

Agricultural

SUCCESSFUL DAIRYING.

Whatever is worth doing at all in dairying is worth doing well. The competition is so great that only the best methods pay for the outlay in time and work. Modern dairying, says Mr. Bennett, in Practical Dairyman, is a matter of machinery. The old way of using a finger for a thermometer, of setting the milk in a tin pan for the cream to rise, exposed to the effects of air and weather, is very uncertain and can not be depended upon for giving uniform results. Cows should be milked in the barn all the year round. They can then be milked at the right time regardless of summer showers and winter storms. They should be milked at regular hours and by the same person each time. As soon as milked the milk should be run through a separator. No one can afford the waste of butter fat which results from the attempt to get it by setting for the cream to rise. The separator will take the fat all out, and take it out in the best possible condition, while setting the milk for the cream to rise exposes it until the milk is stale and the cream is often in poor condition. The separator gives enough more butter to pay for itself, and besides it enables one to make better butter. It will add about one cow in five under good conditions for raising cream by setting, and one in four where the conditions are not so good. Then one should have a power churn, either a combined churn and worker, or a box churn and separate worker. A tread power run by a horse is an excellent power to run the separator and churn, and the same power will pump all water needed for stock and all other purposes, and it will pump, separate and churn all at once or any one or two of these things at a time. It needs no attention; simply lead in a horse, colt, bull or other animal, loosen the brake and the machine will start and run with a uniform motion, as all modern powers have speed regulators. Churning should be done as often as twice a week, and the cream should be kept sweet until there is enough on hand for the churning; then it should be well mixed and all ripened together. The best place I have found for holding cream on the farm is in a tank of water. Have this tank in a small building by a good well and let all the water for stock purposes run through this tank. The water in the tank will be cool in summer and will not freeze in winter. This is because the water from a deep well is uniform in temperature all the year, and tends to equalize the temperature in the tank. If the water is too warm in the tank, run fresh water from the well through it; if it is too cold in winter run fresh water from the well through it. To make the dairy pay best, plans must be laid for feeding all the rough forage that the farm produces to turn it into butter. But all rough feed is not liked by the cow, so enough concentrated feed should be given in connection to suit the cow, and reasonable care should be taken to balance the ration; that is, that all the food shall not be of the starchy nature, but some of it rich in nitrogen. Oats, bran, oil meal, cotton-seed meal, glucose, shorts, middlings and clover hay are examples of nitrogenous foods, and they are all suited to be fed with corn, corn fodder and Timothy and mixed hay to balance the ration. It is good economy to have the cows fresh in the fall. Fall is the best time to start calves, and the cow can be kept doing well all winter on dry feed, and then the grass of spring, when it comes, will keep her at it when otherwise she would be ready to dry up in whole or in the greater part. Butter should never be sold at the store in the ordinary way. This gives no chance to get an extra price for a good article. Make nice prints and wrap them in parchment paper, or use some style of fiber package which will keep the butter from being mussed, and have your name printed on the parchment paper, or on the fiber package, so customers will know whose butter they are eating. This has much to do with getting a good price. Uncertainty breeds distrust, and distrust spoils good bargains. It may be said by some that it will not pay to provide a separator, power churn and other conveniences for a dairy of three or four cows. This is doubtless true. And it is equally true that it does not pay to bother with a dairy large or small that is not provided with these modern conveniences. It is as much work to tend to a three-cow dairy in the old way as to tend to a fifteen-cow dairy in the new way, leaving the milking out of account. In other words, it is as much work to set the milk in small pans, skim it, wash the pans, care for the cream, churn it, work the butter, etc., as to do the same for fifteen or twenty cows with the help of machinery. This is a very conservative statement, and short of the truth if anything, for it takes as long, generally longer, to churn six pounds of butter in a dash churn or any other small dairy churn as to churn sixty or seventy pounds in a power churn, and it is surely harder work to pound away with a dash or turn a crank than it is to let it revolve by power. The working of a small mess in a butter bowl takes as long and is harder and more disagreeable work than to work a large amount with a worker; or, if a combined churn is used all that is necessary is to pull the lever and the whole amount, large or small is work-

