

THE FARM.

Keeping Tuberculosis Off the Farm.

The measures to be taken by the farmer in extirpating tuberculosis from his herd, and thereafter keeping his cattle free from this dread disease, are summarized by James Law, of Cornell University station as follows: Board up the partitions of the stalls at front so that no two cows can feed from the same manger nor lick each other. Keep each suspected animal strictly in its own stall or manger. Do not let any such animal use a drinking trough or bucket in common with other animals. Avoid old milk cows and unthrifty ones or keep them secluded from the rest of the herd. A weakness of constitution and a susceptibility to tuberculosis is indicated by a head which is narrow between the horns, by sunken eyes; deep temporal cavity back of the eyes; thin, narrow, ewe neck; small chest, which lacks both in breadth and depth; hollow flank and tendency to pot-belly; a general lack of muscle so that the limbs seem loosely attached to the body, and lighter shades of brown and yellow in parti-colored breeds. If, however, such animals are of high value for the dairy, and can be kept free from tuberculosis, they need not be rejected. The finest conformations of the darker colored beef breeds furnish no protection in the presence of this microbe. Purchases should not be made from a herd in which tuberculosis has appeared, or in which cattle have died within a year or two, without first resorting to the tuberculin test.

Refuse a cow with a husky or rattling cough, wheezing, hurried breathing, discharge from nose, fitful breath, hard bunches under the skin, diseased udder, swollen bones or joints, unthriftiness or a tendency to scour or bloat. Do not purchase from a city, suburban or still stables. All new or suspected cattle should be tested with tuberculin by a practitioner thoroughly acquainted with cattle and their diseases, the test to be repeated in four weeks if not satisfactory. It is well, also, to test the swine, goats, sheep, horses, rabbits, cats, dogs and fowls on suspected farms. Kill all tuberculous animals, and either boil, burn, dissolve in ashes, or bury deeply in a place where no animals have access. Thoroughly disinfect the premises, also all products of the diseased animals, and all articles used about them. Allow no consumptive person to attend cattle or other live stock, nor to prepare their food. Such vermin as rats, mice and sparrows should be exterminated when infesting a building which has at the same time harbored tuberculous animals. Tuberculosis, like many other contagious diseases, is absolutely preventable, and is allowed to continue its career of diseases because of reprehensible ignorance and criminal indifference.

Preventing Sickness in the Dairy.

A subscriber writes that he is going into the milk dairy business, and wishes to avoid everything objectionable from the start. Get young, healthy, common cows. Feed sound hay and grain. Keep the cows well supplied with pure water. Keep them out of doors as much as possible, and when stabled, keep the cows and the stables dry and clean. Cows require a great deal of pure air, and when stabled, free ventilation. In order to keep the stable floor dry, there must be proper underdraining. If the cows stand upon a short platform the droppings and urine need never soil the cow when lying down. The stables, except the platform, should receive a mixture of ground plaster and sawdust, night and morning, after a thorough cleaning and before milking, to absorb moisture and the ammonia given off from the urine. The cows should be brushed about the side, hip, and udder before milking. Never wash the udder when unnecessary, and then dry well before milking. The milking a wet udder is a filthy process at best; if, if wet, the filth, which is cow manure filth, will be sure to drop into the pail and contaminate the milk, thus forming a culture or soil for the rapid growth of bacteria. Send the milk to market as soon as aerated and cooled, for stale milk, like stale vegetables, is neither palatable nor healthful. The milk should be immediately removed from the stable, and cooled by running water in a clean and sweet place outside of the stables. The cans should be scalded with boiling water before straining the milk into them; and all pails and milk utensils must also be scalded and kept in a clean place, upside down. Tin pails and pans should be kept in the air and sun, as the air is the best sweetener and disinfectant, and the sun is sure death to most bacteria. Clean hands, and clean linen or cotton clothing, is a necessity for a clean milk dairy. Too much stress cannot be laid upon cleanliness. The surgeon, before he operates, cleanses and disinfects himself and his instruments for the safety of the patient. The milkman should be equally careful, for uncleanly operations, twice a day in milking, may destroy the lives of many patrons.

