

THE FARM.

Cremeries.

How many discouraged farmers there are in this country to-day, and the cause of it may be attributed in part to the general dullness of the country, but largely to the revolution which has taken place in the realm of farming within a few years, writes a correspondent. The genius of invention has come and opened to the farmer a new world. Look back a quarter of a century over the meryels that have come from observation, experience, and intelligence, and all of them devised for the benefit of the farmer; the improved sub-soil plow, concentric harrow, see-drill, mowers, reapers, harvesters and threshers. All these are not, as some have counted them, inventions which will one day destroy the farmer's occupation, but rather have proved to be the needful facilities to enlarge the farmer's possibilities and to keep him in pace with the rapid progress in the other walks of life.

Just now there is rising into notice the last and greatest benefactor to the farmer, the creamery. For a long time the majority looked upon it as an ominous invasion of that inner realm which the farmer has always guarded with jealous care; the shrine which brings forth the "golden egg," the rewarding product of his toil. Many denounced it as the enemy that would eventually "kill the goose." Though reluctantly, the farmer is coming to see in this masterpiece of invention in the dairy world great blessings to himself by its promotion of all his interests.

Let us look reasonably at the points of benefit every farmer will enjoy because of the creamery, provided he will avail himself of them. For convenience sake, let us look across the lines, at the State of Vermont, which has the largest creamery in the world, located at St. Albans. The institution has fifty-nine branches and last year handled the product of fifteen thousand cows, and during the summer distributed over seven thousand dollars a month to its patrons. In the past three years it has sent over five and one-half million pounds of butter into the markets of the world. Now an institution of such magnitude must mean great benefit or injury to the dairying interests.

Though at once the individual farmer may not see how such an institution can be of benefit to him, he will see it after thought and experience. In the first place, it affords him free an expert test of the milk-producing quality of each cow, by which he may improve his dairy by choice selection. It furnishes to him an analysis of the best milk-producing grains, pasturage and fodder; thereby he is informed as to what to sow and plant. When one considers that each dairy is awarded according to its cream test, it is plainly seen how essential such information is. It relieves the farmer of all the care of the dairyhouse and the expense of time, labor and repair contingent upon butter-making facilities; moreover the great influence and reputation of the institution is behind the individual farmer, pushing him to the front with the other great business movements of the world. But best of all, it grants liberty to the farmer in the realm in which he lives, moves and has his being. All the time he has heretofore spent in the endless duties of preparing the product of his dairy for the market and in finding a market for the product, is saved to him. Now with his mind free from anxiety of the churning-room and market-place, he turns to those interests of his farm which before have had little or none of his attention and have suffered seriously from the careless indifference of the hard laborer. Now he can study the nature of his lands and know what portions of his farm he can sow and plant to the best advantage, that it may yield him the richest returns for his labor.

He has time now to read. Time and intelligence are the demands of the age. Invention brings both into every department of life. As soon as the farmer begins to read and study all the details of his farm, the soil, its elements, the rocks, their stratification, climatic effects, the nature of grains, grasses, herbs and trees; and the nature of horses, cattle, sheep, swine and dogs—yes, even cats—there will come intelligence, and with intelligence success, and with success riches.

If the eye of any farmer who feels that the future holds naught in store for his interest, falls upon these lines with sufficient interest to read them through, let me say, never were there days of grander possibilities for the farmer than those of now. Chirk up a bit. Remember the chief object of life is the pursuit of happiness. Do not bury your gaze too much in the dust of the corn-hill. Look out across the smiling face of God into the interstices of the sunset and up at the stars. Read every spare moment you have and let it be something useful and helpful in your noble calling. Put yourself in touch with the great movements of the times. Have a definite aim. Shoot at something tangible. Filling the air with random shot from grandfather's blunderbuss will not bring down much game. Good, homely sense is the first consideration in the make-up of the man who is to be a wealthy farmer. Industry is a prime quality and can not be left out of account, but many farmers are kept poor by working too hard. They put work into useless places or do their work the hardest way.

One closing word. Yours is the world of nature and the genius of invention is there to uplift you, not to discourage you. Walk where it leads; to the apiary; to the vineyard; the orchard; to the cool brook waters beneath the willows; the rolling fields; the upland pastures where the doves and herds and flocks feed; up to the hills covered with many kinds of wood; up to the shelving rocks full of glittering secrets; up to God.