ed right in the churn in six minutes and only needs to be taken out in its finished condition. Banish the dash churn. Banish all wooden milk pails. Banish the butter bowl. Banish the tin pan. The wooden pail will get rank, and the butter bowl and dash churn and tin pan are women-killers and money-losers. Keep a fair-sized herd of good cows, give them good care, be kind to them, be cleanly in habits, feed sweet and palatable food, provide the needed conveniences, and study the business, and you will find it pleasant and profitable. It will furnish a home market right on the farm for the farm forage and grain, it will furnish steady and useful employment right at home all the year for every member of the family that it is desirable to employ; it will maintain the fertility of the farm and provide for the support of the family.

SEEDING DOWN PASTURES.

The seeding of pastures is too difficult a subject to be treated properly in a short article, says a writer. If pasture is wanted at once plow and harrow the ground smooth, and then sow rye and Timothy, crossing with clover in the spring. The rye will furnish a great deal of pasture in a very short time, and besides it has a tendency to keep down the weeds. If rye is pastured close, until it begins to run up seed stems, it will grow very fine and the cattle will eat it down, so that very few stems will mature seed. My own plan is to plow the ground in the fall, as deeply as the nature of the soil will permit, say about five or six inches, and then in the spring work it until it is in good condition. I would first raise two or three crops of corn. Some seed a crop of small grain with the corn but I prefer to plow up the stubble and then sow winter wheat or rye. In sowing Timothy do not sow too early as there often comes a shower that will start the seed and, being followed by warm, dry weather, it will dry out and die. Follow this rotation with clover in the spring; cut off your crop of grain, and you should then have a good pasture. If it is desired to make the rotation shorter, omit one crop of corn and one of small grain, and sow the rye and pasture it at once. This will furnish a good crop of feed, but should the season be wet, the cattle will likely tramp up the ground before it has had time to form a sod.

COVERING ENSILAGE.

Prof. Robertson, in his annual report says: "In filling a silo particular pains should be taken to spread the ensilage evenly over the surface; otherwise the leaves and lighter parts may lie in one place, and the stalks and ears in another. The ensilage at the sides and corners of the silo should be trodden down as compactly as possible. Then immediately after the silo is filled it should be covered with a layer of four or six inches of cut straw, and that by about eighteen inches or two feet of any kind of rough straw. In the feeding out of the ensilage, it is not a good plan to expose a large surface in the silo at one time. Where practicable, only as much of the surface of the ensilage should be uncovered as will cause a depth of about six inches to be removed from it by feeding every day. A half or one-quarter of the ensilage may be uncovered at one time, and it may be cut down with a hay knife, leaving a perpendicular face, which will mold very slightly. Where too large a surface of ensilage is exposed to the air it becomes offensive to the smell and gives rise to the growth of molds. These sometimes contaminate the stable and spread the belief that the feeding of ensilage imparts a flavor to the milk. Such flavors get into the milk through the atmosphere, and not through the feeding of the cow."

SOME POULTRY DO NOTS.

Do not keep a thousand fowls in quarters built for but five hundred. Do not try to be a fancier before you are a common poultry man. Do not try to teach others until you know something yourself. Do not change to a new variety until you have fully worked the old one. Do not study the art of cure until you have mastered the art of prevention. Do not fail to remember that health in the hennery is brought about by cleanliness. Do not be led away by reports of other's good success; try to beat it yourself. Do not boast and think you know it all. Do not fail to read of the experiences of others and try to profit by their loss. Do not trust alone to hired help, but try to do some of the work yourself.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.

Some curious statistics about Berlin variety actresses have been collected by the Borsencourier. There are 200 of them, ranging in age from 7 to 47 years, and earning from 2 marks, 50 cents, to 20 marks, \$5, an evening. Only 45 began as "chansonnette" singers; 36 had been milliners, 22 seamstresses, 10 governesses, 3 school teachers, 10 bookkeepers, 18 saleswomen, 7 maids of all work, 16 working girls, and 43 had been on the stage as actresses, chorus singers or ballet girls. Among them were 35 married women, 24 widows and 34 divorced or abandoned wives.

