

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Bee-Keeping

Last year throughout the North and West there was very little profit to be derived from bees, and the two previous years there were but small yields. In consequence of this, bee-keepers had the "blues," and began to think that bee-keeping was a delusion and a snare—too uncertain to depend upon for a living. Farmers and horticulturists meet with poor seasons, but what would become of this country if they all in a body threw up their occupation? Manufacturers have to meet disappointments in the sales of their products, and it has to be met in all walks of life.

From reports received it appears that the clouds are lifting, and that the prospect for honey the coming year is brighter than for a year or so past. In some localities white clover grew finely last summer but too late to yield honey, but under favorable conditions may yield this season. Sweet clover is pretty generally introduced throughout the West, and like the children of Israel in Egypt, the more it is persecuted the more it multiplies and grows. It thrives in this sandy soil. A lady pointed to some in her garden saying: "I raise that for my chickens." I have noticed fowls feeding upon it, as it starts earlier than other clovers.

Not long since I met a man who said: "I've been keeping bees for more than forty years but I never could get them to increase to more than four or five colonies until I got the patent hives which have movable frames." Now let us look into the matter and see if we can divine the reason. There is no way by which we can see into the interior of a box hive. We have to depend in a great measure upon guess work. A colony may throw off swarm after swarm until it is literally ruined, and there is no way of preventing it. If it was in a movable frame hive the combs could be lifted out and the queen cells cut off and the second swarm returned, when there would be two big strong colonies able to take care of themselves and yield fair returns to their owner, in lieu of four or five hives in use, paying no rent, and the tenants barely able to live, and in most instances dying the following winter.

The moth is a terrible fellow to the box hive man. When a colony loses its queen these gentry come in and find a house well provisioned and furnished. When the owner sees that there are no bees coming and going to sting him, he bravely turns up the hive and exclaims: "The plaguy moths have destroyed this colony!" All this time they were as innocent as a man in the moon. It is true that they destroyed the contents of the hive, eating the comb and bee-bread, but if there had been plenty of bees there would not have been room enough for them, for bees do not believe that there is a house large enough for two families—a family of bees and one of moths. If a colony in a movable frame hive loses its queen the fact can be readily ascertained and another given to them. If a colony needs feed it can be supplied. If very weak it can be strengthened with mature brood, or if diseased can be taken care of before the contagion spreads.

### Milk as a Diet.

Reader, did you ever consider what a complete and superior diet milk was for the human stomach? Used as it is in almost every household in the land, in conjunction with other foods, its real nutritive value is not always appreciated by the laity. Physicians of the highest repute strongly recommend its use for a form of nourishment in disorders where other food would be prohibited. It is so easily digestible, and at the same time so nourishing that very weak stomachs will assimilate it. Milk can be followed by the following formula be digested before it enters the stomach, and thus be rapidly taken up by the blood as nourishment without exciting the action of a perhaps dyspeptic organ: Take of the extract of pancreatine five grains, and of bicarbonate of soda fifteen grains, and add to one pint of fresh milk and a gill of water. Heat the whole to 100° Fahrenheit, and hold at that temperature forty-five minutes; then cool quickly, and it is ready for drinking. This preparation has a slightly bitter taste, and cannot be coagulated by any acid. It is digested milk, and for feeble stomachs it makes an excellent food.

While manufacturers are seeking to extend the consumption of cheese and butter, the consumption of milk is taking care of itself, and it is increasing especially in the cities and towns all over the land. To what cause can this be attributed? One thing the good qualities of milk are becoming better known, and then there is far less adulteration of the product than formerly. This is not because the average milkman has reformed especially, but because the laws of inspection are becoming more thoroughly enforced. Consumers have become aware of this, and they know that they can obtain better milk than formerly and at just as low a price.

Our observation of city milk consumption has made us confident of this fact, and it is a pleasing feature of the results of honest dairy work. Do not be afraid to drink all the good sweet milk you want. Physicians recommend it, and dyspeptic stomachs endorse it; What better evidence is needed of its nutritive and valuable qualities as a diet? It is the healthy naturally flavored milk that is to be recommended. Tainted or stable-flavored milk is not fitted to make even good pork, much less to be used on the table. We do not go so far as to claim that milk is a panacea for all digestive woes, but we do say that it has excellent and enduring qualities as a diet not possessed by other foods, and that it seldom irritates the dyspeptic stomach.—(Geo. E. Newell, in Prairie Farmer.

