The best water for horses is soft, fresh and pure rain, river or pond water, and it is absolutely necessary, to preserve should be on the premises. In order to | the ground rich. effect this, where well or spring water is the only water to be obtained, it should be put in troughs having some clay and chalk at the bottom, and softened before use by exposure to the sun and air. Such those from Nova Scotia, as they possess is the effect a change of water has been known to produce in a horse, that in some or other cutting tool. Keep the stone instances even the loss of a great race has been, with much show of reason, ascribed ing it. While the stone is dry hold a to this cause alone, and careful trainers have even gone so far as to carry with a horse, on the eve of an important engagement a supply of the water he had been accustomed to- [Live Stock Journal.

How to Test Milk.

Everyone knows the difference in milk. How to test the milk is thus explained by one who has experimented for himself. It is of no little importance to have at hand a convenient and reliable mode of testing | an old adz or grub ing hos ground the richness of milk. This is usually done by the mere rule of "guess." There is a more reliable way within the reach of all, and whereby any person may safely govern himself in deciding upon which of any number of milkmen he will patronize, on which any number of cows he will purchase. Procure an / long vessel-a cologne bottle or a large phial. Take a narrow strip of paper, just the length from the neck to the bottom of the phial, and mark it with one hundred lines at equal distances; or, if more convenient, into fifty lires, and count each line as two, and paste it upon the phial, so as to divide its length into a hundred equal parts. Fill it to the highest mark with fresh milk from the cow, and allow it to stand in a perpendicular position twentyfour hours. The number of spaces occupied by the cream will give the exact percentage in the milk, without any guess work.

We tried this experiment several years since, and found it valuable. We gathered the idea long ago from an agricultural paper, but we carried the experiment further, by which we found the percentage of butter in the cream. Set the milk in a large dish, and collect say from one hundred to two hundred ounces of cream; make the butter, and the percentage of butter in the cream can be ascertained by the number of ounces of butter made from it.

As for example: If one hundred ounces of milk give ten ounces of caeam, and ten ounces of cream give five ounces of butter, we will have learned that one hundred ounces of milk will give five ounces of butter. Such experiments are worth being made, and made carefully. In no other way we know what we have in a cow or milk, or what we are buying, In this way, also, we may test the exact nutritive value of different kinds of milk from our cows-a very important matter. Farmers may derive much benefit by making a few simple experiments now and then. They need not interfere with any of the regular duties of the farm; and nothing but a spirit of habitual indolence of thought and action will keep them from doing so. Such experiments often lead to important results, and evoke interesting and instructive feats.

Good Food Requisite.

Good feed is requisite to make good mutton. The remarkble success of Engsheep be fed and cared for as American sheep generally are, and the mutton would not be recognized as English mutton. If American farmers would feed as English farmers do, a marked improvement would our poorest mutton sheep, by good feedng can be made to produce a very good uality of mutton.

In regard to this matter, a writer not ong ago said : "Our one American sheep nutton, and yet a well bred and well fed derino produces mutton but little inerior to that of the vannted Southdown. t is food and not breed that makes meat, vell as the English farmers feed their Southdowns, giving the juicy, highly avored Swede turnip, with plenty of ern and hay, we could show as fine legs s the Englishman can with his 'downs' nprovement can be effected by the use f the best Euglish breeds to cross with

Millet.

From three to five tons of millet can be own on an acre. The variety known the German millet gives the largest eld. It is later than the Hungarian ass, and must be sown earlier in the ear to mature. The last of June or the est of July will answer to put in the crop. illet, when cut just as the seed is going to the milk-that is, while the entire ost excellent fodder. It is just the ing for cows giving milk, and is good r all kinds of stock. The mistake is o often made of letting it get overripe even pretty ripe, when it is harsh and oody, and not easily digested, and also king in quality as a food. It is a great al like timothy hay in these respects, ly more marked. When the seed is owed to ripen, as it is very rich in oil will cause stock to scour, as it inflames stomach and bowels. The seed should threshed out and kept for the poultry,

patches on every farm where a crop of millet might be grown and a large and cheap addition be made in this way to the hay-mow. Four to six quarts of seed is enough, according as the land is mellow and free from clods and lumps. On thin land sow mere seed, and as the seed is health in the stable, that a constant supply | cheap put in the largest quantity. Make

The Grindstone.

