AGRICULTURAL.

Preparing Horses for Exhibition.

(R. T. McGibbon in the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal).

There is some time yet before the exhibitions commence, but those intending to exhibit should not wait until the day before the show opens to shape their horses. Shaping the horse means feeding, grooming, and training him, and it is desirable to have him looking at his best. No matter which class or section he is to be shown in, he ought to be handled in the manner required for the halter, carriage, or under saddle. There has been many a fine young horse, and even pairs, shown in the carriage class that were not placed often on account of their not having the required style, action, and manners which go with conformation. Some people say that judges should look at the horse, and not at his training or grooming; they appear to forget that the capacity of the horse to receive instruction is one of his valuable qualities, and this capacity cannot be shown save by training. Of course young stock that are shown to halter or bridle do not require as much shaping as a saddle or carriage horse, but still they ought to be in good condition, and trained so that they will lead without being pulled or pushed into the show-ring. If in good flesh they ought to be taken up two weeks at least before the show, fed some grain, and groomed every day, besides being led out on a level piece of ground, and taught to walk or trot as demanded, and to stand with their four legs under them. By warming them up a little, it will facilitate the removal of grease from their coats—stropping all over with a whisp of hay damped, then brushing to and fro with the dandy bush, and stropping again with the body brush. Their manes and tails will likely be faded, torn, and matted with burs. To remove the burs, damp with warm water and carefully derange the hairs with a main comb; then brush well. If the mane lays on both sides, it should be trained to one side by pulling a few hairs at the root underneath the mane on the side it is desired to train it; this lets it lie flat, and by wetting and weighting it will lie nicely. If washed, it should be rinsed with clean water to remove the soap. A little ammonia and high wines may be put into the water; it will give a nice gloss.

The lighter classes, especially stallions, will show to better advantages and be easier handled with a bridle on; so if they are not already mouthed, it will be necessary to accustom them to the bit. An ordinary jointed snaffle with large smooth bars, allowing it to remain on for an hour or more every day. A surcingle with side lines attached to the bit, tightening it up gradually every day or so, gives a good mouth, besides bending the neck. If a colt is poor and debilitated, he needs to be taken up early. A laxative may be given—raw linseed oil with a little turpentine is good; and he may be toned up with a few powders, such as sulphate of iron, gentian, or ginger, but good, nourishing food comes first, such as boiled barley and oats.

The brood mares and foals, if poor, must be put in shape, for in the judging of a brood mare the foal is taken into consideration; besides there are sections for foals at most exhibitions. It is unwise to show three-year-olds in harness or under saddle, for not being fully matured they stand little chance of winning a prize. If you intend to exhibit a pair that have not been worked or driven together, put them together, so that they may get properly gaited. Your harness will need to be clean; if the leather is red make a dye as follows: one ounce extract of logwood, twelve grains bichromate of potash, both pounded fine; pour two quarts boiling rain water, stirring until all is dissolved. When cool it may be applied with a brush or sponge. After the dye has dried in, apply neatsfoot oil, as much as the leather will take up. For draught harness this is all that is necessary, but carriage harness may be "composed" over instead of being oiled. For cleaning brass mounting, coal oil and bath brick powdered fine is as good as anything.

To those having stock I would say: Make up your mind if you are going to exhibit; look over the prize list, make your entries early, acquaint yourself with the rules and regulations. Commence early to shape the animals; supply yourself with good brushes, halters, covers, etc. If you require one or two extra hands, try to secure them, and see that they understand their business. Start early for the show; always be on hand when called out to the ring to be judged or reviewed; instruct your men to be polite to the spectators and to keep their stalls and passageways clean. If you do not win a prize, do not grumble; never lay a protest without the strongest reasons for doing so. After your horses are judged, do not neglect them; this would show that you only entered for the amount of the prize. The success of an exhibition depends greatly on the manner in which exhibitors act.

The Value of Rape.

