HINTS FOR BUTTER-MAKING.

The governors of the Munster (Ireland) Dairy School and Agricultural Institute recently issued some very terse directions for making butter, which may be of interest and value to

dairymen on this side of the water: The first essential to good buttermaking is through cleanliness, as dirt either on the cow, in the dairy, or on the utensils is sure, sooner or later, seriously to affect the butter.

Before milking, moisten the cow's udder with a little clean, cold water, and dry with a rough, clean cloth having previously rubbed the right flank and udder with a wisp of clean hay or straw, so as to prevent any loose hair or dirt getting into the milk.

Milk quickly and gently, having previously washed the hands. Dipping the fingers into the milk is a filthy practice, and results in a constant dripping of dirty liquid into the milk, causing the milk to turn sour and bad very rapidlly.

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, which should be always kept, where possible, outside the cow-house and be quite enough. Too much washare milked, set at once in tinned iron shallow pans, at a depth of from two six inches in winter.

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 time, the milk should be again skimmed at the end of another twelve hours, and finally after a third period of twelve hours has elapsed, or three times in thirty-six hours. The skimmer should not be perforated, and in skimming no drops should be allowoff the last layer of cream, special care should be taken not to remove any skim-milk.

is added to the cream vessel, so as to insure even ripening or souring. Never mix sweet with sour cream immediately before churning, as this causes some of the cream to escape with the buttermilk. All cream for churning should be mixed at least twelve hours before churning.

To obtain the best results, cream should be slightly acid for churning. As acidity develops very rapidly in summer, particular care should be taken to retard it at the proper stage. If allowed to get too sour, the flavor

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 it the previous evening to a temperature of 65 deg. Fah., then add a little sour butter-milk or skim-milk (free from any bad flavor); wrap the cream vessel up in flannel or brown paper to keep in the heat Next morning it should be sufficiently

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; consequently, all butter-makers should attend the lectures given in their districts, to receive a fuller explanation of this impertant part of buttermaking.

To heat cream for ripening or churning, place the cream vessel in a larger vessel containing hot water not exceeding 120 deg.; keep the cream stirred until the required temperature is reached. Cream should be churned as soon as ever the proper degree of ripeness has been reached.

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. Strain the cream into the churn through coarse straining or cheese cloth until half full.

first, ventilate frequently, increase the any stage it requires but a short time England, that no train should travel speed gradually up to from 40 to 45 to provide such green food for the at a rate exceeding fifty miles an

Great attention should be paid to noticed to be in very fine grains when it presents the appearance of very fine meal and milk mixed. Some very cold water should then be added, to reduce the temperature to 55 deg.

Draw off the huttermilk through & half sieve; and pour on a sufficient amount of pure cold water to float the grains well; give the churn a few of sheep is extremely valuable to keep

CITY OF SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.



Civic Building and Public Square.

water. If the butter is for keeping, with bushes, weeds, and shrubs which ual court with temporal power. Though Roman emperor, about a century in wise one, or at most two washings will the butter.

Take the butter from the churn with the "wood hands," mix the salt to four inches in summer, and four to lightly with it; then press two or three times, either on the butter worker or on the keeler, with the "wood hands." After this the butter should be laid aside in a cool place until sufficiently shrubbery, an excess of sheep should At the end of this time the working may be finished, when the salt should be thoroughly mixed, thus preventing streakinesss, and all superfluous water removed. The dry-salting of butter, as contrasted with using brine, should always be followed.

The granular condition of the butter all the cream will not have risen in this should be preserved throughout the whole process of working. This can be done by working the butter with pressing, not a rubbing or drawing, ing quality of the butter.

skin will decompose the butter.

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

into neat, white wood packages, free from smell and flavor of any kind, and lined with the best vegetable parchment. A neat and clean package not only appeals at once to the eye, but enhances very much the value of good butter. When a firkin is not filled at adding a new lot of butter.