Cow or Care.

Quite a good many people have a belief that foods cleanliness, intelligence in com-

pounding rations and in feeding them, pure water, and skill exercised in the manufacture of butter, have more to do with it than has the cow, since there are comparatively worthless cows in all breeds. It is said that Jersey butter will "stand up" better than any other. That all depends. There are Jerseys and Jerseys, and some of their butter will "stand up" and some will "sit down" or run away if you give it a chance.

Ninety-nine of every 100 pounds of milk drawn from healthy, properly fed and cared for cows, will make butter that will "stand up" and possess good body, flavor and texture" if the conductor of the train is an artist. If he is a "daub" as many of them are, he'll spoil it. That's about all there is of it, and the attempt to make the dairymen of this country, or the world, believe that all this depends on the cow and that no other cow than the Jersey can do it, will fail.

A DOMINION EXHIBITION.

It Would be of Great Benefit to the Country, and Promote Inter-Provincial Trade.

On several occasions Parliament has voted a sum of \$10,000 for a Dominion exhibition, and the exhibition has been held, in combination with existing exhibitions, in various parts of the country. Montreal has had it; so have Halifax, Toronto, Kingston, London, and Hamilton. The Dominion show hitherto has been an enlargement of a local enterprise. It has been a good exhibition; yet not so comprehensive or so extensive as, under more favorable circumstances, it may become. One of the drawbacks to the complete success of the Dominion exhibition in the past has been the fact that the directors who have had the responsibility of preparing for it have not been given sufficient time in which to advertise it both in and out of Canada. The grant as a rule has been voted in April or May, and it has been available in the following September. Five months only have therefore been allowed for the requisite publicity. "Why not make the announcement in advance of the actual vote?" some one may ask. The answer is plain. A Government, however willing to propose a grant, cannot promise to do so until it is ready in the ordinary way to make the proposition to Parliament. It is thus impossible to know for a certainty, in advance, that there will be a grant. But the Government might propose a grant during the session of the year preceding that in which the exhibition is held. For example, it might ask Parliament now to vote the money for an exhibition in 1895. That it would do well to follow this course there is every reason to believe. We are endeavoring to promote

INTERPROVINCIAL TRADE.

and we are reaching out with a view to establishing, also, an inter-colonial trade. We want to do business among our own people, no matter how distant they may be, and in addition, we are looking for commercial intercourse with all the sister colonies. Nothing could aid our projects better than a large exhibition in 1895—an exhibition announced the world over, attracting visitors from all quarters, and showing to all comers specimens of the products of every one of our provinces. Such a show would widen our trade, and assist in finding for our producers new customers, either at home or abroad. It would stimulate industry, and pay us over and over again the moderate sum it would cost. If the Dominion Parliament will make a grant at the present session for a Dominion exhibition in 1895, to be held on the Toronto grounds, which are undoubtedly very suitable, in that the equipment is excellent and the situation central, the provinces, following in a modest way the example of the various States at Chicago, could participate, each for itself putting up characteristic buildings, and organizing its exhibit. While these preparations are in progress the exhibition, which would unquestionably be one of large proportions, could be effectively advertised throughout the world, as were the Melbourne and Jamaica exhibitions. Seeing that the exhibition would be so much larger than the usual annual show and that

LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE

would be expected to visit it from all parts of Canada, the sister colonies, and the neighbouring States, it could be kept open for a month or possibly six weeks, as may hereafter be determined upon. The Dominion grant, of course, would be used to aid in rendering the show a success. It could be devoted in part to prizes, thus swelling the prize list considerably; and the balance could be used as a contribution towards paying the expense of sending exhibits, horses, cattle, etc., to the show. To recapitulate, if the Government will make a grant this year, a thorough Dominion exhibition can be organized for 1895 on the Toronto grounds. Such an exhibition would be representative of the entire country, and for the purpose for which exhibitions are devised, namely, the extension of trade and the communication of ideas, it would be a splendid investment for Canada at this particular moment, when the enlargement of our commercial opportunities is regarded as important on all hands.

