RURAL LIFE IN ENGLAND.

WHAT FARM LABORERS LARN AND HOW THEY LIVE.

Interestitg Letter From a Resident of Lindsay Who Spent Several Months Visiting Friends in the "Old Sod."

Special Correspondence to the Watchman. Numerous as are the visitors from here to the old land yearly, we hear very little about agricultural and village life in England; perhaps the reason is that these tourists have only time to take in the principal sights which are found in the towns and cities.

During a trip this summer we found many things to interest and surprise us in country life. As one enters an English village he is not impressed with the busy The boys and girls have been saving to attack persons of maturity. and village folk generally.

stone building surrounded by a substan strangers are. A welcome from the days behind." schoolmaster, and the usual questions are The same paper contains this certiasked and answered; the boys open their ficate of the physicians who attended eyes much larger when they learn that we the General in his last illness. are from America, and visions of Indians scalping white men, of buffalos, bears, wolves, etc., pass through their minds. and a little murmur of applause runs through the school as one boy asks, "Please, sir, will you tell us about the Indians and bears." The boys on the whole are clean and tidy, although the patches of various shades and sizes on their clothes show that economy has to be practiced at their homes, and as we Washington was attacked with an inwill show later on it cannot be otherwise when the father's wages are so small.

The beautifully kept gardens and the woodbines and other climbing plants trained so beautifully over the cottages give these villages a very pretty appearance and apricot and plum trees are also sense of stricture in the same part, frequently seen nailed and trained on the cough and difficult rather than a painfront of the house.

About the centre of the village we see the English Church surrounded by some hundreds of graves, while the well kept walks are lined on either side with rose trees which were loaded with blossoms at the time of our visit. The inscriptions on many of the grave-stones dated back to the 11th and 12th century. Seeing an elderly man trimming the graves we walked over to him and at the prospects of a Mount Vernon about 11 o'clock shilling he becomes quite communicative. Saturday. Discovering the case to be He had worked on one farm in the village highly alarming, and foreseeing the for 36 years during which time his wages fatal tendency of the disease, two conwere never more than \$3.50 per week, and a long time only \$2, but he thought a fair average would be \$2.25 per week since he was married; at this time he is earning the sum of \$1.75 per week, and as he remarked, "that ain't much to live on after we pay eightpence (about 35c.) a week rent; his little home contained two rooms down and one up-stairs.

Another laborer we talked to had a family of six little children, and earned The power of life seemed now mani-\$2.50 per week, this amount being (as a festly yielding to the force of the disfarmer informed us) the standard wage. order. Blisters were applied to the Numbers of others we met are only earn- extremities, together with a cataplasm ing \$2 a week and have families to keep of bran and vinegar to the throat out of that. We hear many Canadian Speaking, which was painful from the laborers complaining at small wages, but it seems as though they have much to be thankful for when compared with these facts. Perhaps some will say "food is much cheaper," but this is not the case. How can they live on such small means is asked by many. In the first place life is one long toil with this class; not that they are unhappy, but it is work day after day and year after year, and they do not get enough money to go holidaying. One good-natured looking old man of 65 years rectation of their efficacy. He considof age told us that he was born in that ered the operations of death upon his village and had lived there ever since, and added he, "I ha' never bin foour repeated efforts to be understood, sucmiles away frum here in me life." Just ceeded in expressing a desire that he fancy a man that age who had never seen no more of the world than what laid within four miles of him. Such cases as the last mentioned are not general, although it is by no means an exception, we were

With reference to their diet, the "bil of fare" would hardly suit a laborer this country. One man (whom we know to be reliable) told us that for day after day the year through he had simply bread and raw onions for his dinner. In answer to a question as to what meat they had we were informed that a little bacon occasionally was the extent to which their purchases went in that direction, and many homes only have meat on the table two or three times a week. Do you eat much butter, is asked? "Bless you, no, sir; we take the bread dry or else have lard," is the reply.

These are a few of many facts coming her way across the Pacific to her nato our notice, and perhaps they may be tive land to inaugurate there a new interesting to some of your readers.

The ancients entertained the idea than the dew was distilled upon the earth by

The Arkansas river was named from a nation of Indians; also called Quappas.

The nights in August are often cool, while the sun is boiling hot in the daytime. This brings out all the poison | cisco for Foo Chow, where she will that decomposing organic matter throws | take up her life work as a physician upon the air. Disinfect your premises with the utmost care. Look to all the drains and see that they flow freely and are perfectly clean. Watch all the out houses and sheds and remove afar every object that can give out a bad smell

WASHINGTON'S LAST HOUR

Some New Facts About the Death of the l'Austrious Patriot-How He Met the Grim Monster.

