

On the Farm.

HINTS FOR BUTTER-MAKING.

The governors of the Munster (Ireland) Dairy School and Agricultural Institute recently issued some very terse directions for making butter...

Before milking, moisten the cow's udder with a little clean, cold water, and dry with a rough, clean cloth...

Milk quickly and gently, having previously washed the hands. Dipping the fingers into the milk is a filthy practice...

Milk the last drop from each cow. The udder of each cow should be stripped after the general milking is finished.

Strain the milk from each cow immediately after milking, through a few folds of clean muslin and into a cooler...

To obtain the best results from shallow setting, the milk should be set directly it is taken from the cow.

The dairy should be kept as nearly as possible at a temperature of 58 deg., and should be dry, well ventilated, and surrounded by pure air.

Skim off the cream with a tin skimmer at the end of twelve hours; but as all the cream will not have risen in this time...

Stir cream well as each skimming is added to the cream vessel, so as to insure even ripening or souring.

To obtain the best results, cream should be slightly acid for churning. As acidity develops very rapidly in summer...

Keeping the cream cool by placing the cream vessel in very cold water, will prevent its getting too sour.

To sour or ripen cream for churning in winter, heat the previous evening to a temperature of 65 deg. Fah., then add a little sour butter-milk...

The exact time when cream is ripe can only be determined by the taste, and a knowledge of the exact flavor indicating perfect ripeness by practice...

To heat cream for ripening or churning, place the cream vessel in a large vessel containing hot water not exceeding 120 deg.

Before churning, bring the cream to the proper temperature, which in summer should be from 52 deg. to 58 deg., and in winter from 58 to 62 deg.

Commence churning rather slowly at first, ventilate frequently, increase the speed gradually up to from 40 to 45 revolutions per minute with barrel churn...

Great attention should be paid to the time for stopping the churning. This should be done when the butter is noticed to be in very fine grains...

Draw off the buttermilk through a hair sieve, and pour on a sufficient amount of pure cold water to float the grains well; give the churn a few sharp turns, after which draw off the



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water. If the butter is for keeping, repeat this two or three times, otherwise one, or at most two washings will be quite enough.

Take the butter from the churn with the "wood hands," mix the salt lightly with it; then press two or three times, either on the butter worker or on the keeler, with the "wood hands."

The granular condition of the butter should be preserved throughout the whole process of working. This can be done by working the butter with a pressing, not a rubbing or drawing...

Never use the hands in working butter. The heat of the hands will spoil the flavor and texture, and the insensible perspiration coming from the skin will decompose the butter.

The regulation of the temperature by the use of the thermometer is of the greatest importance, and as a thermometer costs but a shilling, no dairy should be without one.

Butter should be packed while firm into neat, white wood packages, free from smell and flavor of any kind, and lined with the best vegetable parchment.

If a barrel churn is used, see that the hole for drawing off the buttermilk is at the opposite side from the opening through which the cream is placed in the churn...

All milk vessels and muslin should be used as soon as possible after using by first rinsing in cold water, then washing with hot water, and finally scalding with boiling water.

GREEN FOOD FOR STOCK.

In summer the pasture is severely taxed, not only to provide for a large herd, but also to make growth when the land has not been supplied with plant food...

Commence churning rather slowly at first, ventilate frequently, increase the speed gradually up to from 40 to 45 revolutions per minute with barrel churn, and slow again towards the finish.

SHEEP ON CLEARED LAND.

Wherever woodland is cleared a flock of sheep is extremely valuable to keep the cleared soil from being overgrown

with bushes, weeds, and shrubs which usually come up in the following years. It is desirable to get the cleared land in grass as soon as possible.

BEGINNINGS WITH POULTRY.

The domestic fowl is very prolific, and a flock can be made to increase rapidly if care is given. To begin with five hundred or a thousand hens require large capital at the start...

LIMIT OF VICTORIA'S POWER.

She is an Autocrat But There is Much She Cannot Do.

Considerable as are the powers of the Queen, they are not unlimited. There are some very curious restrictions on the royal prerogative.

The Queen could sell or give away the royal navy or declare war with Russia; but she could not spend a single farthing of public money without the consent of Parliament.

A curious curtailment of the royal prerogative is effected by an act of Parliament passed in the reign of George III. This act deals with Sabbath breaking, and in it it is distinctly stated that the monarch cannot pardon offenders who have been convicted of a certain form of

SABBATH BREAKING.

Yet her Majesty could pardon 99 per cent. of all the prisoners in the land. Though no act of Parliament is complete until it has been signed by the Queen, her Majesty is subject to the laws that she signs, and cannot issue a proclamation contrary to law.

Though the Queen could recall any subject from abroad, she cannot compel a subject to leave this country. This disability does not cease to operate even in time of war, and, though at such a time the Queen could call upon every able man to take up arms, she could not force a single civilian to leave the country, even to carry on a necessary war.

THE STAR CHAMBER.

the child of Henry VII's misguided genius, nor could she invest a spirit-

ual court with temporal power. Though her decision is absolute after a prisoner has been sentenced, she could not interfere with the course of justice before the sentence has been passed...

The Queen is the only person who cannot arrest a suspected felon. No action can be taken against her for breaking the law, and therefore she is precluded from making an arrest, as supposing the suspected prisoner were innocent, no action for false imprisonment could be taken against her Majesty.

The Queen cannot exclude a member from Parliament after he has been duly elected, nor can she delegate the duty of signing laws to any one.

