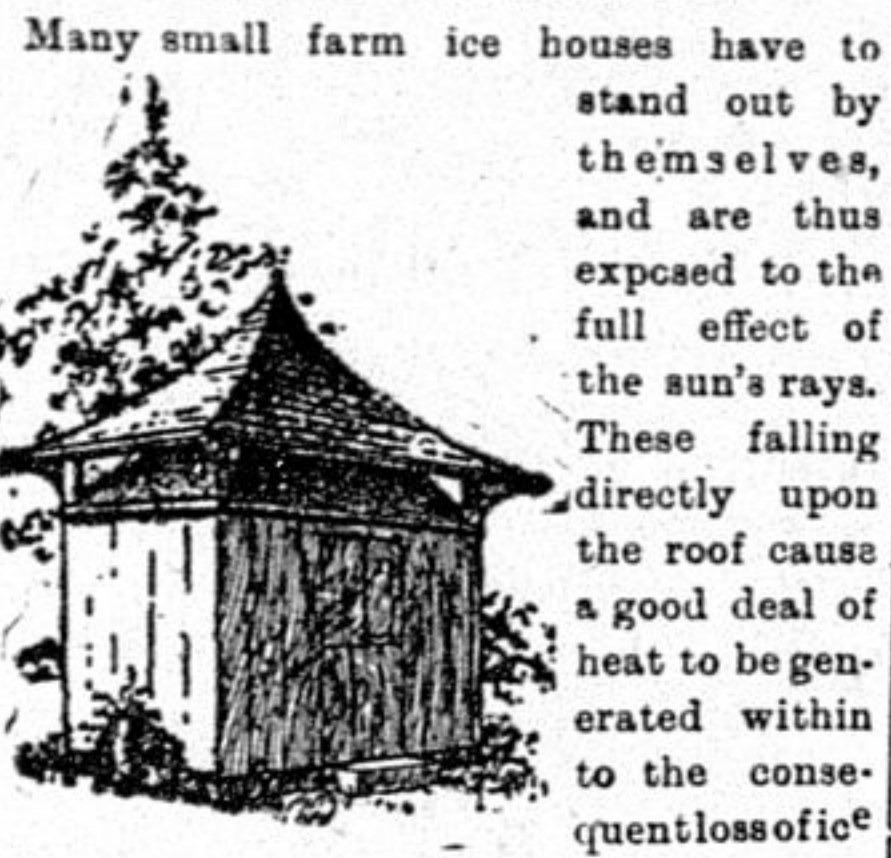


## PRACTICAL FARMING.

### Design For an Ice House.



The illustration shows an ice house with two roofs, with an air space between, which will very greatly obviate this trouble. Such an extra roof can easily be placed upon a small building, to the saving of no small amount of ice during the heat of summer. Every farm should be equipped with a well-filled ice house, for ice is a necessity, not a luxury.

### Wintering Stock.

The natural temperature of all farm animals when in health is a little less than one hundred degrees. This temperature is maintained at the same point during the heat of midsummer and in the frigid weather of our cold winters by the vital process of combustion, but when the temperature of the animal is raised above the normal point by a highly heated atmosphere or by reason of violent exercise, it is at once reduced by perspiration. Food is the fuel which is consumed in the animal to keep it warm in cold weather, and the colder the weather, the more food will be necessary, unless other means are used to keep the animal heat. A warm barn, a warm stable, a warm chicken house, a warm pig-pen are not only great savers of food, but make the stock comfortable, and in case of the cows, they give more and better milk; the pigs grow faster, and the chickens lay more eggs. In building a stable, or if the stable is already built, it costs but a trifle to make it tight and warm, so as to give complete protection to the animals, besides, there is great satisfaction in feeling during a severe storm, that all the farm animals are warm and comfortable.

The economy of giving the farm stock warm quarters during the winter is an important factor in the item of expense, and, at the same time, the matter of ventilation should not be neglected, for good air is as important to the wellbeing of stock as shelter and food. Of all the farm animals that are shabbily treated and abused during winter, the pigs and young stock fare the worst. They get the poorest feed and the coldest quarters, as a rule. The young stock live under the lee of a straw stack, and the pigs are served with a cold, wet pen, without a bed. Man's inhumanity to man is said to be great, but his inhumanity to animals is still greater.

