

THE FARM.

HORSES FOR THE FUTURE.

The neglect of the horse industry in the past five years inclines everyone to be cautious as to the future. Nearly every owner of good foundation breeding stock is disposed to disregard the dictates of reason. The decline in the quantity and quality of horses for heavy work and for pleasure driving has greatly decreased, so that a shortage in numbers is evident at present, and a diminution for the next two or three years is clearly apparent. The supply of heavy draught horses is now inadequate to meet the demand of the present times. Prices for good, fair draught animals have been as good during the past year as could be expected in comparison with the values of grain and some other farm products. Following so many years of business depression, the immediate future should command an advance in values of all kinds of working horses that are sound and properly broken for service. There is an old saying that history repeats itself. They who remember fifty years back, and all who will read closely the record of business depressions of the past two generations, must note that what are known as "hard times," have always been followed by reaction for the better.

All casual observers must note the disposition of the average individual to abandon a business when it is dull and to take up with any movement which shows an upward tendency. The last twelve months have shown a renewed confidence in the horse, and that it still has many friends. The wheel is no longer so valuable that it needs to be counted as a supplanter of the noble equine. Within three years at the farthest, the values of the horse and the wheel compared with former days of this condition on the better grade of horses for pleasure driving, will be very stimulating. People who are flush with money are disposed to spend it on the costlier of two pleasures which they may compare. The fact is dawning on many people now who have experimented with the wheel, that there is a great deal of work for the individual who rides. It is readily noted, too, by every one, that storms, mud, snow and extreme heat or cold, are no good companions for a trip on the wheel. In the future, most people who would keep their own conveyance for traveling on business or in quest of pleasure, will return, if they have wandered off, to their loyalty to the good horse. Without question there will be good, fair values for the better grades of horse flesh with the opening of the new century so near at hand. All who have breeding facilities should plan and operate at once to be ready for the coming demand which is surely not far away.

They who would make the most of the pleasure horse of the future, in growing it, must also teach and train from childhood, following the idea of early maturity in teaching. With proper feeding and with right handling, the owner of a colt may be remunerated in full for time which is judiciously spent in fitting the horse of later years for the demand of modern times. They who note the time of the times, should not fail to profit by it if they will. Right training is three-fourths the horse's value.

FEEDING GREEN CORN.

A noted dairy expert says that the effect of feeding fodder corn was that the cows ate a great deal more and so produced more. You cannot make a whistle out of a pig's tail. When corn is sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, it is soft and waxy. The corn does not make perfect stalks, and cannot perfect the sap to make nutrition any more than a flagstone could produce the nutrition there is in a stem of clover. An imperfect plant cannot produce a full degree of the nutrition it would produce if it were perfect. A cornstalk or stem, deprived of the sunlight on account of the thickness of the corn, cannot have the outer coat or epidermis, and the joints of a fullgrown stalk, and it never will contain the sugar and starch a perfect plant will contain. It is impossible to get perfection out of imperfection. We may get a thing—something—but we should not be satisfied with this shortened result when we can so easily obtain perfection. Corn must be grown corn fashion, not grass fashion. Experiments without number go to show that perfected corn is best. The truth is that we never get so much nutrition out of a plant as when it is perfecting its seed. This is the culmination of plant effort, and all its powers, forces and contents are combined to do this work and this is the time to utilize it. To perform the work it must be healthy, vigorous and complete. A soft, unnatural, weak and immature plant cannot fill its natural functions, as it does not contain the cells, tissue or space. Soft, flabby, fodder corn is not the best kind.

THE VALUE OF THE TOAD.

Favorable.

1. It feeds on worms, snails, and sow bugs, common green-house pests.
2. It devours a large number of myriapods which damage green-house and garden plants.
3. It feeds to some extent on grasshoppers and crickets.
4. It destroys large quantities of ants, insects often injurious and usually obnoxious.
5. It consumes a considerable quantity of May beetles, Rose chafers, "click beetles," potato beetles, cucumber beetles and weevils, all more or less injurious to crops of various kinds.
6. It feeds on tent caterpillars, gypsy moths and other fruit-tree pests.
7. It is a prime destroyer of cut-

worms, and army worms, common pests which often cause great damage.

