

Methods That Do Not Pay.

I have recently been the recipient of two object lessons in the marketing of farm products, which may not be without value to others. They are lessons which strongly bear out the truth of the homely proverb that honesty is the best policy. I give this prelude as a note of warning, so that any who think the lesson will be of no value to them may skip what follows.

This is the first, and is a personal experience. A box of peaches was purchased from a local dealer. The box was apparently packed with the greatest care. It was so full that every separate peach was held in place by the juxtaposition of its fellows. Good full honest measure, and there was no chance for the fruit to bruise by rolling about. But when it was opened it was found that the only good fruit in the entire box was that about the edge. The center of the box was filled with small hard peaches that were absolutely valueless—evidently windfalls. The grower had wisely refrained from placing his name on the package, or he might have been the recipient of some free advertising. As it was, the local dealer took the matter in hand, found the point from which the shipment came, warned his commission dealer to be on the lookout for fraudulent packing from that place, and himself carefully refrained from making any further purchases from that place. So that one man's dishonesty not only has probably had its effect upon its future sales, but has disturbed the confidence of a larger dealer in everything that comes from that section. This emphasizes the fact that a fruit grower who means to be honest, and is willing to abide by the results of his own work, should stamp plainly his name and address upon every package. This is in the nature of a guarantee as to the contents, for no man will willingly advertise himself as a fraud. It is just as dishonest to pack a stone inside the roll of butter.

Sharp practice does not pay. Neither does carelessness—and this brings me to the second incident. A family of my acquaintance have for a long time been buying their entire supply of eggs from a certain farmer, some twelve dozen a week, right through the year, and at an agreed price always a few cents above the market or store price. The buyers were quite willing to pay this for the sake of securing a regular supply of eggs which they could depend upon as fresh. And a cash customer who would take about one hundred dollars' worth of eggs a year, paying for them more in cash than the stores would pay in trade, was a very nice thing for the farmer.

For a long time everything went well, and every week saw a basket of clean, fresh-looking eggs delivered. But after a while signs of carelessness were observed. The shells were not so clean, and the basket did not have such an inviting look. There were occasional grounds for suspecting the absolute freshness of the entire contents. And then an occasional antique egg appearing on the breakfast table utterly destroyed remaining confidence, and led to an abrupt termination of the contract. Now the egg supply from that farm goes to the grocery, and is exchanged for sugar and coffee, and no fancy prices are allowed in the exchange. So carelessness does not pay—any better than sharp practice, and if there is any place that it emphatically does not pay, it is in handling the products of the poultry yard.—[Jas. R. Reeve, in Prairie Farmer, 25]

How Horses Sleep.

"Did you ever notice how horses sleep?" asked a Maine horseman the other day. Receiving a negative reply, he continued: "Well, they don't all sleep one way by any means. Some, in fact a good many, sleep standing and rarely lie down. Such a one you may approach, and almost touch before he wakes up, if you come at the right time and without much noise. Others lie down, but not all one way. Usually they will settle back and drop over on one hip first. In rising they will put out one front foot first and then the other, bringing up the hind parts last.

"But some horses get up and down on their knees first. Such a one may always be told by the dirty condition of his knees. The strangest horse I ever saw in this respect was one I owned for some time. His first movement was to pull back on his halter as if testing its strength. Then holding it back taut he would sit down on his haunches exactly like the trick pony at the circus, and in that attitude he would sleep, snoring like a man. I thought he was afraid to lie down, fearing he would not be able to get up, and took this queer fashion as a substitute."

Fall on The Farm.

Turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets may be stored in pits outside of the barn or in mounds. One of the methods that has been tried with success, is to store them in bins, using dry sand to fill in between them. This method permits of using them at any time, while, if they are stored in pits, they may be sealed up by the frost.

The usual mode of storing cabbages for winter, is to bury them, heads down and roots up. A better method is to place them close together in a furrow, roots down, then throwing the dirt to them, and adding another layer of dirt until a compact bed of cabbages is made. Now cover with straw or hay, and place cornstalks on the hay. When wanted for use remove a portion of the hay, cut off the heads desired and leave the stalks. In the spring remove the hay and the cabbage stalks will produce early sprouts or greens. All that is necessary is to keep the cabbages from thawing too suddenly. If buried head down they soon begin to rot after the frost is gone and the rains come in the spring.