Last winter, at the farmers institutes in Ontario, Prof. Shaw, Professor of Agriculture at the Provincial Agricultural College at Guelph, Ont., urged farmers to grow more rape, because of its great value as food for sheep, and because its yield is very large in proportion to cost of production. Bulletin No. 74, issued June 1st from the college, is devoted to the culture of rape, showing its great value to the agriculture of Canada, showing the many profitable uses of the crop, and how to grow it to the best advantage. Rape belongs to the same family as the turnip, radish, etc., but it is not the roots which give it value, but the very large production of stems and leaves. On average soils, when grown in drills it grows from one foot to two feet high, and on very rich soil it reaches three feet in height. Soils suited to the production of good crops of corn will produce large crops of rape. It will not do well on stiff clay, poor sandy or gravelly soil, or, in fact, poor soils of any kind. The usual time for sowing rape in Ontario is between June 25th and July 5th. The soil must be made mellow and rich. A full crop is not unusual when sown as late as at the end of July. If there are no weeds it may be sown broadcast at the rate of three to five pounds of seed per acre. If sown in drills, in order to admit of horse culture, one to two pounds of seed are sufficient. The Canadian seed stores sell the seed at 6 to 10 cents per pound. There is usually no need of thinning the plants, and the cultivation required is to keep the weeds killed and the ground mellow. From 40 to 50 acres have been grown on the college farm every year, under all conditions liable to occur among farmers. Flat cultivation in drills gives a larger crop than broadcast sowing, or sowing in drills on ridges. Salt and nitrate of soda are the best commercial fertilizers. When lambs are feeding on rape, oats do not seem to be of use in making them fatten faster. Rape in conjunction with "old meadow" pasture, is the best fattening food for lambs, or for fattening cattle. An acre of rape will give sufficient pasture for 36 or 37 lambs for two months. The lowest gain of each of over 600 lambs fed on rape was 7.8 pounds, or 280 pounds per acre. At five cents per pound for the flesh, this would be $14 per acre per month, as the value of rape for pasture. Rape will yield good crops sown after wheat or rye has been taken off the ground. Milch cows cannot be pastured on rape, because of the turnip flavor given to the milk. Cattle and sheep running in fair pasture can be allowed to run on rape at the same time, and will fatten rapidly needing no grain whatever. On very frosty mornings they should keep off the rape. They require salt daily, or at will. Coming, as it does, when other pastures are dry and poor, rape is especially valuable until killed by hard frosts.

Stacking Straw.

Many fail to get full value out of the wheat and oat straw, simply because it is carelessly stacked and cannot be used to a good advantage either as food or as bedding, because it is too wet. If cut at a good stage and properly stacked after threshing, so that it will keep in a good condition, straw makes a good feed, and especially so if fed in connection with bran and clover hay. It makes one of the best materials that can be used for bedding if dry, but if wet it often does more harm than good. One of the most common mistakes made in stacking straw is that the foundation is made too large, and in consequence the stack is not properly topped out. The use of the stacker has been the cause of putting the boys to stacking the straw and the men to getting the grain to the machine; and while the boys may work well enough, and do the best they can, yet they are without proper experience in stacking straw, and the consequence is to some extent a failure.

Good straw, whether wheat or oats, is well worth the trouble of proper care and it is worth while to put a good man on the straw stack and see that the work is done properly.

There is always this advantage in straw. What cannot be used to a good advantage in feeding can be used for bedding, and in this way be converted into a good fertilizer. Stacking it up carelessly and allowing it to rot down is securing very little value for it, but if used as bedding so as to absorb the liquid voidings it makes a valuable fertilizer. Alone it contains but a small proportionate amount of plant food, but if properly used as an absorbent it makes one of the best that can be secured on the farm.

Of course the best plan is to store under shelter, but this cannot always be done on the average farm, yet in many cases it will be a good plan to store away under shelter at least sufficient to use in wet, stormy weather, when it is difficult to get good, dry bedding. Use what can be fed to a good advantage and work the balance into manure, but save in a good condition when it is threshed, in order to make the most of it.

N. J. S.

A New Use for Onions.