Unfavorable.

1. It destroys carabid beetles, insects of a highly beneficial character.
 2. It devours an occasional ichneumon fly, and "lady bird," beneficial insects.
 3. It feeds to a small extent on spiders, generally considered to be valuable as insect destroyers.
 4. It devours carrion beetles, insects indirectly helpful to man.
- To recapitulate, 11 per cent. of the toads food is composed of insects and spiders beneficial or indirectly helpful to man; 80 per cent. of insects and other animals directly injurious to cultivation or crops or in other ways obnoxious to man. Further comment upon the valuable services of the toad would seem unnecessary.

THE BEST EGGS.

Which is really best; the white egg or the brown; the large egg, or that of medium size? There is much argument in the poultry papers of late; trying to prove that the birds which lay the "best dozens" at the shows, are really the best utility birds. If the judging were based on uniformity of color and uniformity of size, just far enough above the average that the breed could be held up to it, the point might be considered proven. But too often the eggs are over-sized, double-yoked, perhaps, merely because the hens are out of condition, too fat, or otherwise. Looked at from the producers standpoint, the frequent over-sized egg is not desirable. It costs more to produce, it injures the sale of the average, and as a rule, it brings him no more money. Nevertheless, the breed that always lays good-sized eggs—if there are enough of them—is a good breed to have. The consumer likes such eggs.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.

To begin with, cider for drinking should be made from sound, selected fruit. Put it in a clean barrel and let it stand until fermentation begins, then draw it off and strain and put back in the barrel or transfer to another. There are different things used to check fermentation and keep the cider good, and almost any druggist can give a plan for it. I have but one formula on hand, and that is to add to a barrel of cider the equivalent of an ounce each of oil of cinnamon and of wintergreen well shaken up in a pint of alcohol. Doubtless many of our readers have other and perhaps better recipes, and we shall be glad to hear from them. I recall that in my younger days mustard seed was used for this purpose, but I do not know the quantity necessary for a barrel.

THE QUEEN.

Why She Is Honored and Respected in the World Over.

London, as every reader knows, has recently witnessed one of the greatest aggregations of human beings that the world has ever seen. Millions made pilgrimages to the huge capital to do homage to her, who, for sixty years, has sat upon the throne of England, and who is one of the most beloved women who ever lived.

When, along the line of the vast procession, her subjects saw her, very many of them wept tears of joy. The salvos of artillery at Spithead, when the greatest naval review in all history was being held, did not reverberate by a thousand times as far as the murmured prayer, "God bless our queen" which, as if by a sacred contagion, seemed to burst from myriads of lips during the stirring week. Nay, more; the prayer crossed the Atlantic; passed from Halifax to Vancouver; found utterance in Hong Kong; was re-echoed from Tasmania to Australia, and from thence to Cape Town. It was heard in India and Egypt; and strengthened by its colossal march, it reinforced British patriotism at home. Nor was this all. It was not mere form. It came from hearts throbbing with love and reverence for one woman.

Now, what was the reason of this? A mere sixty years' reign is not in itself enough to arouse the whole world's empires have changed, or tended to decay, while one has grown in power and influence, does not answer the question. To rule over one-fifth of the globe, and to be the sovereign of three hundred million people, does not necessarily command affection, or engender homage.

When a mere girl, this eminent woman was informed of her accession to the British throne. The first remark she then made has been the keynote of a long life that has brought the world to her feet.

"My lord archbishop," she said, with deep feeling, "pray for me." To refuse audience to a titled subject because he had led a questionable life; to surround herself with the high-minded in all public concerns; to be judicious and wise in the affairs of state—these have indicated her character as ruler and empress. The world for many years has seen and warmly acknowledged them. But the great Jubilee represented more than this. It was the spontaneous tribulation of a great empire to true womanhood; the deference of civilization to the regal embodiment of Christian principle.

