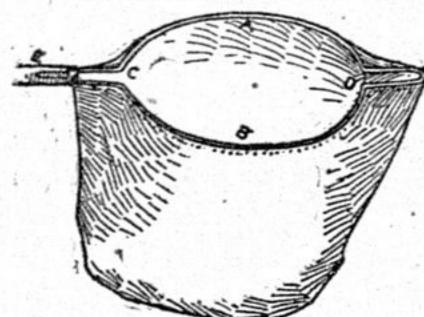
A Hand Apple Picker.

As the season for picking winter apples is now on, orchardists will find the illustrated picker of great service in reaching the fruit on extended limbs. One man can stand under a tree and pick nearly all the if necessary, in brushing horses, it will pay fruit from the tree including the hardest to



FOR PICKING FRUIT WITHOUT BRUISING. get at-that on the ends of the branches The frame is made of heavy wire, or light round iron and a sack of heavy cloth sewn to the frame, leaving the slots at each end so that an apple will be free to enter the sack. Then all you have to do is to push or pull and the apple drops in the sack. have one with a fourteen foot and another with a six-foot handle. The wire from A to B is eight inches wide, from C to D ten inches. The slots at C and D are three inches long and an inch wide. The handle or pole may be of any desired length.

Packing Butter for Winter.

While winter dairying is slowly increasing it requires so much skill and careful management, and such a change in the common methods of the farm, that while it is the most profitable part of dairy farming it is not likely, for some years yet, to be sufficiently practised to fully supply the demand for butter in the winter. Thus the summer dairyman may still find it profitable to pack the fall made butter for winter sale. And indeed, he may do this with advantage as well as safety, for when the best quality of butter is packed in the best manner, it will improve during the keeping from the fall until winter, and be really more desirable than the ordinary for the purpose of washing it she found a winter made article. This is due to the fact that by the slow ripening in the Griffith that the mother was a rich young package during storage in a cool, clean place, and in sweet air-tight packages, there is a slow internal change going on in the butter by which its finest flavor is developed, and as with fruits, so the butter is greatly improved by what may truly be called in both-a process of ripening. Two things are to be considered in this subject, always, however, premising that the butter is of the best quality, as it easily may be when it is made from the sweet, fresh fall grass, equal in every respect to the fresh spring pasture. The first thing in the process is the package; the second, the manner of packing the

The best package for the purpose is a new white oak pail, made of sound timber, free of knots and blemishes, half an inch thick, well jointed, and perfectly seasoned. This pail holds fifty pounds. White spruce is the next best macerial, and is quite as free from any objectionable odor or taste given to the butter. The pail is prepared by a thorough cleaning in pure water. It should be soaked for at least twenty-four hours, then well scalded, and then filled with brine. This is done so that it may stay under the brine twenty-four hours before the butter is packed. The pail might marry. For the purpose of making being ready the butter is packed as soon as it possible to identify the child beyond any it has been finished at the second working, the day after it is churned. It is salted in the usual manner, one ounce to the pound of butter, of the very purest and finest ground salt. It is worked as dry as it can The pail being emptied of the brine, is dusted all over the inside with the salt, and the salt, and the butter is put in only so much at a time as will make a layer of four inches. This is compactly pressed down by a maple presser, made like a common potato masher, so that all the meisture is pressed out and drained off. If in this moisture there is any cloud or shade of milk, the butter has not been made as well as it should be, and will not come out in perfect condition. Not a shade of milk is to be permitted in the butter for this use, but any moisture that drains from it should be as clear as the dew on the morning grass. Then the butter thus put in is lightly dusted with salt, and another layer is put in man: "A man's life naturally divides itin the same manner, until the pail is filled | self into three parts-the first, when he is to a quarter of an inch of the edge of the planning and contriving all kinds of vil-

pail it is packed as far as it can be and found putting in practice all the villainy covered with salt, and the pail is put away and rascality he has contrived; that is the until the next churning, being kept covered | flower of manhood and prime of life. The with a clean towel. Then the next churn- third and last period is that when he is pail is filled as mentioned, when the butter | world ; that is the period of dotage." is covered with a piece of good, heavy shirting cloth, well washed in boiling water and steeped in brine, with the pail. It is cut half an inch larger than the outer edge of the pail. It is pressed down on the butter to exclude all air, a little salt being sprinkled under it, and is then covered with dry salt to the edge of the pail. This salt is well pressed down and is covered with a sheet of parchment paper, on which is printed the name of the butter maker and the dairy, and any handsome device that may be used as a trade mark. This is in justice to the person who will take al! this trouble to make a fine article of butter. The cover, treated as the pail has been, is then securely fastened down and the pail is stored.