A Marine Secret.

Young Lady (out sailing)—"What makes the mast shine so?"
Cat-Bota Captain—"Grease."
"What good does the grease do?"
"Saves lives."
"Whose?"
"The lives of young ladies who would otherwise want to stand on the bow."

Pays to Have Friends.

Jinks—"I tell you what it is, there is nothing like having lots of friends."
Winks—"I presume not."
Jinks—"No, sirree. Just as quick as I lose a job, my friends all rush around hunting a new place for me, so as to save me the trouble of borrowing money from them."

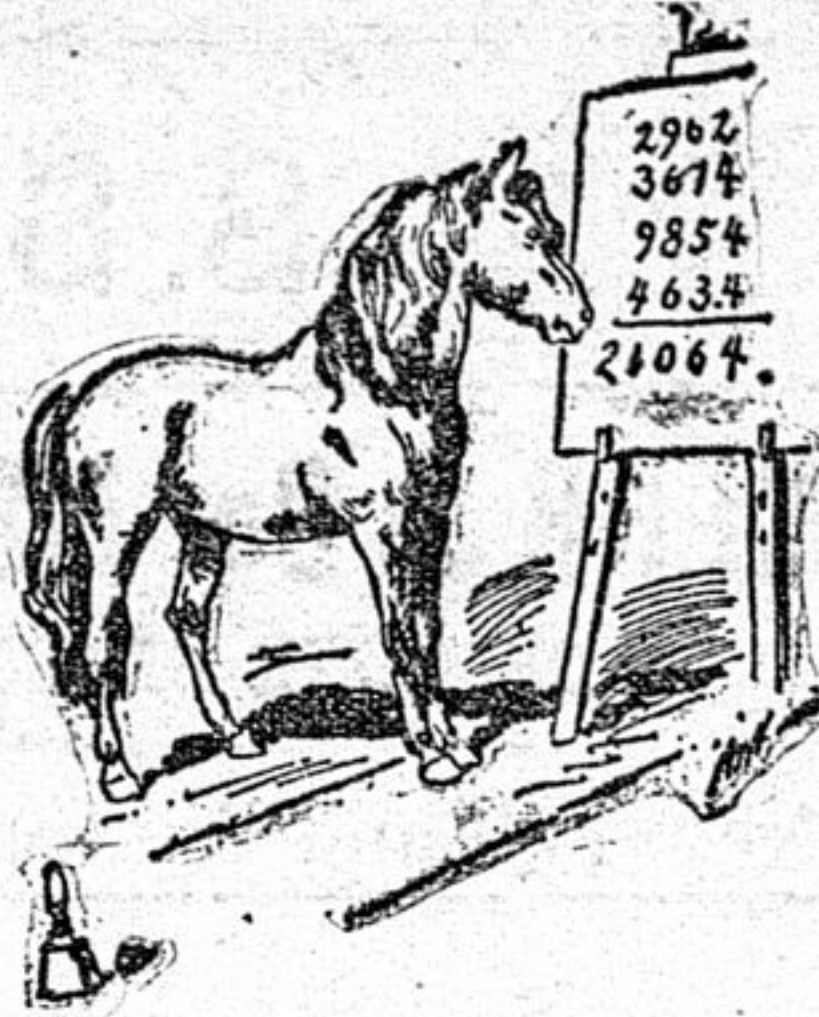
The Strathroy Petroleum Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$90,000.

INTELLIGENT ANIMALS.

Memory and Observation In Horses, Cats, and Dogs.

From time to time one hears of surprisingly intelligent acts performed by certain species of mammals, but a scientific treatise of the subject is a novelty. A book by Romanes entitled, "The Intelligence of Animals," published in Germany, furnishes a historical summary which proves that cats and monkeys not dogs, are really the smartest quadrupeds.

Many mammals do not only display the gifts of memory and observation but also the power of mental discrimination and the ability of drawing conclusions, which can hardly be classified under the head of the phenomena of instinct.