Let us urge then, as a saving of money, to keep the animals warm, and to treat them kindly pays big.

### General Purpose Farming.

Have our farmers, as a rule, studied and mastered the fundamental principles of stock feeding and hygiene? Have they got beyond the obsolete "general purpose farming" idea? Have they learned the great economic fact that a man, in any avocation, cannot do his best work by spreading himself too much? Have they learned to gauge accurately their own individual capacities and adaptabilities? Do they know the resources of their own particular soils; their strong points and their weak ones; how to take advantage of the strong points and to remedy and reinforce the weak ones? Do they concentrate their chief attention upon the few things they can do well, and make the most of these? Or is the average farmer still open to the accusation of being to a great degree, "Jack of all trades" upon the farm, "and master of none"?

The manufacturer could not now do business successfully on such loose lines.

This "general purpose farming" hardly admits at all of the division of labor upon the farm, which, with the manufacturer, is one of his strongest points. Specialization in agricultural production does admit of some degree at least of increased skill and efficiency, due to practice in the labor employed by the farmer.

A manufacturer, under present conditions, conducting his business so carelessly, would better shut up shop at once, for if not, the sheriff will speedily do it for him. There does not seem to be any good reason why farmers should be exempt from the necessity of carefully considering all the conditions of success in the prosecution of their business, and of conforming themselves to those conditions. Men in other lines of occupation are not exempt. There are, indeed, many farmers who are engaged in the cultivation of lands, part, or all of which, are unworthy of cultivation under present conditions. Their labor is necessarily largely in vain, and the sooner they realize this fact the better for them and their families. Just so; there are many veins of coal, and of iron and other metals, not profitably workable now under present prices, conditions and methods. Possibly they may come to have value some time but they have none now.

### Sweet or Sour Cream Butter.

A great deal is being said in these days as to whether cream should be churned sweet or sour. At the Vermont experiment station the cream in the ordinary routine is all churned sweet.

The separating will be completed within 10 minutes after the last cow is milked. Twelve minutes more is sufficient to take out the separator bowl, clean it, wash it, scald it, and have it ready for the next

run. The cream is run quite thick so as to be in small bulk, and is submerged in a Cooley can in a tank of ice water. The same is done with the succeeding three milkings. As soon as the cream from the fourth milking, which is always the morning milking, has gotten thoroughly cooled, all four cans of cream are poured into the churn, without having been tempered or mixed or any fussing whatever having been done with it since it was separated. The churn is started at once, no matter what the temperature is, although under those conditions the temperature will always be under 50°, and will usually be from 43° to 45°. The butter comes in the test of granular form after about 45 minutes churning, during which time the cream has warmed up to about 52° to 54°. By this method all ripening of the cream is saved with its great liabilities of injury and expense of a cream-ripening vat saved, and the great difficulty of keeping the cream at the proper ripening temperature is overcome.

There are probably but few butter judges expert enough to tell on a given sample of butter, 10 days old, whether it is made from sweet cream or sour cream. The sweet cream butter in the tub undergoes the same changes that the sour-cream butter did in the ripening vat, and at the end of a few days has become, to all intents and purposes, sour-cream butter.

### UNCLE SAM AND JOHN BULL.

#### Working Harmoniously They Could Easily Rule the Commercial World.

Taking an average of the last five years, says the London Times, we find that our imports from the United States have been worth about \$500,000 a year, of which 80 per cent. consists of food stuffs and raw materials and is essential to the existence of our manufactures and our export trade. The full significance of the figures, alike to ourselves and to the United States, is realized only when we remember that the total value of the exports of domestic produce of the United States is \$1,000,000,000. We are, therefore the consumers of the United States for exactly half of their domestic produce. It may be assumed that the United States would not lose the customer of half of its export without being willing to make some concessions in the direction of a mutually advantageous union. It is hardly necessary to allude to the large amount of British capital invested in the United States, which would have everything to gain by a profitable union. The gradual shifting, which is believed by some economists to be taking place, of the center of the coal and iron industry from Great Britain to the United States supplies—if we accept the fact—another and very serious reason in favor of commercial union with America. The conditions are such that the United States and the British empire must either compete for, or unite to hold, the command of the commerce of the world. United, we safely might defy competition from any of the other machine-using peoples. The dominating forces in commerce are usually held to be food, fuel, iron and copper. If to these we add the human factor, man, America and Great Britain may claim to own them all in a supreme degree. The exact centre of each special industry would matter little. With coal and iron to spare for each other, we should be invincible.

### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Flying frogs are numerous in Borneo. A good bicycle can be bought in Paris for \$15.

An elephant's skin, when tanned, is over an inch thick.

Eight thousand carrier pigeons are kept for use in the German army.

Cheap woolen stockings are adulterated by the addition of the fiber of wood pulp.

How much easier it is to teach other people how they ought to walk than it is to show them how to do it.

The Rev. F. A. Miller, of Farley, Iowa, while witnessing a horse-race at Cascade, became so excited that his mind gave way.

A toadstool, three feet in circumference, and weighing six pounds, grew last month on the farm of John Durham, at Huntington, L. I.

A little bit of cheese and an electric wire form the latest rat-trap. The cheese is fixed to the wire, and the instant the rat touches the cheese he is shocked to death.

Mushrooms, when once cooked, should never be rewarmed, to serve a second time at the table. After becoming cold, they are apt to develop injurious properties.

The nine sons of Kirk Hackman, of Sturgeon, Mo., have formed a base-ball club. They challenge any family nine in the country. Their ages range from twenty-two to eight years.

A priest of Buda, Hungary, recently married a very young couple, and, instead of the usual benediction, amazed principles and witnesses by exclaiming, "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do."

A genius in Ashtabula, Ohio, has invented what he calls "indestructible wedding-cake." It looks tempting to the palate, but is not intended to be eaten. It will keep for years, and is so heavy that a wise mouse would shun it.

A mean man dwells in Oakland, Cal. A boy was caught between the wheel and body of a watering cart, and a plank from the sidewalk was broken in prying him out. The mean man, whose house faced the sidewalk that had furnished the plank, demanded fifty cents for the use of the board!

Some jolly fellows in Bath, Me., engaged in an eating contest, for a wager. After most of them had gorged themselves, Squire T—— topped off his feast with two slices of bread and butter, with a one-hundred-dollar bill spread between. He deliberately ate the costly sandwich, and won the wager.

A hardware drummer in Detroit learned, while he was in a hardware store, that his rival in love was at that moment at his girl's house, having a good time. He at once called her up at the telephone, proposed, and was accepted. The rival was promptly informed of the state of affairs, and left the house, cursing the telephone.



THE MISSING LINK.

### THE TRAMP NUISANCE.

Something Will Have to be Done to Protect People From a Nuisance Which is Getting Unbearable.

The industrial conditions in the States are such that thousands of men are out of work and the already large army of tramps has grown to phenomenal dimensions. This would have no concern for us, if it were not that many of these tramps are finding their way into Ontario and are to be met with in numbers on all the country roads, begging from house to house and stealing when the opportunity offers. That these visitors are giving the country authorities much trouble can be easily believed, but what to do with them is the question. To distinguish the professional tramp, who would not work if he could get it, from

#### THE UNFORTUNATE WORKMAN

who is forced by circumstances to walk from place to place is difficult, and it would not be right to class them all among the idle and worthless. Yet something will have to be done to protect the residents in rural parts from a nuisance which grows every day more unbearable. Men without means of subsistence, wandering about the country, are likely to become dangerous, and the many crimes which we read of are traceable to this source. What is needed is tramp law which will enable county authorities to deal with these wanderers, so that if they commit any depredations they can be easily followed and apprehended. In the first place, the police at Suspension Bridge and Windsor should be instructed to prevent professional tramps from entering the province. Officers accustomed to deal with such characters should be able to distinguish the regular hobo from the honest wayfarer, and while allowing the one to go his way, send the other back across the river whence he came. There should be a system of registration in towns and villages to which all persons on tramp would be compelled to conform, so that each tramp could be traced from place to place if necessary. The man who

#### BUTCHERED JESSIE KEENE

had hunted for weeks the part of the country in which the crime was committed, pilfering here, and there, and ending with the atrocity which shocked the country. Had there been any law by which the county constabulary kept track of tramps this man would have been sent along from place to place and would not have been able to commit a crime without being instantly apprehended. This is a subject which calls for immediate action on the part of the authorities. Men who, in many cases, are vicious characters cannot be allowed to prowl up and down the country committing petty thefts and running to greater crimes as the impulse takes them or as the chances of detection diminish. Means must be devised of dealing with the evil and the sooner the better.