### Rules for Growing Roses.

Something to turn to out of doors in the summer whenever there is a little leisure just meets the needs of the case. It must be pleasant and refining in its influence to prove helpful. This is what rose culture presents, even if carried on in the door yard, with its limited room. What makes it especially enjoyable is the regular pay given to labor in roses from May until October, if the season is mild. Beginning four years ago, by way of experiment, with a few plants, the number has increased until now every nook and corner suitable for a small bed is utilized, and several dozen varieties and hybrids bloom freely each thing peculiar to its kind and interesting to the fancy. The more they are raised, the more they are enjoyed, and some-

more generously they repay you with bloom and fragrance; indeed, they thrive better when loved most, like the sex they so often adorn. It matters not how small the space, there is always room somewhere for a few choice roses. Dig up the soil deeply, pulverize and then top-dress with 3 or 4 inches of good garden soil mixed with cow manure and a little bone dust; then go to your nearest greenhouse or send to your favorite florist and get half a dozen or a dozen plants to begin with, say a hardy Jacqueminot to be set by itself in a corner, as it is a tall grower, one or two of the following teas and hybrids: Perle de Jardin, Marechal Neil, for delicate yellow; the Souvenir de Wootton and American Beauty for crimson; the La France or Duchess of Albany for pink of several shades, both bearing immense double roses, the Bride and Niphetos for white being large and very fragrant, and Catharine Mermet and Edward Gontier creamy yellow, shaded with pink and scarlet. If carefully planted on the south or east side of the house they will get all the sun they need in the forenoon, and be sheltered from too much heat later. They will also be protected so that they can be kept during the winter with a generous covering of leaves, as mine have been safely wintered several years in succession. By looking after them daily a half hour or more you can keep off the insects, and provide them when needed with an abundance of water, as they should be thoroughly saturated every few days. If you will cut the flowers freely when in full bloom you will always have plenty for yourself and friends, and will find that new buds form much more rapidly and plentifully.

### Odd Notes.

Cottonseed and linseed meal are good fertilizers of themselves but pay better fed to cattle which pay for themselves in butter and milk and thereby get manure extra.—A. D. Eastman.

The asparagus bed will take kindly to a dressing of well composted barnyard manure.

Radishes are easily grown under glass and pay for the trouble when there is a near market for them.

In France there are 28,000 peasant schools in which are taught garden and fruit culture through State aid.

In cases where Nature intends that insects shall feed on flowers at night the flowers they select are all of a white color.

Potatoes are being raised to a considerable extent in Palestine and Indian corn is being cultivated with very satisfactory results.

The pungent odour of a horse stable is caused by the escaping of ammonia, and farmers lose more of this element of manure in this way in one warm night from an unclean horse stable than from their manure heaps in a year. A pound of ammonia in manure produces in all only twelve pounds of it, according to the authority quoted.

Not only is the pea valuable for its muscle, bone and milk making properties, but the roots of the plant perform the same office that red clover does in gathering free nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil for future use.—(Leslie H. Adams.

The coming cow should be addressed as a lady, and treated with kindness. The loving kindness of her attendant should always be apparent. Her nature and nervous condition should always be studied.—(A. O. Richmond.

Either ashes or bone, separately, or phosphate, such as are to be found in the market, make excellent starters for cabbage, when well fixed in the hills.

Hens like seclusion. They do better when contented. It is best to darken the place selected for a nest. Even though secluded a dark nest gives her but little chance to see about her, hence she will remain more quiet. A nest made of soft cut hay or chaff is as good as any.

To renovate an old lawn it is the best method to rake it up deeply with a steel rake, then in all bare places sow grass seed at the rate of one quart to every three or four hundred square feet, or two bushels per acre. After the seed is sown it will greatly help if bonedust is sown over it, just about as thickly as to nicely cover the sod, or about as thickly as sand is strewn over a floor.

It was formerly considered best to supply babies with milk from a single cow; it is now believed that the milk should be of several healthy cows. At once after the milk is drawn it should be cooled. This should be done in pure air by running the milk in a thin film over some clean metallic surface, like a washboard.—(Dr. George G. Groff.