The virtues and graces that Christ declares show obedience to Divine authority are far more compelling to the hearts and minds of men than rank or rests upon the fact that she herself is subject to a higher sovereignty than her own. The royalty of her character lies first and most in this—that she recognizes the grandeur of obedience to the King of Kings.

THE HOME.

MUSIC IN THE HOME.

Music in the home is one of the most satisfying requirements that can be had, and, to those living in the country and small towns let it be said, "The best of everything is never beyond your reach." Almost every home has its musical instrument, and in nearly all families there is at least one member who can be trained to play or sing, or do both.

It is the privilege of all to make a thorough study of music as an art; to become conversant with the lives and works of the masters. As in letters, so in art, do not be satisfied with superficiality; and yet, a musical scolar is by no means a genius. Genius is born not made, and genius is a very rare gift; so rare that its presence should be shielded with greatest care. But in most homes there is sufficient talent who plays or sings cannot be a star, but they can give pleasure to their own circle, large or small, and the ability to give pleasure should be considered in the light of a duty not to be disregarded.

Many newspaper jokes have been written about the piano in the home. They rest on a false foundation, and should have even less weight than is accorded them. Music in the home is one of the most gratifying signs of advancing civilization. If you can't have the best, make the most of that which is possible to you; but have music!

TABLE ETIQUETTE.

In families where the servant is too expensive a luxury, and where the serving of the viands is done by the parents the other members of the family should remember that in passing to each other the arms must not be crossed, but the dish of whatever kind be passed from one hand to another. Never put the knife into the mouth, nor drink from the saucer, nor eat with the mouth open. Always close the lips when food is in the mouth. It is not good form for one member of the family to stand up and wait upon the rest of the family. Have everything for each course within easy reach upon a sideboard, or where there is not a sideboard, a small table close at hand. Always have the plated warm and piled up in front of the one who carves. Do not serve tea or coffee until the dessert.

TESTED RECIPES.

Lemon Short Cake.—Make a nice dough, as for other shortcake; bake, split and butter, then take the rind, the juice and the pulp of two lemons, and one cup each of sugar and cream; mix thoroughly.

Lemon Turnovers.—Four dessert-spoonfuls of flour, one dessert-spoonful of powdered sugar, the rind and juice of one lemon, two ounces of melted butter, and a little milk. Mix flour, sugar and lemon with the milk to the consistency of batter; add the butter and eggs, well beaten. Fry and turn over.

Dried Apple Dumplings.—One pint of dried apples, cut; one-half pint of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and teaspoonful of butter or lard. Use flour sufficient to make into small biscuits, and drop into boiling water and boil quickly till the apples are done. Cut the apples into small bits with the scissors and soak in warm water before making. Eat with cream sauce flavored with nutmeg.

Graham Crackers.—One quart of graham flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, one-half teaspoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of butter; milk to make a stiff dough. Bake five minutes. Roll thin and knead ten minutes.

Cream Pie.—On an epint of scalded milk, two tablespoonfuls of corn starch, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and the yolks of two eggs. Wet the starch with a little cold milk, beat the eggs and sugar until light, and stir the whole into the scalding milk. Flavor with lemon or vanilla and set aside to cool. Line a tin with pie crust and bake. Fill it with the cream, and cover with frosting made of the whites of eggs beaten dry, with two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Bake a delicate brown.

VARIOUS HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

During this season, when there is much lounging about on the grass, light dresses and clothes become streaked and blotched with green, and make extra trouble in the laundry. Do not put such clothes with the rest until the green is removed. First dip the articles in warm water. In the water may be a little ammonia or alcohol, and allow the article to remain a few minutes; then wash out in warm soapsuds. Great care must be taken with delicate colors which fade, and it may be best to set the colors first by laying the garment in a solution of salt and water.

