

Newspaper Laws.

We call the special attention of Postmaster and subscribers to the following points of the newspaper laws:

- 1. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made...
2. Any person who takes a paper from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.
3. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

AGRICULTURAL

PRACTICAL OAT SEEDING.

In selecting the field to seed the oats several points must be considered. If there has been regular rotation, the land has evidently been in corn for several years. If no regular rotation has been followed, select the portion of the farm which has been in corn the longest and needs a change. Avoid seeding oats on very rich land as the growth is liable to run largely to straw. Too much straw will cause the crop to lodge, make it difficult to harvest, and prevent a complete development of the grain, and as a consequence the yield will be short. Then, too, fields which are rich do not need a change and can be devoted to other crops.

If the field has been in corn the past year the stalks must be disposed of. In most instances it is advisable to run a stalk cutter over the fields and plow under the stalks, but if insects have been destructive the previous season, it will be best to break the stalks, rake into piles and burn, for in this way many pests which are hibernating will be destroyed.

After the field is cleaned the method of preparing it for the seeding will depend upon several circumstances. Where the soil is quite loose it will be best to run a disk harrow over the field several times until the surface is well loosened up and sow on the oats at the rate of 2-2 bushels to the acre and cover with a harrow. Should it be too compact for this treatment, it is often possible to stir the soil with an ordinary cultivator, then put on the seed, and cover with a harrow. These two methods are desirable where oats are seeded upon very rich land as it tends to limit the growth of the straw. In most cases, however, the safest way is to plow the ground to a depth of three or four inches, sow the seed and cover well with a harrow. This is especially desirable during a dry season, for the greater amount of loosened surface soil acts as a sponge collecting and preserving moisture and thus enabling the crop to develop more completely.

The different kinds of soil govern somewhat the different methods of preparing the seed bed. In friable soils cultivating and disking are desirable, but where the land is heavy and compact plowing is best. Select for seed the variety which does best in your own community. It is desirable in most cases to sow white oats, as they usually yield better and sell more readily than the mixed or black varieties. Of course if the early crop is to be used as home mixed oats are just as good as white ones. As a rule the black oats are the least desirable kinds.

Broadcasting is still quite common but the large seeders now to be had quite cheaply are much more desirable in that considerable labor is saved and the seed is put on the ground more evenly than can be done by hand. A man who sows broadcast has difficulty with the wind and finds it a great task to walk through plowed ground for an entire day, carrying up to as high as a bushel and a half of oats. Some farmers use a drill for seeding oats but it is the general opinion that this is not as desirable as a seeder. The common steel-toothed smoothing harrow is best for covering the oats seed. If the ground is quite rough go over it often enough to break down the clods and render the surface smooth. If loose and friable a smaller amount of work is required but the seed bed must be harrowed enough to compact it well.

TO TREAT A BAD-TEMPERED COW.

The following information is published in reply to questions asked by a correspondent: It is very difficult to manage a bad tempered cow, especially one with a fiery and very stubborn disposition. If the animal is not confirmed in the habit through former treatment, that is, harsh, rough treatment on the part of the milker, the following is the only remedy, and during many years' experience the writer has never known it to fail. The first thing for the milker to do is to bear in mind that he has an animal with very sensitive nerves and a wonderfully magnified vision, and being of the horned species, is naturally endowed with characteristics of great resistance. With the cow there is no such thing as must, unless the animal be taken gently, and led, as it were, instead of being driven-by always remembering that the cow, when properly treated, will do almost anything, and when harshly and roughly treated cannot be forced, except by great trouble. By the power of muscular contraction she can retain all the milk in the milk glands and veins until she wishes to relax the portion closing the orifice of each gland, etc. When it comes to a battle royal, the milker is forced to submit to the animal, for he must be kind and cheerful if he wishes the animal to give down her milk. When the cow calves, the calf should be taken from the cow, the first or second meal after calving. When handling the cow she should be driven into the stall very gently and bailed and leg-roped. The foot rope should stand firmly on the ground, and be not more than a foot behind the perpendicular of the hinder parts of the animal. The udder should be washed with cold water, and gently wiped dry. The milker should sit with the right shoulder just pressing against the animal's side. Wet the teats with a little milk drawn from each of the front or hind teats, as the case may be, that is, the two selected to be milked. Some milkers milk front and hind, but this is called by good milkers "cross-handed," and almost every cow so milked is a "kicker" or "fidgeter." When the teats are moistened, take the pail (which should be an eight or ten quart tin bucket), place it between the knees (not on the ground), and begin milking by taking hold of the teat, without doubling or doubling it when squeezing it in

the hand. Take the weight of the udder on the upper part of the hands and squeeze the teats evenly and gently, without straining the least on the teats or udder. When the first two teats are milked dry, moisten the other two and treat in the same way. After taking the first milk from the four teats, if the animal has not given down "the second," as it is called, gently rub the udder for a few minutes. If just calved, bathe the udder with the froth of the "beastings" for a few milkings, and so long as the milk is unfit for use. This will remove "flags" and all kinds of "hardiness" and will make the udder soft and pliable. The rubbing will soothe the veins and glands, and cause the animal to relax a stubbornly. This treatment will also cause a stubborn cow, if treated kindly and handled patiently, to give every drop of her milk. Care should be taken to keep the finger-nails short. The animal should be bailed in order that she can rest contented, and then, with proper treatment, and the milker keeping his or her temper, no cow will retain her milk more than two or three milkings after calving.

