On the Farm.

GOOD COWS OR NONE.

As a business principle a merchant who would habitually pay more for his goods than he could get for them would be on the direct road to bankruptcy. If this paper and its advertising space were sold from year to year for less money than it costs to make it, it would not be long until we would have to quit talking with our friends in this department from week to week. These are ideas, says Live Stock Indicator, with which all are familiar, and in which all agree. Nevertheless there are a good many people who engage in dairying and who seem to say, or at least to act as though they thought that the business of milk production was somehow an exception to the principles which are recognized as prevailing in other callings. The proportion of cows of the non-paying kind that are used in dairying is very large. We do not say that there is not growing improvement in this respect, for there is, but still much remains to be desired. We do not ignore the fact either, that the improvement hoped for must be gradual. Dairy cows must be bred and developed in order to do well, and this is a work of time. It is, therefore, in no complaining vein that we write, but rather with a view of urging persistence in the work of improving dairy herds. No cow should be kept for dairy purposes unless she pays, and still a great many of this kind are kept. The fact is productive of serious injury in two directions: One is that it makes the business of dairying unremunerative to the man who thus permits himself to work at a loss, and the other is that it is a positive injury to the business at large by increasing the butter production of the country, and thus lowering the market price. If all cows that yielded less than 200 pounds of butter per year were taken out of the dairy and devoted to other purposes the price of butter would probably increase 50 per cent. Of course it is not possible to make this general clearance of indifferent cows. To do so would require the active co-operation of too many persons, and a large proportion of them do not realize how great would be the advantage, both to themselves and to the industry, to make the clearance. They think they will get along somehow, and that it is better to get what milk they can from the indifferent cow than not to attempt to get any. This is not the fact. The cow that will not produce a paying quantity of milk nevertheless has a usefulness of her own, although it is not in dairy lines. To this usefulness she should be devoted, even though it mean send her to the butcher. Every dairyman should take steps to ascertain just what each cow in his herd is doing, and what it costs her to do it. If she is not paying her way, and making some profit beside for her owner, she should not be kept in the dairy. She should go to the block if need be and be replaced as rapidly as possible by something better. It is not easy to buy good cows, because those who have them do not care to sell them. Good dairy herds must, as a rule, be bred for rather than purchased, but even though this condition of affairs requires the dairyman to keep fewer cows than he would like to keep, a small number of which all the individualss will pay a profit, will make more clear money for the dairyman than twice as many, of which one-half pay a profit and the other half are milked at a loss. The poorer cows are not only eating their own heads off but they are eating up the profits made by the better ones. Every dairyman should adopt as a fundamental principle in his dairy work the idea of having good cows or none. On no other basis will the work of dairying be found remunerative.

THE CARE OF HARNESS.

Give the harness a good oiling at least once a year, says a writer: Take it apart so that every portion can be cleaned and well oiled. If the harness is badly soiled, wash before oiling. Soak in soapsuds made by dissolving a small quantity of hard soap in enough water to cover the harness perfectly. Soak, then use a stiff brush and carefully remove every particle of dirt, then rinse thoroughly in lukewarm water. Always dry the harness in a shady place so that the leather will not become stiff and hard. After the water has dried off perfectly, but while the leather is still soft, apply some good harness oil. After a couple of hours, if there be any superfluous oil left that did not penetrate the leather wipe it off or it will become sticky and accumulate dust which will not come off except by scraping.

See that every part of the harness is made strong enough for the heaviest pulling. If any part is weak have it repaired immediately. Be very particular to have good strong lines supplied with strong snaps which work well. Have the collar well fitted to the horse before commencing heavy work. The shoulders of the horse may have changed since last fall, especially if it be a young horse. In order to have a collar fit well, each horse must have its own separate collar, which should not be worn by any other horse. See that the collar is always kept clean and properly fitted and with the use of a little common sense the horse will not be likely to have sore shoulders.