A butter maker at Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, reporting his own experience, says: "I find butter thoroughly washed in pure water when in the granular state, will keep longer than that not washed. By thoroughly washing the butter while in the granular form, all the casein and foreign matters are taken out, leaving only the butter fat and giving it the true butter flavor."

### An Irish Parliament.

The resolution offered in the Imperial Parliament in favor of the establishment of an Irish Parliament, is probably for the purpose of placing on record the extreme demands of the Parnellite section of the Nationalists with a view to aiding them in the general elections. The demands, as given in the despatch, are not extraordinary; they are, in fact, what Mr. Gladstone has already declared should be given, with the exception, perhaps, of a possible limitation in regard to the appointment of certain higher members of the judiciary and a gradual rather than an immediately full control of the constabulary, which body, Mr. Gladstone would probably prefer to incorporate in the army, leaving the Irish executive to appoint a police force of its own. It is not improbable that the telegraphic despatch has missed the chief point of the Parnellite demands. The point they insist upon now, although Mr. Parnell did not insist upon it before his downfall, is the immediate complete independence from all control by the British Government of the acts of the Irish Parliament. This is more than Canada possesses, though it is seldom that Canada has to complain of any interference. The only case which has led to murmurs in the Canadian Parliament is the Copyright Act, and its ratification has not been absolutely refused. Indeed, its ratification is only delayed. Canada complains of the delay, however, and Ireland would be even more irritated under circumstances.

### TIGER HUNTING IN INDIA.

How the Man-eaters Are Hunted on Elephants, on Foot, and from Trees.

Tiger hunting, which I may term the characteristic sport of India, is certainly very exciting. It requires a brave man to kill a tiger. There are three kinds of tiger hunting: one by means of elephants, one from a tree, and one on foot. I will describe the mode by means of elephants.

On the night before the day of the hunt, the men who intend engaging in the sport begin to make ready by getting their guns in order and preparing food. Next morning they get up before sunrise. The elephants are then brought from the stables, the hoodahs put on their backs, and the men climb up by means of ladders and take their seats. The first elephant carries the hunters, one of the other elephants the musicians, and the others the provisions. When the preliminaries are completed the cavalcade starts for the hunting grounds or jungles, as they are called. These they reach at about 10 o'clock.

After arriving, the attendants first let two or three sheep loose. The sheep go into the jungle and the tiger smells them and comes out, thinking it will have a toothsome breakfast, but it is met by shot from one of the hunters. As soon as the elephants see the tiger they start to roar and their trumpets sound like thunder. This they keep up all the time the tiger is in sight. If the tiger is not killed by a shot from the hunters, he jumps at the elephants. Then the musicians start to play so as to draw away the tiger. The tiger is very much afraid of music and starts to run. Then the drivers of the elephants, the men sitting on the elephants' heads, poke the pachiderms with their iron pronged instruments. This starts the elephants and they follow the tiger until it is killed, when they bring it back home.

I will now describe how they hunt the tiger from a tree. Men do not hunt from a tree; they prefer hunting with elephants or on foot. It is boys of 16 and 18 years old that hunt from a tree. Fifty or sixty boys gather outside the town and prepare to go to the jungle. Taking their guns they reach the jungle at 12 o'clock.

The first thing they do is to find two large trees into which they climb. On one tree they make a bed with bamboos nailed across two branches and pieces of wood a foot wide nailed on each side to keep them from falling off; then they put hay and soft clothes on it. On the other tree they make a kitchen. They use bamboos first like the bed, but instead of hay they use leaves and sand to prevent the tree from taking fire, after they have done all this they come down. Then they lie several sheep to trees with iron chains. By the time these preparations are completed the sun has set; all the birds are asleep; all is still except now and then the growl of some wild beast and the bleating of the sheep. The boys are now watching for a tiger to appear, for the bleating of the sheep attracts the man-eater from its lair. In a short time the watchful eyes of the hunters detect an object creeping steadily toward the bait. The hunters are now all excitement, but keep very still when suddenly the sharp crack of a rifle sounds through the woods. The tiger growls and snarls. Is he hit? Yes but not killed. His fierce eyes glowing and with a low growl he crouches for a spring. Now the hunters must act quickly as their lives depend upon their decisive actions. Another shot is fired, but this flies wide of the mark. The brute is now ready to spring. All are silent, expecting to be pounced upon by the wounded animal. He leaps and clutches the edge of the platform. Then there is a desperate struggle, the animal trying to get upon the platform, while the boys try to keep him off, but the tiger is more powerful being angered and is successful in getting upon the platform. Quick as a flash one of the boys put his rifle to the tiger's eye and fires; the brute gives a low growl, rolls over and falls to the ground dead.

