## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### BREEDING AND CARE OF HORSES.

The first thing of importance is to have the right kind of stock from which to breed. If you are thinking of turning your attention to breeding horses, you should inform yourself as thoroughly as possible, concerning the requirements of the market upon which you must depend when you have anything to sell. This will differ in different localities. There are ways some sections of the country in which the majority of the horses raised are of the heavy draft type, ranging in weight from 1500 to 1800 lbs. In other sections the coach horse, weighing from 1200 to 1400 lbs, will be most frequently found, while in still different sections, the lighter weights suited to light driving will be found to predominate. I mention this for the reason that I have always found it advantageous for farmers of any given section to work as nearly as possible along the same lines. If you are living in a community which has a reputation for producing a superior uality of heavy draft horses, dealers who handle that kind of stock will know where you are, and when your heavy horses are ready for market you will have no trouble to find a purchaser. On the other hand, if in such a community you have a light weight roadster to sell you must depend upon disposing of him to your local liveryman or someone else of your own community.

Another thing is your own individual taste. All other things being equal, the stockman will always succeed best with the kind of stock he likes best, and as most farmers who raise horses to sell must depend on doing much of their farm work with the young animals that are not yet sufficiently developed to place upon the market, it is especially important that their own tastes are satisfied as nearly as the character of the market they depend on will permit. Never raise stock from either sire or dam that is unsound, unless as is sometime the case, the unsoundness results from accident and therefore not constitutional. In selecting your brood mares see first of all that they are sound, and to this I would add of good disposition. The size must be governed by the purpose for which the stock raised is intended. Select animals of good form and style. The heaviest draft horse, even, will sell very much better if he has good style and action. Select animals with round body, deep chest, short back, strong loin, high withers, arched neck, small head, slender and medium-sized ear, prominent eye of brown color and wide nostril. The legs should be strong and well proportioned, muscular as they approach the body, and bony and flat from knee to postern. Avoid a flat foot. The bottom of the foot should be well arched and provided with a large frog.

### TO PREVENT BEES FROM ROBBING

Bees frequently do great damage to themselves and other colonies by robbing. The worst cases of this generally occur just after the close of the honey flow in spring. Bees seldom attempt to pilfer and steal during a honey flow, but when they become idle they are almost certain to find any colony that is not in condition to defend its stores, and will carry off all the honey that the hive contains. There is not only danger of the loss of the colony being robbed, but the bees become so enthused in the business that they are liable to fall on any colony and either overpower it sufficiently to secure its honey, or produce such a fight that large numbers are killed.

If we are particular to have every colony in proper condition we will never be troubled with robbers, for it surely begins from the colonies being very weak, or having no queens. The latter is usually the principal cause of robbing, and this we can easily prevent by keeping every colony supplied with a queen, or if queens are not at hand, we can give these queenless colonies, a frame of brood from some other colony, which will keep them in good shape until they rear a queen of their own.

At the close of the honey harvest after much swarming, many colonies will be found without queens, from the fact that only a per cent of virgin queens become fertilized and get back to their hives properly, and turn out to be good queens.

We should thoroughly inspect each colony at this period, and find those that have no queens, and supply them at once; if this has been done carefully, we will experience little trouble with robbing. If a colony is found being robbed, it should be checked immediately, and perhaps the easiest and quickest method is to throw a large blanket over the entire hive, thus completely covering it up. Do not tie the blanket tightly around the hive but throw loosely over it so the bees will have necessary ventilation.

### GOOD AND BAD FITTING COLLARS.

Every horseman knows well the value of a perfect fitting collar to the horse's neck and shoulders, and every horseman also knows the annoyance, irritation, and torture to the horse, to say nothing about spoiling an otherwise good disposition, or making a balky horse of the naturally true puller, by a collar that is too long, too wide, and not adapted to the form of the shoulder. The harness horse does his work "from the shoulder," and certainly everybody will concede that for the comfort of the animal, and value to its owner, it deserves a perfect fitting collar, and that nothing short of perfect adaptation of the collar to the shoulders and neck will be satisfactory to either horse or driver.

Every horseman knows that not one collar in one hundred in daily use is a perfect fit; many will do, but a large majority of them are too wide for the neck, and not adapted to the shoulders. Every horse should have his own collar to be able to do his work with comfort, and every collar should be fitted to the horse that is expected to wear it. If the collar is too long it should be cut off at the top; but if too wide and not adapted to the shoulders of the horse, don't think that you must get a pad to fill in the space. Pads to the horse's shoulders in summer are about what overshoes would be to our feet—makes them tender and soft instead of firm and tough.

