

## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### POULTRY NOTES.

Ventilate well the roosting houses for poultry during hot weather. Poultry would be healthier if not confined in any building to roost in at night, for most houses for this purpose are entirely too close.

Fowls should be well supplied with clean fresh water during summer. Be very careful about the drinking vessels to keep them well cleaned, for this is where most diseases start, and from where it spreads. Better to have large vessels than small ones, but pure running water is best of all.

Feed the young, growing chicks regularly, for they cannot pick up a good living and develop into good birds without it. The older fowls may get along, but the pullets will well repay you next fall and winter by giving them good attention now. Separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as possible, especially the small breeds.

Cull out the old flocks to give room for the growing chicks. It would be much better if the old fowls were kept entirely separated from the young ones, and it will pay to have yards so arranged to separate the flocks, or any part of them at any time desired. Matured fowls will give better results any time if yarded properly and attended to than if running at large.

If fowls are constantly kept in one place for years they are sure to have consumed the necessary supply of grit in a great many localities, and they should be furnished with grit and shell matter. Lime should be constantly within their reach. Lime and sand mixed, such as is used for plastering, is excellent. It pays to keep them supplied with oyster shells, too.

A trough of bran kept in the dry but where the chicks can have access to it at all times will be found of excellent effect in preventing bowel troubles. If the bran becomes wet it will soon sour and will then become a source of disease. Whatever shelter is provided for it must be built with a view of perfectly protecting from dampness.

It is well to keep the fact in mind that pure air and sunshine are the best of disinfectants. They discount everything in keeping the nursery coops in condition. Turn these coops over frequently so when the hens and their broods are out on the range the sun may shine on them all day. If this is regularly attended to and their location changed so as to occupy a fresh spot of ground once a week, you can relieve your mind of any fear of foulness which will be injurious to the chicks. This kind of disinfecting costs nothing in the way of labor, and is one of the cheap things which is thoroughly good.

### THE HONEY MAKERS.

Bees can endure dry cold, but not dampness.

There are no lazy bees. Queenless bees build drone comb.

Heat does not damage honey, but tends to ripen and improve it. Dampness and darkness do not agree with it.

Honey that remains in the comb some time after being stored is always the best article when extracted.

In very cold weather bees often die, and, falling, will clog the entrance. They must be removed or the bees will smother.

During the winter care must be taken in removing dead bees, so as not to disturb the hive and arouse them into activity.

It is not so much in understanding the theory of beekeeping that brings success as in the capacity for looking after the details.

If there is too much drone comb in the hive remove it and replace it with worker comb. In this way the supply of drones is easily regulated.

By having and keeping the entrance to the hives and vicinity clean and convenient for the bees to get in and out many bees may be saved in winter.

When bees receive but little attention and are allowed to build all of their own comb they always have a large amount of drone comb, and this results in an over-production of drones.

### HOW PROCESS BUTTER IS MADE

This product is a comparatively new competitor of creamery butter and it is country butter of various degrees of rancidness and color, that is, so rank in taste, smell and appearance as to be unsalable for direct consumption is thrown into a

tank surrounded with water at a temperature of 100 degrees F, or over, and melted. When the mass has become thoroughly melted the vat is skimmed, leaving the butter fat at the bottom. It is now removed to another vat similar in construction to the first, where the mass at this stage of the process has a very bad odor, the next step is to remove this disagreeable and disgusting smell. This is done by pumping the fat up in a pipe by means of a rotary pump and discharging it into the vat again through a strainer which allows it to fall into small streams. The exposure of the fat to the air for some time removes the odor.

After the fat has been sufficiently aerated in this manner it is ready for the next step. This is the adding of about one-fourth as much skim milk as there is fat. A perfect emulsion of the fat and skim milk is made by the same pumping operation, except that the strainer is removed. The emulsion is then run into a vat of ice water, where it is quickly chilled taking the granular form and looking like butter before it is salted and worked. It is now salted and worked and printed or packed in tubs ready for the market.

### TO OBTAIN THE BEST SEED CORN.

Gather your seed for the next planting when your corn is in the dough. Before getting hard strip the shuck back, hang it up and let it dry until cold weather, then house for winter and you will have the strongest and best seed you ever planted.