Regarding the poisoning offruit by spraying with arsenical compounds, it is estimated that a man must eat several barrels of apples at one time in order to get a fatal dose.

In storing away onions for winter, spread them in thin layers, first allowing them to become thoroughly dry after harvesting. Do not disturb them afterward. If onions should become frozen during the winter they will be but little damaged if left undisturbed.

Fruit that is shipped to market in barrels, crates or large boxes may be made to give a larger profit if shipped in neat baskets of small boxes instead, and the cost of the baskets will be but a small sum compared with the increased prices secured by the more attractive appearance of the fruit.

A young colt is an animal that seems to meet with more accidents than any other, and should be carefully looked after until weaned.

Farming is a business which depends on many little details and conditions affecting each farm. The frost may appear on a plot of land, while but a hundred feet away its effects if any, may not be noticed. One plot will be more difficult to work than another adjoining it, and the exposure of the land to the sun, its drainage, its nearness to timber, the texture of the soil, the kinds of crops previously grown and other matters, make a farm entirely different from the next, each farmer being governed by circumstances affecting his farm only.

When a hog is compelled to eat a portion of his food in the shape of filth he will not increase as rapidly as when fed on clean and wholesome food. Many supposed outbreaks of hog cholera may be traced to overfeeding on corn exclusively and lack of cleanliness.

Feeding Cows Grain When on Pasture.

The experiment station of Cornell university has conducted three experiments carried through as many seasons, for the purpose of determining whether it is profitable to feed grain to cows when on good pasture.

The first two experiments were made at the station, on lots of three cows each, the cows being in good condition and running on good pasture. As some objection was raised against this test on the ground that the pastures used were too rich and the cows too well fed to show the best results from grain feeding in the summer time, the experiment of 1891 was transferred to a herd of 16 Jerseys and Jersey grades, belonging to Messrs. C. M. and W. L. Bean, of McGrawville, N. Y. This herd had been accustomed to only a moderate grain ration in winter and never had any grain in summer. It was divided into two lots of eight cows each, the division being made by the station on the basis of weight, length of time in milk, length of time in calf, yield of milk per day and per cent. of fat in milk, and was indorsed by the owners of the herd in the opinion that "the cows were as evenly divided as it was possible for them to be."

The experiment continued from May 23d to October 23d, or 22 weeks. One lot of cows received each day four quarts of a mixture or two parts corn meal, one part bran and one part cottonseed meal by weight, fed in two feeds, night and morning when the cows were brought in to be milked.

The general results of the three years' experiments are summarized as follows:

In 1889, in a season in which the pasture was very luxuriant throughout the whole summer, with three cows in each lot, the grain-fed lot gave considerably less milk, which was so much richer in butter fat that the total butter production was practically the same in two lots. In this experiment, the grain feeding was commenced about a month after the cows had gone to pasture.

In 1890, in a season in which the pasture was luxuriant, except for a short time in the middle of the summer, with three cows in each lot, the total amount of butter fat produced was almost exactly the same in both lots. In this experiment, the grain-fed lot continued to receive the same ration on pasture that they had been receiving during the winter on dry feed.

In 1891, in an experiment on soiling with grass alone, with grass and grain, just about enough more butter was produced by the grain feed to pay for the increased cost of the grain ration.

In 1891, in a season in which at no time the pasture was very luxuriant, with eight cows in each lot, the grain-fed lot produced just enough more milk and butter to pay for the increased cost of the grain ration. In this experiment the grain feeding was begun about two weeks after the cows went to pasture.

A Countess's Diamond.

For many years the rumor of a magnificent diamond, said to be in the possession of a tribe dwelling in a far-away region vaguely indicated by the expression "up country," had tickled the ears of adventurers. Many had gone in search of it; none had come within measurable distance of obtaining it.

About this time, however, (1869,) a Dutch farmer named Van Neikerk got upon the track of the diamond. He wandered from tribe to tribe, and from village to village, one day hopeful of success and the next disappointed. At length he was directed to a medicine man, or witch doctor, residing in a certain Kaffir village, and, sure enough after a good deal of palaver, and plentiful libations of jowala, discovered him to be possessed of a pure white stone of extraordinary size and lustre, which he had little doubt was the diamond referred to.