Many people are fond of pickled onions, but housewives are averse to putting them up because the strong juices and oil are painful to the eyes. It is claimed that if the onions are placed in a pan of water and the peeling and slicing done under the surface there will be no such trouble. It is a simple remedy for anything so disagreeable, and well worth trying.

Here is a very simple remedy for driving away flies, and one which costs nothing. Pick a bunch of sweet clover and hang it in the room to dry. It is said to keep the flies away, and there is nothing unclean or disagreeable about it. As it grows wild in all fence corners and on the prairies, every one can procure it.

Straw mattings may be cleaned by

wiping them with a cloth dampened in warm salted water. Another way is to sprinkle Indian meal over the floor and then sweep thoroughly. Grease stains may be removed from matting by wetting the spot with alcohol and rubbing it with white castile soap. Let the soap dry, and then wash it off with warm salted water.

Do not dry out very quickly, and sometimes there will be a dozen or two not fit to eat before the batch is disposed of. They can be freshened in two ways. Dip them in cold water and put in a double taking-pan in the hot oven. In fifteen minutes, or even less they will be as fresh as when first dry, but must be eaten hot, as they dry out as soon as cold. Another way and a quicker one, is to put them in a fine wire toaster and place over an asbestos griddle over the gas or coal stove. They get perfectly tender without additional moisture.

It is not known, probably, by every housewife that the beautiful curled mustard leaves make a handsome garnish. Parsley is used extensively for that purpose, and a bit of green adds much to the dainty appearance of many dishes. The whole of the mustard leaves may be used for decorating platters of meat, and the ends for smaller dishes. Flavored with a little oil, and mixed with green peas. It is easily grown, and the seed may be planted at different times a few weeks apart, so that it can always be ready to pick fresh. It scatters its own seed if permitted, and needs no other care. Procure that with the very largest curled leaf, and plant a little. A trial will satisfy the housewife that it makes a handsome garnish. Everyone knows that a dish of cold fish or salad looks especially appetizing and dainty when garnished with green.

A last season's white straw hat that has become soiled and discolored may be cleaned with very little trouble and made to look almost like new by following these directions: Procure from the druggist a few cents' worth of powdered sulphur and mix it with the juice of one lemon. With a soft brush or piece of white cloth rub this mixture into the straw. Take a fresh piece of cloth, dampen it slightly with cold water, and rub the straw well. Put the hat aside in the dark for twenty-four hours, then brush thoroughly with a clean brush to remove any powder that may remain. The straw should be fresh, clean and creamy white in color.

Very often when traps are set in mouse-infested places they do not attract the mice after one or two times. It seems possible that the mice know by instinct that they are dangerous probably from the odor. Those who have had such experience should try washing the traps in hot water every time a mouse is caught. Rats and mice have very acute sense of smell, and no doubt they "smell" danger in a trap which has caught their comrades.

THE GOOD OR BAD CHILD.

A very noticeable fault of many parents is that of continually reminding their children of their naughtiness. A child who is told how "bad" he is every time he transgresses will finally come to the conclusion that he never could do anything right. It has frequently been noticed that the best children are those who are not reprimanded so often, but are praised whenever they are good or do what is pleasing to nurse or parents. Such little ones will strive to do right, for children generally love to please, and the very best way to train a child to be good is to expect good things from him. With most people it is harder to praise than to cross with children who are unruly. Of course they must be taught to know the difference between right and wrong, and to be obedient, but such expressions as "you horrid child," or "you bad, bad boy," etc., constantly din into children's ears, will not improve them. Try praise for a reform when they find out their efforts are appreciated.

SAVING HORSES FROM HEAT.

Simple Rules That Should be Remembered These Hot Days.