The Queen's power of disposing of territory in time of peace has been disputed. In time of war her Majesty could hand over London to France to bring the war to an end, but it seems clear that in time of peace her Majesty cannot subject any part of the Empire to the sway of a foreign power.

HORSES IN HISTORY.

The Noble Animal Has Played Many Important Parts.

It is hard to say with any near approach to accuracy how long the horse has been a domesticated animal. We can only say that he has been so from time immemorial—that is from the earliest time of which we have any records.

Even the first examples, indeed, are only legendary, for though there is no doubt that Hector of Troy, existed, it is not improbable that Homer invented the names of his three favorite horses, Poderge, the cream-colored Galathe and the fiery Ethon.

Alexander the Great, Bucephalus, is an individual as historically real as his master. The famous horse was, says Plutarch, offered to Philip for 13 talents, about \$2,158, but he displayed so much viciousness that Alexander's father was about to send him away, when the young prince offered to tame him.

ALWAYS KNELT DOWN

for that purpose to his master. He died at the age of 60, and his master built as his mausoleum the city of Bucephala.

Readers of Macaulay will remember the famous black Auster, the horse of Herminius, and the dark gray charger of Mamilius, whose sudden appearance in the city of Tusculum without his master brought the news of the defeat of the allies at Lake Regillus.

Roman emperor, about a century later treated his horse almost as extravagantly. He fed him with raisins and almonds with his own hands, and when he died erected a statue of gold in his honor, while all the dignitaries of the empire attended the funeral.

As we come to later times, so we get more examples of favorite horses. We claim the Conqueror had one which rode at the battle of Hastings, which almost everything seems to be known except his name. He was of huge size and was a present from Alfonso of Spain—such a gift as a prince might give and a prize he could prize.

FINEST HORSE IN EUROPE

at that time, and it was on Bucephalus that the young king was mounted when the incident wherein Waterloo was won was by the Mayor of the town worth took place.

About a century later we get the Wars of the Roses, and in the battles of that civil disturbance the people of horses played important parts. This belonged to the great Earl of Warwick, the kingmaker. His horse, called Maleck, a beautiful gray, which rode at the battle of Towton.

There were two horses belonging to highwaymen which were famous in their time. One of them belonged to the celebrated knight of the road, Sir Clifford. He was called Robin and was an Irish. In color iron gray, he was reputed by judges of horseflesh—there were some who were quite competent to give an opinion. It was more so—as any of the present day would be absolutely without blemish and would be second to none.

COULDN'T BE DONE.

At one of the gatherings in an annual campaign Sir Ellis Ashmole had been frequently interrupted by a man in the body of the hall who presented his uncompromising remarks upon political opponents. The king bore his trial with admirable good humor, till, seeing an opening for a point, he said: "Now, I'm going to tell you something about the late Liberal Government that will make my friends understand on end," indicating, with a nod, the vigorous critic in the hall.

PLANT INTELLIGENCE.

Something like intelligence is exhibited by plants. If, during the season, a bucket of water be placed near a growing pumpkin or melon, and in the course of a few days the will turn from its course and grow at least one of its leaves in the water.

HUMMING BIRDS.

Humming birds are domesticated by placing in their cages a number of per flowers of tubular form containing a small quantity of sugar and water, which must be frequently renewed. Of this liquid the birds partake and quickly become apparently contented with their captivity.

DEATH BY THE GUILLOTINE

ITALIAN MURDERER THUS PIADES HIS CRIME IN PARIS

Did Not Know of His Fate Until Two Minutes Before He Mounted the Guillotine Before He Mounted the Guillotine—Thousands of Persons Witnessed the Spectacle and Made Merry for the first time since the execution of the Anarchist Henry in 1894...

OVER TWO THOUSAND

years of murder in France in the last years who has paid the penalty of his crime by losing his head. Carrara was a foreigner; which made a difference in the eye of French law, but which, somehow or other, makes a difference in the result of the trial.

When a man is sentenced in France, of course, the right of appeal is to a higher court and to the decision of the President of the republic, but when his appeal fails he is executed at once without more ado.

At midnight, and within an hour afterward, the twenty-five or thirty officials which French red tape requires as necessary to oversee the details of the execution were duly way to the prison where the murderer was confined. Already a guard platoon, some municipal guards, and platoons of police had been ordered out; the chariot conveying the guillotine was rumbling through the streets of the St. Antoine district, and M. Deibler, the venerable "chasseur de Paris," was speeding to the same goal in a cab.

He followed with his many assistants a condemned man was awakened of a sound sleep, hustled into the cell of his fate in a very long and flowery oration from the lips of a duly appointed official. His legs were shackled and his arms tied securely behind his back; then they tried to march him out to the guillotine, but he refused to go, and they tried to force him, but he would not walk.

After dosing him with half a litre of brandy, he was half carried, half dragged out into the open space in front of the prison where the guillotine had already been set up, and where the prisoners, surrounded by the soldiers, and the great crowd of curiosity seekers, were patiently awaiting the execution.

It took half a dozen men to hold him up bodily and threw him on the machine. It was then seen that his plating was not far enough to reach the feet, and they pushed him along until all this lasted for two or three minutes; it was the final fight which always takes place when a man is headed. At last, however, the executioner's assistants got the condemned man in the right place, and then Deibler stepped to the guillotine, touched the lever which releases the knife, and the trip-hammer, keen and shining, fell with a sickening thud, and then he fell full into a basket on one side, and his body, convulsively twisting, collapsed on the other side. They picked up the body