When we have practiced good actions while they become easy; when they are easy, we take pleasure in them; when they please us, we do them frequently; and then, by frequency of act, they grow into a habit.—Tillotson.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

A movement is said to be on foot to start a new bank in Ottawa.

Mr. Edmund Senkler, barrister, of Nelson, B.C., has been appointed Gold Commissioner in the Yukon.

The new Watkins wing of the Kingston General Hospital was formally opened with a special reception.

The Fenian raid medals for the Canadian veterans will, it is expected, be ready for distribution about May next.

Mr. A. E. Charron of Montreal has entered action to recover from Miss Marie Comte \$199.70 for breach of promise of marriage.

Laurielot Middleton, the Woodstock bigamist, sentenced to seven years in the Kingston Penitentiary, has been put to work in the stone shed.

A laborer named Mongean was blown to pieces by a dynamite cartridge which he accidentally exploded while working in a drain at Montreal.

Commander Wakeham reports that the Maritime Provinces mackerel fishing, which has just closed, has proved greatly above the average.

The people of New Westminster are asking that a strong commission, supported by the city, should investigate the cause of the late disastrous fire.

The Indians in the district of Gad's Lake and Oxford Lake, Northern Keewatin, are in a pitiable condition. Game is scarce, and furs are giving out rapidly.

It is reported that one-half of the wheat-crop of Manitoba has been damaged or destroyed by the recent rains. Prices have taken a decidedly upward turn.

The Marine Department has ordered a new steamship to be built in Scotland which will be put upon the route between Prince Edward Island and Pictou, N. S.

The officers of the warships Renown, Talbot and Indefatigable have presented the Garrison Club of Quebec with a handsome clock, which has all the accessories of a well regulated time piece.

A petition has been received by the Minister of Justice asking for the commutation of the sentence of seven years in Kingston penitentiary of Geo. Clute, of Brockville. He stole harness worth \$2.

A writ of summons has been issued in Hull against the Toronto Rubber Company for \$35,500 for alleged non-fulfilment of agreement. It is alleged that the company has violated their agreement to start a factory in Hull.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has promised a delegation from the National Council of Women that he will consider their proposition to arrange for an exhibit of Canadian women's interests at the Paris exhibition in 1900.

Letters carriers in London are paying their fare on the street cars pending the settlement of a dispute being the company and the Government as to whether the latter will give more than \$400 a year for the usual letter carriers' privilege of free rides.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Ralph Disraeli, brother of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, is dead at London, aged 89.

It is reported at London that an American syndicate offers to loan the Transvaal Government \$12,000,000.

Upwards of 30 persons are thought to have been drowned as a result of the storms on the east coast of England.

Sir Henry Irving's physicians announce that he will not be able to appear on the stage for two weeks. He is suffering from pleurisy, and requires a complete rest.

James B. Thompson died in Glasgow a few days ago. He spent his own life in squalid penury, but spent vast sums annually to relieve others in distress. His will disposes of a fortune of \$500,000 to public charities.

Hon. Arthur Stanley, Conservative, Third Secretary to the British Agency in Egypt, has been elected to Parliament for the Ormskirk division of Lancashire, southwest, made vacant by the death of Sir Arthur Forwood.

Mr. George Wyndham, Conservative M.P. for Dover, has been appointed Under Secretary for War, to succeed Right Hon. William St. John Broderick, newly appointed Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, formerly held by Lord Curzon, the new Viceroy to India.

UNITED STATES.

An English syndicate is about to purchase all the breweries in Cincinnati.

Twenty-five pupils of a Public school in Scranton, Pa., have died within the past two weeks. Defective sewer pipes.

W. P. Murray, of Clinton, Iowa, at Flint, Mich., on Tuesday shot his wife dead and then committed suicide. Both were under treatment for insanity.

The United States Shipping Register on June 30, showed 22,705 vessels, of 4,749,738 gross tons. The total steam tonnage amounts to 6,712 vessels, of 2,371,923 tons.