Dairy Granules.

in a strong brine before using to prevent ino County, California. This immense sod moulding.

ice water, you cannot afford to have your cattle warm up such water with feed.

and in the test of milk, does not condemn dehorning. He simply warns against using milk of cows having high fever from any

The Ontario Agricultural College, in a bulletin on the care of milk and cows, says: While in the stable, cows need currying and brushing once a day. If more time is spent in brushing the cows and less, better at present.

That pasteurizing the cream is gaining ground in Denmark is best illustrated by the advertisements of dairy implement manufactures. A very nest elevator is now sold for elevating the cream from the separator to the pastecrizing apparatus.

Under no other system of farming can fertility of the soil be so easily maintained and increased as with a dairy. Whether on a small scale or with a large capital, it affords employment the year around, and yields a constant income of cash, and, if skilfully conducted, brings a large profit.

It requires the expenditure of more nervous energy to produce butter than milk. Hence, a rich butter cow must, of necessity, be a cow of more nerve power than one that is a large milk maker but smaller butter maker. In other words, as milk rich in butter contains more potential energy than milk poor in butter, more energy is expended in making it. And this explains why the Jersey cow is so much more industrious.

"I can't supply half the demand of my butter," said a farmer's wife who has built up a trade among private customers. She began in a small way by supplying to a few friends in a nearby city a choice article. These friends were so well pleased that they told other friends, and a regular and continuous demand has resulted at a uniform price per pound, far beyond the ability to supply. It was a simple, inexpensive method of building up a trade.

BRANDED THE BABY'S THIGH.

The Device Resorted to by an Accommodating Physician of San Francisco.

A few nights ago a girl baby was brought to the receiving hospital at San Francisco by a messenger, who said he had been instructed to bring it there by Dr. E. M. Griffith, who keeps a lying-in hospital on McAllister street. When Matron Hunter of the receiving hospital disrobed the infant mark on its thigh. Inquiries were at once instituted and it was learned from Dr. woman whose name he refused to give. He



thought that possibly the mother might have some interest in the child, and seemed to think it possible that she and the father this statement the doctor added in a matter of course tone that "he always branded

THE BRAND ON THE BABY'S THIGH. talked with great caution and refused to give any hint as to the parents.

Man's Three Parts.

When a little boy Sheridan Le Faun wrote the following essay on the life of lainy and rascality; that is the period of If the butter is not sufficient for a full youth and innocence. In the second he is

Betting on the Rain.

At Calcutta and Bombay, when a raincloud crosses the sky, there is a rush for a rain gambling establishment, and large amounts of money are deposited in wagers. The bets are made as to whether or not the rainfall will exceed a certain fixed quantity. The natives show frantic excitement, and indulge in wild gesticulations and anxious speech from the time the raincloud appears until the result is known. Most of the gambling is done by men who form a class by themselves.

Largest Plow in the World.

The largest plow in the world, perhaps, Parchment paper should always be soaked is owned by Richard Gird, of San Bernardtorner stands eighteen feet high and weighs See to it that your stock do not drink 36,000 pounds. It runs by steam, is provided with twelve 12-inch plow shares, and is capable of plowing fifty acres of land per day. It consumes from one to one and a Dr. E. M. Gatchel, who is an expert in half tons of coal per day, and usually life is greatest in Sweden and Norway and the examination of cows for tuberculosis travels at the rate of four miles an hour.

ECONOMIC NOTES.

Social Questions.

SINGLE TAX CANDIDATES.

Since the month of June there have been nominated for public offices in the United States, upwards of 50 candidates who are advocates of Single Tax. The leaders amougst this number are the Hon. Tom L. Johnson, Hon. Judge McGuire, Hon. Jerry little nooks and odd-shaped corners of land Simpson and Governor Nugent.

LOCAL OPTION AGITATION.