In the library of an old gentleman in Washington has recently been discov ered a copy of the Sentinel of Liberty, published in Georgetown, D.C., on December 20, 1799. It contains an account of the death of Gen. Washington, which differs materially from that furnished by Tobias Lear to John Adams, which is the basis for the statements given in the several biographies. It is in a letter written by a gentleman in Alexandria to a friend in Baltimore, and is as follows:

choly event of the death of our much- | coal tar, which in turn is manufactured loved Gen. George Washington, He from soft or bituminous coal. This ltaspect of the place, for in many cases we made his exit last night between the quid fuel is carried in tanks, and is fed scarcely saw a sign of life, but still one hours of 11 and 12, after a short but into the fire boxes through pipes, at feels an admiration for the peace and painful illness of twenty-three hours. the end of which a strong current of quietude which seem to reign in these The disorder of which he died is by air atomizes the fuel and blows it into places. Here is the little "green" sur- some called croup, by others an inflam- every corner of the fire-box. A strong rounded by huge elm trees whereon the matory quinsy, a disorder lately so flame passes up through the tubes and village club is held yearly, and at which mortal among children in this place, wall of the boiler, burns almost smoketime the place assumes alively appearance. and, I believe, not until this year known lessly, and develops a considerably

last the day has come when the little Dick, who was called in at a late hour. steam. It is claimed for this fuel that money-box is to be opened, and a day of Alexandria is making arrangements to it will increase the steam capacity great happiness is in store for the children show its high esteem for him. We are about 20 per cent. The first experiall to close our houses, and act as we ments on the schoolship Carola were Crossing the "green" we see an old should do if one of our family had de- so successful that the Navy Departparted. The bells are to toll daily un- ment has ordered the battleship Weistil Wednesday or Thursday. He died senburg, and the armorelad Siegfried tial wall of the same material; entering perfectly in his senses, and, from Dr. to be supplied with masut fire boxes, that want of the perfectly in his senses, and, from Ot. to be supplied the experiment is through the porchway we hear the hum Dick's account, perfectly resigned. He and the result of the experiment is of voices, and soon discover this to be the informed them that he had no fear of looked forward to with great interest. boys' school. On entering a hush in the death, that his affairs were in good conversation at once takes place, and the order, that he had made his will, and boys look cautiously to see who the that his public business was but two

"Messrs. J. and D. Westcott: Presuming that some account of the late illness and death of Gen. Washington will be generally interesting, and particularly so to the professors and practitioners of medicine throughout America, we request you to publish the following statement:

"Some time in the night of Friday, the 13th inst., having been exposed to a rain on the preceding day, Gen. flammatory affection of the upper part of the windpipe, called in technical language cynache trachealis. The disease commenced with a violent ague accompanied with some pain in the upper and fore part of the throat, a ful deglutition, which were soon succeeded by a fever and a quick and laborious respiration. The necessity of blood-letting suggesting itself to the general, he procured a bleeder from the neighborhood, who took from his arm in the night twelve or fourteen ounces of blood. He would not by any means be prevailed upon to send for the attending physician till the following morning, who arrived at sulting physicians were immediately sent for, who arrived, one at 3.30 and the other at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, In the interim were employed two copious bleedings, a blister was applied to the part affected, two moderate doses of calomel were given, succeeded by repeated doses of emetic tartar, amounting in all to five or six grains, with no other effect than a copious discharge

from the bowels. beginning, now became almost impracticable, respiration grew more and more contracted and imperfect till 11.20 on Saturday night, retaining the possession of his intellect, when he expired without a struggle. He was fully impressed at the beginning of his complaint, as well as through every succeeding stage of it, that its conclusion would be mortal, submitting to the several exertions made for his recovery rather as a duty than from an exsystem as coeval with the disease, after might be permitted to die without in-

"During the short period of his ill ness he economized his time in the ar rangement of such few concerns as re guired his attention with the utmost serenity and anticipating his approaching dissolution with every demonstration of the equanimity for which his whole life has been so uniformly and singularly conspicuous.

JAMES CRAIK. Attending Physician. ELISHA DICK. Consulting Physician.

A Chinese Female Doctor.