We have heard of onions as tear-producers, as anti-scorbutics, as the destroyers of the peace of happy lovers, but we never knew they were destroyers of vermin until we came across the following in the Country Gentleman, from the pen of Jacob Engle:

I used kerosene and lard mixed, curried and brushed them over, also camphor dissolved in alcohol and carbolic acid in lard, but without satisfaction and being determined that the lice should go I tried onions after waiting about a week. One particular animal, a yearling bull, was very full even after being treated with the other remedies. I took a large onion, cut in two, and rubbed him hard all over until I had used three or more onions and my eyes smarted. Then I gave him some of the pieces that were left and a few other small scullions which he ate with relish, as did all the others, and then I awaited results. The second day I examined him, and to my astonishment and joy the hair was full of carcasses, but not a live one could I find. Since then I have treated all the stock in the same way, but fed none to the cows giving milk for fear of spoiling the butter. I am going to treat the poultry also by rubbing their roosts well. I should be pleased to hear the results with others who may try the remedy. It will save many an animal an uneasy night.

The man who can make that cure work on lousy calves may, while making the application, sing with David:

Weeping may for a night endure,
At morn doth joy arise.

—[Western Farm Journal.

Smutty Wheat.

The course of the markets during the past few months has indirectly drawn special attention to the smutty condition of much of the wheat grown in Ontario. When markets are in a healthy condition with an upward tendency buyers are glad to get wheat that is anywhere near the grade they are paying for. With declining markets, however, they seize the slightest pretext for refusing a shipment. Many times this year exporters have refused to accept Canadian shipments because of their condition. The berry was excellent, quite equal to any similar wheat from any other part of the world, but the sample was smutty. This has led to no end of trouble and many serious losses to our own dealers. Steps must be taken to rid our wheat of the smut. The remedy is a very simple one. Before sowing, the seed should be steeped in a solution of blue vitriol. The Provincial Governments should take action in the matter at once. Bulletins should be sent out to every farmer in the country, giving complete instructions for preparing the vitriol solution, and by treating the grain with it. Toledo wheat at one time was very smutty, but prompt action was taken by the authorities, and the scourge was quickly stamped out.

It is said that Edinburgh ranks first in the reading population of Britain; Glasgow, Manchester and Leeds follow in order: Dublin is almost nowhere. "Scotchmen read most, Englishmen and Welshmen take a good second place and Ireland a bad third."

Happiness does away with ugliness, and even makes the beauty of beauty.—[Amie

Bismarck and the Emperor.

The course of the young Emperor of Germany seems to have at last fully aroused the antagonism of Prince Bismarck, and a conflict is promised that is likely to prove one of the most momentous ever fought between king and subject. Prince Bismarck will enter the Reichstag in the fall, and his newspaper, the "Hamburger Nachrichten, declares the government will be obliged to hear from his seat very different words even from his recent criticisms which have aroused such a storm of comment. This can only mean that the man of blood and iron, in his old age, has formed the determination to cross swords, from a seat in Parliament, with the hot-headed young Emperor and abide the consequences. The newspaper, which is understood to be his mouthpiece, states further that he is not averse to having his political career end in a dramatic manner and plainly intimates that Bismarck is at last to openly defy the man who presumed to govern Germany without him, and is ready to tempt the harsh coercive measures which he himself framed. The announcement is nothing short of startling. It promises an internal struggle in Germany that cannot fail to be of the greatest importance to all Europe. Great as Bismarck is in will, knowledge, and skill in statescraft, he will have a foe not unworthy of him in the young Emperor and his many supporters. It will be a struggle of Titans, and upon its outcome will hang the perpetuity of the triple alliance and quite possibly the peace of Europe. What Bismarck has to gain save revenge is not apparent. New glories can hardly be won by him at such a time in such a struggle. But he has been slighted and his pride is sorely wounded. Like many a better man he thirsts to repay blow for blow, an eye for an eye. It can hardly fail to be unfortunate for the young Emperor to become involved in a struggle of this kind. It may easily prove disastrous. Certainly he has not shown himself the man to yield even when beaten, if indeed he should be defeated in this contest. Bismarck can never dictate a peace at Paris to him. This being so, the threatened conflict is fraught with momentous possibilities.

The Christian Endeavor Society.