NEATNESS ABOUT THE PREMISES.

The era of low prices for farm products, has had a depressing influence upon many otherwise good farmers, in discouraging them. To a certain extent, with their calling. As a consequence, they have become careless, and indifferent as to the appearance of their buildings and premises. A general air of untidiness seems to pervade the farm. Fences are not repaired; fence rows are permitted to become overgrown with weeds and briars; the buildings are neglected; unsightly heaps of rubbish are allowed to accumulate; broken wagons and worn out machinery are scattered about, adding to the general look of recklessness. This is not only discredit, but actually wrong. Farmers may not have much money to erect new buildings, but even old ones can be made neat, attractive and homelike, with a little care and effort. When traveling over the country one notices, however, a few where the buildings could be very much improved by a little well-directed labor. Many cases where time and a willingness would be about the only factors needed. But everything is allowed to go by default, because the owner is too indifferent to lack the ambition necessary to excel. Aside from the apparent necessity of neatness on the farm, it should be practiced and taught to our children, that it be a fixed principle in their character. Farmers may be able to erect grand and expensive buildings, but they should always aim to make them neat, attractive, comfortable and convenient. Keeping the buildings well painted, is both a matter of neatness and economy. By using some of the ready-made paints on the market, the farmer can apply it himself, as good as a professional painter, thereby reducing the expense very much. If the labor must be hired it is usually about half the cost. A neat, well-kept lawn with flowers, flowering shrubs and evergreens, adds wonderfully to the attractiveness of the premises.

PEOPLE'S PALACES.

The Good Work That is Being Done in Some English and Scotch Cities. It was an English novelist who first suggested that the poorest among the poor in great cities needed palaces as well as the rich and the great. The idea was carried out in the People's Palace, built in the East End of London at the instance of one of the rich city companies, with assistance from private benefactors. It is at once a training school, and a place of recreation where bands play, pictures are shown and lectures and concerts are given. Glasgow has taken up the same idea on a municipal basis. A large People's Palace has been opened there on the edge of the oldest city park. It is a large building of dark red stone, with a winter garden of iron and glass opening out of it.

To the right and left of the entrance hall are reading and recreation-rooms. The floor above is a museum, and still higher up is a series of picture-galleries. The winter garden is designed for concerts and other entertainments. A gymnasium and other structures may be built in connection with the palace. While subscriptions from wealthy citizens were received for this project, the town government voted a large sum for it, and will maintain it as a municipal institution. Glasgow is the first municipality to act upon the principle that it is a public duty to provide a recreation palace for working people, where they may see pictures and hear music, and have many of the practical advantages of a popular club-house.

Glasgow and other Scotch and English cities have opened art galleries, libraries, reading-rooms, museums, gymnasiums and public baths, and are maintaining them at the expense of the taxpayers. The People's Palace is now added to the long list of municipal institutions which are justified by the needs of working people, and should be supported out of the public treasury. It has been introduced because the town councilors of Glasgow take a practical view of the social responsibilities of the local government.

The common halls of tenement-houses in Glasgow are lighted with gas lamps. This is because it has been learned that there is less ignorance and crime when the homes of the poor are lighted than when they are left in darkness. In the same way it has been reasoned that the maintenance of a popular recreation palace may be, in the long run, economical, since it tends to provide a club-house for the poor less harmful and more civilizing than the saloon. Whatever promotes the comfort and elevates the condition of the less-favored elements of society, is cheap at any price. The Glasgow People's Palace will be largely self-sustaining, and the taxpayer's share of the maintenance of it will be slight.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronically Briefly-Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Great Britain's bill for coal used on railroad locomotives in the last half of 1897 was \$7,633,270.

Sweden has now 12,056,246 acres of forest lands owned by the State, an increase in the State's holdings in thirteen years of 3,369,572 acres.

Paris's famous horse chestnut tree of the Tuilleries Garden, the regular blooming of which on March 29 was the first recognized mark of spring in the French capital, is dead.

England's big cruiser Powerful, now in Chinese waters, has lost four knots of her speed through a slight sinking of her port engine, and will have to be repaired in England.

Switzerland, by a popular vote of over two to one has decided to make its railroads State railroads. The measure, after being adopted by the Legislative Council, was referred to the people for acceptance.

Switzerland has been obliged to take measures against illiterate immigrants, owing to the influx of Italians. The canton of Zurich has established compulsory evening schools for Italian workmen who settle in the canton.

