How a New Yorker Makes Tip-Top Butter.

Harrowing Corn—Strawberries—To Culture—Half the Herd—Sow Millet—Carrots—Ducks for Profit.

[Correspondence from practical farmers, cheesemakers and others directly interested in dairying or agriculture in any of its branches is respectfully solicited for this department of the ADVERTISER. Subjects should be of general interest to the farming community. Write briefly, to the point, and on one side of the paper.]

Horse Breeding.

In view of the great importance of the subject the ADVERTISER need offer no apploay for continuing the discussion begun some time ago in these columns regarding the breeding of horses. The American Cultivator, of Boston, which devotes special attention to this question, says thinking men are getting apprehensive that in the United States the business may be over-lone, because in every direction men are arming their attention to this matter. So cione, because in every direction men ate turning their attention to this matter. So far as horses of ordinary merit are concerned the Cultivator thinks there is some ground for fear. Electricity and the cable bid fair to supplant horses as a motor for propelling street cars. This will doubtless eventually throw thousands of common horses upon the market. It will cut off one of the greatest sources of demand that ever existed for good-sized, serviceable horses, and must in time affect the market price of common animals. It is predicted by some that the increase of business throughout the country, resulting in the rapid growth of population, and the opening of new street car lines in large villages, will be sufficient to require the services of all horses likely to be thrown out of work by electricity, also the vast numbers that are now being raised. As proof of the correctness of their views the fact is cited that when the old stage coaches, as well as the two, four and six-horse teams, were crowded off their routes by steam ongines, it was predicted that there would be no further use for team horses, yet the demand for such has constantly increased.

The conditions now are entirely changed. turning their attention to this matter. So

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When the steam cars took the place of stage coaches for transporting passengers, and horse teams for the carrying of merchandise, the country was undeveloped. New industries sprang up at once along the lines of the different railroads in all parts of the of the different rairbands in an parts of the country. Extensive nines were opened and large factories established. A was army of horses were required to transport supplies and raw materials from the railroad stations to the manufactories, and return the products of the loom, the anvil and the soil to the railroad stations.

the railroad stations.

The result was that the demand for notes increased rather than diminished. The substituting of electricity for horses will be no more likely to cause a demand for car horses than the introduction of the mowing machine and horse rake does to increase the demand for the scythe such and old fashioned hand rake, or the introduction of the large praning machines used in

and the proposition of the moving machine and horse rake does to increase the demand for the systyle spenth and old fashioned hand rake, or the introduction of the best contrast the demand for the systyle spenth and old fashioned hand rake, or the introduction of the best collection of the best co A strong production of humbels become a series of the strong production of the strong production

More About Butter.

At a New York Farmer's Institute meeting E. S. Munson, of Delaware county, said: "Throw out the old pans and dash churn. Give your wife a chance to smile back on you when you come in from the field and your improved mowers, reapers, etc., prove to her that she made no mistake when she took you for her husband. Anybody can make butter that stinks; the skill is needed to get the right kind of odor. A bright young man can learn in 'two weeks' time to make butter fit for a king. Set in deep cans and, if practicable, in a vat of running spring water, no above 50 degrees. If the air in the room is sweet and pure the milk need not be submerged. If the coolers are corrugated, like the Cooley, they may be put on an once. With deep setting you can have perfect control of the temperature, also there is greater economy and space, and all cream can be raised in 36 hours or less. In skimming, remove one quart of milk with every ten quarts of cream. It lessens the danger of a salvy product. Until you have enough for churning, set the cream in a vat of water, to preserve a uniform temperature. Stir frequently, but not violently, to oxygenize the cream, which should be kept about 60 degrees until churned, Mixing sour and sweet cream is not to be commended. The ascidity ceases to be a truthful one if foreign gases are brought to bear. If the churn is not self-ventilating, the gases caused by swelling of the cream must be allowed to escape. Draw off three-fourths of the butternilk and replace it by double the quantity of water, at about the same temperature required for raising the cream. Three washings will suffice. Salt to suit the taste or market requirements. If made to sell in the fall, I think it makes little difference what kind of salt is used. I use about one pound of salt to fourteen pounds to butter a the last washing. Any one churning every day can tell within a half pound 'how much butter there is in the churn at the last washing. Any one churning every day can tell within a half pound 'how much b

out when applied on the worker. But make i do of 50 turns of the churn and it is done in less time and with less labor.

The Difference.

The Difference.