The Old Ruts.

There are a great many farmers throughout the country who have become heart-sick with the old routine of farm life as practised by their forefathers and are anxiously looking forward to that day when dame fortune will wield her majestic wand in their interest by infusing prosperity into their once prosperous but now almost dissipated occupation. To such do not follow in the weather-beaten ruts any longer. There are many lines of farming that will pay the producer better than the old routine. There are no set rules that will be applicable to all farms and all conditions. The routine I carry out during the year might not be suitable to any of my neighbors' farms and yet be the very best possible one for me. We must not be hasty to jump at conclusions, and because some one we have read of has made a success in a certain line, think we can go and do likewise. Do not make any radical change without first weighing the matter well and deciding

to stick by your undertaking until you do succeed. But there is scarcely a small farm in this vast land that if skilfully planned could not be made to bring joy and happiness to its owners and prosperity in the end. It is not always the amount of money one makes that conduces to his happiness, and if my prosperity and happiness were measured by my present bank account it would fail by far to do me justice.

Dairy Granules.

The dairy farmer finds that the intensive system of culture which he must follow enables him to improve the fertility of his soil so that he can raise larger crops and get better returns from his land than he could before.

Much is said of late about sterilizing milk before use. Better far to look more after the health and surroundings of the cows that their milk be free from all objectionable conditions, in which case no germ killing process is called for.

A good creamery, honestly conducted, is a genuine blessing to any community, and it should be patronized by every dairy farmer who feels that he lacks either the facility or the skill to operate a home creamery successfully. There is no other manufacturing industry extant which confers so great and so direct benefits on farming as the creameries of the country.

Cases are on record where blue milk has been produced by storing Irish potatoes in the milk house. Milk is one of the best known mediums for cultivating bacteria—too much care cannot be taken, therefore, to keep everything out of the cow shed and dairy that propagates any kind of bacteria, such as decaying animal or vegetable matter. In other words, keep everything absolutely clean and pure about the dairy.

The cow that calves in September will yield well all the winter—when grass comes it will send her along again, for a while, and when she does fail it will be in July and August, just when you are heated and tired with haying and harvest, and do not want to be bothered with her; just when the cow is tired and hot, and worried with flies, and only wants to stand in the shade and switch her tail, and just when butter brings the lowest price in the whole year.

THE PLAGUE IN THE ORIENT.

Its Ravages are Abating at Hong Kong and Canton.

The steamer Belgic, which arrived at San Francisco from Hong Kong and Yokohama, the other day, brings news that the fever plague at Hong Kong has subsided considerably, and there seems good reason to believe that the disease is likely to be stamped out soon. During the week ending May 24, it is estimated that there were about 500 new cases and about 400 deaths. The mortality shows very clearly the terrible fatal character of the disease. As far as known no European residents have yet been attacked, but every precaution is considered absolutely necessary to check the spread of the plague into the European quarter of the city. It is confidently hoped that the heavy rainfall which has taken place has saved the colony from what might have been a terrible visitation. The plague caused an enormous exodus from Hong Kong, and notices have been posted on the frontier prohibiting Chinese suffering from the plague from entering the mainland. On May 20 upward of 10,000 natives left by steamers and junks, and the following day a like number shook the dust of Hong Kong off their feet. At Canton the plague is reported as diminishing. Four people who went to Samanipo and were not permitted to enter any house and sought refuge in a limekiln, were found dead on the next morning. The doctors are said to have discovered the proper method for treating patients, the result being that the number of deaths is reduced 20 per cent. or less of the persons attacked.

SWALLOWS ON A STEAMBOAT.

A Little Pair of Housekeepers Who Fulfill Their Duties and Travel at the Same Time.