English girls who are imprudent enough to marry Chinamen have a hard time when they get to China. Four, tried to members of the Chinese Embassy in London, are now destitute in Shanghai, having been thrown over by their husbands.

Guinness & Co., the Dublin brewers, have practically adopted the eight-hour day. Their hands go to work at 8 in the morning and leave off at half past 5, with an hour off for dinner. On Saturday's work stops at noon, making a week of 46 1/2 hours.

New South Wales has a choice lot of noxious animal pests for whose destruction the colony paid out \$180,000 in bounties last year. Among them are handbills, pademelons, wombats, wallabies, kangaroos, muskrat dogs, flying foxes, kangaroo rats, natives and hares.

High prices were paid for mezzotint engravings at a recent London sale. Hopper's picture of Sir Thomas Frankland's daughters, engraved by W. Ward, brought \$1,900, and Sir Joshua Reynolds' portrait of the Ladies Waldegrave, engraved by Valentine Green, a proof, \$1,670.

After eight years' work the five-mile long tunnel through the Col di Tenda, in the Italian coast Alps, has been pierced through in spite of serious engineering difficulties met with in the interior of the mountain. The railroad through the tunnel will be open for traffic at the beginning of 1900. Count Tolstoi is preparing what will be his most widely read book. "I do not feel well at present and cannot write just now," he recently said to an interviewer, "but I hope before I die to say a good deal about women. Before my death I shall say everything that I have at heart about them."

A British Marquis's coronet in silver gilt was sold in a London auction room recently for \$25. Few British peers own coronets, as the state occasions on which they are used are rare. The one sold was probably made for the coronation of William IV., as the hall mark on the silver was that of the year 1831.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart., has not only been enjoined from selling his family portraits and other heirlooms by the Court of Chancery, but has been ordered to put back those that he had already disposed of. The Court, moreover, made the unusual order that he should pay the costs of the motion for an injunction against him.

Portraits of Emperor Menelik and of Ras Maconnen will be exhibited at the next Paris salon by M. Paul Buffet, the young artist who went to Abyssinia instead of Rome on winning the 10,000 franc prize last year. He tried to paint a portrait of Queen Taitu, but her posing for one day she refused to continue, as she could not sit still long enough.

Philae's ruins are doomed, the contract for the great dam across the Nile Valley at Assuan and at Assint having been given to an English firm. The Assuan dam will be of solid granite, 76 feet higher than the river bed at its lowest point, 6,000 feet long, and must be completed in five years. The work will be paid for in annual instalments of \$600,000, extending over thirty years.

Germany is going to try an experiment in administering judicial oaths, in the hope of diminishing the number of perjury cases. Instead of swearing to tell the truth the witness will make an unsworn statement in court; he will then be asked to swear to it, but before taking the oath will be allowed to correct or withdraw any part of his testimony. Penalties are provided for making wilfully false statements in court, and these penalties apply to the parties to the case as well as to witnesses.

Counting on the completion soon of the Congo Railroad, which will connect the navigable watershed of the river with the sea, the Congo Free State is planning a survey of an important line in the interior of the Continent. It will start at the head of navigation on the Itimbiri River, a northern affluent of the Congo between the Ubangi and the Aruvimi, will proceed east and northeast along the upper valley of the Itelle and end in degrees 30 south latitude at a point near Redjeon on the Nile, a distance of 650 miles. This will connect the Congo and the Nile within the territory of the Congo State.

Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg's serious duel with a Hungarian Lieutenant

ant at Vienna has attracted attention, as it is unusual for members of reigning houses to fight with private persons. It is strongly hinted that the woman in the case is the Princess's wife, who is a daughter of the King of the Belgians, and a sister of the Crown Princess Stephanie of Austria, and who has been on bad terms with her husband for some years. Last summer the story that she had eloped was widely spread, but was put a stop to by her appearing in public with her husband soon after. The Princess is 40 years of age.

NEW BICYCLE ACCESSORIES.

A Contrivance Whereby a Rider Can See What is Going on Behind Him.

It is not often that a bicyclist concerns himself with what is going on behind him, but for those who do a device called a retro-optional is now available. This addition to the equipment of a wheel consists of a convex mirror, 2 3/4 inches in diameter, in a nickel frame, with ball and socket joints, so that an angle may be secured. It is to be used on the handlebar, preferably just in front of the left grip, and when so placed, it enables a rider to scan the road behind him, without moving his head, the convexity of the mirror giving it wide scope. The excuse for the invention of this device is that there are many conditions in which it is found desirable owing to the increased number of rubber-tired vehicles, cable and trolley lines. A larger size is made for use on row boats and vehicles. Among the novelties for this season is a most useful lock stall. It is made of heavy spring wire with malleable iron wall plates, and is rubber-covered at points where the wheel touches. It is highly recommended for baggage cars, steamboats, churches, colleges, etc., where space is valuable. While the lower wheel rests on a bracket attached to the side of the car, or on a wall, the iron loop of the stall slips over the front wheel, which is uppermost, and so engages it that it is immovable, and can be securely locked.

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