If caught in a rain and the harness becomes wet, it should not be removed immediately. Cover the horse with a light blanket after being put into the barn and let the harness remain on for a couple of hours. This will prevent it becoming stiff and hard. This treatment may seem cruel to the horse but it is far more cruel to put on the stiff, unyielding harness in the morning and make the horse work in it. When the weather is very warm in summer it will not be necessary or even desirable to blanket the horse, but simply leave the harness on him until the water has dried off.

The harness should never be kept in a damp place, as the bits, buckles, etc, will become rusty, while the leather will mold and rot. As an example of what good care of the harness will do, I will state that I have used a pair of harness for 15 years, and they are still good for several seasons. I have also used one pair of leather fly nets for 16 seasons.

TO DESTROY CUT-WORMS.

One of the surest ways of controlling these pests is by diggingf them out. This sounds discouraging, but it is not so laborious after one has become a little skilful in locating them near the plants. The more agreeable and possibly just as effective method is the use of poisoned baits, the aim being to offer something deadly to the caterpillar, which it will eat in preference to the labor of cutting its own provender. Green clover dipped in Paris green water and laid in bunches near the plants has been found successful. A bran mash composed of four parts of bran, one and one-half parts of arsenic, one part of sugar, mixed and well moistened with water, is highly recommended. Mr. Sirrine, has found that even dry bran or middlings mixed with Paris green, equal parts by weight in the case of the former, or thirty to one of poison in the latter, has afforded almost perfect protection to the infested fields. Whichever bait is used, it should be distributed near the plants, late in the afternoon or early in the evening, so far as possible, in order to offer the greatest attraction to the cutworms.

BURR KNAPP'S FARM FURROWS.

The best farm has its weeds.

A turnip will grow in a season, but to grow a tree takes time.

The moth always chooses the Sunday coat.

Were men better, times would be better.

A visit to a shiftless farmer sometimes teaches more than a call on a wise one.

Who would live without work must needs have a smart wife.