In all the States of the union at the present time, there is going on a strong agitation for local option in matters of taxation, i.e., giving to each municipality the province of Friesland is reached where power as they may wish, to reduce or abolish taxation on buildings and improvements, stocks of merchandise, machinery, person- for the herds of sleek black and white spotalty and income, and to raise their taxes wholly or in part from land values. Every State Legislature will shortly be petitioned for the passing of such a law. On several previous occasions similar bills have been introduced in California, and New York by ditches filled with water is the size and State but did not become law, though defeated by very few votes. During the last | small as it is, it will contain a patch of session of the Ontario House, Mr. Jos Tait, M.P.P., introduced one of a similar character, but it was lost on division. To show row of cabbage grow all around on the the growing interest in this question nearly 100 muncipal councils passed resolutions and petitioned the Legislature last session in favor of local option.

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS. colony resulted in the return of 28 members of the Labor Party, the first plank in their

as the chief source of public revenues.

LONDON THE LESS.

During the coming winter a big campaign is to be started in the direction of remodeling the present method of taxing enterprise and industry. While it has been the policy of the assessors in the past to give the way of land grants and exemption from established businesses have been forced to contribute yearly a fine in the shape taxes upon everything they had and produced. These strange proceedings will be looked into and if possible a fairer and more equitable plan adopted.

The surplus of revenue in New Zealand | eggs to send to market." in the year ending with the March quarter was \$1,000,000. All the Australian colonies | place but he showed me where he kept his showed deficits. Why? Because New hogs and chickens and eggs. In a back Zealand is moving in the direction of the room under the same square tiled roof with single-tax, while its money system is fully himself were six fine porkers. It was as bad as theirs—and ours.—San Francisco | clean and comfortable place for them, too, Star.

ly presented to the corporation of Birmingham a freehold, which ten years ago was enough on the place for one of my little reckoned to be worth nearly £5,000. In his letter conveying the property to its new owners, he says that he is especially averse to private property in land, and that he is glad to take this opportunity (one of the leases expired at Christmas last) of placing the property at the absolute disposal of the council, with the hope that the step may tend to augment the municipal property famous Flemish trekhonden and served him and ultimately be of some material benefit as horses do farmers in Canada. to the common weal.

The total receipts of the federal, state, county, city and the township government, of the United States, for the year 1890 amounted to \$982,390,315; or nearly a thousand millions, of which the larger part, \$569,252,634 was collected by the estate and local governments. From the taxation on real estate was derived \$329,742,000, nearly one-third of the total amount, while the tariff duties produced over \$100,000,000 less than this amount. In round figures the cost to the American people of federal, state and local government amounts to the doubt he had branded it. After making | magnificent total of about a billion a year. -Philadelphia Record.

The New York papers have an extended babies, those kind of babies, so that mothers | obituary of a woman who has just died in that can identify them." He denied using a city, a d who pastured her cow and raised | tion of Holland with its low sandy soil, hot iron for this purpose, but the surgeon | chickens on land worth \$1,000,000 an acre, located on Fourteenth street, between Fifth | river Schelde, dogs are not the only draught at the receiving hospital declares that there | and Sixth avenues. As showing how New can be no doubt the brand on this child York has grown during the married life of was made in that way. The burn is about | this woman, it is narrated that on her mar an inch square and the mark will be visible | riage she went to live with her husband on as long as the child lives. Dr. Griffith this property, which was then in the suburbs of the city. It enjoyed the felicity of than in Belgium. The farms are larger being situated on a cow-path, which is now Broadway, and this woman used to pick field daisies on what is now the site of Tiffany's jewelry store. Her home was a quaint old farm house, and as she grew older she What plows are used are primitive things, saw a great city growing up all around her but she still planted her honeysuckles and fed her chickens there, notwithstanding the enormous value to which her acres ap-

Trees Need Sleep.

In the larger cities, where shade trees are few and scattering, electric lights seem to have no visible effect upon their foliage. implements. They practise pinching econ- denizens of this planet. ing is packed in the same manner until the making his soul and preparing for another In the towns and villages, however, many of which have their electric light systems, the effect is very noticeable, the leaves appearing as though they had been subjected to the blighting breath of a harmattan. The question was recently discussed at a meeting of the eastern abori culturists, the conclusion being that trees, need darkness in order that they may sleep and that being continually kept awake and | thing at last. The preachers will go crazy active they have been worn out, and made over it, and it will sell like hot cakes. It's prematurely old by the action of light. a church contribution lox." That this is probably the correct solution of the mystery of the drooping leaves may be judged from the fact that similar trees fall through slots of different sizes, and all in the neighborhood of those affected dollars, halves, quarters, and dimes, land (though not exposed to the illumination) on velvet; but the nickels, and pennies, still retain their color and seem bright and drop on to a Chinese gong."

