 a.m.	4:25 a.m.
Day Express	4:30 a.m.	4:40 a.m.
Reading Express (A)	4:45 a.m.	4:55 a.m.
Wabash Express (B)	5:00 a.m.	5:10 a.m.
Mixed Express (A)	5:15 a.m.	5:25 a.m.
Erie Limited (A)	5:30 a.m.	5:40 a.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (A)	5:15 a.m.	5:25 a.m.
West End Mixed	5:30 a.m.	5:40 a.m.
Reading Express (B)	5:45 a.m.	5:55 a.m.
Erie Limited (B)	6:00 a.m.	6:10 a.m.
Wabash Express (A)	6:15 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Accommodation	6:30 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
Pacific Express (A)	6:45 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
Mail Accommodation	7:00 a.m.	7:10 a.m.

Sarnia Branch.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Limited Express (A)	3:45 a.m.	3:55 a.m.
Accommodation	4:00 a.m.	4:10 a.m.
Atlantic Express (B)	4:15 a.m.	4:25 a.m.
Reading Express (B)	4:30 a.m.	4:40 a.m.
Mixed	4:45 a.m.	4:55 a.m.
Accommodation	5:00 a.m.	5:10 a.m.
Erie Limited (B)	5:15 a.m.	5:25 a.m.

Sarnia Branch.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Chicago Express (B)	5:30 a.m.	5:40 a.m.
Accommodation	5:45 a.m.	5:55 a.m.
Reading Express (A)	6:00 a.m.	6:10 a.m.
Erie Limited (A)	6:15 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Wabash Express (B)	6:30 a.m.	6:40 a.m.
Accommodation	6:45 a.m.	6:55 a.m.
Pacific Express (B)	7:00 a.m.	7:10 a.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Express	9:55 a.m.	10:05 a.m.
Mail	10:10 a.m.	10:20 a.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Mixed-Mail	11:15 a.m.	11:25 a.m.
Express	11:30 a.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express-Mixed	11:45 a.m.	11:55 a.m.

Toronto Branch.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Hamilton-Depart	8:00 a.m.	8:10 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas	8:15 a.m.	8:25 a.m.
Hamilton-Arrive	8:30 a.m.	8:40 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas	8:45 a.m.	8:55 a.m.

These trains for Montreal.

(A) Run daily, Sundays included, but make no intermediate stops on Sundays.

(B) Run daily, Sundays passengers between London and Paris only.

(C) This train connects at Toronto for all points in Ontario, the Northwest and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

(D) DE LA HOOPE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, southeast corner Richmond and Dundas streets.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY RY.

Taking effect Monday, May 23, 1903.

Going South.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Leave London	8:45 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas	9:15 a.m.	9:25 a.m.
Depart St. Thomas	9:30 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Arrive Pt. Stanley	10:15 a.m.	10:25 a.m.

Going North.

STATION	ARRIVE	DEPART
Leave Pt. Stanley	8:45 a.m.	8:55 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas	9:15 a.m.	9:25 a.m.
Depart St. Thomas	9:30 a.m.	9:40 a.m.
Arrive London	10:15 a.m.	10:25 a.m.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Going East.

Going West.			
DEPART—			
LONDON.....	12:15 a.m.	11:15 a.m.	11:55 p.m.
ARRIVE—			
Chatham.....	12:20 a.m.	12:47 p.m.	12:47 a.m.
Petroit.....		1:30 p.m.	2:25 a.m.
Chicago.....		1:15 p.m.	10:10 a.m.
St. Louis.....		1:45 a.m.	1:55 p.m.

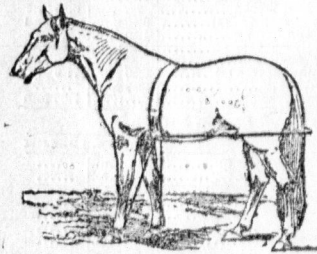
LIVE STOCK

FOR KICKERS AND RUNAWAYS.

How Professor Oscar R. Gleason Breaks Them of Their Bad Habits.