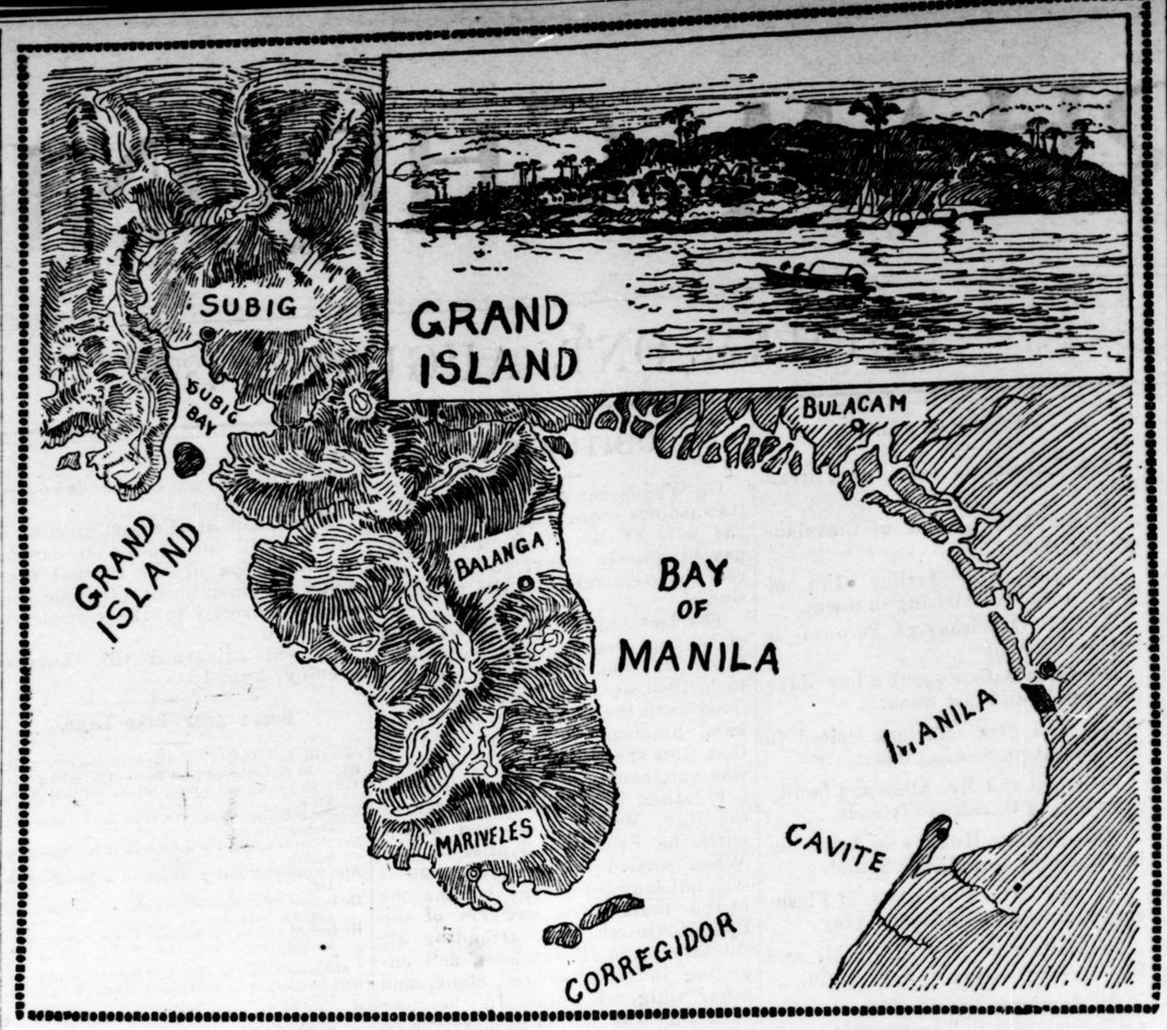
Sweetest kernel comes from hardest shell.

The cow that finds hard living never excels in milk giving.

Shorthorns thrive not in short pastures, neither do other cattle.

NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Under the name of dynammon a new explosive has been introduced into Austria for blasting and other purposes, which is said to combine the explosive power of dynamite with absolute safety during storage and transport. It is impossible to explode it by means of any ordinary mechanical impulse, such as an accidental blow or friction.



GRANDE ISLAND AND SUBIG BAY TAKEN BY DEWEY.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Kong Kong says it is now known that Admiral Dewey ordered the correspondents at Manila not to give the full story concerning the interference of the German warship Irene with the insurgents in Subig Bay, for fear of arousing feelings in the United States, which might lead to complications with Germany. The correspondent adds that when the details of the affair transpire it will be seen that the incident was more serious than first appeared. As soon as the American warships appeared at the entrance of Subig Bay, the Irene slipped her cable and steamed out, leaving her anchor at the bottom.

STRANGE WHIMS OF NATURE.

Fish That Breathe With Lungs Like Animals.

There has recently arrived at the Zoological Gardens in London some living specimens of the Australian lung-fish, a species first discovered in 1869 by Forster and described by Krefft.

The lung-fish has teeth similar to certain fossil teeth of the triassic strata in Europe.

The body is long and much flattened from side to side, and covered with large cycloid scales; the limbs are shaped like the blade of a paddle, or a trowel, and broadly fringed. The flesh —red, like that of a salmon—is excellent eating, and large specimens are said to attain a length of six feet and a weight of about twenty pounds, the apparent disparity between size and weight being probably accounted for by the tapering off of the body behind the posterior limbs. Their home is in the Burnett and Mary Rivers; and as they were in danger of becoming extinct the Royal Society of Queensland recently resolved to establish them in new habitats.

The lung-fish in its natural state eats large quantities of vegetable matter, but this does not appear to be necessary to it.