It is reported from Columbus, Ohio, that a gigantic trust, is about to be formed of the different collar and shirt industries of the United States, to have a capital of \$100,000,000.

H. D. Fulton, a prominent coal man, was held up in Chicago, Saturday ev-

ening by three negroes. He was beaten into insensibility and robbed of \$400. He was then put into a closet and locked in.

During the Peace Jubilee procession at Chicago, there was a terrible crush in which police, marines, and spectators were all mixed up together. Fortunately the crowd was dispersed without any loss of life.

Mr. McCook, United States Consul at Dawson City, reports to Washington that there will be no scarcity of food there this winter. Prices of provisions are falling rapidly, but hotel prices remain high, about \$12 a day.

The wife of the late Prof. Beard, who went to Alaska in the interests of the North Star Mining Company of Philadelphia, is going north herself to try and find the body of her husband. It was reported that he lost his life in a snowslide, but she believes he was murdered by his companions.

The mystery surrounding the murder of sixteen-year-old Daisy Smith, whose body was found near her home at Selinus Grove, Pa., by her father, riddled with shot and with a gaping knife wound in her neck, has been cleared by the confession of Edward Krissinger, who was arrested on suspicion soon after the discovery of the body. Krissinger says that the girl had jilted him and that he had killed her.

GENERAL.

M. Brisson, Premier of France, again talks of resigning.

The post-office at San Juan, under American auspices, is being established with all possible haste.

The recent great storm in Japan is said to have washed away 5,000 houses and inundated 26,000 more.

The majority of the Spanish officials in Porto Rico have decided to become naturalized American citizens.

Over seven hundred Japanese laborers were recently landed at Honolulu and 1,200 more are on their way.

An employe in the bacteriological department of Professor Nothnagel's establishment in Vienna is dead of the plague.

The Japanese customs tariff, it has been definitely announced, will go into effect on January 1. The export duties will be entirely abolished.

The President of the Swiss Confederation, M. Eugene Ruffy, has received threatening letters from Anarchists. Precautions are being taken by the police to prevent an attempt on his life.

A despatch to the London Times from Pretoria says that a Mr. Hope, representing an American syndicate, offers to loan the Transvaal Government £2,500,000 at 5 per cent. and 2 1-2 per cent. commission.

Herr Gruententhal, superintendent of the Imperial Printing Office, at Berlin, has committed suicide. He was charged with the theft and the forgery of bank notes to the amount of over 400,000 marks, \$18,000.

The Japanese Home Department has begun to bestir itself in the direction of prison and judicial reform. It is asserted that a large percentage of the prisoners have been confined for several years without trial.

The Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, while on board a train for Calais, bound for London, lost a satchel containing jewellery worth £30,000. Her Grace left the train at Amiens and returned to Paris to report her loss to the police.

NO TARDINESS IN HEAVEN.

Pathetic Incident at the Death of a Little School Girl.

This pathetic incident comes from Chicago public school circles, where it is talked of in hushed tones. A child lay sick unto death in a populous part of the big city, and every sound made her start from sleep, or alarmed her when awake. The motto on her pillow, embroidered by loving hands, "Schlafen sie wohl," lost its power to soothe, and the whistle of the cars, the rumble of street traffic and the ringing of bells was torture to her failing nerves.

One bell in particular caused her the keenest anxiety—the bell that every morning summoned her to her beloved school, and for which she had always listened with happy expectation. Now that she could no longer obey it, she was unhappy when it rung, and her parents, thought of a scheme to restore her health and give her the rest and quiet she needed.

They took her to friends living on a farm in Nebraska—beyond the reach of railroad whistles and school bells, where the silence of nature was profound, and in that gracious atmosphere the child improved so rapidly that all danger was believed to be past.

But it was not. One morning she awakened at sunrise and called the family about her.

"Listen," she said, raising one thin hand to command attention, "the bell—the dear bell! Hear it ring! Hurry! hurry! I will be late for school!"

And while they listened for that dear remembered bell which she alone heard her eyes closed and all the lessons were said.