In selecting a grindstone, says the Plowman, preference should be given to a fine grit to give a good edge to a scythe perfectly round at all times without wastpiece of soft brick, chalk, or a piece of coal against the face as you turn it. Holding the piece of coal firmly in one position on a rest, the coal-marks on the face of the stone thus made will indicate the high places on its face. Make hack-marks a little diagonally across the stone's face where the coal marks are, making the hack-marks deepest midway of the coalmarks, then change your hands to the other side of the stone and hack across those first made. This can be done with straight across so that the backs will reach across the face of the stone, or you ca take an old scythe and hold it diagonalln across the face of the stone and give it blow with a hammer. It should be held at an angle sufficient to chip out a small portion of the stone at each blow. Hacks should be about half an inch apart.

to be getting out of round, your stone end of Toronto, where the present exwill always run true Hacking the stone | tensive works were erected. causes it to cut faster also.

The above is the method adopted at cutting works for keeping their stones round. Keep the stone housed from sun and rain. The portion of the stone exposed to the sun will become hard.

Experience will teach the depth the hacks should be. The more the stone is out of round the deeper the hacks on the full side. Ordinarily the hacks should be about one-eight to three-sixteenths of an inch deep.

Celebrating Chinese New Year.

The Chinese calendar dates from the beginning of the reigning dynasty. The present ruler of China began his reign on the 14th day of Febauary, 1875, consequently yesterday was the Chinese New Year's Day. To them it is a combination of our New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, the 4th of July, and Thanks giving Day. It is observed with all the pomp and ceremony known to Chinamen, and is characterized by religious ceremonials feasts and fire crackers. The Chinaman who is fortunate enough to have more than one suit of clothes dons his best one, and if his business will permit, take a holiday. If his financial condition will allow it, he supplements his regular diet of rice with a plate of Sin Tau He calls upon his friends, makes up with his enemies, plays Fan Tan, smokes a pipe or two of opium and goes to sleep with good will in his heart towards all men.

It is customary for those receiving calls te set out Chinese luxuries, most prominent of which is what is called Chinese | that a large number of "families, - enough whiskey. It is served in little jugs and is supposed to be imported from the Flowery Kingdom. It is a combination of alcohol to give it flavor, molasses to to give it color, and water to give it bulk. Its effect is to make the bias cut of the they take such a deep interest in the busi-Oriental home. Chinatown yesterday ed a few months ago for the benefit of rence. was in holiday attire. The shops were the employees. There is a large welldecorated in the true Chinese way. lighted well-furnished cheerful room Bright flags were unfurled, big paper supplied with the leading representative globes and Chinese lanterns were hung be effected in the mutton. Even the out and pictures of Chinese maidens with partments of literature, to which every

was the Fung baby, which was born just two weeks ago. The fact that it is the s a wool sheep, good for very little for born in this city is what makes it of so so freely laid before them. are that it will survive them. Mr. and nd if we could feed our grade Merinos as Mrs. Fung also came in for many congratulations, but were left out on the offerings. The baby has not yet been named. Its parents are waiting for the General who succeeds in winning that nd saddles, and as highly flavored meat | overwheleming victory over the French which all Chinamen expect to hear of in Indoubedly good feed will do very much | the near future. If through any misforowards improving our mutton, but greater | tune the dynasty of China should change next week, there would be another new year's day, and the calendar would begin over sgain .- [N. Y. Tribune.

A Boorish Peasant.

The peasants of Huntingdonshire are proverbial for their boorishness. day a lady, riding through the grounds of a friend to whom she was on a visit, found the gate closed which was the outlet from the fields to the high road; a peasant boy stepped forward and, bowing, opened the the very best manner. Nearly everything gate that she might pass. What is your name?" asked the lady. "Tumem is green and full of juice-will make mus," said the boy with another bow. "Ah !" replied the lady, giving him a shilling, "I see you are not a Huntingdonshire boy, you are so civil." To Every machine is not only put carefully which the urchin rejoined : "Thee'rt a liar; I be." me I Larry our de

Water and Asiatic Cholera.