The boys then come down from the tree, some of them playing their native music to keep away the other tigers while the rest carry the dead tiger up into the tree. If they should leave him on the ground the other tigers would not come near. It is now nearly sunrise and they must prepare their game so that it will keep. They have a certain kind of oil that is used for the purpose. This oil is rubbed over the tiger's body to keep the other tigers from smelling him and to preserve the skin.

I will now describe how to hunt the tiger on foot. Of this method of hunting I have not had experience myself, but I once saw it done in the following way: I was visiting the Maharajah Dheo, Lord Ripon, then Viceroy of India, was also visiting there. We had heard that the Maharajah's favorite sport was tiger hunting on foot, and consequently we were anxious to witness his skill. The Maharajah belongs to one of the oldest and best families in India and is a short, stoutly-built man. One morning our party started for the jungle preceded by bands of music. We followed Lord and Lady Ripon riding in a palanquin carried by eight men. The rest of the party were on elephants and horseback. People, when they go to the jungle for the first time, are generally frightened; the woods are so thick you cannot see anything through them, but you can hear the noises of the wild animals roaming within. The party then halts, everyone is in the greatest state of excitement whilst waiting for the appearance of the tiger. On this occasion Lord and Lady Ripon descended from their palanquin and took refuge in one of the strong iron cages mounted on the back of the elephants. Others climbed trees for their better protection between the elephants.

At last the tiger appears. The scene is now one of the most intense interest. The poor frightened sheep screeching, the elephants are trumpeting, horses neighing, men shouting and ladies crying out in alarm. Meanwhile the Maharajah, who is the hero of the day, has advanced to where the sheep is stationed to attract the tiger. He is armed with a long bamboo spear and on the toe of his boot a sharp iron spike the use of which we shall see later. He is defended by a spiked iron helmet, an iron breast-plate, and a strong leather shield. The tiger by this time is advancing in the open space between the elephants to where stand the sheep and the Maharajah. The latter now addresses the tiger in loud tones, saying:—

"You are the lion of the jungle and I am the lion of my people. Show now your valor; come near me if you dare."

Presently the Maharajah sees his chance. By a quick movement he seizes one claw of the tiger's foot. Shouts and cries ascend from all the onlookers:—

"Let him go, your highness; let him go, Maharajah; he will kill you."

Suddenly the Maharajah's foot is thrown up with amazing force and the strong spur on his boot has penetrated the vitals of the brute. Down falls the tiger and in a moment he receives the coup de grace.