Before the steamer "Sovereign" had commenced her daily trips between Montreal and Carillon, a pair of swallows inspected her, and finding a cosy niche for a nest in a hole beneath a board just above the paddle wheel, they built one; and had scarcely given it the finishing touch, when to their surprise the boat changed places. They were not to be frightened into the desertion of their house, however, by this trifling incident. Finding themselves unmolested and that they could prosecute their housekeeping as well in one place as another they decided to move with the boat. And so they have made their trips daily to Carillon with the "Sovereign," the laying of eggs and incubation going on meanwhile. While madame sits quietly on her nest and views the beautiful Lake St. Louis scenery as the boat speeds on her course, her lord flies alongside, anon skimming the surface, and now and then darting upon an unsuspecting insect. When she prefers exercise and recreation her dutiful spouse assumes the task of housekeeping, and she flits and forages in turn. The nest of this happy couple can be seen by anyone who chooses to lean over the railing of the "Sovereign."

When Ma Was Near.

I didn't have one bit of fear
'Bout nuthin' tall, when ma was near;
The clouds could bank up in the sky,
Or fore the wind in white streaks fly
But somehow 'nuther I didn't keer—
A snap for them—when ma was near.

Goblins that sneak at night to skeer
Us little folks—when ma was near
Jos' fairly flew, and wouldn't stay
'Round there one bit, but runned away;
An' didn't seem to be one bit queer—
'They couldn't help it, when ma was near.

It wasn't bad to be sick, where
You felt the joy that ma was near;
The throbs o' pain couldn't stay near;
Under the cooling of her touch,
But seemed to stand in mortal fear
Of ever thing, when ma was near.

HOW THE CROPS LOOK.

WHAT THE ONTARIO CROPS LOOK-ED LIKE ON JUNE 15.

Report of Ontario Department of Agriculture—Spring and Fall Wheat Have Stood the Heavy Rains Well.

The Weather.—The average temperature of April was 6 degrees higher than that of 1893, and 4.5 degrees higher than the average of the previous twelve years. The temperature of May was 1.57 degrees higher than in 1893, and 1.2 degrees higher than the average of the previous twelve years. The rainfall for April was 1 inch, compared with 2.61 inches in 1893, and 1.60 as the average of the twelve years. The rainfall of May, however, was 5.72 inches, against 3.35 in 1893 and 2.77 as the average of 1892-93. Frost was severe on May 28th and 29th, ice one-quarter of an inch thick being formed in some places. June has, so far, been quite favorable to the growth of the crops.

Fruit.—The frost has done some damage to fruit. Grape vines have suffered quite extensively in the West Midland, Lake Huron and Georgian Bay counties. Peach trees were injured to some extent by frost, and "leaf curl" is reported by many. There is promise of only a fair crop. Apples are setting well, and on the whole promise a good crop, especially east of Toronto. Pears are in good form. Plums and cherries are reported fair. Small fruits give prospect of extra yield. Strawberries on the whole are reported as turning out fairly well. The Essex and Kent and Niagara districts give on the whole very favourable reports as to fruit.

Fall Wheat.—This crop has stood the heavy rain crops. Throughout the entire province some low lands have been flooded, and the crop drowned out. On very heavy clays there has been some damage, but on light and loamy soils very little injury has resulted. The reports for this time of the year are quite up to the average. The frost of the first week of June was felt to a very slight extent. The reports from all parts of the province are practically the same—that after the rain the wheat soon picked up and showed less injury than had been supposed. No more than usual has been plowed up and resown to spring grain. Heading out was in progress on the 15th in some places the growth was quite rank. With favorable weather for the next three weeks a good crop of fall wheat may be looked for. At present the conditions promise an average yield. In the Lake Erie district the crop was fair to very good, except on low lands and very heavy clay. Damage by frost was very slight. In the Lake Huron districts most of the reports are for a good crop. Some attention is given by correspondents to the benefits of drainage, which were very apparent during the present season. In the Georgian Bay counties a small fraction of the crop has been lost, but on the whole it is quite up to the average. In the West Midland group the best reports come from Wellington and the worst from Middlesex, where, however, the crop is reported fair. Along Lake Ontario the reports are favorable for a fair crop—fully up to the average. In the eastern counties the amount of fall wheat is too small to affect the total, but reports are favorable. To sum up. The present condition is fair, with prospects of a crop quite up to, if not a little over, the average with favorable weather.