London was terribly scourged with leaving the workshop at all. cholera in 1832, 1854, and 1868 because Two mowing machines—The "Toronto platinum, I 1 palladium, 3.5 rhodium, 2. pure water for our great cities is not less important than perfect sanitation in our ground up and mixed lightly with streets and buildings as a means of pro-

A Great Canadian Industry. (From Oar Own Correspondent.)

TORONTO, Feb. 23, 1885. As it is of so much importance to the farming interest, and through them to every other business interest of our country, to be well supplied with the best farm labor saving machinery of every not yet been introduced. There can be class, some notes in regard to the largest manufacturing establishment of the kind in the Dominion will, no doubt, prove of interest to your many readers. While visiting Toronto recently I spent part of a day going through the Ma sey Manufacturing Company's Works, located at the west end of this city, and was much surprised at their extent and importance. It is only after visiting some such establishment that one gets an idea to wha extent labor-saving machinery has been introduced in connection with Canadian agriculture, and to what a fine state of perfection many of these labor-saving machines have been brought.

Mr. Massey, the head of this prosperous and enterprising Company, has been for nearly forty years in this line of business, and the results prove that few men have been so successful in it. He is a native Canadian-a farmer's son-spending his early days on a farm where, no doubt, he often had reason to feel the importance of good harvesting machinery. Many years ago he began business in the village of Newcastle, where he became so successful that larger machine shops were found necessary to meet the growing demands of the business. A Joint Stock These hacks will cause the stone to Company was formed there, and a few wear away faster where hacked, and by years ago six acres of ground were purhacking every time used, or when found | chased adjoining the railways at the west

THE PRESENT BUILDINGS.

The premises now occupied by the company are certainly very complete and extensive. There looms up a vast building, or series of buildings, of brick, with a single frontage of 750 feet and four stories in height. It would require too much space to undertake to give here any detailed description of these fine buildings. As they were erected for this express purpose and planed by practical men with many years of business experience, they to the business. To give some idea of demand continues to grow each year. their extent it may be here stated that the floor space alone of these buildings amounts to nearly 200,000 square feet, or nearly four and a-half acres, and would length and thirty-seven feet in width. In on in all its departments-foundry, blacksmithing, wood-working, painting, finishing and storage.

The buildings are located alongside of the principal railway lines running through Toronto, and there are sidings directly through the premises, so that car loads of raw material, such as iron, steel, lumber, paint stuffs, and the like, are delivered at the doors, and car loads of completed machines are loaded directly on the premises for the places of transhipment.

THE LABOR EMPLOYED. From 350 to 450 hands are constantly employed in these works. As a large proand nearly all of them strong able men, in their full prime, it will be at once seen to make a thriving village of themselves, -are directly dependent on the success of this enterprise. The men are of more than ordinary intelligence, and of temperate habits, and the fact that, as a whole, during certain evening hours a large number of the men may be found assembled on the premises. pure, unadulterated Chinese baby ever here, enjoying the rich intellectual repast

meetings, concerts, lectures, and the like. most prodigal manner, but the chances for the immediate benefit of the men and their families, and also another large meeting hall, capable of holding, probably, nearly a thousand people, for still farmer in the Dominion. Any man droparger gatherings. It is quite probable that this regular religious ser- to the company will be gratuitously supvices will soon be established by some of | plied with this. the city churches, - the Company freely furnishing the room, lighted and heated for the purpose, but not desiring, as a company, to take special control of the religious services. Probably no other industrial firm in Toronto is giving better tangible evidence of its interest in the intellectual and social well being of the men

associated with it. bnests axisqual THE IMPLEMENTS MANUFACTURED.

The entire attention of the establishment is given to the manufacture of harvesting implements. A few kinds of the best machines have been singled out and the best men and the best machinery have been provided for making them in in connection with the machines is manufactured directly in the works, care being taken that everything is the best of its class, and in this way a high reputation for reliability has been obtained. together in the works, but is also submitted to several tests more severe than the ordinary field tests, so that any defect is sure to be found out and remedied before

are made, and these have now an immense sale, some thousands of them being made each year and sent to nearly her meal for the stock. It is very fat- tection from a visitation of Asiatic cholera their peculiar excellence I cannot speak. The fact, however, that they have a well- position.

established reputation for good work is good evidence in their favour.