### Women as Lawyers.

The attitude of some members of the legal profession in the Legislature on the debate on Mr. Balfour's Bill to confer on the Law Society power to admit women to the study of law causes The Week to remark that prejudice dies hard, even in the last decade of the nineteenth century. "What possible reason," says our contemporary, "can there be why women should not study law if they wish to do so? Is not jurisprudence one of the noblest, the most profound, the most broadening and elevating of all studies in which the human mind can engage? By what right, human or divine, should the masculine moiety of our citizens take it upon themselves to say that they must have a monopoly of the study of this enabling science? The men, pure-minded, far-sighted creatures that they are, are afraid, forsooth, that if women are permitted to get a knowledge of law, they may wish to enter the courts to practise it, and in the course of their practice may some day come in contact with something so pitiful as to be fit to be handled only by their compeers of the other sex. Is not such an argument as this a little too late in the day? Has it not now been pretty well demonstrated that women may be safely left to follow the dictates of their own innate and cultured sense of propriety, and that they are quite as well qualified to judge what is modest and becoming for them as are the average of their mentors of the other sex? Is it not, indeed, just possible that the presence of ladies at the Bar should have the effect occasionally of modifying the character of the criminal cases, and of preventing the putting of unnecessary and outrageous questions, neither justice nor modesty would suffer from the change? But the question is not whether it is desirable that women should practise as barristers in all kinds of cases. It is whether they shall be permitted to share educational advantages which are furnished at the public expense, and to which women therefore contribute their share of taxation. It is also whether women can be trusted to govern themselves in accordance with their own sense of propriety, or whether it is necessary that they should be restricted and hampered at every turn by limitations proscribed by the sex which has hitherto had a monopoly of the law-making business, and which is only just learning at this late day to use that monopoly with anything like a just and reasonable consideration for the rights of the other sex. We certainly are not particularly anxious to see women advocates in the civil and criminal courts, but we are anxious that women should be at liberty to follow this or any other honourable business or profession, if they choose to do so and can find a demand for their services. We confess that we have never before given much thought to this particular phase of the question of woman's sphere, as it has never before, we believe, been made a living question in Canada. May we be pardoned if we add that the weakness of the objections raised against Mr. Balfour's Bill, even more than the cogency of the reasoning in its support, have convinced us of the essential justice of the measure. When able opponents of a given proposal are forced to resort to such reasoning as was used even by Mr. Meredith in the case in question, it seems pretty safe to conclude that they have somehow got on the wrong side."

### An American Zollverein.

It is apparent that the United States is not to be allowed to carry out its idea of an American Zollverein, to include all the organized nations of this continent without opposition. The Independence Belge publishes two articles on the United States, South America, and Europe by Senor Maximiliano Ibanez, the well-known Chilean writer. In his first letter Ibanez reviews the circumstances of the Baltimore squabble between the United States and Chili, and says the American Government was quite wrong and unjustly exacting from first to last. He discards the idea that Secretary Blaine's policy was merely inspired by electioneering purposes, and proceeds to show that it is part and parcel of a general policy aiming at results which are highly alarming to the South American States and to European nations, among which Great Britain, France, and Germany stand first. He recalls the annexation of California to the United States, the Cabinet's interference in the war between Chili and Peru in 1879, the pressure exercised to induce Peru to surrender its resources and freedom into the hand of the American firm of Grace & Donoughmore, the meddling of the United States in the recent Chilean revolution, and lastly the Washington pan-American Congress, where Mr. Blaine attempted to destroy the independence of the South American States through an arbitration court, which would have made the United States master of the foot of the new world's "Later Republics." All these facts, besides the proposed Nicaragua canal, are set forth as showing that the United States are resolved upon achieving by might or right their dream of a new world zollverein which would place both portions of America under their sway. In his second article Senor Ibanez says that the South American republics will never willingly submit to a commercial union with the United States, because such an alliance would mean that they must buy from the United States at an increased cost of thirty per centum the goods now received from England, France, and Germany, and would also involve the abdication of their political independence. He declares his belief that the United States will attempt to coerce its southern neighbours into the formation of a zollverein unless the Democratic party soon comes into power. He suggests that his own country, Chili, Brazil, and other leading South American nations unite to resist the proposed encroachment of the United States; and he further argues that it would be to the interest of England, France, and Germany to support such a movement on the part of their South American customers.