The witch doctor, however, was extremely unwilling to part with it. A high price was offered, then a higher still; but he remained immovable. The Dutchman now became excited and offered him his whole span of oxen. To this had of necessity to be added the tent wagon which he had fitted out for his journey, together with his appurtenances. And, at last, stripped of all his belongings save his gun and ammunition, he departed with the gem safely concealed somewhere about his person.

The bargain, nevertheless, was a good one as the stone was found, when brought to the frontier, to be a beautiful flawless diamond of the purest water, and worth \$25,000. This diamond—which is now in the possession of the Countess of Dudley—may be called "the foundation stone of the diamond industry."—[Good Words.

There has been little improvement in the commercial situation of the United States lately owing to the uncertainty still prevailing regarding the silver question and matters affecting the tariff. The business failures during the past nine months reached the enormous total of 11,174, or 51 per cent. above those for the nine months a year ago. The liabilities of failing traders this year have reached the unprecedented total of \$324,000,000. In Canada the failures, including Newfoundland, for nine months of this year were 1,375, only 36 more than in the nine months of last year. The total liabilities are \$13,000,000 an increase of about 41 per cent. General trade in Ontario is reported to be of moderate proportions; throughout the Province of Quebec it is not equaling expectations.

EMIN PASHA'S MURDER.

A Circumstantial Account Given of His Death.

Implicitly Believed in By All the Arabs—An Account of His Life—At Khartoum With Gordon—Exploration of the Victoria Nyanza.

All doubt concerning the death of Emin Pasha now seems to be removed by the circumstantial account of his murder given to Mr. A. J. Swann, in Ujiji. This gentleman, who for 10 years has been working on the London Missionary Society's staff on Lake Tanganyika in Ujiji, has just reached London, accompanied by his wife, the only European lady who has ever visited that country.

Speaking of Emin Pasha's death, Mr Swann said:

"As to the death of Emin, there is no question. In the interior it is accepted as a fact, but some certainty prevails on the subject at the coast. Personally I am as certain that Emin is a dead man, as I am that I am sitting here. The report of his death came to me at Ujiji in consequence of a letter which had been received there, asking what should be done with Emin's effects. I at once made enquiries, and was told that he had been killed in the Manyema country by Seyd Ben Abed, and that his following of 30 Nubian soldiers had been killed and eaten.

"This report, which was of a most circumstantial character, reached me from four different sources in Ujiji, and to my mind, is as conclusive as anything can be in Africa. It is implicitly believed by all the Arabs who seem very well pleased to have at last got rid of Emin.

"One of my informants was an Arab who had been travelling on Emin's route. This Arab not only described Emin's journey, but, although he had probably never seen a map in his life, sketched on a piece of paper the various places touched by the German explorer, and related how he had been tracked by the Arabs, who had made up their minds to kill him. Emin passed through Ruanda country, and had followed one of the rivers flowing into the Congo, until he came to Seyd Ben Abed's residence, where he stopped. Shortly after his arrival a number of Arabs went out and asked Emin where he was going. Emin replied 'I am going to the coast.' Another Arab then went forth and said,

"You are Emin Pasha, who killed the Arabs at the Victoria Nyanza. I will kill you.' He then took a large curved Arab knife from his belt, and brandishing it aloft, struck off Emin's head. His body was at once thrown to the Manyema, his Nubian followers being afterwards killed and eaten.

"In taking into account the credibility of this report," said Mr. Swann, "it must be remembered that Ujiji is the nearest spot to that where Emin had last been heard of. Emin was on his way to the West Coast. So much impressed was I with the account that I ordered Rumaliza to get any papers or letters left by Emin, and he promised to do so. The greatest uncertainty is felt on the subject at the coast, but the fact that Emin has never been seen or heard of since he reached Tunda speaks volumes."

Emin Pasha was born in Neisse, in Silesia, a little over 58 years ago. He was of Jewish birth, his real name being Isaac Schnitzer.

"THE FAITHFUL."

In the Gymnasium at Neisse he received his elementary education, afterwards proceeding to Breslau and Berlin for the study of medicine. In 1864 he obtained his diploma. From his earliest youth he had manifested a strong desire for travel, especially in Oriental lands, and as soon as he had passed his University examinations he shook the dust of his native land from his feet. In 1865 already we find him established at Antivari, in Albania, as a quarantine doctor.