The Lowa Homestead makes some observations in its last issue that will apply to almost any State in the Union. It says:

When riding in the country one is often impressed with the wonderful difference between corn on the opposite sides of the highway. On one side will be a field in a high state of cultivation, the rows straight, the stand even, the corn a good color and clean of weeds, and the soil mellowy and lively; on the other, with the same-original quality of soil, a held foul with weeds, the soil sad and baked and the corn pale and sickly. On inquiry we invaribly find that the one class of farms is owned by good farmers who till their own soil, who practice rosation of crops, and whose barns and groves show that stock farming, and that the other class is farmed by tenants who raise grain exclusively, who every year try to get everything possible out of the soil and return as little as possible. The one class af farms is owned by soil builders, the others by soil robbers. The extent to which soil robbing goes on in the West is enormous. It is not merely the exhaustion of the wealth of the soil, but the destruction of the onditions under which alone that wealth can be made available for plant life. A soil plowed continuously year after year and exposed to winds and rains, with no much to protect it nummer and winter, exhausts itself rapidly. It will take years of the best cultivation, with rotation of crops and eareful manuring, the bring back these soils to their wonted fertility. If given our choice at the same price we would much prefire a piece of prairie to these robbed farms with all their improvements.

E.P. Kirby, in a paper read before the Bos.

Very early spring is the best time in the whole year for strawberry planting; but if it was neglected then, and you want berries the next year in June, you may have them if planting is done very early in August. But don't fool yourself into thinking that they may be planted any time in the fall and then fruit to any extent the next June. They will not do it.—[J. H. Hale.

Now is the time to sow millet, if a supplementary crop is needed. It can be sown at any time this month, or even the first week in July, and it will make a fair crop of hay. Three pecks to one bushel of seed is enough. Harvest it before the seeds form. The Massachusetts Ploughman recommends this crop for poor, worn-out June grass and white-weed pastures, and we would add, any run-out grass land that will not, at best produce over a ton of hay to the acre. With a little good fertilizer on top, such lands will produce three tons of millet, or more, persons. The silo and corn ensilage are rapidly coming into favor, and with these, no other crop will be necessary, and none is so profitable. Without a silo, millet or Hungarian is the best crop to fill out a scanty hay crop. Don't forget to got a silo to make ensilage in. Corn in Western Ontario does not promise well at this writing.

Harrowing Corn and Potatoes.

Weds grow fast in such a cloudy, damp time as we have had the past few weeks, and it's the hardest possible time for handhoeing. Farmers who are letting the weeds grow till it gets dry enough for them to hoe whould make a note of the fact, says J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, that some of their most successful brethren put on the horses with a smoothing harrow and go right over the rows of corn and potatoes till they are six inches high, never doing a bit of handhoeing. At first thought it looks a little rough to put on the harrow, some thinking it will tear the plants all up by the roots, but such is not the case. A few do get torn up, but not enough to do any harm, and this method of first cultivation reduces the labor cost wonderfuly.

"Hal

able sin as a breeder if he buys a poor bull.

—[Country Gentleman:

Summer Manure Saving.

Well might the American Cultivator ask: What is the condition of the manure heaps in the bernyard? If they are left uncovered to waste by evaporation, and unprotected from heavy winds, losses are going on that even the best farming otherwise could not afford. If the manure has all been cleaned out there will be still some accretions from yarding cows at night or at milking time. These should be gathered in heaps and lightly covered with fresh earth. Then if the heaps rot down to half their original bulk there will be little loss effertility. The ammonia will be absorbed by the covering, and the mineral manure will be in smaller bulk, but equally available crops. able crops.

Well-Tilled Corner. Do not be a soil robber.
Feed the cow and she will feed you. If you want profits to grow, make the arm deeper, not broader.

Ohio will construct hundreds of new siles

once. Coufess that they are killed solely because you are unwilling to place them on an equality with your own cattle. We know you are free-traders, but why not call things by their right names. Your compulsory-slaughter order is protection pure and simple, and all the world knows it. America tas of course no right to object to a dose of her own medicine in this respect, but she does dislike pretence and subterfuge.

RAILWAY WRECKS. Train Upset and a Passenger Kille -The Latrobe Disaster.

CAIRO, Ill., June 28.—The north-bound passenger train on the Mobile and Ohio Railway struck a cow twenty miles below here yesterday, and was ditched. All the coaches were turned over. Six passengers were slightly hurt, and a colored woman was fatally crushed.

LATRORE, Pa., June 28.—Last night the bodies of J. E. Caldwell, engineer, and G. F. Fralick, fireman, were found lying alongside of the cab. This makes twelve bodies so far recovered.