A Good Reason.

Mr. Cox -John, why do you call that pretty typewriter of yours Mary Ann. You told me her name was Mabel. Mr. Fex--Well, you see I have a bad habit of speaking in my sleep, and my wife's name is Mary Ann.

In Europe the average length of human least in Italy and Austria.

A COUNTRY OF SMALL FARMS.

News From Everywhere on Economic and Farmers of Holland and Belgium Support

Families on two or three Acres.

Farming in the low countries of Holland and Belgium is an interesting study, writes a correspondent. To know that a country no larger than four Ontario counties contains 6,000,000 of people who live chiefly by agriculture is interesting, but to see the that pass for farms in Belgium is to doubt one's own eyes. The smallest farm lands of Continental Europe are those of Belgium. As one passes into Holland the farms may be seen to increase in size until the Dutch cattle raising is the chief pursuit. There the flat grazing lands afford plenty of range ted buttermakers which are famous the world over.

In Belgium the produce of every farm is varied. A three-cornered piece of land containing about two acres and hemmed situation of a typical Belgium farm. As wheat or rye, and another of barley; another fair portion of it grows potatoes. A sloping sides of the ditches with a row of onions just inside leaving bare walking room between them and the grain. The rest of the tillable soil is planted with

A GREAT VARIETY OF VEGETABLES. The recent parliamentry elections in this either for substantial food for the farmer's own table or a better priced product for platform being the taxation of land values other men's tables. For shade, ornament and profit, a row of fruit trees, mostly pears, surround his house. There are no yards or stable lots because they 'are not needed and besides every inch of ground must produce.

I have wondered how these little spots every encouragement to new industries in of ground could be made to furnish enough to feed and clothe a farmer and his family taxation for a period of years, the older of seven or eight children. I asked the farmer in Elanders how he could manage to support himself with two acres of ground. "I had the same crop last year," he said, "and I had barley and onions and cabbage to sell after selling my early vegetables. Then I had a few hogs, some chickens and

I had not thought of live stock on the notwithstanding a score of chickens lived Mr. Holinsworth, of Edgbaston, has recent | in the same room with them. I know he did not have a horse. There was not room bronchos, not to speak of the big Belgian draft horses which pull the enormously big trucks in Antwerp and Brussels. In one corner of this room, which was his stable, two good sized dogs were chained to a kennel. They were common looking enough, but as dear to him, no doubt, as my horses are to me. These were a couple of the

THE DRAUGHT DOGS

of Belgium and South Holland one may see on the highways and in the streets of every village and city. They seem to be a mongrel breed with all sorts of strains among them. They draw those heavy little two wheeled wagons loaded with everything, with milk, with vegetables, with lumber and sometimes one may see two or three of these dogs rattling along over the paved country roads with three or four persons in the cart behind them. They are cheaper than horses and I believe this Flemish farmer when he said that with his two good dogs he did not need a horse.

Such dogs, he said, would bring 60 francs in the Sunday morning dog market in Antwerp. In Zealand, which forms that porlying on both sides of the mouth of the animals. There I have seen

SHEEP AND SMALL COWS

driven between the shafts of carts. Horses, however, are used more on the farms there but the soil is not the best except for potatoes.

As horses are used on but few Belgian farms, so are plows scarce articles there. made of wood with an iron share for turning the soil. The cultivator is of course unknown either in Belgium or Holland. implements.

The farmers of Belgium and Holland work harder than the farmers do in our omy all the year round, and from the little two-acre farmers of Belgium to the cattle growers of Friesland all lay by a few cents if not more to steadily increase the family savings.

Found at Last.

Inventor-"1've hit a money-making Friend-" What good is that?"

Inventor-"1t's a triumph. The coins

Breaking a Drought.

Stranger-" Did you have any droughts here this summer ?" Farmer Meadow-" Yes, sir; we had one that lasted six weeks. Everything would have been ruined it it hadn't been for Deacon Smart."

"What did he do?" "He advertised for summer boarders and shareholders?" got a houseful. It rained every day after they came."