A good deal of attention is now heing given to the manufacture of the "Toronto Light Binder" reaping machine. It is only quite recently that the practicability of a binding machine was established, and in some localities they have no longer doubt, however, in regard to their success. A few years hence and no farmer will think to do binding by manual labour no more than he now thinks of mowing or reaping "by hand." Every binder here made is put to a severe test before it is declared completed, and I am informed that the demand for them is becoming very great. About fifteen each day are being completed and it is doubtful if the demand of the coming season will not be in excess of the supply.

The "Massey Harvester," a self-raking machine is also being extensively manufactured, and it has enjoyed a large sale for many years. Probably no other reaper is more extensively in use in the harvest fields of Canada, and the Company have long staked their reputation

on its excellence.

It may be here stated that all the knives for the various machines are manufactured on the premises. It is claimed that this is the only firm in Canada manufacturing its own section knives. They look small, but in the process of cutting, shaping, tempering, poli-hing and shapening every section passes through the hands of nine experienced workmen, and a considerable machinery specially adapted to the purpose is used. There are several elaborate and expensive iron working machines specially made for these works HORSE RAKES.

Probably no where else in Canada is there anything like as large a number of steel teeth horse rakes manufacturad as the sparrow nuisance. The government here. The "Sharp's Horse Rake" is the only kind made. Everything in connection with the rake is manufactured on the premises. The machines by which the wheels are made are such as would well repay a long journey of any carriage maker to see. The process of making and tempering the steel teeth is also very off part of their bonded debt at the same ingenious and elaborate. How so many thousands of these rakes can find yearly | the main line amounted last year to are models of convenience and adaptation | sale is a matter of wonder, and yet the | \$4.15.

FOR REPAIRS. The great drawback to many a valuable narvest machine is its danger of breaking just when the hurry is greatest. be equal to one vast floor of one mile in | Where machines are severely tested before being pronounced finished at all the these buildings the entire work is carried | danger is not so great but "accidents will happen "even to the best tried machinery. Arrangements have been made to supply any desired piece of any machine with the least possible delay. A large room is stored with completed parts, piled up in large stalls and ready for shipment at a moment's notice. During the busy season a man is always ready for a call, and telegraph and telephone offices are on the premises, besides two express services a day, so that not a moment is allowed to be

HOW SOLD.

Very few machines, I am told, are ever sold at the works. A show room is fitted portion of the men are skilled artizans, up with facilities to show every machine in actual motion, Lut its demand is not very great. The agents of the company are in every one of the Provinces, and through these the sales are being made. There is a branch house in Winnipeg and the sales in Manitoba are very large. At one time last year a special train of twenty an account of a series of careful experione cars loads was shipped direct to ments made in the Prussian army as to lish farmers in the production of the nicest | Mongolian eyes look more bias, and the ness is one of the important factors of the season some car loads are being sent. In active service. After prolonged trials mutton, is largely due to the abundant dirty precints of Mott st. and vicinity success. It may be here mentioned that Shipments by the car load from April till the army surgeons abandoned the use of the end of the season are of daily occur-

I am informed that an agent is also employed purchasing lumber expressly for the company, and, being an experienced man at such business, they are astonishingly small feet decorated the man has access without charge. The of- The samples of paints, oils, and the like, ficers feel encouraged to note the interest | are also put to severe practical tests The greatest attraction to all Chinamen of the men in this fine hall. At noon and before quantities are ordered, and then they are mixed and ground by machinery

Though nothing is done in the way of much importance. Offerings and con- A fine Hall has also been provided for sands of dollars are being expended each year in reaching the public. A very neatly printed paper of sixteen pages,-"Massey's Illustrated," is issued in immense editions and sent to every available ing a post-card with his name and address

There are many other features of importance in connection with this large establishment of which I would like to write, but I fear I have already trespassed too much on your space.

A VISITOR.

Nihilism in the Russian Army. Private advices from St. Petersburg say that there are continued discoveries of treasonable talk and practices among the Russian troops. The spirit of Nihilism appears to pervade even the garrisons at Cronstadt, and several artillery and naval officers have been sent there from St. Pet rsburg to take the places of suspected officers, who are ordered to report at the capital for trial.

The plantinum mines of the Ural mountains, in Russia, now supply the world with that metal. It is shipped by more than 50,000,000, whereas Engfirst to dealers in France and England. where it brings about \$28 per pound of pure metal. It is necessary to refine it carefully. In the crade state it consists, 6 iridum, .6 osmiridium, 2.3 osmium, .4 gold, .1 copper, and 8.1 irou.