### POULTRY HOUSE.

If you use tarred paper in order to have your poultry house warm, place it on the outside of the house and paint it. Any kind of water-proof paper will answer, if it is painted, and it will keep the cold and dampness out. If used on the inside it condenses the moisture and causes the house to be damp. With a strong frame no boards need be used at all if the heavy three-ply paper is resorted to, but it must be admitted that the boards will be of good advantage with the paper.

### SELL BETTER.

Dehorned cattle sell better than horned cattle for all purposes. They are preferred by shippers, slaughterers or exporters. They look better, feed better, sell better and kill better. The man that feeds horned cattle is handicapped from 10 to 25 cents per hundredweight in most cases.

### A BRIGHT BIRD.

He was an English starling, and was owned by a barber. A starling can be taught to speak, and to speak well, too. This one had been taught to answer certain questions; so that a dialogue like this could be carried on:

"Who are you?"

"I'm Joe."

"Where are you from?"

"From Pimlico."

"Who is your master?"

"The barber."

"What brought you here?"

"Bad company."

Now, it came to pass one day, that the starling escaped from his cage and flew away to enjoy his liberty. The barber was in despair. Joe was the life of the shop; many a customer came attracted by the fame of the bird, and the barber saw his receipts falling off. Then, too, he loved the bird, which had proved so apt a pupil. But all efforts to find the stray bird were in vain.

Meantime, Joe had been enjoying life on his own account. A few days passed very pleasantly, and then, alas! he fell into the snare of the fowler, literally.

A man lived a few miles from the barber's home who made the snaring of birds his business. Some of the birds he stuffed and sold; others, again, were sold to hotels near by, to be served up in delicate tidbits to fastidious guests. Much to his surprise, Joe found himself one day in the fowler's net, in company with a large number of birds as frightened as himself. The fowler began drawing out the birds, one after another, and wringing their necks. Joe saw that his turn was coming, and something must be done. It was clear that the fowler could not ask questions, so Joe piped out:

"I'm Joe!"

"Hey! What's that?" cried the fowler.

"I'm Joe," repeated the bird.

"You are?" said the astonished fowler. "What brings you here?"

"Bad company," said Joe, promptly.

It is needless to say that Joe's neck was not wrung, and that he was soon restored to his rejoicing master, the barber.

## The Home

### THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM.

"The Man with the Hoe" let others sing,

And to him ready tribute bring;  
Tell of his labor and unrest,  
The sense of the wrong that rives his breast;

How on his Atlas back he bears  
The world, with all its toils and cares,  
His broken spirit wrapt in gloom—  
I sing "The Woman with the Broom."

Smiling, within her door she stands,  
Her busy broom in willing hands;  
She makes the household wheels go round

Without a jar, with scarce a sound.  
To her the skies are always clear,  
And moving with a breath of cheer,  
She sweeps away the dust of gloom—  
This happy Woman with the Broom.

And while she works she sings a song,  
While all life's joys together throng,  
That rings a call from roof to dome  
Throughout her realm of "Home,  
Sweet Home."

Love's garden nestles 'round her door,  
Where flowers of fond affection bloom

And bow their rainbow heads before  
The radiant Woman with the Broom.

Queen o'er the home her scepter sways;

Her subjects walk in pleasant ways;  
They love her rule, protect her right,  
Enjoy her sweetness, strength and light;

And when, at last, she's called to rest,  
"Her children rise and call her blest;"  
By cradle, altar and the tomb,  
The faithful Woman with the Broom.

### THE BABY'S DAILY AIRING.

Marianna Wheeler, continuing her series of talks about the welfare of the Twentieth Century baby, advises the following course in arranging for the baby's daily airing, her instructions referring to the child under one year. She says:

"Give the baby all the fresh air he can get and every hour of the twenty-four if possible; to do this do not think it necessary to turn him out of doors day and night, rain or shine, no matter what the weather be. If this be done, the poor babe will come to grief sooner or later. Diseases of the nose, throat, ear or lungs are almost sure to result from this over-indulgence. The baby's airing should be as carefully looked after as his food, his bath, or any part of his daily needs. His going out should depend on the weather and the time of the year.