The first Chinese woman doctor graduate of the American Medica College, to practise in China, and the occidental medical degree, is now on era in woman's work among women She is Dr. Hu King Eng. a woman characteristically celestial in every way, despite her nine years' residence in the United States. She has never discarded her quaint, rich native dress and loves her own land best. She received her doctor's degree in Philadelphia a year ago, has spent the past twelve months in taking a post-graduate course and in obtaining actual

The Art of Pouring Tea.

and missionary at the Woman's Hos-

appears. As a rule the guest of honor is offered the first cup, which is the weakest, and the children, if served at all, are given the last and strongest. When it is desirable have all the cups of uniform strength one should pour a little into each and then begin over again, reversing the order. In England this is so well understood that a pourer of tea or coffee does not begin to replenish the cups till all are before her.

A New Liquid Fuel.

A new fuel for steamboats has recently been tested, first, in the merchant marine, and later on, in the Italian and French navies, with great success. The German Navy Department has just ordered experiments with this fuel, which is called masut. "I mention to you the truly melan- It is properly speaking, a derivative of "My information I have from Dr. ating thereby a larger amount of

The Cowboy's Day is Oven The cowboy, like the buffalo, is fast becoming extinct. In the dawn of the new century now approaching he will be regarded as a curiosity. Then years hence he will almost have attained the dignity of tradition. History, which embalms the man armor and exalts the pioneer, holds a place for him. The niche may be a modest one, but he had his part in conquering a new country, and no impartial record of western evolution can omit his picturesque figure. Before civilization devours his identity let us try to detain it a moment in its real likeness and garb

Dwellers in the long-settled communities scarcely realize how great a change has come over the Far West during the last decade. Ranchers there will always be-ranches for grain, hay, fruit and blooded live stock-but not for the rearing of the cattle business; when the cowmemory when there was a craze over the catttle business; when the cowboy was king at Dodge City; when hundreds of educated young men went west to share the hardship of herders. to-day the cattle ranches are deserted, or mortgaged, or turned into farms. more advanced intelligence has penetrated the possibilities of irrigation, and water is reclaiming the wilderness once given over to the long

The decline of the range cattle industry has been as amazing and rapid as was its rise. The business is not simply suffering from stagnation; it has almost ceased to exist. Early in the eighties a beef steer running the range represented \$40; one-fourth that sum would pay for him now. Thirty dollars was the average price for a cow with a calf at her side; no whole herds are disposed of for head.-Lippincott's Magazine.

The Berliner Tageblatt lately contained the follownig American Item; "The great American inventor, Edicon, is also a great smoker. When deep in thought he sometimes smokes twenty strong cigars in a day. His father and andfather likewise were great smokers; the latter nevertheless lived to be get you to look at my stock, it is easy to 103 years old, and he not only smoked but also chewed tobacce."

The French Chamber of Deputies evifrancs are appropriated to pay physicians especially stationed at the Palais Royal to watch over the precious health of the precious Deputies. Last year France paid 1,552 francs for the Deputies' eau de cologne, 1,790 francs for brushes and combs, 1,798 francs for matches, etc., etc.

The Hungarian wine dealer who has hitherto provided Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria with select wines announces that his conscience does not permit him to have any more dealings whatever with that potentate so long as the latter is under suspicion of having connived at the murder of ex-Premier Stambouloff, the friend of Hungary.

An observer asserts that beer drinking of different nationalities act very differently when a fly happens to fall into the drinker's beer. A Spaniard pays for the beer, leaves it on the table and stalks out; a Frenchman does the same, and also does some tall swearing; an Englishman throws the beer away and calls for another glass; a German fishes out the fly and then finishes the beer; a Russian swalllows the beer with the fly; a Chinaman takes out the fly, swallolws it and then drowns it with the beer.

According to the Berliner Tageblatt the plan is seriously considered to make the capital of the German Empire a "sea port." The construction of a monster canal from Berlin to Hamburg or Stettin is being agitated with more zeal than ever before. It is recognized that transportation by water is the cheapest.

In Italy it is possible to have two experience in her profession, and a wives without coming into conflict with week ago she sailed from San Fran- the written law of the country. One may get married in church-a marriage which is not valid before the civil For further particulars apply to law-and then one may contract a valid marriage before a magistrate. But the popular sense of justice abhors R. CAMPBELL and makes dangerous any attempt to Few hostesses understand the art of override unwritten moral law by trickpouring tea and coffee, simple as it ery made possible as above suggested. 25-11.

FENELON FALLS

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QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Practical Information About Building a Silo and Filling It.