Select the style and length of collar best adapted to the work to be performed, and whether a new or old collar, soak it in water over night before fitting it to the horse. When ready to put it on, wipe off the surplus water from the coll.r, put it on and adjust the hames at the top and and bottom, so as to bring the collar to the neck snugly its entire width, and adjust the hames at the top close at the bottom, nor vice versa; but a close fit to the sides of the neck, so that the collar will sit firmly and not slide from side to side over the shoulders, but as nearly immovable as possible sidewise. When the collar is soaked thoroughly it can be brought to the sides of the horse's neck perfectly; but when the collar is dry and stiff this cannot be done with any degree of satisfaction. When the wet collar has been fitted to the horse's neck, with the hame-tugs draught at the proper place, neither too high nor too low, then work the horse in this wet collar at moderate draught until the collar is dry and a perfect fit can be obtained. There is no other way in which it can be done perfectly, and we should never be satisfied with anything short of an absolute fit of the collar to both sides of the neck and the form of the shoulders.

### WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH AN EGG.

Not a few uses are found for the egg besides serving it for food. Every housekeeper should know its many valuable merits and thereby be able to save herself much annoyance and trouble.

For example, the white of a raw egg makes a most satisfactory paste, and for some things is better than any prepared mucilage or paste one can buy. Dip into the white of an egg the papers intended for covers to tumblers of jelly or jam, and they will hold not only securely, but will be air tight.

In making mustard plasters mix in the white of an egg, and there will be no danger of burning the flesh. The white skin that lines the shell of an egg is a cooling application for a boil. It is claimed that a raw egg swallowed at once when a fish bone is caught in the throat will dislodge the bone. A better remedy, however, is to fill the mouth with bread crust and swallow without chewing any more than necessary. Hoarseness is often relieved by taking the white of an egg that is well beaten with loaf sugar and the juice of one lemon.

Besides serving to make coffee clear, an egg beaten up with the grounds before they are put into the water will act as a good tonic. To prevent inflammation in a severe burn or scald, apply the white of an egg. This can be done quickly, and will relieve the stinging immediately.

Some people have difficulty in taking a raw egg when prescribed by a doctor. Break the egg into a cup. Be careful not to break the yolk. Grate upon it a little nutmeg, add a few drops of lemon juice, some chopped parsley, a little salt and a dash of pepper. This will make the egg so palatable that it will not seem at all like medicine.

## THE PASSING OF NEWGATE

### FAMOUS LONDON PRISON TO BE TORN DOWN.

**The Original Edifice Dates From Henry I. —Prison Reform In Europe.**

"Old Bailey," the most famous prison in England, and second only to the Bastile of Paris for historical significance, is about to be demolished.

The grim sentinel which has stood in the metropolis as a warning to evildoers for nearly 600 years will soon be seen no more. Many whose interest is only antiquarian will hear this with regret, for the Old Bailey is among the few remaining bonds which tie us to ancient London.

Antiquity has swallowed up the earliest records of the old Sessions House. This much is known: In 1356 John Cambridge, fishmonger and Chamberlain of London, was granted the site upon Houndsditch, between Ludgate and Newgate, for a Court of Justice. Such may have been the foundation of the Old Bailey; its original uses being similar to those of the present Guildhall.

### SCENE OF "BARNABY RUDGE."

The original structure was destroyed in 1773 and a courthouse erected on the site. This was also destroyed in the "No Popery" riots of 1780, as readers of "Barnaby Rudge" will remember. The place was rebuilt and enlarged in 1890 by the addition of the site of the old Surgeons' Hall. So the Old Bailey, as Londoners know it, is nearly 100 years old. Age cannot compensate for the fact that it is one of the most desolate-looking buildings in London. Perhaps it serves its purpose, and, according to a familiar saying, has prevented more crime than any other moral agency in the world.

The noble building which is to take the place of the demolished Sessions House will make a noteworthy addition to the architectural features of London. But those whose duties will lead them inside the new Courts are destined to reap the more substantial benefit. Designed after the arrangement of the Four Courts at Dublin, the courts of the new Old Bailey will open on to a spacious central hall.

At the same time more thought will be taken for the majesty of the law. The Judges, including the Recorder and Common Sergeant, will no longer have to thread their ways through the common passages, a nuisance about which London lawyers have complained for years.