DOVER, N. H., June 28.—A Boston and Maine passenger train, having on board Crescent Division Knights of Pythias, while entering this city last evening ran into an open switch, and the engine, tender and three cars went down an embankment. The Knights were badly shaken up. Oscar F. Kimball, grand chancellor of the State, was hurt in the head and back; William Hilliard was hurt internally; Fred. Weeks injured about the head, and Wm. Hott received a broken arm. The fireman and engineer jumped and escaped serious injury.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK

loss of the Ferryboat Armstrong Opposite Brockville.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., June 30.—This morning while the big car ferry Armstrong was ferrying cars loaded with coal over to Morristown, N. Y., and when about half a mile from here, water came rushing in at her stern, and in less than two minutes the huge vessel had disappeared from sight, and sixteen persons were struggling in the water. Fortunately no lives were lost, as the river was calm and there were many boats in the vicinity. The cause of her loss is a mystery. This evening it is reported that McPhall, ticket agent of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Hudson Railway at Montreal, was on board and was drowned, but the report lacks confirmation.

for Infants and Children.

superior to any prescrip H. A. Anours, M. D., stord St., Brooklyn, N.

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER

TOILET AND BATH.

LUNATICS ABUSED.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 30.—The work of the committee investigating the Rochester Insane Asylum was continued here yesterday, with a repetition of the testimony given previously. Specific cases were cited where petients had been badly used and much mattreated. Mrs. Eva. Bartlett had been st. asylum housekeeper for ten weeks in 1817, and she denounced attendants as immoral, indecent and brutal and gave instances and names.

A Swede named Mrs. Munson, quite and ino fensive, was pounded in the face for talling in her own language. Barbara Buckle was knocked down and pounded by seven attendants, who only refrained from striking her in the face for fear it would show. Thereson Ritts, an attendant, made a habit of choking patients. She said the food was fair except for the sick who received little or no attention.

Hans C. Mitkelson, of Minneapolis, was then called. He gave some very interesting testimony. Epitomized it was that he had been dragged from his bed while an inmate and one of his. ribs had been broken by a blow from an attendant. He saw two attendants, named Weir and Rebhel brutally kick. a patient named Samuel Munger, a very weak and harmless man. He saw aman named Swenson beaten because he would not stand up when he was too weak to stand.

A Frightened Mother.

A Frightened Mother.

"My little girl, 4 years old, frightened me by a cronpy cough, but I gave her a doze of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which re-lieved her at once, and she, slept well, all night. I have since used it in several: cases of croup, frost bites, etc., and find it always reliable. Mrs. Eya Bradley, Virden, Man.

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHIL DREN'S CLOTHING. In this department we are

Cash and One Price.

extra busy. Think of it! A Gentleman's Tweed Suit of Clothes for \$3 95. Our \$5, \$7 50 and \$10 lines are a marvel of cheapness. We have sold a stack of them during the past thirty days.

Better Value We Never Offered. Fit, Workmanship and Style correct.

ORDERED CLOTPIN"

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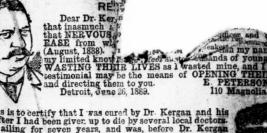
This is to certify that I was cured by Dr. Kergan and his staff, after I had been given up to die by several local doctors. I was ailing for seven years, and was, before Dr. Kergan took me, treated for nearly everything but Dyspepsia, Consumption and Cancer especially. Dr. Kergan diagnosed my case, Chronic Inflammation of the Liver and Ulceration of the stomach. I applied to him Feb 25, 1887, and was so weak I was almost carried by friends. I stayed one month, and returned home alone, and in THREE MONTHS I was A WELL MAN. I still continue so, and am doing hard work every day.

GEORGE HAINES,

Clifford P. O., Mich.

quarters, corner Michigan avenue and Shelby street, Detroit,







Dr. Kergan and his staff of medical and surgical specialists CURE WHEN OTHERS FAIL. CHRONIC, OBSCURE and DIFFICULT cases especially solicited. Call at CITY HOTEL, or write to head-

and all river.

July damlars flooded, of damage in ns were blown g the roads and fall wheat was eing driven into rain that poured ar. Several outlightning. Pete d a horse killed The damage is dollars.

About 4 o'clock thunder storm The lightning in this village, and completely building. It also on Knex Church, the water-spout the glass in one ome of the stone

CAPED. ly of this city, is

It was smashed

the Falls. Mr. l, having taken to go over in took place on his bar from iver to spension ge, to ball with spension ge, ro ball with it to be are idea was removed to La let his boat make determined that is should see it.

let his boat make determined that is should see it.

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