Spring Wheat.—As usual, there is but little spring wheat in the western part of the province, while in the eastern half the acreage is declining. The low lying lands have suffered severely, but the higher lands have fair crops. The grain was sown in fine condition, and is now recovering rapidly from the extra rain. In many places correspondents state that the rain did more good than harm. In the eastern counties about one-third of the spring wheat is either destroyed or is in poor condition; two-thirds may be said to be fair to good. Less than usual has been sown in the Northern districts. On the whole present indications are for a crop about two-thirds of the average.

Barley.—In the Lake Erie district only a moderate quantity has been sown, and the condition is under the average. It has suffered from rain and also from frost. In the Lake Huron district barley is not in so good a form as spring wheat; it is backward and a little yellow in places, but is now improving. In the Georgian Bay district rain and frost did some injury, but an improvement has taken place since warm weather returned. In the West Midland district the crop is reported as being uneven or patchy and backward. In the Lake Ontario district the condition is a little under the average. In the St. Lawrence and Ottawa district the condition is reported as more favorable, and with good weather a fair crop will be obtained. In the East Midland district the crop is fair. In the Northern districts nothing of any consequence is reported. On the whole it may be concluded that the barley has suffered quite extensively, is backward in growth, but at present is making very rapid progress, and with a continuance of favorable weather will probably come up to nearly the average of the last two years.

Oats.—The reports from every section of the Province are practically the same, and to the following effect: The rains drowned out the crop on low lying fields. On higher lands, and those underdrained, little or no damage was done. At the time of reporting the crop was making a very rapid growth, and becoming somewhat rank in straw. A few fields were baked with the hot sun, but on the whole the prospects were most promising, the only unfavorable report being as to the low lands. The crop is on the whole somewhat more backward than usual, but present conditions point to a yield fully up to the average.

Rye.—There appears to be less and less of this crop sown every year. As far as reported upon it came through the winter in good condition, was favorably affected by the continued rains and now is in excellent condition, having made a very heavy growth.

Peas.—The continued rains did more

damage to this crop than to the other spring sown crops. Early sown peas have done well on high lands, but on low lands have suffered heavily. The rains retarded sowing so that a large acreage has been put in late. As a consequence the yield will be a little short in quantity, but at present the quality of the crops is in general all that could be desired. The reports from the largest pea counties of the west are quite favorable.

Corn.—In the south-west a considerable quantity had been planted before the rain came, and much of it had to be replanted. The crop over the province is backward, growth being checked by cool weather. The condition at present is hardly up to the average. The late start may interfere with the maturing of the southern ensilage varieties. Many report the young crop as not looking very thrifty. From all parts of the province came reports of replanting, of late planting and of slow growth. Prospects are for a crop a little under the average in quantity.

Buckwheat.—Two-thirds of this crop is grown in the Lake Ontario and in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa groups. Very little had been sown before the rains came on. At the time of writing farmers were just putting in their crops. The only report possible at this time is that quite an extensive acreage will be grown this year.

Beans.—Early planted beans, especially in gardens, were cut off by late frosts. Most of the crop has been put in late. The acreage will therefore probably be below the average. While many report that the crop is now coming on well, the general opinion is that the early frosts and the lateness of planting will cause a diminished yield for this year.