If a barrel churn is used, see that the hole for drawing off the butterand keeping quality of the butten will milk is at the opposite side from the save through officers of state placed in the churn; have also tinned, jesty. shallow pans, "wood hands" for making butter and for taking it from churn; a keeler, thermometer, and a In large dairies a butter-worker should

always be provided. All milk vessels and muslin should be used as soon as possible after using washing with hot water, and finally scalding with boiling water. After this the vessels should be thoroughly ed with boiling water, then scrubbed with salt, and rinsed with cold 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, in the form of manure or fertilizer. Some farmers relieve the pasture from close and constant cropping by growing some kind of green crop, such as sweet corn, oats, or sow peas, the cattle being turned on the long enough to give the grass a start. Commence churning rather slowly at As the crops so grown can be used at revolutions per minute with barrel stock. But little labor is required, the hour, the Queen could not issue a tor, and the seed broadcasted, and the the time for stopping the churning. temporary crop is but little, while the is danger from trampling of the green neighborhood from serving on food it may be cut and fed to the jury. cows. A mixture of oats and peas This hardens the grains and prevents them gathering into a lump, and also facilitates the removal of the butter-milk. Churning may again go on until the grains are about as large as a long may again go on until the grains are about as large as a long them grains are about as large as a long them grains are about as large as a long them grains are about as large as a long them grains and prevents them gathering into a lump, and also green crop will answer, as the object to leave this country. Though the Queen could recall any subject from abroad, she cannot complete the grains are about as large as a long them grains are about as long th

SHEEP ON CLEARED LAND.

Wherever woodland is cleared a flock

repeat this two or three times, other- usually come up in the following years. her decision is absolute after a prison- treated his horse almost as extend the contract two weakings will usually come up in the following years. away from the manure heap. When all ing takes away the delicate flavor of in grass as soon as possible. When it fore the sentence has been passed, nor he died erected a statue of gold is once seeded down it may be pastured with sheep all through the summer, not only without injuring the grass, but positively benefiting it, as the sheep will devote most of their time to trimming down the bushes and eatbe put. in the cleared lot, and these must be fed some grain, so as to make their browse diet digest better.

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, as the action-rubbing or drawing spoils the fowls must be purchased and suitable texture. Any injury to the grain buildings prepared, but it is not diffispoils the flavor, appearance and keep- cult to secure large flocks on limited | disputed. In time of war her Majesty capital if the beginning is made with could hand over London to France to Never use the hands in working but- a few and the number gradually in- bring the war to an end, but it seems ter. The heat of the hands will spoil creased, as the increase of the flock clear that in time of peace her Majesty ed to fall back into the pan. In taking the flavor and texture, and the in- is also an increase of capital. A flock cannot subject any part of the Emsensible perspiration coming from the of hens returns an income daily, thus pire to the sway of a foreign power. assisting to provide capital at the

LIMIT OF VICTORIA'S POWER.

Butter should be packed while firm | She is an Autocrat But There is Much S h 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 once, the top layer of the butter al- Queen cannot, for instance, communiready in it should be scraped off before cate with her subjects as can the most menial of her servants; nor can she receive presents from her people opening through which the cream is friends personally known to her Ma-

The Queen could sell or give away the royal navy or declare war with supply of clean muslin for straining. Russia; but she could not spend a single farthing of public money without the consent of Parliament. The Queen has no power over taxation, by first rinsing in cold water, then and could not create any new office with fees attached to it. Neither could she annex new fees to old dried and put out in the air. The churn offices. She could not increase the before being used should be first scald- wages of one of her footmen, unless she did it out of her private funds or without exceeding the allowance made to her by 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 horse and began by turning his head 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. crops when the plants are young in complete until it has been signed by body except Alexander to mount him the laws that she signs, and cannot issue a proclamation contrary to law, proclamation exempting a certain land then rolled. The cost of such a Nor can her Majesty issue a proclarest that is given the pastures will be munity, such as, for example, a promation which would injure the comof great service to the plants. If there clamation exempting a whole town or

ture, and at the same time provide a though at such a time the Queen was of ivory, his clothing of purple, til the grains are about as large as a substitute for grass in a manner not could call upon every able man to take up arms, she could not force a and his halters stiff with gems. He even to carry on a necessary war. Her Majesty could not set up courts