### The Good Offices of the Queen.

After the tail-twisting articles which have been of late appearing in some sections of the United States press, the following from the Chicago Inter-Ocean is interesting as showing that the better class of Americans are not in sympathy with the discourteous and insulting language which has characterized the vapors of the papers in question. The Inter-Ocean says:—"Queen Victoria last week gave another evidence of her appreciation of Frank B. Carpenter's international arbitration picture recently presented to her Majesty in the name of the women of the United States, and which now adorns the royal banquet room of Windsor Castle. In addition to the note of royal acknowledgement the Queen has sent a letter asking Mrs. Carson's acceptance, on behalf of the women of America, of a full-length portrait of her Majesty, mounted and framed, with the date and the Queen's autograph in the right-hand corner of the picture. Certainly the high and deserved compliment paid to the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India by the women of America has been repaid in a royal manner, furnishing another illustrious example of noblesse oblige. The incident is a pleasant one, coming, as it does, upon the termination of an international controversy by reference to arbitration, which furnishes in itself another illustration that the two foremost nations of modern times have discarded the old trial by battle in favor of the more enlightened method of settling disputes on the grounds of truth and justice. It is doubtful whether Americans fully appreciate the good offices of Queen Victoria in preserving friendly relations between the two nations, whose interests not infrequently, during her long reign, have been such as have led to more or less talk of war between the two countries. We are accustomed to speak of Salisbury and Gladstone, of Liberals and Tories, much as if there were no other element to be considered in respect to English affairs. Yet, back of both these parties stands the crown, and though stripped of most of its prerogatives and its power but a shadow of its former greatness, it is still a potent force above and independent of party. This has been grandly illustrated several times when, on questions pertaining to the Queen, Gladstone, though leader of the opposition, has come forward in the House of Commons and, disregarding party advantage, has thrown his great influence on the side of the royal prerogative. While widely differing on many national issues, both of the great parties and their leaders maintain a more or less marked attitude of personal and political devotion to the Queen. The influence of the crown, independent and above all parties, during Queen Victoria's reign has been none the less potent that it has rarely been exercised, and then on occasions and in a manner which have justified the highest encomiums.

"One such occasion was commemorated by Walt Whitman on the Queen's birthday, May 24, 1890, in the following exquisite lines and accompanying characteristic note, sent to the Pall Mall Gazette to be printed on the Queen's anniversary:

Lady, accept a birthday thought—haply an idle gift and token.  
Right from the scented soil's May utterance here,  
(Smelling of countless blessings, prayers, and old-time thanks),  
A bunch of white and pink arbutus, silent, spicy, shy,  
From Hudson's, Delaware's, or Potomac's woody banks.

"The note accompanying the above lines is a striking bit of Whitmanesque prose as incapable of summarization as logarithms or his poetry itself. As it recites an incident which it is well to remember in connection with Queen Victoria's reign we give it entire: "Very little, as we Americans stand this day, without sixty-five or seventy millions of population, an immense surplus in the Treasury, and all that actual power or reserved power (land and sea) so dear to nations—very little, I say, do we realize that curious crawling, national shudder when the 'Trent affair' promised to bring upon us a war with Great Britain—followed unquestionably, as that war would have been, by recognition of the Southern Confederacy from all the leading European nations. It is now certain that all this then inevitable train of calamity hung on arrogant and peremptory phrases in the prepared and written misdeeds of the British Minister to America, which the Queen (and Prince Albert later) positively and promptly canceled; and which her firm attitude did alone actually erase and leave out, against all other official prestige and court of St. James. On such minor and personal incidents (so to call them) often depend the great growths and turns of civilization. This movement of a woman and a Queen surely swung the grandest oscillation of modern history's pendulum. Many sayings and doings of that period from foreign potentates and powers might well be dropped in oblivion by America, but never this if I could have my way." On the 24th of next month Queen Victoria will complete the seventy-third anniversary of her birth, though the official celebration will take place on the 25th, and a month later complete the fifty-fifth year of her reign, making the longest reign of her line, and the longest with one exception, in the history of English sovereigns. Her reign has been a memorable one. Aside from its length and many brilliant achievements the reign of Queen Victoria will be remembered for the great advance of political freedom and the personal loyalty and affection of the people, due to her noble womanhood."

### A Wonderful Salt Mine.

Near the village of Spennberg, about twenty miles from Berlin, Germany, is situated the deepest salt mine in the world. At last accounts it was 4194 feet deep, the first 1200 feet being sixteen feet in diameter. It was begun in the year 1869, Government authorities having charge of the work, the avowed purpose of the work being to ascertain the exact thickness of the rock salt vein known to exist beneath the gypsum substrata abounding in that vicinity. The salt rock was reached before the shaft had passed the 300 foot level, but the size of the mammoth shaft was not lessened until it had reached a depth of nearly one-fifth of a mile, after which the boring was continued with an auger-bit thirteen inches in diameter. When the boring was discontinued at the depth of 4194 feet, 300 feet of which was pure rock salt, the end of the auger-bit was cutting away on the saline deposit, which is still of unknown thickness.

An English lady has introduced sewing into boys' schools. She knows that the man who marries the modern girl ought to be proficient in it.