The annual convention of the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, which met in New York last week, was the greatest demonstration of democracy in the churches that has ever been seen in any country. A convention with 25,000 delegates is in itself a marvel, but when it represents as this does a society with unions in every province and state in North America, 21,000 branches, and 1,250,000 members, all without a central governing power, it shows how completely has the spirit of democracy taken possession of our churches. The creed of this society is simple enough to embrace the whole Christian Church. It is an endeavour to do right and trust in the Lord Jesus Christ for his strength to help in such an endeavour. This brings together believers in all creeds and doctrines. It breaks through sectarian lines, and creates a great army of Christian fellowship. It is governed from the ranks, and each society is independent of all others. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor is a growth of ten years. In 1882 there were seven branches of the society, with 481 members, all in New England. In 1885 there were 253 branches with 10,964 members; last year there were 16,274 branches with 1,008,980 members, and to-day there are 21,000 branches with 1,250,000 members. The convention continued over Sunday, and its deliberations were so harmonious and so enthusiastic that it can have no equal, not even in the other great religious conventions of the year. And if any body is entitled to the name of the People's convention, this body in session last week at New York should have it.

St. John's As it Was.

The chief feature of St. John's, the capital of Newfoundland, our readers may be interested in knowing, is its fine natural harbour which is easily capable of giving refuge to the largest ships. This harbor is a mile in length and nearly a half mile in width. At its head is a dry dock recently completed at a cost of $550,000; it is 600 feet in length, 83 in breadth, and 26 in depth. The city is built on sloping ground on the northern side of the harbor, on the southern side of which the hills rise so abruptly from the water that there is only room for a range of warehouses and oil factories. Three principal streets, winding and irregular, follow the sinuosities of the harbor and one another the whole length of the city and these are intersected by a number of cross streets. Water street, the principal business locality, presents a substantial though not handsome appearance, the houses being of stone or brick. Shops, stores, and counting houses occupy the ground floor, while many of the merchants and shopkeepers live in the upper stories. Fish stores, warehouses, and wharves project from behind on the side next the harbor. The city has been improved of late years by the erection of several substantial dwelling houses. Of the public buildings the most important are the Government House, erected in 1828 by the Imperial Government; the Colonial Building (1847), containing the chambers of the Legislature and Government offices; the Athenæum (1877), containing a public hall, library, reading-room, savings bank, museum, etc. The foundation of a new postoffice was laid the same year. The churches are the Church of England and Roman Catholic cathedrals, St. Thomas' and St. Mary's (Church of England), St. Patrick's, three Methodist churches, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, and the Congregational Church. The manufacture of seal and cod oils has long been carried on upon an extensive scale. Of late years other manufactures have been introduced. There are three iron foundries, two large machine shops, two boot and shoe factories, a nail factory, three furniture factories, two tobacco factories, soap works, two tanneries, and a large factory for the manufacture of cables, ropes, twines, nets, seines, etc. The city enjoys a large export trade in fish and kindred products. Its population in 1884 was 28,610.

Doctor—"You are overworked. You must stop it." Patient—"I am so accustomed to work that I can't stop." Doctor—"Then get a position as a city laborer and work on the public streets. You must have rest.

Miss Breezy—"I was born in Dakota in the Winter time, when the snow was ten feet deep and there was a blizzard raging.' Mr. Rumtum—Then it evidently was a cold day when you got left."

DULL TIME ADVERTISING.

By Nath'l C. Fowler, Jun. Expert at Advertising.

Five seasons of business—the fall, the after-holiday, the dull cold, the spring, the dull hot season.

There are business men with antiquated ideas, running business by the water which has passed. They do not cut expenses with a lancet. They practise economy with the broad axe, and a dull one too. When business is brisk, when goods almost sell themselves, they appear progressive. When business is dull they fold their hands, thumbs in, seize a hatchet, cut and slash everybody and everything, strike in the dark, hit the wrong thing every time, cut down advertising.

There are business men of success, because they have made success, retaining the old-fashioned opinion that it does not pay to advertise when trade is dull or stagnant.

It may not be profitable to advertise summer restaurants in January, nor to make special effort to sell ice cream freezers 'mid Arctic winds. It is not good business policy to put out extra money for advertising sealskin cloaks in August. It certainly is not profitable to advertise out of season those things which have special seasons of their own, and are only purchased transiently during such seasons, and at none other. There are too few of these goods to consider this side of the question.