THE STAR CHAMBER,

er has been sentenced, she could not antly. He fed him with raising It is desirable to get the cleared land interfere with the course of justice be- almonds with his own hands, and the could she exert any influence over the him, while all the dignitaries di judges. Neither could she interfere in empire attended the funeral. a case of private as opposed to public As we come to later times, so were

cannot arrest a suspected felon. No rode at the battle of Hastings the action can be taken against her for which almost everything seems to breaking the law, and therefore she is known except his name. He was precluded from making an arrest, as, huge size and was a present from a supposing the suspected prisoner were Alfonso of Spain-" such a gift a innocent, no action for false imprison- prince might give and a prince ment could be taken against her Ma- ceive." This gallant horse, however, jesty. The law, indeed, assumes that not survive, the battle, for Gyrth ! the Queen can do no wrong, which old's butcher, "clove him with all seems about as absurd as the legal as- | and he died." Richard I.'s hore w sumption that the Queen cannot be called Maleck, and was jet black under age and cannot die.

ber from Parliament after he has been fact, he survived the king we duly elected, nor can she delegate the years. The second Richard, to b duty of signing laws to any one.

The Queen's power of disposing of which was supposed to be the territory in time of peace has been

HORSES IN HISTORY.

The Noble Animal Has Played Many Im

portant 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 re- knew that the kingmaker was prejus cords. The Assyrian sculptures-and to conquer, but not to fly. They ralls they are about the most ancient of and finally won the battle. which we know anything, for some of highwaymen which were formers was rumbling through the them are estimated to date from 4200 their time. One of them belonged B. C.—contain more representations of the celebrated knight of the road in we do not get any examples of form. Still, Irish, In color iron gray, he was a we do not get any examples of favor- puted by judges of horseflestite horses until a long time after this. there were some who were quite Even the first examples, indeed, are only legendary, for though there is no be absolutely without blemish and be absolutely without blemish and doubt that Hector of Troy, existed, it be second to none. Another land is not improbable that Homer invent- horse, or rather mare, was Black is ed the names of his three favorite horses, Poderge, the cream-colored Ga- robbery in London at 4 o'clock in robbery in robb lathe and the fiery Ethon. But the morning, and fearing discovery, the fi horse of Alexander the Great, Buce- for Gravesend, ferried across the phalus, is an individual as historically er and appeared at the bowling grant and appeared at the bowling having real as his master. The famous horse was, says Plutarch, offered to Philip teen hours on one horse. At least for 13 talents, about £2,158, but he says the legend, and this is certain displayed so much viciousness that Al- that on his trial he was acquitted that exander's father was about to send him | could have got to York in that to away, when the young prince offered to tame him. He agreed, in the event of failure to forfeit the price of the to the sun, as he observed that the horse was frightened at his own shadow. In the end he completely tamed him-so completely, indeed, that Buce-

ALWAYS KNELT DOWN

at the age of 60, and his master built ing nod, the vigorous critic in the as his mausoleum the city of Buce- of the hall.

Readers of Macaulay will remember pressible one, removing his cap and pressible one Hermining and the dater, the horse of playing a head as smooth as a Herminius, and the dark gray charger ball. "It can't be done." 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. Connected with that battle, too, were the til the grains are about as large as a substitute for grass in a manner not turnip seed. At this stage churning to diminish the yield of milk by the take up arms, she could not force a had a set of golden plates and was single civilian to leave the country. presented with a palace, furniture and placing in their cages a number of placing in their cages a number of slaves complete, in order that guests per flowers of tubular form contains invited in his name should be proper-ly entertained. His diet was the most costly that could be imagined, the fin-est grapes that Asia would be frequently repeated the birds partake. sharp turns, after which draw off the the cleared soil from being overgrown genius, nor could she invest a spirit- ing reserved for him. Verus, another with their captivity. the child of Henry VII's. misguided est grapes that Asia would provide be- quickly become apparently of this liquid the birds est grapes that Asia would provide be-

more examples of favorite horses The Queen is the only person who laim the Conqueror had one which bore his master through the holy The Queen cannot exclude a mem- and arrived in England before him; a favorite horse, called Roan Baring

> FINEST HORSE IN EUROPE at that time, and it was on Roank bary that the young king was men ed when the incident wherein Wall ler was stabbed by the Mayor of the worth took place.

> About a century later we get Wars of the Roses, and in them battles of that civil disturbance we ple of horses played important m These belonged to the great Earl Warwick, the kingmaker. His first Maleck, a beautiful gray, which rode at the battle of Towton. It this horse whose death turned then tunes of the battle, for Warwick ing that his men were giving growt deliberately sprang from his farm horse and killed him. Then his is

There were two horses belonging competent to give an opinion, if a more so-as any of the present day-Her owner, Dick Turpin, or, to get complished his ride of 300 miles in jury considering it impossble that

COULDN'T BE DONE.