In his book on horses Professor O. R. Gleason tells us how he overcomes the bad habits of kicking and runaway horses as follows:

In breaking horses that are kickers or runaways I use the double safety rope. In case some of you may not have the



DOUBLE SAFETY ROPE.

ringing and different appliances that I use, I will explain how you can use what you have near at hand. Take a common harness and put on the horse an open bridle and lines. Run the latter back through the thill straps, the same as in driving a colt. Next take two straps, with a ring in each one, and buckle around the fore legs just above the hoof. Take a half or five-eighths inch cotton rope 20 feet long and fasten one end through the ring in strap on near foot and pass the other end over the belly band of the harness, down through the ring of the off front foot and back over belly band of harness again. Now take the rope back with the lines and start the horse. The moment he starts to kick or run you can test the control you have over his front feet by simply pulling tightly the rope you hold in your left hand. This will of course bring him to his knees and render him powerless to get away unless you permit him by loosening the rope.

In 30 minutes the most vicious runaway or plunger will be completely subdued by this treatment. I also use this rope on horses afraid of bicycles, cars, firecrackers, etc., as well as in driving over paper or going past carriages. It is impossible for the horse to turn around with you, for as he does so just

tighten the rope, and he is on his knees. Loosen the rope, and he will get on his feet again. In manipulating this rope on the road I use knee pads made in the following manner: Take a piece of felt about 6 inches one way and 12 inches the other, and in the middle of it sew on a piece of leather in the shape of the horse's knee. Have a strap fastened to the top of this felt and a strap to buckle on the bottom. Buckle these on the horse's front knees, and you have a pair of knee pads that will answer every purpose. They can be bought, however, of any regular harness dealer.

Gleason himself uses a surcingle of his own devising adapted with rings and buckles, as shown in the illustration.

Question and Answer.
Which of the following courses will be more profitable: 1. To keep 20 cows, selling the milk at 24 cents a quart, using the manure, one-half on the meadow and one-half for cultivated crops; or, 2. To keep 10 cows with milk at the same price, putting all the manure on the cultivated ground, and buying Canada wood ashes at \$14 a ton and selling the hay which the cows in the first case would eat at \$18 a ton?—Connecticut.

Answer.—No man can answer such a question fairly. There are too many conditions that an outsider cannot comprehend. There is very little money in milk at 24 cents per quart. Rye straw and potatoes both ought to sell fairly well with you. We understand that Connecticut farmers do not grow potatoes enough to fill all the Connecticut mouths. If you have land that is suitable for nothing but pasture, keep your 10 cows on that. Build a silo and put all your stable manure on ensilage corn, following the corn with potatoes, using 800 pounds or more of a complete fertilizer. Then sow wheat or rye and seed to grass with clover in the spring. You can sell most of your hay and your rye straw. The ensilage, with some clover hay, will feed the cows, with cottonseed meal and other grain. This will give you milk, potatoes, rye straw and hay for cash crops. This is assuming that you have a market for all these products. If you have not, the plan must be changed.—Exchange.

They Ought to Be Ashamed.
Notwithstanding the fact that only the rich can afford to eat pork, and to perpetrate a very bad case of Irish bull, that the pig is really the goose that is laying the golden egg for the farmer, a surprisingly large number of reports reach us of the practical loss of the spring litters. The weather has been as unpropitious for the pigs as it was last spring, but the lesson of that time was thought to have been severely enough enforced by the course of the market to make such losses almost impossible. Certainly many hundreds of farmers prepared as never before to save the pigs irrespective of weather, and they will surely have their reward. The wonder is that any farmer could be so indifferent or careless as to allow unfavorable weather to rob him of a large part of his valuable pig crop. Of course losses are bound to occur even with the best of treatment. Accidents will happen in the best regulated barnyards, but enough reports have reached us to indicate that the thoughtlessness, carelessness and lack of judgment which last year left thousands of farmers without pigs when prices were abnormally high have again curtailed the crop. A farmer must be indeed rich if he can thus afford to pay tuition in the school of experience.—Breeder's Gazette.

Get rid of your indigestion before the threatened outbreak of cholera. K. D. C. will cure the worst form of indigestion. It will prevent cholera.

FEEDING HORSES.

Give Them More Nitrogenous Food and Less Corn—Work Horses.