The lung-fish cannot live on the land, like a true animal, but its lungs are of a higher type than the gills of ordinary fish, and its heart has three divisions instead of two.

Men and Women with Horns Like Beasts.

Villereuve, a French authority, has been at some pains to collect many instances of men and women who have had horns.

In the British Museum is the largest specimen of a human horn. It is eight inches in length and ornamented the head of a noble Englishman. In the seventeenth century a Mrs. Allen, of Leicestershire, England, had a pair of horns. Another Englishwoman of the same town, known as the beautiful Mary Davis, had a pair of horns, which were regarded as an addition to her charms. She had them cut off four times, but they grew again. One growth was presented to King Henry IV., of France.

In 1887 M. Lamprey relates he found in the African territory of Ganim several imposing types of horned men and women. One of these was a majestic-looking negro with two horns, which in his case sprang one from each side of the nose. A Mexican named Rodrigues is described as having a horn on the side of his head about seven inches long, with three branches.

There are cases of similar horns being found on dogs, horses and hares.

Malpigh calls such excrescences "a nervous prolongation of the skin." Bieschi calls them the result of a morbid secretion. They are in substance analogous to the horny growth of the human finger nails and the claws of beasts.

CLASSED AS MILLIONAIRES.

To be classed as a millionaire in the United States a man must be worth at least $1,000,000; in England he must have five times as much, or $5,000,000; in Germany, 1,000,000 marks, or $250,000.

PRIZES FOR GOOD MAIDSERVANTS

The Fund Founded by Isaac Duckett of London In 1620.

"It is a mistake to think that the servant question is comparatively new," said a man just home from London, "and nothing that I saw or heard in all England interested me more than the proof that way back in the beginning of the seventeenth century maidservants were, as a class, flighty and unreliable. A fund was established in 1620 to reward maidservants who had been faithful to their mistresses, and, curiously enough, it has attracted very little attention. Isaac Duckett founded this fund. He was a prosperous old citizen of London, living in the parish of St. Clement Dane's, and there he died in 1620. The records show that his wife's chief trouble in life was her difficulties in keeping maidservants in her employ. As soon as Mrs. Duckett would train a neat maid to do her work, the girl would find it profitable or convenient to go to some other mistress. Mrs. Duckett's distress was felt by Mr. Duckett, who was something of a seventeenth century reformer and philanthropist. For the benefit of posterity, when he died in 1620, he left a sum of money, about £400, to be invested, and according to his will, the income of it was to be awarded to servants who had served their mistresses faithfully. The conditions which Isaac stipulated have been observed carefully down to the present day. According to them, maidservants, to be eligible, must not be less than 25 years of age, and must have lived for seven consecutive years in the upper portion of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. They must also produce satisfactory testimonials as to their character as servants. Those who wish to apply for a share of this reward have only to notify the clerk of the charity and appear at the parish house of the church on the date specified by the bequest. The last award was made a month ago, and there were fifteen applicants. Each maid was neatly dressed, and each bore a written guarantee of her faithfulness from her present employer. The names of the successful ones were not made public. I suppose that this precaution was to prevent the prize winners from being tempted away from their mistresses by women who were looking for domestic jewels and were willing to pay high wages. The original £400 was invested in real estate in Dartford, Kent, and this property is now valued at £7,000. I felt, after learning of this fund, that I should liked to have known old Isaac Duckett and his good wife. I have no doubt that his fund has been an incentive to good work to many a housemaid."

A GOLDEN TEMPLE PAGODA.

At Rangoon is situated the famous golden pagoda of a Buddhist temple, the whole of the exterior of which is one mass of shimmering gold This generous coating of the metal is the result of years and years of votive offerings to Buddha, for devotees from all parts of the world go to Rangoon and take packets of gold leaf, which they place on the pagoda. During the last century, Tshewbyo-Yen, the King of Burmah, gave his weight in gold to the walls of the pagoda, an offering worth £9,000 sterling.