"Cases of heat prostration among horses would be few if drivers would only observe one or two simple rules," said a veterinary surgeon recently. "It is very easy to see when a horse is threatened with prostration. The animal begins to breathe in quick short gasps, even when standing still. Instead of perspiring profusely his skin becomes dry. The best thing to do when these symptoms are observed is to get the horse into a cool place and apply cold water. Pour cold water over the horse's body and do not hesitate about using enough. If ice is handy rub some on the animal's head. If the horse has had such a severe stroke that he has fallen, put a blanket or some straw under his head and hold him down until he is strong enough to get up and remain on his feet. At frequent intervals a horse that has fallen on account of the heat will make attempts to get up when it is too weak to stand. These attempts only weaken the animal the more. Keep his head down on the ground and continue the applications of ice and water until the temperature of a horse laboring under sunstroke will go up to 107 degrees. The chances are that even after a horse has been brought to his feet again it will not be as responsive and intelligent as before. A severe case of sunstroke seems to cause softening of the brain. If you would not have the value of your horse greatly impaired watch for the earliest symptoms of prostration. Don't let him go so far that he falls down."

"Some drivers take the precaution of tying a sponge, a piece of cloth or horse. A better plan is to carry a sponge and a pail of water in the wagon and occasionally moisten the animal's head. If such simple rules are observed many horses will be saved that are otherwise killed or ruined."

THE FORESTS OF ONTARIO.

INTERESTING REPORT OF THE CLERK OF FORESTRY.

Assets of the Province—Value of Scientific Management of Woods—How Farmers Could Profit by Tree Planting—Varieties of Wood Which Are Valuable.

The forestry work of Ontario is still in its infancy, and the valuable and interesting report of Mr. Thomas Southworth, Clerk of Forestry which has just been issued, is rather a statement of the problem and of the advantages accruing from scientific forestry than a record of things achieved. The commission which is to take stock of the forest resources of the Province and to suggest methods in which to deal with it has just commenced its work.

"The Crown Lands Forestry Problem" is treated in a luminous manner at the opening of the report. "Until recently," Mr. Southworth says, "it was generally accepted as certain that the wonderful crop of pine and spruce now being harvested was the only one we could hope for; such a thing as the natural reproduction of white pine was considered quite out of the question, and leading newspaper articles have been devoted to devising other means for securing revenues to take the place of the million or so of dollars annually derived from our timber lands when the present crop of pine shall have been removed. Even yet the opinion among many lumbermen and the great majority of the general public that as soon as our lumbermen have exploited the whole of our vast white pine area there will be no white pine of any consequence to cut, and the great lumber industry, with its millions of invested capital and tens of thousands of workmen will be a memory only, except for the smaller custom mills which during a short time in the spring cut up a few logs taken from the farmers' wood lots.

TEMPORARY METHODS.

"Because of this belief lumber manufacturing in Ontario has never taken the place among the solid industries of the Province that its magnitude would indicate. In most instances the sawmills are frame structures not intended for a long life. In the woods, too, the camps are, for the most part quickly erected log shanties, inconvenient, insanitary and cheerless. The wood roads, which so materially affect the cost of logging are mostly of the crudest character, and in a general way, the whole industry is conducted as if it was expected to be an ephemeral affair in which it was wise to make the initial expense for manufacturing as light as possible without regard to the saving effected in the long run by a more judicious if more extensive investment of capital. True, there are exceptions to this. Some men with more optimistic views as to the permanence of timber crops have erected substantial mills, built good roads in the bush and provided better quarters for the men employed in logging. These men had faith in the future of their business."

The prevalence of forest fires is largely due to the carelessness engendered by this belief. Mr. Southworth intimates that he energetically combats this view. As an instance showing that reasonable care of forests will result in their becoming permanent assets, he cites the fact that in the County of Hastings there is a block of pine timber, about 89 square miles, estimated at 150 to 200 million feet, on board measure that was under license in 1854. It has been preserved from fire and while the limits around present a picture of desolation, ten million feet of timber was taken from it in the past season without any apparent increase in the supply. Under a modified form of forestry practice with exemption from taxes, three times this could be cut from it in perpetuity without impairing the supply. Little was received from the tract in the way of bonus, but from ground rent and timber dues the Province has received fully \$5 an acre for the whole area of the township counting out water-courses and other useless areas; the amount would be nearly \$10 per acre; and the Province still owns the land. The report then notes the great area of land in Ontario that has been cut over and is now unproductive, much of which for reasons of climate and water supply should be kept tree clad, while a rational system of forestry from the forests perpetual but would largely increase it. The approaching exhaustion of the United States pine limits and the opening of the British market for hard woods etc. are noted in this connection, as also is the vast importance of the forest industries other than logging and wood pulp, invested, nearly 40,000 persons employed, a wage roll of nearly twelve millions, and output of over forty-five millions. The appointment of the commission which has just started work is then noted.