At one of the gatherings in an en toral campaign Sir Ellis Ashmead lett was frequently interrupted man in the body of the hall who sented his uncompromising remains upon political opponents. The bore his trial with admirable ing a point, he said:

"Now, I'm going to tell you so thing about the late Liberal Good ment that will make my friend's b for that purpose to his master. He died stand on end," indicating, with as at the age of 80 and his master. He died stand on end," indicating, with as

"Wrong again!" shouted the

PLANT INTELLIGENCE Something like intelligence is elli exhibited by plants. If, during

season, a bucket of water be plan

HUMMING BIRDS.

Humming birds are domesticated

ATH BY THE GUILLOT ITALIAN MURDERER THUS PIATES HIS CRIME IN PARIS

is Fate Until Tw

utes Before Me Mounted the Sca Thousands of Persons Witness Presdful Speciacle and Make Merr for the first time since the execu the Anarchist Henry in 1894 illotine has been brought into Paris; and, unpopular as it ma a corrective of crime, there ca doubt as to its theatric possibil h the Parisian public, says a E ter. Although the execution was rding to French law, announced to a chosen few, and althoug k place in a driving rain at day ich is 4 o'clock-many thousand gathered at the Roquette Pr witness the gruesome sight, and ward made merry at the neighb cafes until far into the morn there were Sunday bull fights ris, as there are in the southern of France, doubtless no form usement would be found more r or more profitable.

The man who was decapitated Carrara, an Italian, who, with istance of his wife murdered a b ssenger last autumn, and afterw rned his body. The crime was arly so brutal as four or five wh occurred in Paris since that ti perpetrators of which were d uitted by complaisant juries. rara was a foreigner; which ma difference in the eye of French I course, but which, somehow near ays makes a difference in the of the trial. Carrara is the sever son out of

OVER TWO THOUSAND ty of murder in France in the I years who has paid the pena his crime by losing his head. T ers, according to a French stat are serving terms in pris ch average a little over four yes six months, except thirty or for have not been caught, and s hundred who were acquitted . Carara, it is recognized by ma ole whose opinion seems to car tht, was fortunate in his nation and in his choice of a lawyer. hen a man is sentenced in Fran has, of course, the right of appe to a higher court and to the cl of the President of the repu but when his appeal fails he is ex tat once without more ado. Th by he did not know his fate un

ity minutes before he mounted the lotine that morning. His case w led at midnight, and, within afterward, the twenty-five or the officials which French redtapeis tribes as necessary to oversee the palities of the execution were way to the prison where the mu r was confined. Already a guard lry, some municipal guards, an platoons of police had been of d out; the chariot conveying th rted streets of the St. Antoin ter, and M. Deibler, the venerable asieur de Paris," was speeding to the same goar in a cab. Othe followed with his many assistant condemned man was awakene of a sound sleep, hustled into hi s, and then received the notifical his fate in a very long and flowery oration from the lips of duly appointed official. His leg shackled and his arms tied secure chind his back; then they trie arch him out to the guillotine. Th th or something, however, had s fter dosing him with half a litre m, he was half carried, half drag out into the open space in fron e prison where the guillotine had been set up, and where the tioners, surrounded by the soland the great crowd of curiosity ers, were patiently awaiting in

lownpouring rain. a followed a sorry sight. Deibler is 75 years old and would have retired at the beginning of the had he not been desirous of holdto his \$1,500 salary and the perquisites of his office, went up condemned man and cut off the of his shirt so that his neck be bare Carrara had not falterthe sight of the guiliotine, but be felt the cold steel of the on his flesh he began to STRUGGLE AND SCREAM,

took half a dezen men to hold lioned as he was. Finally they him up bodily and threw him his stomach, on the platform of achine. It was then seen that his was not far enough to reach the and they pushed him along he still kicking and cry-All this lasted for two or minutes; it was the final fight nearly always takes place when is beheaded. At last, however, the machine, touched the lev-ich releases the knife, and the and blade, keen and shining, fell trip-hammer. There was a sicka second's silence, and then broke out into yells. The fell into a basket on one the knife, and his body, con-ely twisting, collapsed on the

thry picked up the body