TIME OF GREATEST DANGE

THE HOUR WHEN THE HUMAN MA CHINERY RUNS THE LOWEST.

Its Stoppage Is Threatened If Not Gi Impetus by a Sudden Awakening Consequent Exertion of the Vital O gans—Remarkable Facts.

Very curious and interesting is t temporary uneasiness of all nigh sleeping humans and animals, at abo 3 o'clock every morning. At that ho they give little moans, awaken pa tially or wholly, and then either d back into slumber or into death. Phy sical giants among men, and lions a ong animals, have this experience, jus as do the frailest babes or weakest k tens. Viewed in any and every lig the occurrence is remarkable. Why it not at midnight, at 1 a.m., 2 a.m., in the case of late sleepers, why d it not come at 6 or 7 o'clock?

At the hour of about 3 o'clock e ery morning, every night-sleeping m woman, child and animal is nearer death than at any other moment in the 24 hours. It is then that the m active of the vitals come the nearest stopping or running down. They ma so near it that if they came a little —an atom—nearer it they would st The thought is one

OF ABSORBING INTEREST

The machinery of life comes wit just a hair's breadth of stopping some moment near 3 a.m. The why this is explained as follows: The re posure of the body when lying d produces not only rest, but that sa element of danger so omnipresent all machinery left unattended—the sence of a watchful brain.

In welcoming the hours of sleep unconsciously welcome death's most vantageous time for conquering Every moment you are asleep your p sical self is running unwatched by engineer. The supply of coal, food the furnace is withheld. The se blood, in the pipes runs low. This lect of the engine room of the continues until some moment at abo 3 a.m., the machinery all but st In the healthy, or fairly healthy b the coming of this moment produ a wild shock to the system, and t shock causes you to unconsciou throw out your arms and legs your nose violently, moan, take a breath and turn over. Your doing this—or most of it—has literally sa sober truth saved your life. It g fresh impetus to the almost st action of the heart, which in turn stored the well nigh stopped circu tion all throughout your body. Th

MOAN AND DEEP BREATH

Quickened the action of the lungs roused them to their usual rate speed. The rest that their organs received by being allowed to run —to run almost down—enabled th with the restarting administered by 3 o'clock commotion, to successfully gin another run, carrying you over death point and allowing you to sume completion of the full period rest necessary to the brain and to nerves and muscles of the limbs other portions of the body.

As to what causes this little sl that carries us over the bridge death, the wisest of the wise kn nothing. The theories about it legion. But they are only theories. percentage of deaths at this mar ous moment exceeds that of any in the 24 hours, while the numbe old people who die at about 3 o'c in the morning is appallingly in ex of their death rate for any other In all cases at all critical it is said the physician secretly dreads the 3 a.m., a hundred fold more scarcely any other incident in p tice, while, to all that lives and brea it brings the most momentous ti all existence.

CURIOSITY OF LAKE SUPERIO

Dead Victims on That Lake Never Co the Surface.

Another very interesting and sad thing about Lake Superior that it never gives up its dead, wr correspondent. Whoever encou terrible disaster—happily infrequ —the tourist season—and goes d the angry, beautiful blue waters comes up again. From those d days when the French voyag their trim birch-bark canoes sk the picturesque shores of this no relentless lake down to the p moment, those who have met deaths in mid-Superior still lie a stone-paved bottom. It may be so very cold is the water, scar their bodies may have been pr ed through the centuries. Some not far from the shore, the bod people who have been wrecked fishing smacks or from pleasure overtaken by a cruel squall have recovered, but only after the mo roic efforts with drag-net or by diver. Once on a trip down lakes I met a clergyman who, passed a point of land some mile fore entering the narrowing of lake at the Soo, pointed out the where the ill-fated Algoma went on the reef some eight years ago as he looked he said, slowly: "I at the funeral of the man who down with her, and the only r his body is not at the bottom with the other 38 that were lost cause it was caught in the timb the vessel and could not sink."