When

A correspondent of Hoard's Dairyman asks the following questions, which are answered below by the editor:

Will you kindly answer the following questions in regard to silos and ensilage: 1. Is a building 14 by 6 by 20 feet too large for about 25 head of horses and cattle?

2. How much surface should be uncovered each day when feeding, and how long will the ensilage keep after being uncovered? 8. How long after silo has been filled before 4. Can ensilage be fed profitably in stables

5. Will posts set in the ground and covered with dry matched flooring air tight on the inside of the posts make a good silo, or must the strong posts be covered with boards on the outside as 6. When the silo has been emptied, will the

boards shrink enough to be of no use the fol- cover lowing season for ensilage? I am a beginner on the farm. I have poor buildings, but wish to build a barn next season and expect to put in two or more silos then. I need a silo this fall, but I wish to build the vater same as cheap as I can and have it keep the slight ensilage in good condition.

1. A silo the size you mention would hold about 130 tons. Allowing five tons to the cow for 180 days of feeding, such a silo would hold, if well filled, a sufficient supply. 2. This matter of uncovering the en-

silage should be governed very much by the state of temperature and the number | pays of cattle to be fed from the silo. If the weather is cold enough to check fermentation, then a larger surface may be uncovered and a corresponding thin layer of ensilage taken off each day. If the weather is warm, a lesser space should be exposed to the air and the ensilage taken deeper. It should always be understood that uncovering a sile is like Some uncovering a can of fruit or vegetables. If you uncover a large can, you must nse the contents faster, or it will spoil. Ensilage is canned corn fodder. A little study of the principles involved and a graduating good sense and skill will do the work right.

3. In two weeks. 4. Yes, for it usually is warm when time it comes from the silo. But no dairyman who understands his best interest should keep cows in a stable that freezes.

5. Posts set as you describe we would not recommend. The better way is to lay a foundation wall with a good sill 8 by 8 thereon and studding set 12 inches apart. It is worth while to cover the live outside of the studding with good stuff, as that makes an additional dead air chamber and helps greatly to prevent freezing. As a makeshift such a silo as you wish to build might do if the posts were set in the ground thick enough to prevent bulging of the sides. In build- once ing a silo one thought must govern all Gou the time. It must be air tight when | tle, built and stay so when in use. We doubt very much whether it would be good economy to build the sile as you propose, but think it better to wait until the barn is built and then put it in

So carefully are germs avoided in the diaries of Denmark that the celebrated butter of the country, much of which is sent to England, is washed when necessary in water that has been boiled. The butter is, however, rarely washed, but is first worked over by hand by girls who are scrupulously clean and afterward finshed by machinery. This but- way ter, which is made with the greatest care from milk that is strained through | rush flannel and afterward filtered through clean gravel, is white in color when finished and is artificially colored. It is the very little salted when used at home, but more or less salt is added when it is sent as far as England. It is said to retain its fine quality when shipped better than any butter known. As an incentive to furnish only pure milk the owners of the cows are under contract to notify the buyers at once if there is any sickness in their herd. The milk is then bought from them and paid for at the | New usual price, but it is thrown away.

SUMMER PREPARATION FOR GRASS. A Practical Talk by a New England fore Farmer on an Important Topic.

There is a very general impression class that a piece of ground must be plowed and cropped before it may be profitably star seeded, even though it be needed for mowing. This is all a mistake, according to a practical and successful New England farmer, who is reported by The Farm Journal as saying: Nothing on the farm pays so well and costs so little as the hay crop, if-and here comes in the key to profit in both this and other things-if it be properly grown. One-half to three-quarters of a ton per acre will damage any man, not because the grass may not make good hay, but because it costs nearly as much to produce it as to grow and har-Test three tons per acre. Let us suppose taxes, fencing and harvesting amount to \$10 per acre, and nothing is said about fertilizing, two plots of equal fertility being chosen, one well seeded and the other lacking grass plants. If one yields two tons, the hay virtually costs that year but \$5 per ton. The threequarter ton per acre crop costs \$13.32 per ton. Which kind of hay can you bet-

2 cent milk? It is no trouble to decide. Why do so many of us think it necessary to crop every plowed sod from One to four years before seeding? To get manure into the soil, or from habit very largely? The latter is the reason, I tear. Let those who have never tried it wi take in hand some of their thin grass w land this summer and as soon as possi- ba ble after mowing it plow, roll, harrow in and roll it until fined. Then for a week gl or two while having is being completed la it may rest and rot. But do not let it alone long. With a sharp Acme or Cuteway no over it each week until Sep-

fer afford to feed where you are making