General business cannot be run by the logic of exception. General principles furnish the safest line of argument. The law of averages can better be followed than special rules.

During the dull season the merchant lets down the bars of business, practically attempts to do nothing, looks blue, feels blue, allows his feelings to pervade his entire establishment. He does not try to do business, because he thinks business cannot be done. Few customers come to the store, because he does not invite them to come.

Trade is not like the catalogue of a public library or the bill of fare of a restaurant. If it were neither advertising nor salesmen would be in trade.

Ten times more goods would be sold during dull times if dealers made the usual busy season selling effort.

Some merchants make effort when they do not need to, make no effort when effort is absolutely necessary.

About twenty-five per cent. of buyers put off buying that which they need or want until the last day. While they may buy necessities and luxuries during buying season more than dull season, it is obvious that a goodly proportion of buying is delayed for reasons which buyers do not know themselves.

If the merchant push for trade during the so-called dull season, he will find coming to his store hundreds of the negligent buyers who have been waiting for him, or for some one, to supply the missing link in their memory, suggesting the necessity which they did not before realize.

The secret of good advertising whether it be in dull season or the flush, is to arrange it so that it may cover the requirements of the season.

Experience well proves that the majority of sales, no matter what the business may be, are made one, two or three months after the thought first entered the buyer's mind.

The majority of men think before they buy; all women think, or over-think, before they purchase anything, save trifling necessities.

The dull season opens for the merchant natural opportunity for starting in the minds of the coming purchaser the desire to buy the goods he has for sale, that he may now, or later on, sell such goods.

The shrewd merchant, with of course limited exception, advertises extensively the year round, that he may reach the buyer long before he buys, as well as to reach him when he is in the mood of buying.

The experience of careful and conservative, yet progressive advertisers proves to them, and to every one, that continuous liberal advertising is as necessary to the proper maintenance of business as is any other department of business.

The dull season is as important as the flush season.

It is in the dull seasons that the merchant prepares himself in every way, including advertisement, for the heavy selling seasons of the year.

This principle is business axiom, recognised by all except the unthinking, stubborn-headed man of business, who count not, for he is either going out of business or doing too small a business to bear weight for or against argument of business.

A STRANGE SWIMMER.

A Moose Found Paddling About in a New Brunswick Mill Pond.

The other day at Kouchibouguac, Kent county, N. B., the watchman of McLeod's mill, about daylight, noticed an animal swimming in the mill pond. He thought at first that it was a cow or a horse that had fallen in, but on looking more closely saw that it was a moose of immense size. Some of the hands were called to capture the animal, which, owing to the loose logs floating about, was unable to extricate itself from its predicament. The moose was in savage temper, and was dangerous to approach, but after some trouble the mill chain used for hauling out the logs was fastened around its horns. Then the force of the water was put on, and slowly but reluctantly the creature was landed. The moose, which proved to be fully grown and taller than an ordinary horse, was now captured, but what to do with it was the problem. Two or three persons who went too near the beast were warned by unmistakable signs that its hoofs were dangerous, and one mill hand, a Scotchman, who was overbold, got a blow from its forefoot that he will remember to the end of his life. By this time half the people of Kouchibouguac were at the mill. When finally Mr. atkinson, the manager, made his appearance, he decided that as there was no possible way of keeping the animal in captivity the proper course was to release it, and this was accordingly done. The moose, stiff from its long swim and the rough handling it had received while being hauled out, went down the incline very slowly, and kept on a walk for some time after it reached terra firma, but limbered up, and when last seen was making good time towards the forest.

While there is so much within us to make war upon, it is gratuitous to make war on outside enemies.

ODDS AND ENDS.

A divorce can be obtained in St. Helena for less than $7.50.

Nearly 20,000 horses are imported into England yearly.

At Quito, the only city in the world on the line of the equator, the sun rises and sets at 6 o'clock the year round.

From the beginning to the end of the war of the Rebellion there were 268,000 deserters from the Union armies.

The United States produce about fourteen million tons of iron annually, and import about one million.

Mail matter is now sent from Paris to Berlin in thirty-five minutes by means of the pneumatic tube.

The collections at the parish church of St. Mary, Kensington, London, for the past year exceeded £19,000.