By reasons of his remarkable linguistic attainments—he is said to have spoken fluently at this period not only his native German, but also French, Italian, English, Turkish, Albanian, Arabic, Persian, and a variety of Slavonic dialects—he became exceedingly useful to Hakkî Pasha, who took him with him to Trebizond, where he was transferred to the Governorship of that city. With Hakkî he travelled extensively in Arabia and Armenia, and when in 1874 his friend and patron died he entered the service of the Khedive Ismail of Egypt under the name of Dr. Emin Effendi. Ismail, at this period, was striving might and main to extend his southern frontiers, and for this purpose he was anxious to enlist the services of Europeans. Very shortly after Emin entered his service he received orders to the Sudan.

AT KHARTOUM WITH GORDON.

The Governor of the Equatorial Province was Charles Gordon—the famous "Gordon of Khartoum"—and with him Emin was soon established on the friendliest footing. Gordon stood in no need of Emin's medical assistance, although the latter had been appointed to act as his body physician, and he found other work for him to do in missions to the surrounding tribes. He sent him to Uganda and Unyoro, and the German doctor, through his remarkable knowledge of languages and some subtle sympathy with the native character, proved a singularly capable ambassador. In Khartoum itself Emin distinguished himself by the rare self-abnegation and devotion with which he visited and relieved the sick poor. With Gordon he explored the Victoria Nyanza region, and in 1877 ascended the Nile from Lado to Magungo, and crossed the country of the Magungos as far as Meruli. In 1878 Gordon gave up the governorship, and on his recommendation Emin was appointed to succeed him with the title of Bey. For 10 years he ruled the Sudan province—an area as large as Germany, France, and Austral combined—and, in spite of unexampled difficulties, achieved the most fruitful results. In April 1883, the Mahdist rebellion was preached throughout Equatoria, and when Emin attempted to return from Lado to Khartoum he found his route cut off by the hostile dervishes.

THE RESCUE FROM WADELAI.

For three years Emin tried ineffectually to get out of the trap in which he found himself, and had he chosen to desert his companions he might easily have saved himself. Junker, who was with him at the time of the revolt, managed to reach the coast. Two expeditions were sent to rescue him in 1885, but failed to reach him, and in

the following year he concentrated himself at Wadelai. His position here in the heart of Africa strongly appealed to public sympathy in Europe, and at the instance of Dr. Felkin and the late Sir William Mackinnon, the Scotch geographical Society fitted out a strong expedition for his relief. Percursary support was obtained from a number of capitalists and the Egyptian Government, and the leadership was confided to Mr. Stanley. In February, 1887, the expedition left Zanzibar, and after terrible trials, the story of which is still fresh in the public mind, found Emin Pasha at the Albert Nyanza in April 1888. To Stanley's surprise Emin was not anxious to leave his fort, and only after considerable persuasions, and not a few quarrels, he consented to proceed with his "rescuer" to Zanzibar. His decision was hastened by a mutiny of his own troops. He arrived in Zanzibar almost blind and much shaken in health and then proceeded to Cairo. After a short stay in Egypt he resolved to return to Central Africa in command of another exploring expedition, and much disappointment was caused in England by his taking service with the Germans for this purpose instead of with the British East Africa Company, who had made him tempting offers. Since then his death has frequently been reported, but until Mr. Swann's detailed account reached London these reports were discredited.

Emin, who married the widow of Hakkî Pasha, leaves one daughter, Ferida, who is now being educated in Germany.

A Daring Navigation.