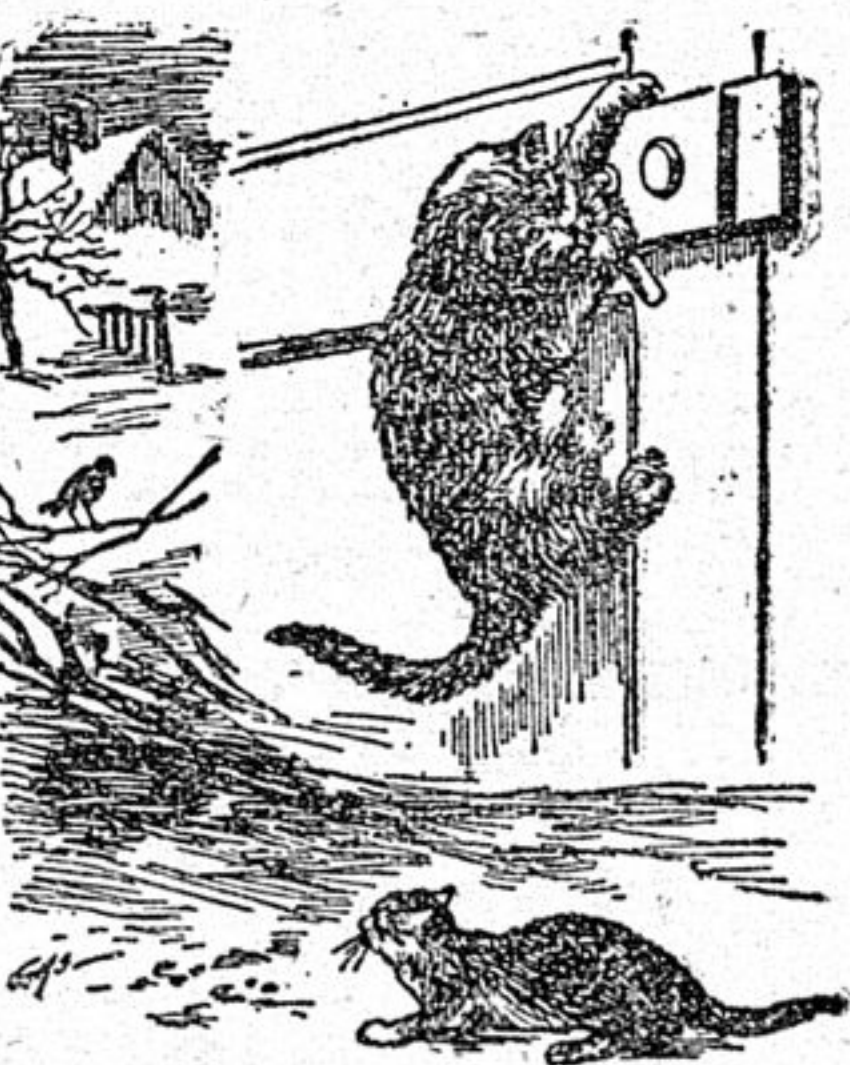


A CALCULATING HORSE.

The interesting book of Romanes contains a great deal of authentic and very entertaining information. Speaking of the cat, it says that although the dog excels his antithesis in prowess and the execution of smart tricks, yet when it comes to doing things requiring quiet deliberation and slyness the cat is his superior.

Romanes has often watched a cat that used to open the door of a stable. She sprang up to the lock, held with one claw to the iron lock box, and scrambled and pushed with the other claws on the knob until it turned and the door flew open with the cat clinging to it. Could a human being act with greater deliberation?