There are hermits in China who tear out their eyes, in order, they say, that by closing the two gates of love they may open the thousand gates of wisdom.

The ocean is more productive than the land. An acre of good fishing ground will yield more food than an acre on the best farm.

Piano manufacturers are using aluminum for sounding boards in their instruments as an experiment. If successful, the weight of pianos will be greatly reduced.

The license law of Sweden forbids any person buying drink without purchasing something to eat at the same time.

It is estimated that if the population of Idaho were evenly distributed over the State each person would have a mile of room.

The juice of the pineapple contains a proteid digesting substance, and is also furnished with a milk-curdling ferment.

Everywhere throughout the West are lost mines. Every State and Territory that has gold or silver has several of them.

"Cool as a cucumber" is correct scientifically. Investigators claim that that vegetable usually has a temperature one degree less than the surrounding atmosphere.

A recently returned traveler says he saw these odd signs displayed in London: "Thunder & Co.," "J.B. Blazes," "Holyland, Flood & Heale," "Baldwillie, Treer & Co.," "Peace & Plenty," "C. Heavens," and many others equally as odd.

A farm in Pithole, Pa., which was bought some years ago during the oil excitement by Chicago speculators for $1,500,000, was sold recently at a tax sale for $100.

A stream near Tucson, Ariz., petrifies all soft substances thrown into it. It is in the great Colorado potato beetle belt, and at the time of their migrations thousands of them strike the water and are converted into solid stone.

A papyrus containing a problem in chess said to have been solved in the time of Rameses the Great has been offered to the British Museum.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTS.

Workmen of Three More Large Carnegie Mills Decide to Go Out.

Late despatchs from Pittsburgh say:—The contest between the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, and its workmen at upper and lower Union mills, in Lawrenceville, and at the Beaver Falls mill decided to strike on Thursday afternoon unless Chairman Frick shall before that time agree to enter into conference or arbitration with the workmen at Homestead. This strike may lead to others, and there are hints that not only the Keystone Bridge Works but the great Edgar Thomson mills at Bessemer may become involved in the struggle. The end may not be to be ever there. On last Sunday separate meetings of the the workman in the two union mills were held, and the duty of the workmen there toward their locked out brethren at Homestead was discussed at length. The result of this meeting was that a general meeting was held this forenoon in St. John's Hall in Lawrenceville, and word was sent to Beaver Falls to send representatives to a second meeting to be held in the afternoon.

The morning meeting appointed a committee, which waited upon the Chairman of the Carnegie interests and presented to him a request from the Lawrenceville workmen that he enter into conference with the Homestead men, with a view to securing a peaceful settlement of the differences. The Chairman declined to agree to such a proposition, and the committee retired.

The meeting in St. John's Hall this afternoon was a large one. There were 15,000 men present, representing the two union mills and the Carnegie mill at Beaver Falls. In these three mills there are employed about 3,500 workmen, of whom about one-third are members af the Amalgamated Association. The meeting was in the nature of a mass assemblage, and was not confined to the association. There were representatives of the machinists, bricklayers, carpenters, laborers, and other classes of employees who are not included in the Amalgamated Association. The meeting was in session from 2. 30 until 4. 30 o'clock.

The situation was fully discussed, and the temper of the men was plainly shown in favor of interference. It was represented that work being done at Homestead before the lockout occurred had been transferred to the Union Mills, and that the workmen in this city were, therefore, being used to defeat their brethren at Homestead.

The question the of violation of the contract was discussed at some length. The Carnegie Steal Company had signed the scale with the Amalgamated Association for the three mills represented in meeting, and the association had therefore made a contract to operate the mills for one year from July 1. It was maintained, however, by several speakers that the company would forfeit its claims on the association if it declined to confer with them.

These Telltale Wrinkles.

Various directions are given for preventing wrinkles. One authority says that the best recipe is to allow life to sit lightly upon one, not to worry, and to use cold water in preference to hot for the face, and to "tone up the tension with skin tonic." Face massage will do a great deal; but, truth to tell, wrinkles depend on the mind, the disposition, and the mental phase, as well as the physical. Prevent wrinkles coming by keeping the skin braced up and vigorous, and attend to digestion.