Timothy.—A small quantity was winter-killed, but the principal damage has resulted from the cold wet weather of spring and an early summer. The report from all counties are in agreement that we shall have a short hay crop this year. Old meadows are thin and backward; new meadows are only in fair condition. The rapid growth now being made will not be sufficient to bring the crop up to the average. The prospects are for a crop about two-thirds that of 1893. The crop is late—a month late in some sections. In some places it is heading out on short growth. There is no need to differentiate counties or districts, as all report the same, namely, a light crop. The heavy crop of last year may be responsible in part for the light growth of this year.

Clover.—This crop has suffered more than timothy. Complaint of winter-killing are universal. The old fields are very patchy and uneven; the new fields are coming on in fair condition. A few report the crop as excellent, but the majority report a short and uneven crop of red clover. Alsike, now in bloom, is showing up well. On the whole the clover crop promises to be below the average. Damage by insects is reported from a few counties.

Roots and Potatoes.—Early planted potatoes were much injured by frosts, and large quantities rotted on low lands. Late planted potatoes are now coming on well. The "bug" is not more numerous than usual. The season is not far enough advanced to report upon roots, as sowing is later than usual.

Bees and Honey.—Reports regarding the condition of bees are variable. The loss during winter appears to have been about the average were hives were left on the stands, but the mortality appears to have been greater than usual where the bees were wintered indoors. The fine weather of the late March and early April days gave bees an earlier outing than usual, but the wet and cold weather which afterwards prevailed was very trying to the apiary. Several correspondents complained of spring dwindling, and losses from chilled brood and hunger were reported from various parts of the province. There has been practically no mention made of foul brood. With continued fine weather it was expected that colonies would pick up, and the honey making would go rapidly forward.

Labor and Wages.—Out of every eight correspondents reporting, seven stated that there was a sufficiency of labor, and as regards quality, one out of every three men offering for farm help was considered a poor hand. The result of the large number of men seeking rural employment in the spring and early summer is seen in the lowering of the scale of wages. The average amount paid monthly, with board, was \$16.48, compared with \$17.17 in the previous year. With board, monthly wages averaged \$24.48 or 22 cents below the average rate of the preceding year. Day laborers averaged 83 cents with board, a falling off of 5 cents compared with 1893, while those working by the day without board, received but \$1.11, or 6 cents less than the year previous. Domestic servants are still scarce on the farm; the woman question has still to be settled in that quarter.

Horses Have Toothache.

"I was called in once to attend a horse which was suffering from the toothache," said a dentist recently. "The animal was in great agony, and when I proceeded to examine his mouth, he appeared to realize that it was my purpose to relieve him, and he submitted to my administrations with calmness that was almost human. I discovered a cavity in one of the back teeth, which was also badly ulcerated at the root. I temporarily relieved the pain and next morning went to see him again. He gave evidence of pleasure at my approach, and I concluded that I would attempt to fill the tooth instead of removing it. I proceeded to carry out my plan, and when I was cutting away the diseased portions of the tooth the horse flinched no more than a man would have done under the circumstances. I filled the tooth with a cement composition and the animal had no more trouble with its mouth."

All of the students of the violoncello at present at the Royal Academy of Music in England are women. Women violin players have increased greatly in numbers in Europe of late years.

The Japanese take a hot water bath daily. If they are too poor to have a bath in their home they patronize the public baths.

A man in Bethlehem, Pa., was too poor to buy a grave for his dead child: so he stole into a cemetery dug the grave buried the infant and was arrested.

A locomotive lasts fifteen years and earns about \$300,000.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Members of the Austrian parliament get \$4 per day.

The German army uses 137,000,000 blank cartridges a year.

About 1,200,000 articles are pledged with London pawnbrokers each week.

There are 108 deer forests in Scotland, having an area of 1,975,000 acres.

The Czar of Russia holds the largest individual estates, 100,000,000 acres.

The musical service at St. Paul's, in London, is said to be the finest in the World.