### BUILT BY DICK WHITTINGTON.

Old Bailey has been described as massive, dark and solemn, arresting the eye, and holding it. Tourists from all lands placed the famous place on their list of sights while visiting the metropolis. A stranger in the city would fix on it at a glance, for it was one of the half dozen buildings in that wilderness of brick and mortar which had a character. Of all the London prisons, except the Tower, it had the most imposing aspect.

The original structure was erected by Henry I. It was a miserable dungeon, merely a few cells over one of the gates of the city, which soon grew beyond it and left the "gate" standing in the heart of the city. Dick Whittington, known to every English speaking schoolboy the world over, rebuilt the prison, under an act granted by Henry VI., and called it Newgate, with that striking want of originality with which the majority of London streets and buildings have been named. The famous Mayor, who owed all his prosperity to a cat, left all his property for benevolent purposes, and among other specifications provided a fund for indigent prisoners, the interest on which was used for several hundred years. Dick Whittington's Newgate was the common jail for the County of Middlesex. It stood on the north side of Newgate street. The edifice was of an ornamental style, similar to a triumphal entrance to a capital, crowned with battlements and towers and adorned with statues, having a wide arch in the center for carriages. This edifice was destroyed by the great fire of 1666, which burned three square miles of wooden houses, some 12,000 in all, together with property valued at $10,000,000. It was rebuilt in 1672.

### AN HISTORIC DOCK.

"Their name is legion" might well be said of the celebrated criminals who have heard their fate in that historic dock. Among political offenders sentenced at the Old Bailey perhaps the regicides are the most memorable. One of the 21 prisoners arraigned in 1660 twelve were executed, while seven paid for their part in the execution of Charles I. by lifelong imprisonment.

A tragic episode in the history of the Old Bailey was the invasion of the Court by the jail fever during the sessions of May, 1750. The fever obtained such a hold in the neighboring prison that it forced a way into the Court, causing the death of the Judge of the Common Pleas, Sir Thomas Abney, Baron Clark, the Lord Mayor and several members of the bar and of the jury.

These plagues were directly consequent to the lax sanitary laws. Little was known of the art of artificial ventilation. The prisons were filthy throughout. There were no baths for the prisoners; often insufficient space for them to sleep. Jail fever was prevalent up to a comparatively recent period. The historian Howard, who made a study of English prisons at the time the great Dr. Samuel Johnson was holding forth in London, writes that from his own observation he was convinced that in 1773, 1774, and 1775, during which period he spent days at a time in Newgate, "more prisoners died from dysentery and other diseases in this one prison than were put to death at the public executions in Great Britain. A cruel custom," he continues, "obtains in most of the jails, which is that of the old prisoners demanding of the new comers, garnish, footing or, as it is called in some London jails, 'chummage.' 'Pay or strip,' are the fatal words. Fatal because men arrivals must either contribute all their ready money toward a carousal, or give up their scanty clothing, of the better part of which they are generally robbed by the jailer, to be pawned. Being thus unable to purchase a clean bed for themselves they are obliged to 'chum in' with some jailbird, from whom they contract diseases which often prove fatal."

### HUDDLED TOGETHER LIKE SHEEP

The builders of English prisons seem to have had nothing in their plan but the single idea of keeping prisoners in safe custody. The rooms and cells were so close and stifling as to be constant sources of disease and infection. All sexes and ages were huddled together indiscriminately.

"In three or four rooms," says the authority quoted above, "150 men, women and children were crowded together," on his first visit to Newgate, in 1773. "Many young creatures ate and slept with the old and hardened, some of whom had been confined upward of two years. There were many boys of from 10 to 14 years of age, some almost naked. This was in the debtors' prison. To accommodate this seven score of people there were only seven bedsteads, and 20 of the unfortunates were sick. Those who could not be crowded into the miserable pallets provided lay on the floor on filthy rugs. Many were suffering from skin and blood diseases, and were covered with ulcers and sores. Their touch and breath was infection and death, yet the young, pure and healthy, often the innocent, whose only offense had been inability to meet some debt, incurred as often as not during sickness, were crowded in here to languish and die, helpless, hopeless, the pitiable victims of a practice the most senseless and barbaric a great Christian nation ever displayed."