### A Schoolmaster's Hard Lines.

The ways of the schoolmaster in Montillana, province of Granada, Spain, are hard. The schoolhouse in this particular place is used as a granary during the summer vacation. A few days ago a schoolmaster, wished to begin his instruction again and wrote letters to the villagers who owned the grain in the building, asking politely that they remove it. The answer was unexpected. The peasants, angry at the "assumption" of the fellow, stormed his house, pulled him out into the street and beat him badly. The excitement soon extended to all the people in the hamlet, and a large mob of howling men, women, and children gathered about the house of the mayor. This doughy ruler brought order out of chaos by ordering two of his servants to chase the schoolmaster out of town! He will not teach the young idea how to shoot in Montillana this winter.

### A BLAZE IN WINNIPEG.

#### A LARGE AMOUNT OF VALUABLE PROPERTY DESTROYED.

The Western Canada Loan Company's Building Totally Destroyed, With Much Valuable Property Contained Within It—The Grand Union Hotel Also Consumed—Narrow Escape of Inmates—Fire Engines Broken and Useless.

A despatch from Winnipeg says:—Winnipeg was visited on Friday morning by disastrous fires, causing a property loss now roughly estimated at \$300,000. Three handsome blocks, which were among the largest in the city, are in ashes, and beside them, half a dozen smaller buildings. About two o'clock in the morning flames were discovered in the basement of the Western Canada Loan Company's building, located at the corner of Portage avenue and Main street. The fire started in the elevator shaft and ran up the funnel-like opening to the top. In 15 minutes the whole building was a mass of flames and it was impossible to save anything. The lower storeys were occupied by Wright Bros., dry goods, and Mitchell's drug store. Two storeys above were occupied by loan companies, financial agents and insurance companies, while in the top storey was the Masonic lodge room, containing thousands of dollars' worth of costly furniture, regalia and a library that has taken years to collect. Everything in the building was consumed, with a loss not less than \$125,000. While this fire was at its height, flames were discovered issuing from the basement of the Grand Union Hotel on Princess street, half a mile distant from the Western Canada block. When the discovery was made, the fire brigade was in a practically helpless state. Of the three engines, one was dismantled in the repair shop, another broke down completely after an hour's work, and but one machine was left, and this could not be taken from the Western Canada block fire, so the flames at the Grand Union hotel raged unchecked. There was a high wind blowing and this carried the flames across Princess street to the big brick warehouse of Merrick, Anderson & Co., filled with hardware, binding twine, etc. The hotel and warehouse, inside of two hours, were levelled to the ground and all the contents destroyed. The guests at the Grand Union only escaped with their lives. Two boarding houses next to the warehouse and two grocery stores and a stable next to the hotel were also burned so quickly that nothing was saved. The mayor telegraphed to other towns to send engines, but they did not reach here in time to be of service. The confining of the fire to the buildings mentioned is regarded as little short of a miracle. In its utterly unprotected state it would not have been surprising had half of the city been wiped out.

Some of the people at the hotel had hair-breadth escapes, being carried out nearly suffocated, in the arms of brave firemen. Several firemen were injured, but not seriously.

### Algy's Ambition.

Algy—"Aw—can you spare me a few hundred to run over to Lunnon?"  
Father—"What's the object?"  
"Golf."  
"Good! If you learn how to play golf, it may—"  
"Oh, but I don't want to play it. I want to learn how to pwnounce it."

### A Little Dangerous

He (designingly)—"What a terrible thing it would be if some rascal should marry you for your money."  
She (discouragingly)—"It would be for him—if I found it out."

## THE MISSING LINK.

### A REMARKABLE PAINTING THAT IS BEING MUCH DISCUSSED.

It Represents the Monkey, as He Appeared Just Before He Became a Fully Developed Man—This is Darwin's Theory on Canvass.