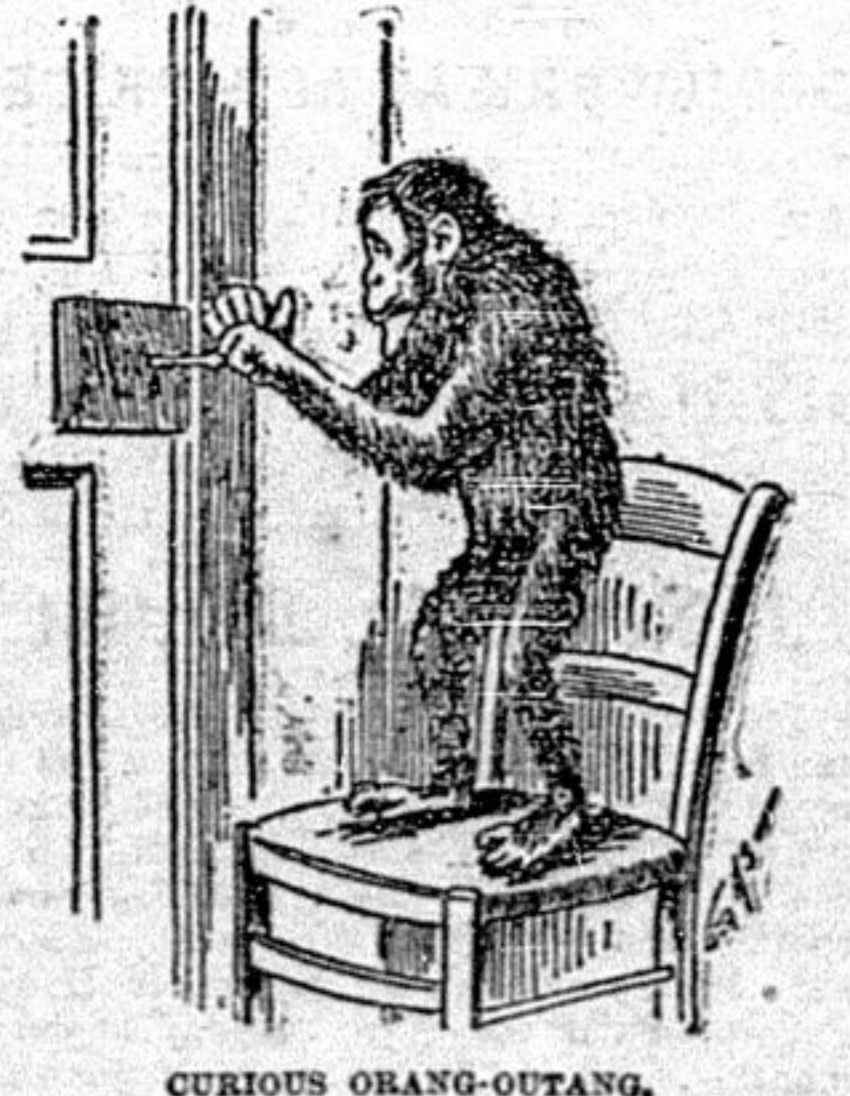
M. I. Stevens, of New Brunswick, Canada, relates how one winter day, as he passed through his garden, a little robin flew on a twig about three feet from the ground. His cat crawled noiselessly near the shrub, but as there was about a foot of loose snow on the ground, which interfered with the cat's jumping, she did not even attempt this summary way of despatching his bird. Instead Kitty drew closer and closer to the shrub, and with remarkable patience kept tempting the half-frozen robin into a more favorable position. She finally succeeded in causing it to perch on the snow. She missed her prey, but the stratagem nevertheless deserves recognition.



KLUGE KATZEN.

The same forethought was observed in another cat, which would scratch the snow away from a certain feeding place for birds, leaving quite a deep hole full of bread crumbs. Then she would hide in a covered place, and pounce on the unsuspecting birds. After citing numerous such instances, Romanes devotes his attention to monkeys.

He maintains that monkeys are the smartest of all in every way. They possess an excellent memory considerable forethought, and they understand how to apply their mental experience. No other mammal is so easily trained. It has ever been possible, has as been shown in many exhibitions, to have a number of them form a decorous company at table, and to have them served by properly-attired waiters. In their native haunts they break with large stones the shells of crustacea in order to get at the luscious meat, or they will find sharp stones for the same purpose to insert between the shells of an oyster, to say nothing of the wisdom they show in



CURIOUS ORANG-OUTANG.

their disposition of cocoanuts. The little orang-outang of Cuvier would shove a chair near the door in order to open it every time he wanted to go out.

The art of horse training also often shows astonishing results. The little pony Mahomet, now exhibited in London by its owner, Mr. Probasco, is attempting to rival the modern lightning calculators. Of course the little horse does not use his feet, but compels his master to act as his amanuensis. It is remarkable how tame the little pony is and how attentively it seems to listen to Probasco's questions. He shakes his head furiously whenever his master makes a mistake, and is particular that only the correct figures are chalked on the board. The training of Mahomet has been long and tedious, covering a period of more than three years, but he promises to become an expert mathematician. Mahomet had a bad reputation, being an unmanageable brute, until he became the property of Probasco. While showing his wild oats he killed a man who attempted to break him in for the saddle.