Poets' Corn

Them Flowers.

Take a feller 'at's sick and laid up on th All shaky and ga'nted and pore-

Jes all so knocked out he can't handle hisself, With a stiff upper tip any more : Shet him up all alone in the gloom of a room As dark as the tomb and as grim. And then take and send him some roses in bloom,

And you can have fun out o' him!

You've ketched him 'fore now-when his liver

And his appetite notched like a saw—
A-mockin' you, maybe, for romancin' round
With a big posy bunch in yer paw;
But you ketch him, say, when his health is

And he's flat on his back in distress, And then you can trot out your little bokay And not be insulted, I guess!

You see, it's like this what his weakness is-Them flowers makes him think of the days Of his innocent youth, and that mother o'his And the roses that she used to raise; So here, all alone with the roses you send, Bein' sick and all trimbly and faint-

My eyes is-my eyes is-my eyes is-old friend-Is a-leakin'-I'm blamed of they ain't.

-James Whitcomb Riley.

Autumn and Old Age.

Now from the silent autumn woods The dry, sweet odors start, Like memories of a useful life From out an aged heart.

The little stream upon the hill Comes trickling soft and low, As though adown a wrinkled cheek, Where tear-drops seldom flow.

Prismed through April's tears, Make way for purple and the gold Befitting later years.

The rainbow-flowers of early spring.

O God make known Thy ways to me In this, my summer prime, That I may gain the golden peace Of nature's autumn time.

Charity.

If half the sweetness of each perfect rose Were poured into the souls of men, And half the fragrance of its every leaf Were breathed into the chilled hearts,

What harmony! -this weary world of care, Which now seems void and fraught with Would instant change into sweet unison,

And happiness would be the gain. Each soul, long buried, 'neath the thoughts of

Would rise to shed its lustrous glow, And other souls the falling sparks would

Then peace-instead of turbid woe. But half the perfume of each perfect rose Shed o'er each soul, would make life bright; A paradise this sad old world would be,

The Lovers.

And dreamed-of heav'n would be in sight.

They sat upon the cliff that led my way; I saw them from afar, as hand in hand, In still content, with not a word to say, They watched the blue sea and the smiling

I neared the place where they had set them She rose, and gently brushed the spangled

With the soft touch of her light summer gown; Why could she not have stayed and let me-

Sweet heart of maidenhood, that could not To have a stranger look upon its bliss?
The youth went with her, but he did not care
If all the world beheld his happiness.

The Panama Canal.

The government inspectors sent to take a view of the present condition of that forlorn ditch, the Panama Canal, have reported that the wharves are falling into the water and acres of machinery are rusting to dissolution. Nearly one thousand miles of steel track with locomotives and thousands of dump cars are half hidden in the tropical growth. Seventy-six great steam shovels stand side by side in the excavation buried in luxuriant vegetation, so that only the gaunt arms stand above the ground. While two hundred locomotives have been housed it is estimated that ninetenths of the millions squandered on this prodigious enterprise is going to waste-Much of the excavated land has been washed back into its original bed and the great scar on the face of the isthmus is rapidly fading from view. When one reflects that this great reservoir of ruin represents largely the hard-earned savings of poor farmersand working men, this Panama affair makes a chapter in human affairs that one may well wish blotted out of the pages of history. It's true that an attempt has just been made to revive this smouldering enterprise, but if the Colon Press is to be credited this latest effort is not likely to lead to any practical results. Unless a great syndicate can be organized for the enterprise-which is most unlikely-or unless the French government itself undertakes the gigantic task of completing the canal As to other improved farming implements, the costly dream of De Lesseps will, in all there is no place for them. The spade, probability, never be realized. If the Marthe hoe and the reaping hook are their tians have the same genius for constructing powerful telescopes that they are credited with in the matter of canals, their sentiments as they gaze on the wreckage at country because of the lack of labor saving | Papama can hardly be flattering to the

Assisting Nature.



De Sapat-"Do you know, Miss Bond, that I seldom touch wine? It-ah-it-eh -always seems to make a fool of me." Miss Bond -"Well, I've often heard papa say that it generally assisted nature."

Anxious to Participate.

Small Son-"Some of the boys is starting a little bank, just for fun. The shares is to be ten cents each."

Father-"Would you like to be one of the Small Son-"Oh, no; but I'd like, to be. one of the borrowers."