The latest work of Gabriel Max, the Munich maestro, whose genre pictures of monkey life have attracted great attention during the last few years, is herewith faithfully reproduced in THE EARTH. The artist calls it the "Pithecanthropus alalus, the European Ape-Man," and dedicated his work to Prof. Ernest Haeckel, the celebrated naturalist and zoologist, best known for his "Natural History of Creation," in which he defends the Darwinian theories on the origin of man and his history. The popular name for the painting will probably always read "Missing Link."

Prof. Max says that this picture represents the results of scientific investigation, and that it is not a "scientific legend," like the works of the French writer Jules Verne. "I have done away with fanciful tales, saga and myths," he says. "My painting is grounded on a scientific hypothesis."

The hypothesis was, no doubt, furnished by Max's friend, Prof. Haeckel, whose works on anthropology have always been studied with great care by the painter, the latter himself being an expert in all questions of anatomy.

"By these studies," says Max, "I was forced to the conclusion that the relations between monkey and man are much less obscure than generally accepted." The artist pursued his studies both in his library and the continental zoological gardens, which contain a great many fine and rare specimens of the monkey family.

The result is this "Reconstruction of the Ape-Man," which

#### HAS BEEN HALLED WITH DELIGHT

in European art circles, while scientific men of the foremost rank are giving it much attention. As long as the missing link itself has not been discovered Max's reconstruction will be regarded an excellent substitute. Prof. Haeckel, it is said, gave Prof. Max hints as to the anatomical construction.

The ape man and woman, which the painting represents, are intended to show the missing links as they appeared in the period when they began to outgrow the habits of mere animals and cultivated the spark of intelligence. The artist himself says that he expects anatomists and anthropologists to attack him on account of the form he has imputed to the ape-man. His chief intention was to invest his figures with character that should show in

#### THE EXPRESSION OF THE COUNTENANCE.

According to Prof. Haeckel, the ape-man was unable to speak. He lived in the virgin forest. This forest was situated in the interior or the middle part of Europe.

The picture exhibits brownish-yellow tints, representing the semi-darkness of the forest. The skin of the ape-woman has the complexion we are wont to associate with the people of Southern Italy. The ape-man is darker. The hair of both is of the blonde tint.

Especially remarkable are the full lips of both man and woman, and it is worth noting that the artist claims Europe as the home of the ape-man. Scientists have repeatedly asserted that Africa, or Asia was first populated. The lips of the figures represented are eminently African. And

#### THE MALE MISSING LINK.

animal traits and sensations still predominate. We see him grasp the branch of the tree at his first upright step into an unknown sphere, but behind the half-closed lids his eyes look with semi-intelligence down upon his wife and child. They seem to express pride and at the same time care and perhaps also regret.

His lips are parted as if to speak an encouraging word. Perhaps it would have been more politic in the artist not to emphasize the fact that his ape-man was not endowed with the gift of speech. The male gives the impression that he is in the act of saying something.

The female missing link is far more interesting. She seems to have forgotten her surroundings in the care for the child she is nursing. Her eyes are wide open, staring into space, the world having no interest for the mother fulfilling her sweetest duty. Her very stare seems to imply a soulful retrospection missed, to some extent, in her husband. You perceive that there are tears in her eyes; indeed a tear-drop is running down her cheek.

"The artist," says a German critic of this remarkable painting, "intended to infer by representing the missing link woman crying that she was vaguely conscious of the conflicting aspects of the new life into which she was introducing her baby. With tears she took leave from her old associations and habits; with tears she greeted the new. This is eminently womanish and quite in keeping with Prof. Max's reputation as one of the foremost painters of woman's eye, which he holds to be the soul of the individual. Of the baby we see but little aside from a blonde, oval head and two chubby arms and hands."

The feet and arms of the ape-man show traces of their original form when both were used in the same fashion, as the monkeys of our day use them.

### Learning to Cook.

"No, ma'am," said the grocer, making a great clattering among his tins; "I have coffee-pots and tea-pots, but there isn't such a thing as a Jack-pot in the store."  
"I'm so sorry," wailed the young wife; "you see, we haven't been married long, and my husband's mother has always cooked for him, and when I heard him talking in his sleep about a Jack-pot I thought I'd get one, for he mentions it so often he must be used to it. Could you tell me what they cook in it?"  
"Greens, ma'am," said the grocer, and he sent her to the tin store in the next block.