One sees the finest draft horses in the streets of English cities. Those equine monsters, the brewers' horses, black as coal, sleek and spirited, are strong enough to walk off with ease with a load of six or seven tons. The solid food of these giants of their race mainly consists of crushed oats or barley and beans, with sheaves of green barley and tares, in addition to the accustomed hay. Sometimes bread is given and eaten with avidity, and on Sundays a mash having a dozen eggs in it, as a sweet morsel, in addition to the regular food. This is an excellent thing for the skin, and the coat glistens like satin under this kind of feeding.

These horses have the advantage of the richest kind of diet in their beans. These contain as much nitrogen as lean beef, and for the restoration of wasted muscle caused by hard work the nitrogenous elements of food are especially useful. We have no such food for our horses on this side of the world. Our climate seems to be unfavorable for the growth of the crop, but we have a substitute almost precisely constituted in the dried brewers' grains that have recently come into the market. Peas have nearly the same composition as beans and might be used as a substitute for them, but the southern cow peas is a bean, and the soja bean, close related, is equally rich in this needed nitrogenous matter. This bean is the choice food for horses in India and is well adapted for the horse as a partial substitute for our too starchy corn.

No doubt many of the common ailments of horses in America are due to excessive corn feeding, and our animals would be far more healthy if such food as bran or linseed oil meal—quite different now from what it was years ago, since the oil is almost completely extracted by the new process—were used more frequently.

But anyhow, there should be a greater variety provided for these valuable animals, to whom so much gratitude is due for their indispensable services in the field, and more labor might be well spent in the preparation of the food. The hay should be cut finely, or, as it is otherwise called, chaffed. This should be the rule. The food thus prepared is fully one-third more nutritious than the long hay, given with whole grain—the most wasteful manner of feeding a horse. This cut hay, or partly hay and straw, is wetted with water sweetened with a few ounces of molasses, and the ground grain food is mixed with it. This is the ordinary ration, changed frequently by the mash, and the grain fodder with the other kinds of meals. On resting days meat may be given whole, when the animal will relish the change and take time to eat them slowly.

One of the most acceptable green foods for a horse is the mixed oats and peas—14 bushels of peas sown with 24 of oats on an acre—and when the peas are in full blossom the fodder is ready for use. That which is not used before the grain is ripe is cut and dried for feeding with the grain in it, but cut into chaff, or it may be threshed and the grain ground and fed with the cut straw moistened with sweetened water. This sweetness makes the food more palatable and also more nutritious, for sugar is the sole carbonaceous food of animals except fat, as the starch and the cellulose of the food are always changed into sugar by the digestive process before it can be assimilated. And the small quantity of sugar thus given with the food acts as a ferment to more readily make the change of the starch of the food into sugar in the stomach.

The digestion of food may be very much interfered with by mistakes in the watering. This should always be done before feeding and never soon after it. The water is absorbed by the intestines with great rapidity. A few minutes will suffice to absorb three or four gallons of water, and this dilutes the salivary secretion so as to supply all the water needed for the digestion of the food, and no water will then be needed soon after feeding. This avoids the washing of undigested food from the stomach into the intestines, where it ferments and produces much gas and causes those frequent colics that on the whole reduce the usefulness of our work horses fully one-half, for every attack of disease cuts off so much of the thread of life, and there are very few horses that are not affected in feeding, but more in watering—sufficiently to have an appreciable result on the duration of life.—Country Gentleman.

Live Stock Points.
If you have a hen that will persist in sitting, put her into a coop tilted upon one side. Then she cannot sit down comfortably, but will have to spend her time "a-sittin-a-standin," like the Dutchman's hen.

This fall it will be well for the farmer to remember that he cannot haul his pork, poultry or spring lamb to market with profit unless he has good roads. The extra horse he must keep to overcome swampy roads will eat up the profits.

When a new colony of bees is brought into the beehive, it needs watching for a time to see that the other colonies do not rob it.

It is a doleful report from Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska that the young hogs were killed off by the cold, wet weather. Whoever has any hogs should make the most of them this year.

"Prizes as usually bestowed are simply temptations to training," says James Shepherd Pike.

The feeding of hogs exclusively on Indian corn is believed by experts to be the cause of the ill that have afflicted swine for the last 40 years.

Give the poultry plenty of fresh water and keep their drinking pans purified by frequent washing in water that contains a few drops of carbolic acid.