HOW CANADA WOULD DO IT.

How This Country Would Act With Lawless or Rioting Miners—Benefits of a Well-Trained Military Organization.

Various reflections are prompted by the occurrences now taking place in the mining districts of the United States. A lawless section of the mixed population of these districts appears to be occupied in determining how far it can go in defiance of the law. Every day brings its despatches reporting the burning of bridges, the seizing of trains, or unlawful interference with the freedom of workmen. In the making of a people these are certainly troublesome phases. The hopeful student of evolution will, however, look forward to the time when the heterogeneous mixture of population which has been dumped into the United States from all quarters of the earth will be kneaded into something like national consistency, and when the gigantic Home Rule experiment, which the Government of the United States is, will have worked off some of its yeasty difficulties. The wiser the student the less he will expect anything like that result to come all at once. It is only the ignorant or the gushingly thoughtless who imagine that nations can be

MOULED IN A DAY,

or by the legislative doings of one session of Parliament, prohibitive or otherwise. Somehow people forget in these days that grand old illustration of the leaven leaving the whole lump, in which time is a distinct factor, and which, as applied to the history of nations, has always represented a slow process.

One of the questions that these disturbances suggest is: What should we do here in such a case? One reason of the quiet peacefulness with which we go on from year to year is because it has not been our lot to be the objective point of vast and tumultuous foreign immigration. But we have some of the richest mineral treasures on the globe, and it is not inconceivable that Ontario, for instance, might be struck by what is called a boom, and that hordes of disquieting foreigners might come to work our mines. Or there are other cases in which riotous proceedings might occur, and the quiet tenor of our lives be disturbed. This is one of the matters in which we should benefit by the "broadening down from precedent to precedent" to which we are heirs. And distasteful as it is for our militia to have to interfere in internal disorders, the possibility of internal disorders is one of the reasons for having a well-trained and adequate military organization. So far as the regulations of military law, as applicable to Canada, go, the provisions are definite and precise. If a riot or disturbance of the public peace occurred beyond the powers of the civil authority to suppress, a written application by the chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the Peace, or by any three magistrates, would be made to the senior militia officer in the locality. Under a penalty of \$100 for officers, and \$20 each for the men, they would have immediately to

TURN OUT UNDER ARMS.

They would then be considered to be special constables, but they would act only as a military body, and obey only the orders of their commanding officer. It is noticeable, however, that the commanding officer cannot give the command to fire on his own responsibility. He is not to give the order unless distinctly required to do so by the Magistrate. Even when requested by the Magistrate to fire, he is to exercise a humane discretion respecting the extent of the line of fire, and he is also required to take the most effectual means, in conjunction with the magistrates "to explain beforehand to the rioters that in the event of the men being ordered to fire, their fire will be effective." It is evident that the suppression of such disturbances is a difficult and unpleasant task from the restrictions by which it is surrounded, which altogether differentiate it from war with a foreign foe, where the object is to sweep the enemy off the earth as soon as possible. It is a work requiring patience, coolness, and most admirable self-command. But there is no doubt that the moral effect of a body of troops, well-drilled, alert, and obedient, would in such cases be very great. They would personify the irresistible steadfastness of the law in a way which would have a healthy effect on the overthrowers of public order.

Sure to Agree.

New Girl (timidly)—"I s'pose you are a fine cook, mum?"
Young Mistress—"Bless me, no; I don't know a thing about it."
New Girl (relieved)—"Then we'll get on famously, mum. I don't either."

A Joyless World.

Little Miss Suburb—"It's just too mean for anything."
Mrs. Suburb—"What is, pet?"
Little Miss Suburb—"It's rained every day since I got my new watering-pot."

The Dominion Coal Company of Montreal requires its employes to take the temperance pledge.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doing—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Daily Record.

The officers in the parks of Boston are to use bicycles.

A Maine man has recently ate thirty raw eggs in five minutes.

New York City has more southerners than any city in the south.