If Dr. Nansen's provisions had been fulfilled, he is at present drifting in the ice-beset Fram towards the unknown circumpolar regions. Some months ago a summary of his parting letter was published in the Times. On the 11th inst. it appeared in full, being dated Yugorski strait, August 2. On the 21st of June he had lifted anchor in the harbor of Vardo and he watched Norway slowly disappearing under the horizon with mingled hopes and fears. Pushing on through the fog for four days they crossed the Barents sea (between Lapland, Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla) and on the 25th had the satisfaction of once more beholding the sun. With the clear blue sky above and the calm blue sea below and around them, they caught a glimpse of land, which they recognized as the port of Nova Zembla, between North and South Goose Cape, and they had begun to promise themselves some capital sport and an appetizing addition to their bill of fare when the fog closed in again and they recorded their first disappointment. On the 27th of July, after two days more of fog, they came upon ice, slight at first, but ere long heavy and difficult to navigate through. When the fog grew denser and the floes tightened round the Fram, Dr. Nansen and his companions felt themselves in a sore plight. At last, with caution they reached open water again and they had reason to be grateful for the ice-battling qualities of their good ship. On the 29th of July they anchored in Yugorski strait, outside a small place tenanted by a few Samoyed families and known by the name of Chabarowa. This strait, as may be seen on the map, is between the island of Waigat and the Siberian mainland and is the gate from the Barents to the Kara sea. There Dr. Nansen found the man whom he had commissioned to purchase sledge caps for him and to whom, after he had delivered 35 fine animals (out of 40) in good condition, he gave King Oscar's medal, as the prize of his despatch. Nansen and Capt. Sverdrup, after reconnoitring the Kara sea in the launch, and finding it as to ice better than its fame, set to work making preparations for the passage. The plan was to steer along the Siberian coast till the mouth of the Olenek was reached. This point is a little west of the Lena delta, where Nordenskjold was in 1873. Having received there another supply of dogs, and let two depots of provision on Kotelnoy or Kettle island, which, as the map shows, is the largest and most westerly of the New Siberia group, Dr. Nansen will coast along that island and continue his course to the north of it so long as he finds open water. When he has reached the limit of free navigation, he will allow the Fram to be beset by the ice and to be carried whither-soever the current may take her. It is Dr. Nansen's conviction that a northerly to northwesterly current must run in these waters, and if his theory is justified he will ultimately reach open water or some coast, after solving a problem which has been a puzzle for ages. Should his course be due north to Canada would come first the news of his great discovery; should it incline to the northwest, he would emerge on the eastern side to Greenland. Should he find it wiser to turn back, while it is still possible, he will find on Kettle Island provisions which will prevent a repetition of the De Long tragedy. No quest more daring has defied the perils of the Arctic wastes, and all civilization will hail his safe return, whatever tidings he may bring from the regions of cold and mystery.

Curious Showers.

M. Paltier has put a frog shower on record as having happened within his own experience. He speaks of seeing the frogs fall on the roofs of the houses and rebound thence on the pavement below. A mud shower occurred along the Union Pacific Railway at Onaga on the 4th of April, 1892. The rain, we are assured, commenced early in the day, and soon the south and east sides of all the houses were covered with yellow clay.

A Union Pacific train which ran through the storm had its windows covered, and the headlight was so completely plastered that the light was shut in and the train ran in darkness into Rosville, where the mud had to be scraped off. As far east as Topelka the windows showed that the edge of the mudstorm had extended this far. It is said to have been even more severe fifty miles northwest.

Blood rain and black rain are only varieties of this phenomenon. Of the latter we hear nothing worth speaking of nowadays, but an almost historic shower of this sort fell at Montreal in the earlier part of this century and enveloped the then youthful city in a black pall, which must have been worse than a prime London fog, seeing that it gave the inhabitants the idea that the last day had come, or was, at least, on the point of coming.

"Blood" rain is caused by the presence of infinitely little plants, animalcules, or minerals in the globules. In one instance of a shower that fell at Bristol and in the Bristol Channel, the analytical examination showed that the red color was due to ivy-berry seeds.

KILAUEA'S FIERY FOUNTAINS.

A Grand Display in the Crater of Principal Hawaiian Volcano.

By the arrival of the Kinau, says the Hawaiian Star, the news has been received of the overflow of the volcano of Kilauea. The following details are obtained from Philip Peck, the Hotel-street importer, who visited the volcano on Friday last in company with Superintendent of Public Works W. E. Rowell.

The volcano had been constantly increasing in activity for a week past, and was particularly lively on Thursday evening, when as many as fifteen magnificent fountains of fire were sent up at one time from the bubbling and seething mass. These fiery columns were so high as to be seen from the veranda at the Volcano House, two miles distant. The sight from that place on Thursday night was indescribably grand, and is said never to have been equalled in former years.