A Dakota judge who didn't raise a row when a lawyer called him a liar has been forced by public indignation to resign his FOREIGN NEWS.

Women Commercial Travellers Railroads in Java-A New Piano-The English Language-de., de., de.

Women are becoming commercial travelers in England.

There are ten art clubs and fifty public art societies in London.

There are 150 tradesmen in Paris who deal in nothing but old postage stamps. Russia has a public holiday almost every other week, there being twenty-four during the year.

In Morocco schools the Koren only is taught, and the pedagogue receives fifteen cents, a month for teaching it.

The Sunday smoking "at homes" of the Portuguese minister are a leading social attraction at Berlin this winter.

There are in England over 300,000 cyclists, and the capital invested in the manufacture of bicycles and tricycles is \$15,-000,000, employing eight thousand per-

The enormous advantages of wise sanitation are becoming more and more widely appreciated. Servia has sent a commission to England to study up the latest sanitary methods.

The Tanners' Gazette, of Vienna, states that during the recent epidemic of cholera in Italy tanners were not attacked by the disease, and that the epidemic was less severe in towns containing tanneries.

The price of milk was raised in London in 1874 from 21 pence to 3 pence per quart, at which there was a great outbreak of popular feeling. Now it is five pence per quart, and 600,000 quarts are consumed daily.

Australian farmers are suffering from last year paid out \$2,500 for sparrow's eggs destroyed, with no perceptible effect upon the number or destructive ability of the pests.

The railroads of Java are especially prosperous, being able to declare a dividend of eight and a half percent and pay time. The receipts per train mile on

A German paper trade journal says that a water proof paper which will shine in the dark can be made of forty parts paper stock, ten parts phosphorescent powder, ten parts water, one part gelatine, and one part bichromate of potesh.

The Tilbury docks, just completed on the Themes, consist of a main dock 1,600 feet in length and 600 feet wide, and three branch docks, each 1,600 feet long and from 255 to 500 feet in width. They have been over two years in build-

The medical profession is greatly interested by the discovery of a Brazilian plans called alveloz, which is said to cure cancers and certain kinds of ulcers. The plant belongs to the family Eupherbiacem, and grows spontaneously in Brazil. Its effect is marvelous.

A new thing in pianos has been brought out at Leipsic. In outward appearance it resembles an upright piano, and it has the ordinary hammer action, but in lieu of the familiar strings tuning forks are substituted for the purpose of procuring pure as well as sustained

The Deutshe Medizinal Zeitung gives spirit, and gave tea or coffee in place of

Not long since a drunken driver of London drove his cart, laden with oil, into a lamp post. The result was that a lighted lamp fell into the cart and set the oil on fire, and it was only by the prompt arrival of a fire engine on the scene that an adjoining house and shop were saved from destruction, whateness white selection of

Within a week of the day when he received his commission to relieve Khartoum, Lord Wolseley told a friend that his calculations were that he would join hands with Gordon about the 20th of January. That was on the 30th of August. Gordon's steamers met Gen. Stewart's troops on the 21st of January. Telled a rose A one of quar

From reports just issued it appears that of the employes in all the German industries 9 600 were the victims of accidents last year, 592 of which proved fatal. Investigation shows, says the report, that a very large percentage of these accidents might have been prevented by a more general introduction of measures for the safety of employes. I wall to believe of the state of the same

The objects of the Italian expedition to the Red sea are two fold-viz., the punishment of the murderers of Signor Blanchi and the assertion of the sovereighty over Assab. Co-operation with the British is evidently expected, for a correspondent at Rome mentions that sundry of the younger officers who were at first appointed have been replaced by others who could speak English.

The English language is not studied in France, on the assumption that the French vernscular is destined to become the universal tongue. Recently published figures, however, prove that the number of French-speaking people is declinlish is rapidly spreading, and is already known to upward of 150,000,000.

Abyssinians seem to require "but little here below" as regards variety in their diet, and are very conservative as to the paucity of vegetables. Onions, with another savory plant almost as obnoxious to the nasal organ, with the addition of capsicums, are all they seem to care about. Potatoes were introduced some time ago, but are never allowed to come to maturity and are eaten raw.