"In early spring and late fall the child should be taken out between the hours of ten and four, as in the spring there is always much dampness arising from the frost in the ground, and in the fall from the leaves on the ground. In winter, when the sun sets early, 3 o'clock is late enough for the baby to be out. Nor should the babe be out in all kinds of weather. Avoid days when there is much dampness in the air, when there is a fog, and days when the snow is melting and there is no sun. There is no objection to sending the child out on days when the sun does not shine, provided it is not raw or damp. When the winds are high, the air is full of the dust and filth of the street, which is blown in the child's mouth and nostrils, and then drawn into the child's lungs.

"When the weather is not suitable for the child to go out, or he goes for only a short time, see that he has his airing in the house. His wraps may be put on, the windows opened, and in this way he will get a considerable amount of fresh air. Let him have a generous supply at night. Screens of coarse cotton cloth can be made to fit the window's top and bottom; they act as a filter for the air that enters the room.

"Against the habit of keeping the child housed, and in overheated, poorly, or not at all ventilated, rooms, one cannot speak too strongly. It is wrong, cruel, wicked; you are stunting the natural development of your child; you are making his lungs weak and sensitive—are, in fact, taking unwarrantable chances with the little life. Fresh air is absolutely necessary to the normal development of the lungs not only, but of the entire body. It is especially necessary in all cases of pulmonary weakness.

"Because it has been mentioned that an airing may be taken in the house, do not think this method can be substituted for the fresh air out of doors. It certainly cannot, and is only to be practiced when the weather proves unsuitable outside.

"When out of doors never let the sun shine in his eyes, the wind blow directly in his face, or allow him to lie on his back, with the strong light reflecting from the sky full in his face. These strong lights are harmful to the eyes. The carriage should always have a parasol to protect the child from the direct rays of the sun

and light, and the lining should be of green silk or cotton, and be renewed as it fades to a paler tint."

### INDIGESTION.

This is a disease quite common among fowl. Even the most skillful poultry raiser is liable to get it in his flock by some little neglect on the part of the help. It is not contagious, but, nevertheless, half of some flocks succumb to the fatal touch. Its symptoms are similar to cholera, and it is often called such; yet there is a wide difference. While indigestion is not contagious, cholera is; while indigestion is slow in its work, cholera is quick. Cholera does its deadly work in a few hours, while indigestion may last a week or more.

The best symptom of this disease is the nature of the droppings, which are usually quite soft and are passed often. The comb turns pale and the fowl eats but little. It acts as if it were entirely worn out. It mopes about, gradually getting weaker and eating less, until it dies or is cured. Hens that are fat and have a limited range get this disease quite often, but before it is over they will be very poor.

There are several causes for this annoying disease. Hens that are too fat and are over-fed will get it readily. Lack of exercise is one great cause, and improper food or too much of the same kind of food is also the cause of a great deal of it. Lack of grit even may cause it, also lack of good, pure water.

The first preventive is not to allow any of the causes to occur. Keep the fowls exercising, feed a variety, give plenty of grit and water, and do not feed too much, and you will not be liable to get the disease in your flock. Use plenty of disinfectant, such as air-slacked lime, carbolic acid water, whitewash and the like. If you find the disease is in your flock, begin at once to find the cause and remove it before very many of the birds get sick.

The best cure we have ever tried was a tea made from white oak bark. This is a medicine that many of our most skillful physicians use to treat human beings, and it is equally good for the birds. Make a strong tea and put half a pint in a gallon of the drinking water. The fowls that are affected should have a tablespoonful of the strong tea poured down them if they will not drink it.

### A SUGGESTION TO THE INTENDING TRAVELLER.

Ethel Ramsey gives some suggestions which though intended primarily for those going abroad are pertinent to those who travel at home. A few of her observations follow:

"Persons who are traveling on a definite and limited sum of money should as far as possible know what their expenses will probably be and should allow as margin at least one-fifth of the whole sum. A simple way to perform this calculation is to plan the projected trip and find the actual cost of transportation. When the margin has been subtracted from the original sum, and afterward the transportation, divide the remainder by the number of days to be spent abroad, to know what is left for a daily allowance. This sounds like elementary arithmetic, but traveling under the most favorable conditions is very tiring and every effort toward convenience is worth while. The systematic arrangement of money matters is a perceptible help; one knows exactly what to expect, and avoids the unpleasantness of a sudden panic lest funds will not hold out.