Charitable organizations in England and Scotland own and rent out 154,000 acres of land.

In France 67 per cent. of the people live on rye bread; only 33 per cent. on wheat bread.

In Russia, as in France, Italy and Spain, titles carry no privileges, either official or social.

An engine made entirely of papier-mache has been added to the fire department of Berlin.

In Corea umbrellas are of oiled paper, have no handles and are simply worn over the hat.

The otter of East India is trained to drive fish into nets, and thus acts as an aid to fishermen.

A map of America by Columbus has been discovered. It represents this continent as part of Asia.

Swinburne the poet, and Theodore Watts, the painter, live together in an English manor-house.

Ireland has 107,774 paupers—that is, inmates of the almshouses or in receipt of outdoor assistance.

The value of real estate in London is estimated at \$4,000,000,000; that of Paris \$2,800,000,000.

There were in England and Wales last year 218,251 marriages, 914,189 births and 569,923 deaths.

A regularly organized system of relieving poverty has been a vogue in China for more than 2,000 years.

In Eastern New Mexico 600,000 acres of arid ground have been turned into farms through irrigation.

The amount paid as royalties on coal and metals in 1889 in the United Kingdom was estimated at \$5,000,000.

Safety matches that can be used without a box are to be placed on the English market by a German inventor.

Lady Henry Somerset demands that the Queen shall bestow titles upon women the same as she does upon men.

An absolutely fire proof chimney, fifty feet high, has been built of paper in Breslau. It is the only one of the kind.

Miss Dawson has been chosen by the Methodists of Hastings, England, as a delegate to the Wesleyan conference.

Married women are being deposed from service as teachers in the Public Schools of the Australian colony of Victoria.

An alloy that adheres so firmly to glass that it may be used to solder pieces together is made by a French chemist.

The lavender plant has suddenly appeared in South Australia, and the natives expect to establish a lucrative perfumery trade.

Two extraordinary cases of bullet wounds becoming active after a lapse of twenty-four years are reported by a German medico.

The Czar of Russia has issued a ukase depriving ministers and governors of the power of appointing or dismissing subordinates.

Five of the crew of the Norwegian steamer Norden were killed by the explosion of one of her boilers in the Bay of Biscay.

A wonderful nugget of tin has been discovered in the mines of the North Dundas, Tasmania. It is estimated to weigh 5,400 pounds.

In India 25,000,000 acres are made fruitful by irrigation; in Egypt 6,000,000; in Europe, 5,000,000, and in the United States, 4,000,000.

Bulgarian peasants have given up grain-growing to a great extent and are engaged in raising roses, the attar of which is very profitable.

Two hundred new batteries of artillery are shortly to be added to the Russian army, which will increase the number of field pieces by 1,600.

Rev. Archibald G. Brown, of East London tabernacle, in his pastorate of twenty-seven years, has received into the church over 5,000 people.

The Irish language is still spoken, to some extent, in the Bahamas, by the descendants of the Hibernians banished to the West Indies by Cromwell.

Welsh tin plate manufacturers are starting up their works in anticipation of a boom after the passage of the tariff bill by the American congress.

Vienna has entered upon an extensive scheme of embellishment, and unsightly public buildings are to give place to new ones of artistic design.

Ross Young, a direct descendant of one of the Pitcairn mutineers and a woman of more than usual intelligence, is writing a history of the Pitcairn colony.

The Queen of Italy has founded a society for the reforming of ragged beggar children, who are to be taken from the streets and taught some useful trade.

Iceland is one of the few countries that has a smaller population now than it had twenty years ago. The past summer about 600 persons emigrated to the United States.

It costs Great Britain \$20,000 to scrape the barnacles off the bottom of one of its big men-of-war and repaint it. This has to be done twice a year in the case of nearly every vessel.

On the occasion of the birthday of the Sultan of Turkey recently all the persons imprisoned for small offences who has served out two-thirds of their sentences were released.