Women prisoners for debt often included ladies of rank and refinement. These were crowded in with the shameless victims of lust and profligacy, and obliged to pass their time in immediate contact with them. When the prisoners lay down at night they were obliged to follow the ingenious mode of sleeping invented by Yankee slave traders, so narrow and limited were the quarters. This consisted in lying "head to shoulder," as it was called. In other words, you crowded as close to your neighbor, why lay with his head to yours, as possible, and to have room put your head right up to his shoulder, he doing the same by you. The legs of the prisoners were similarly interlaced, and by this neat device four rows of people lay in a room only 14 feet wide. They rested at intervals of three hours and stretch, so cramped was the position. For 23 years Newgate was so crowded that this mode of sleeping was used in all the wards, and so great was the number of prisoners during one of his visits that each sleeper was only allowed a breadth of 18 inches to his length. Lying in the fetid, slimy floors, overrun with vermin, the ventilation so poor that those suffering from asthmatic afflictions often died gasping for breath, many contracted diseases from which they never recovered even when released, and in some cases went mad with the horror of it.

### DICKENS AND OLD BAILEY.

Old Bailey will always be familiar to those who have read Dickens, especially the lovers of "Barnaby Rudge," "Little Dorrit," "Great Expectations" and "Oliver Twist." The great novelist made a study of English prison life, as he did of English schools. "Nicholas Nickelby" awoke the English public to the horrors of their common schools system; "Little Dorrit" raised such a storm of indignation that prison classification, the greatest need of the time, was soon introduced. As Squeers disappeared before the stinging pen of Dickens, so Dennis, the hangman, and Old Bailey became things of the past, and to-day Newgate is a model prison. The old building, now to be demolished, was made as comfortable and healthful as the limited space would permit, and the new edifice about to be erected will be one of the finest in the world.

But to John Howard, more than to any other, the amelioration of the evil conditions of English prison life is chiefly due. Howard was born in 1820, the son of a Baptist divine. He inherited a considerable fortune. He spent his youth in studying medicine and traveling. Settling in Bedfordshire in 1758, he began to engage his time and money in philanthropic enterprises. His schools and model cottages for the peasantry soon made him conspicuous, and in 1773 he was elected Sheriff. On visiting the various jails of his shire, he was struck with the intolerable conditions under which prisoners lived. He found his life work at once, and setting out the latter part of the same year visited all the larger jails in the kingdom. In 1774 he presented a report to the House of Commons, and, as a result, two reform bills were passed. He then went to Europe, and, visiting France, Holland and Germany, examined their prisons and made a detailed report on his return. As a result of his energetic efforts during the next 10 years much was done to render the conditions of the prisoners more bearable, and, although when he died in 1790 much remained to be done, he alone must be credited for having set the reform on foot.

## GARDENING IN CHINA.

**Many Trees Are Cultivated Which Are Unknown in Other Lands.**

Queer people the Chinese. If prizes for profitable gardening were competed for by nations, the Mongolians would have a very fair chance of being successful competitors. The Chinese do not confine themselves to cultivation on dry land only; they also cultivate the bottom of the waters, and in the beds of shallow lakes, ponds and brooks produce fruits unknown to other people. The water chestnut, the fruit of which is inclosed in a case formed by its root, is one of the most noteworthy of these products and is grown up in large quantities. It is very wholesome and of a delicate flavour, and is gathered by women, who tuck up their wide trousers, and wade above their knees into the ponds, where they grope for the chestnuts with their hands. As soon as her basket is full, the gatherer repairs to the nearest town or village, which she perambulates, crying her water chestnuts. These esculents are much appreciated, and meet a ready sale. They are prepared for food by removing the rind and boiling the bulb.

A great variety of trees, some of which are little known out of China, are to be found in the orchards. In addition to the peach, apricot, custard-apple, rose-apple, pineapple, pear plum, date, cocoa, plantain, banana, persimmon, citron, orange, lemon, quince, guava, olive, pomegranate, and vine—the last mentioned being grown in many varieties—there are the lichi, the fruit of which is of the size of a strawberry, the stone being in soft, succulent pulp of a very delicious flavor; the lungngan, or dragon's eye; the wampee, whose fruit, about the size of a pigeon's egg, is much esteemed, and the carambolo. Of these fruits the carambo is, perhaps, gathered in greatest abundance. In the autumn when the fruit ripens, the orchards are in a state of perpetual clangor, from the beating of gongs by boys hired for the purpose, and without whom the birds would consume more than half the fruit.

### ALWAYC BELIEVED.

People are growing more incredulous each year, remarked the man who disbelieves in human nature.

I don't think so," answered the optimist. I have noticed that whenever the thermometer goes above 85, you can tell everybody it's the hottest day ever known and he won't doubt you for a second.