Congressman Daniels, of New York, was a cobbler for ten years.

American women are growing taller, while the men are getting shorter.

Sybil Sanderson, the singer, denies that she is engaged to one of the Vanderbilts.

Postmaster-General Bisell has no sympathy with the scheme for a postal telegraph.

A Rhode Island jury has decided that a man hit by snowball has no right to hit back.

There are 68,000 post-offices in the United States and 67,000 do not pay running expenses.

Over 90,000,000 bushels of grain have passed through Buffalo going east in a single season.

Owing to the frost the orange crop of California will be far below the average for this season.

A Kansas school teacher has been discharged for changing her name from Mary to May.

John De Right, of Cooper township, Mich., has starved himself to death at the age of 72.

George Charist, a professional wire walker has been fatally injured by a fall at Shelbyville, Tenn.

More than \$2,000 was realized by a ball given in aid of striking employes at Pullman by working girls.

There are twenty-one law firms in the United States that are conducted jointly by husbands and wives.

The seating capacity of the churches in the United States is 43,596,378, with 111,036 ministers of all kinds.

It is said by experienced hotel men that not a single hotel in New York is making money at the present time.

Abram Conant died recently at Jacksonville, Fla, in his 95th year, leaving 40 children. He was married twice.

Ryland F. Bailey, of Carleton, Mich., is 98 years old. He was a close personal friend of the late General Custer.

Much excitement exists at Danville, Ill., over an attack made by a minister upon two lady school teachers who played cards.

A judgment for \$100 against a man who is on the bond of a Kansas state official for \$20,000 has been returned unsatisfied.

Portland, Me., is the winter port for all Canada, which sends off and receives over \$50,000,000 worth of goods every year.

A flag carried in the war of 1812, and having but fifteen stars, is a relic prized by Mrs. E. C. Blount, of Waynesboro, Ga.

Chicago has a school for barbers. The pupils begin practice on men who can't afford the luxury of a shave by an experienced artist.

The largest Sunday school library in the world is in Washington, D. C. It is the property of the Assembly Presbyterian church.

An unknown young woman from Chicago, accompanied by her mother, visited the penitentiary at Joliet and was married to a convict.

A resident of Phoenix, A. T., was fined \$5 the other day for going to sleep in the court room and disturbing proceedings by snoring.

Frank Pellicer, a cattle man of Cowper Branch, Fla., claims to have "a calf with two bodies, two heads, four front feet and three hind feet."

Rev. Dr. W. T. S. Clem, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who officiated at the funeral of Edgar Allen Poe is still living in good health near Baltimore.

The sewage of Los Angeles, Cal., is conveyed sixteen miles out into the Pacific Ocean, and there finds an exit thirty feet below the surface of the water.

The French Government has sued the Chicago World's Fair directors for \$100,000 for damages to the French exhibit by the fire in the Manufacturer's building.

A former judge of Illinois asserts that autograph hunters have removed Abraham Lincoln's signature from every paper on file in the county courts in that state.

In Chicago the other day a young man was fined \$15 for kissing a willing beauty in a public park, and a young lady was fined \$20 for appearing on the street in trousers.

The millionaire of the United States navy is said to be Commodore George E. Perkins. In the army the wealthiest man is General Nelson B. Sweitzer, who is also a famous cavalryman.

About nine miles distant from San Francisco there are four cemeteries and a crematory, and, in order to reach them in quick time, an electrical funeral carriage has been placed in operation.

The Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian church in Chicago intends to break away from denominational bonds and organize a church of free thought without creed or doctrine.

In the City of Washington there are 4,000 colored children of a suitable age for whom there are no school accommodations. There are thousands more who are not old enough to attend the Public Schools.

The land on which the Metropolitan club of New York City has its home, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Sixtieth street, is 100x200 feet, and cost the enormous sum of \$480,000. The building cost \$1,000,000.

The motion of the United States Government to enjoin the Gettysburg Electric Railroad Company from building a trolley road on the Gettysburg battlefield, was dismissed in the federal court in Philadelphia.

In Nebraska a man was convicted of theft and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. A new trial was asked for, but the man served his time and was discharged before the supreme court decided he was entitled to a new trial.