Another man has been nearly killed by a bull. The infuriated creature used both its horns and hoofs. The man got a free ride of 15 feet through the air and a broken rib when he landed.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

FRUIT & FLOWERS

STRAWBERRIES.

Suitable Soil and Season for Planting—The

In the selection of soil for growing strawberries Greiner gives to a deep, well drained clay loam the preference, although a good crop can be grown on any soil adapted for the production of a good crop of corn. The lay and composition of the land have a great influence upon the season of ripening. Among the chief factors favoring earliness of crop are sandy composition of soil, porous subsoil, southeastern exposure and selection of early varieties. The market gardener who has a variety of soils and situations may make such selections and combinations which suit his particular purpose. By proper selection of conditions the berry season can be greatly lengthened, or the bulk of crop ripened in just such season as the market may be expected to be most favorable.

Early fall, or even summer, is the time usually selected for planting strawberries in the southern states. At the north we often prefer to plant in spring, unless we have a chance to get good plants—the first runners made after the fruiting season—not later than August. If these plants are "pot grown" or taken up with a clump of soil, they may be expected to do all the better, according to Mr. Greiner.

E. P. Powell, commenting upon the varieties of strawberries for 1903 in American Gardening, says the Cumberland is absolutely perfect in shape, is bisexual, will stand neglect, does not run out in a single year or two and makes the very best family berry. Bunch does well almost everywhere and so ranks next to the Cumberland as a great family berry.

The Haverland, a long, finger shaped berry, is an enormous cropper and does best on rather light soils. The number of new sorts sent out this spring is not so large as usual. Timbrell seems to be emphatically ahead. Greenville is another novelty.

E. P. Roe was one of last year's novelties, also were Gillespie and Van Deman. Swindle is curiously named, but has proved an acquisition in some sections. Beverly and Leader are of the very best. For a home garden the fruitgrower mentioned recommends to hold fast to Cumberland and Bubach and test such as Beverly, Princess, Leader and Lovett. Mrs. Cleveland is a berry not to be parted with; so also Crawford, Sadie and Pearl. Cyclone, a new berry, is said by good judges, to be very fine. Beder Wood holds its own almost everywhere.

A New and Promising Rose.
The American Belle depicted in our illustration is a sport from American Beauty and originated with John Burton of Philadelphia in 1898. During the last two years it has been exhibited at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago, winning silver cups and medals. At New York last November it won the Taylor cup for the best 60 new pink roses.

The American Belle, in growth while not quite as vigorous as the Beauty, is a free bloomer of large, handsome roses



THE AMERICAN BELLE.

on long stems, and these roses are highly fragrant. Their color is a rich deep pink, fading with age to a beautiful light silvery pink. The Belle retains its fresh, bright color for several days after being cut. This rose, owing to its large size, is especially suitable for decorations and table bouquets.

Pears for Amateurs.
The characteristics of good market pears—solidity, abundant bearing, standing rough usage and similar points—are not always the best characteristics for a fruit that we would desire to grow for ourselves, according to Meacham's Monthly. The Bartlett, Sheldon, Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Seckel, and, for an early kind, Doyenne d'Ete, can seldom be had in the market, but are very desirable for one's own garden. Even kinds like Buffum, taking little room, have advantages for small gardens.

Fruit and Flower Revivets.
The trees of the sweet cherry are the preferable kind for shade, for which purpose they are excellent.

Potash and salt are recommended as a dressing for the quince tree.

"A flame" is the signification of the word phlox, and a fine bed of different varieties of the plant is a brilliant sight.

The white grape currant is very handsome and considered of excellent flavor.

A handsome double white hollyhock or double white balsam furnishes an excellent substitute in bouquets and floral designs for a white rose or carnella.

Seeds of ageratum sown in August will produce plants for winter blooming. The flowers are very useful in bouquet work.

For fall flowering pansy seed may be sown in July and should be well watered till the plants are up.

The oriental poppy is one of the most gorgeous and brilliant of all hardy perennial plants.

If you are free from indigestion you need not fear cholera. If you are not free, you are in danger. K. D. C. will free you from indigestion and cholera.

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to himself, "If the moon I could get, whenever I'm dry

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