On Friday evening, when Messrs. Peck and Rowell made their visit, the fountains were still playing, but were not so high or large as on the previous night. Both gentlemen went to the very edge of the burning lake, which at that time was more than full, the molten lava in the centre being fully two feet higher than at the edges. Mr. Peck described the immense lake as being in a similar state to a glass of water which is more than full and yet does not overflow. At times the burning mass would slop over in places and flow into the main pit ten or fifteen feet below, but a new crust would soon form and the flow stop. Mr. Rowell had a narrow escape from one of these sudden overflows but got out of the way in time. Both gentlemen speak of the scene as most magnificent and indescribable in its grandeur.

On Saturday night the volcano was in the same condition as on the previous one, but lava commences to overflow in a steady stream. On Sunday about 7 p. m. the entire walls fell in, and the lake itself has spread out to the full extent of the pit, and now forms a molten mass about one-half by one-third of a mile in extent. After the break down the lava was very active, the fountains and columns being more violent than ever. The view from the hotel was then marvellous.

From another source it is learned that a sharp shock of earthquake was felt at the volcano on Sunday night, and more or less throughout the entire island, although at Hilo it was scarcely perceptible.

[The Mr. Peck referred to is a Canadian, whose parents live in Toronto.—Ed.]

Imported Meat in Great Britain.

A select committee of the English House of Lords has made a report on imported meat, and this report will benefit the Canadian trade in that important food product, primarily because it shows the meat brought into the United Kingdom is better than the agricultural interest in that country supposed it to be. The opinion is even ventured that had the English farmer known the report would be converted into an advertisement of the virtues of Canadian and foreign beef he would not have been as eager as he was a few months ago to have the investigation carried out. It is even asserted the British producer of beef has been hoisted by his own petard, and instead of disclosures calculated to injure the business of importing beef and thus create better prices for the English farmer, the report is likely to send up the prices of good Canadian and foreign meat, and to reduce those now paid for home-killed and home-grown beef and mutton.

The report of this select committee of the House of Lords in relation to Canadian and foreign meat is similar to what was brought out before the select standing committee on agriculture and colonization at Ottawa in the matter of the Canadian beef trade to England. Prof. Robertson in his evidence showed that in England so-called "best English" beef is often really the "best Canadian," and for which the Canadian producer was getting about 50 per cent. only of his English competitors.

The evidence of the British Parliamentary committee goes to show that chilled meat of the best quality, such as best Canadian beef and New Zealand mutton, is indistinguishable from British meat except by experts, and often with difficulty even by them. The difference in price, however, is material, for "whereas home-grown beef fetches 2s 4d to 5s 1d per stone, imported fetches from 2s 6d to 4s 4d; and while home-grown mutton fetches 2s 8d to 5s 4d, imported fetches only 2s to 4s." It does not appear, reports the committee, that retail butchers inform their customers of the source of origin of their meat. At five shops in Kensington, which professed to keep nothing but the "best Scotch," four samples were declared to be Canadian or American. In another large West End establishment, professing to sell nothing but English and Scotch meat, only six sides of Scotch were sold during a whole year. All the rest were Canadian or American. Generally speaking, about three-fourths of the beef sold as English in the city and the West End of London is said to be from Canada and the United States. "In all these cases," says the report, "it appeared that the prices charged were those which would be justified only had the meat been purchased wholesale at the price commanded by the best home killed meat. Some misrepresentation appears also to exist in the mutton trade, but owing to the wide difference in the appearance of the meat it would seem to be less prevalent than in the case of chilled beef." Nevertheless, cases are cited of New Zealand mutton, the retail value of which is 7d. per pound, being sold as Welsh at 10d., and also the River Plate mutton being sold as New Zealand, and "it was put in evidence large quantities of animals imported from abroad and slaughtered in Scotland were till recently dressed in the Scotch fashion and sent to Smithfield to be sold as 'best Scotch.'" The fact that the average excellence of imported meat is higher than that of English, Scotch or Welsh grown meat must be encouraging to Canadian producers and very disconcerting to the English farmers, who no doubt had a hand (as in the pleuro-pneumonia scare) in investigating this special "imported meat" report.

There is still an Admiral Tryon. This is Admiral Robert Tryon, a brother of the late Sir George. Admiral Robert Tryon, however, is on reserved half-pay. His rank, though he is so little known, is higher than was that of his deceased father, since he is a full Admiral.