A MEAN ORCHESTRA.

Uncle Wayback (at Metropolitan concert)—I can't make head or tail out of that tune the fiddlers is playin'.

City Niece (whispering)—It's a symphony.

It don't seem funny a bit. Who writ it? Beethoven.

Who's he? A great German composer, uncle.

Oh! No wonder I can't understand it. But considerin' the price they charge fer tickets, I think they might play it in English.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

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

Old and New World Events of Interest Chron-icled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

In France it is illegal to capture frogs at night.

The residents of Vienna last year ate 18,207 horses.

Every year London consumes fifty thousand tons of oysters.

Nearly \$520,000 worth of articles are pawned in London weekly.

The washing of the Queen's household linen costs £8,014 per annum.

Land in England is 800 times as valuable now as it was 200 years ago.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to travel on railways at a fare and a half.

The total number of medical students in the twenty German universities during 1892 were 8,838.

The Hottentots, now one of the lowest species of mankind, were ages ago one of the most highly civilized.

England has the greatest number of lighthouses and lightships—one for every fourteen miles of its coastline.

Louis XIV. of France drank the first cup of coffee made in Western Europe. Coffee was then worth £5 16s a pound.

The largest proportion of single persons is found in Ireland and Scotland, and the smallest in the United States.

The 450 woollen mills of European Russia employ 50,000 workmen, and produce goods valued at 45,000,000 roubles.

A Japanese bride gives her wedding presents to her parents as some slight recompense for their trouble in rearing her.

In Germany a peroxide of hydrogen is said to be mixed with various drinks in order to give them the mellow flavour of age.

Nearly every man, woman and child in Egypt is a smoker of cigarettes, and a pipe is hardly ever seen in the mouth of a native.

Superstition is so common in Paris that cards tastefully embellished and containing a list of "hours to be avoided" are extensively sold.

In the Serbian army the big drum is fixed on a two-wheeled cart, which is drawn by a large trained dog. The drummer walks beside the cart.

The Forth goods station, Newcastle-on-Tyne, is the largest in Great Britain. On an average 2,500 trucks are loaded and unloaded there daily.

A train of gun cotton reaching from Edinburgh to London could be fired in two minutes, so rapid is the transmission of detonation from one part to another.

A crooked toe will prevent a man from being enlisted in the army. It has been demonstrated that men with crooked toes cannot endure long marches.

The largest and oldest chain bridge in the world is said to be that of King-tung, in China, where it forms a perfect road from the top of one mountain to another.

The Arabs show their friendliness, when meeting, by shaking hands six or eight times. Arabs of distinction go beyond this; they embrace and kiss each other several times.

In France the oxen that work in the fields are regularly sung to as an encouragement to exertion, and no peasant has the slightest doubt that the animals listen to him with pleasure.

In Munster, Westphalia, there is a public school, the St. Paul's Gymnasium, which has celebrated the 1,100th anniversary of its foundation. It was established in the year 798, as a convent school.

Parrots are being put to a practical use in Germany. They have been introduced into the railway stations, and trained to call out the name while the train stands there, thus saving people the trouble of making enquiries.

The streets in Chinese cities are higher in the centre than at the sides. The pedestrians, are, therefore, subjected to the discomfort of wading through puddles in rainy weather, as the water lodges on the footpaths.

Shorthand is one of the arts that have never been lost. It is believed that it was practiced in Phoenicia before the Greeks existed as a people, and possibly also at Babylon. There is no trace of it in China or Japan.

The mines in Manchuria, according to the report of a Chinese official, are situated in a country covered 12 feet deep with snow in winter, and infested in summer and autumn with an insect which makes life unbearable.

The favorite means of transportation in Havana is by one-horse victorias, of which there are thousands. Two persons are enabled to go to any point within the city limits for a peseta, which is equal to about sevenpence.

The total amount of money coined by all the Queen's predecessors on the throne was £205,000,000 sterling. During the present reign the mint has turned out £450,000,000 sterling, including £158,000,000 in India—a record for all time.