It doesn't matter to some men ther they ride in a carriage or a wagon.

PROPER DIET FOR SUMM

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS ABOUT FOR THE HOT SEASON.

Meats to Be Avoided and Light Mea risable—Luncheons and Dessert Question of Liquids.

It is not so much a question altitude of the thermometer a manner in which we regulate our living that decides whether the mer shall bring comfort and pl instead of a succession of trial discomforts, often ending in s illness.

Human nature is prone to blam weather for a host of evils which close examination we find are d large measure, if not entirely, to own folly. We cannot go on living ing and working every day in the in the same manner without p the penalty for such a lack of mon sense and prudence. The which we needed to make heat wh had to face wintry winds wit thermometer hovering in the reg 10 degrees is no more needed in than a furnace fire; yet the man intolerant of even a range fire i house goes on playing the unreas stoker to his own internal fires furnishes them with all the hea ducing foods they can consume. I less, also, to allay the discomfort ensues, he partakes of copious dra of iced water, which is the crow insult to his digestion and a m to his health.

We require neither so much fo summer as in winter nor the same but of course, in determining wh best, consideration must be had

INDIVIDUAL NEEDS,

which vary greatly according t bits of life, occupations and em ments. As a rule, persons engag manual labor and those who ha ally take a good deal of outdoor cise run slight risk of harm in e the kinds of food that appetite ves. They generally know better any others what it is to be he fully hungry. Even they, however, the mercury rises in the tube, sh eat less meat; no pork whatever, no greasy foods, and indulge but derately in the starchy cereals, fo these are heating.

Oatmeal is not a hot-weather any more than boiled cabbage, b beans and plum pudding or mince Eggs and fish should largely re meat, and abundant use should made of the delicious vegetables fruit which nature supplies with a lavish hand. These succulent le commonly given the generic nam "greens," are rich in the salts w render beneficent aid in regula the internal economy, and like sa they should form a part of the diet. These we have in such abund that they are within the reach o and in so great variety that none tire of any kind. Spinach, kohl green tops of young beets, cow sorrel and dandelions, all these are ture's tonics for the human syste

Those who are engaged in seden occupations—and this includes brain-workers—and all others who inactive lives, are very apt to clog organs of digestion with too much too hearty food; for them an exce starchy foods—potatoes, bread and of fine flour, and oatmeal—is at seasons a menace to health, bec muscular exercise of some sort is quired to accelerate their digesti

IN HOT WEATHER

they should eat sparingly of all m and pork and veal are not to thought of; chickens and game can be indulged in, and eggs ma cooked in such a multitude of that a tempting dish can at all t be made of them. Fresh fish, too, l ed and served with lemon or an propriate sauce, are excellent for hot weather diet. But the "fresh" m to be accented; the flesh must be not slippery; and if it has a very pleasant odor when cooking it is for use.

The question of liquids and ice a debatable one, but there lurks more danger in a glass of iced w than in a dish of that much mali dainty ice cream. The greatest ev the ice water habit is that pe drink too rapidly; it reaches the ach in a chilling flood before the perature is appreciably raised, wit cooling throat or mouth; and its fect of course, is to arrest diges temporarily. If a glass of water drunk by taking a swallow at a and holding it in the mouth for a ment, one's thirst will be much effectively slaked with half the w and without evil effects.

Good pure water in abundan needed by every human being, as absolutely necessary to eliminate waters of the body. People, as a do not drink sufficient water to tisfy the normal needs, particularl hot weather, when a larger quan of liquid is required. A great par the benefit derived from taking "cure" at a famous springs is the sult of the generous and persis flooding which the neglected organ those receive who drink eighteen thirty glassfuls of water a day.

A sensible daily regimen, which cludes the careful flushing of the b would prevent a great deal of suf ing. And here a plea must be m for the poor babies who are given every time they cry, when nine ti out of ten it is

WATER THEY NEED.

But the nursing infant and the