FORESTRY ON THE FARM.

"Forestry on the Farm" is the title of the second section of the report. It is a strong argument for the adoption by farmers of systematic tree culture, and it is worthy of careful study by all landowners. It is noted that in the better settled districts of Ontario the proportion of forests has fallen very low, and the ill consequence resulting are forcibly shown several interesting paragraphs being devoted to the matter of wind protection, alike in winter when the drifting of snow is apt to winterkill the wheat and in other seasons, when high winds sweeping over bare areas do much damage. It is argued that the planting of trapples, ash, hickory and chestnut trees will pay the farmer, while the planting of pine trees, especially on poor land or fifty years.

CURRENT NOTES.

The numerous arrests of persons in Indian politics volts at two points of the globe a more serious look in that part of the British first reports showed. Malakand, where the printing is reported to have only some forty miles in from Peshawar, the British base in northwest India, through the intervention of Mardan and Nisatta, blocked by hostile tribes also cut the telegraph country between Malakand would appear by this from communication with is a serious matter for posts and garrisons, along of defiles and mountain separate the two places. To whom the Mad Moulah round him belong to the and Bajaur, and are reputed fiercest fighters on the inferiority of their lack of artillery, however against them, and unless saved from some quarters than those with the British troops during paign, when their count ad two years ago, their done conclusion. What lance to this rising on the ral in the north, is th with the outbreak in the on the western frontier, agitation among the Ma the Bombay Presidency of India.

It may be assumed that lent is far more widespread generally acknowledged, have reached England of of troops to the Godav southern India from Ma down disturbances, wild tails being given. The gudhar Tillak, and of ported from Poona, the British Government aim the disaffection among there by depriving the leaders. The Mussulma been turned into active the proceedings of the bers, who are arrested, a month of Hay last, s drawn up and signed by of the natives of Poona well as Mussulmans, the violence done to the social prejudices of the cially in the treatment in the plague camps, cials.

If the discontent is d over the whole country, of a memorial by both Mussulmans seems to icy adopted would apper gerous one. A garr British troops and a of about 60,000 more v very little if the masses and Mussulman inha mon cause and the fide tive troops should hap ed, and the frontier tral revolt in sympathy the British Government the separation between Mussulmans to maintain in India. Of late years coming closer together spread; and recent c have helped toward c relations.

CANADA'S EXPOS-GREATEST CELEBRATION JUBILEE YEAR.

Fully alive to the agement of the Toron as the title runs this Great Victorian-Era Industrial Fair," is a scale, from August 1st, that will ever former effort made to most popular, most c most attractive annua this continent. Alrea number of applica of notifications of ent ceived to warrant the tions. The manage and have made many the buildings and g that they are resolv ed undone that will s ure and comfort of exhibitors. They hav ed on a special featu to prove the great tacle in the way of en Toronto or any other known, outside the w itself. This spectacle of a reproduction of Diamond Jubilee pro Agents are now arr ing and buying the ties and costumes, w exact replica of the times worn by the s and magnified by th guard in the magni Scenes will also be r eemories at Buckin Paul's Cathedral and the line of route. Man cialties will also be at night, the effect w and magnified by th tions and fireworks. N tators have brought grandeur and unity they will be practical Old London. While grand feature of the Exhibition must of, therefore, it is w entries of live stock fruit, etc., in number of any previous exhibi containing all details will be issued about est.