"A difficulty which the guide-book does not help is the attempt to share expenses when two or three persons are traveling together. An excellent plan which we found saved us much time and temper was the use of a common purse, which was handed to the head arithmetician and spokesman of the party. Each of us put into the purse an equal amount, calculated to last during the day, or excursion, and divided whatever was left over when one of the party left us, or when we wished to make up our individual accounts. Instead of disputing each time whose turn it was to pay for tickets, or trying to divide a fee of four cents among five persons, it was all done from the common fund and entered as a sum total for the day's expenses."

This idea of a common purse, where two or three or more persons are traveling together and each paying his or her own expenses, seems an admirable one, and calculated to save vexatious worry over small expenses and details in trying to "settle up." And to divide the responsibilities of leadership by each carrying the purse on alternate days is a good idea also.

## THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

### THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

#### CANADA.

The San Jose scale has appeared in London, Ont.

The Canadian Electric Association is in session at Kingston.

O. Klotz has left Ottawa to locate Vancouver, longitudinally.

W. H. B. Smythe, a well-known Brockville citizen, is dead.

Over \$2,000,000 has been expended in buildings in Winnipeg this year.

There may be a daily line of steamers between Ottawa and Kingston next year.

Directors of the Hamilton Art School have engaged Principal Ireland for three years.

George Irving, for many years paymaster of the G. T. R., is dead at Montreal, aged 78.

Vascoe Toole, bartender, has disappeared from Kingston, leaving a wife and a baby a week old.

On December 1st the Merchants' Bank of Halifax will assume its new name, the Royal Bank of Canada.

Winnipeg had two destructive fires of supposed incendiary origin. Police believe they have the firebug.

Thomas Lizette, a youth of Moose Creek, Ont., was run over by a train at Cornwall. A leg had to be amputated.

Fire caused \$2,000 damage to the home of D. C. Chamberlain, accountant of the House of Commons, at Ottawa.

There is a dispute between members of the syndicate at Hamilton which owns the yacht Myrtle. The bailiff has seized the yacht.

Employees of the Hamilton quarry have struck because the new time-keeper is not a member of the Civic Employees' Union.

The charge of attempted murder preferred against John Mann, of Ste. Rose de Lima, by his wife, has been dismissed at Hull, Que.

Lightning caused the destruction of three barns, with season's crops and a number of cattle, property of W. R. Stewart, near Sarnia.

Lacroix, the Montebello murderer, has been removed from Aylmer to the Montreal jail. He has threatened suicide. He murdered his wife and an aged man.

#### UNITED STATES.

Forest fires in California have already covered ten square miles.

Over 300,000 persons saw the Grand Army encampment naval veterans parade at Chicago.

San Francisco has a population of 342,762, and Boston 560,892, according to the recent U. S. census.

Miss Etta Horner, with an uncontrollable craving for mustard, died at Flora, Ind., after eating a pint of it.

The Italian anarchist Guda was deported yesterday from New York. He was in the plot to kill President McKinley.

Dr. Wright is dead from her wounds at Watseka, Ill. A riot followed her attempted arrest for malpractice at Gilman, Ill.

Wai How, a Chinese girl, who came all the way from Canton to marry her lover, now mourns his death at San Francisco.

The United States transport California, carrying 8,500 tons of stores for the army in the Philippines, is reported long overdue.

The new battleship Alabama, built by the Cramps, at Philadelphia, is expected to make 17 knots or better on her trial.

Claudie and Clyde Whon, twins, girl and boy, aged four months, are dead at Bowling Green, Ohio. They died from the same cause at the same time.

#### GENERAL.

Herr Rocholl, the German battle painter, has gone to China.

Henry E. Butler, Viscount Mountgarrett, is dead at London.

There is still a good rainfall in India, but cholera still prevails in many districts.

The British steamer Somershill, ashore off Cape Haytien, has been floated without serious damage.

A supposed accomplice of Lucheni in the assassination of the Empress of Austria is under arrest at Budapest.

A large trans-Atlantic steamer is reported to have narrowly escaped being wrecked in the fog in the straits of Belle Isle, near the scene of the Scotsman disaster.