

HOME RULE NEARLY WON.

After the next election Ireland will be independent.

Mr. James Redpath has just returned to New York from a visit to Ireland. While in Dublin he had an interview with Mr. T. T. Clancy, who is an Irish Member of Parliament, head of the Irish Press Agency in London, and one of Mr. Redpath's trusted lieutenants.

Redpath—the people as united as they were when I was here last, in 1881, the early days of the Land League? Clancy—The people of Ireland were never so united as they are now in the effort to obtain the power of legislation for themselves in all domestic concerns, and indeed they are much more united than they were in 1881. At that time Mr. Redpath was undoubtedly without the assistance of a large number of persons and of some classes which are now enthusiastically arrayed on his side.

Redpath—Are the leaders as much in real concord as they were then? Clancy—I do not know that there was any want of concord among the Irish leaders in '81 on any essential point of popular policy, but I do know that they are in perfect accord now on every such point. They may differ occasionally on minor questions, or on the details of greater questions, but in all essential matters they are in entire harmony with one another, and, I may add, all Mr. Redpath's colleagues have such confidence in his judgment, sagacity, and honesty that they are ready at any time, when called upon, to subordinate their views to his. All talk of actual or possible splits is the mere invention of the enemy.

Redpath—Have you, and have the other leaders of the national party as firm a faith in the wisdom of the parliamentary policy as in '81?

Clancy—I do not like to speak for the leaders of the national party, among whom I do not pretend to be; but I should say that it would be very strange if the faith in the wisdom of the parliamentary policy were not as strong to-day as it was in '81, and much stronger. No doubt there does not seem to be much good to be got out of the present House of Commons, but the present Parliament contains a majority, determined apparently to oppose to the last the claims of Ireland, and all the more determined because a considerable part of that majority is quite aware that it would not be re-elected, but no one can watch the course of affairs either in Parliament or in Great Britain without seeing that persistent in its active parliamentary policy not only in Ireland, but is actually leading to the best results for Ireland. The elections of the past two years and a half are quite proof enough of that.

Redpath—Is it the present policy to postpone further efforts for equitable agrarian legislation until after home rule is introduced, and then refer to the Irish Legislature, and will further efforts be made to secure additional imperial legislation?

Clancy—The necessities of the agrarian situation in Ireland have compelled the introduction of two or three land bills by the Irish party since the last general election, and those who sit in the House of Commons are well aware that the present Parliament expires. Home rule is, of course, the great object of all our aims, but you will easily understand that the condition of the Irish tenantry may be such at times as to make it imperative to deal immediately with one or other aspects of the agrarian question.

Redpath—Will you explain what the present condition of affairs means; that is, what power it gives the government and how that power has been used?

Clancy—To answer briefly, the chief objection in the law made by the present coalition act has been to hand over to a gang of unscrupulous magistrates, removable at the will of the executive, the trial and determination of nearly every case of an agrarian or political character, except it be a case of murder, and cases of murder are also provided for by the same act, which enables the Castle, first, to transfer the trial in such cases to any part of Ireland it pleases, and secondly to pack the juries in those places and in those numbers as it chooses. The whole series of cases used to be tried by juries, and are now tried by juries in England and Scotland, and are now tried by a brace of removable who are, generally speaking, the merest tools of the Castle, and this is equivalent to a conviction.

Redpath—What have been the chief causes of the remarkable change of feeling and attitude toward England that has taken place since 1880?

Clancy—The chief cause, undoubtedly, has been the remarkable change of feeling and attitude towards Ireland on the part of the English and Scotch people since the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's home rule bill in 1886. The change in England is such, I think, most living Irishmen hardly ever expected to live to witness. I myself, have no doubt that it has now seized hold of a considerable majority of the English people, and of almost the whole mass of the people in France, Germany, and the United States. The leaders of liberal opinion in England are not in my judgment, as advanced in the Irish question as are a very considerable proportion of the people, many of whom I know from personal experience and other members of the Irish party can confirm what I say to be quite as enthusiastic as Irishmen themselves on the subject of home rule.

Redpath—How soon do you think you may expect to see home rule established if the English friends of Ireland stand firm and are loyal to the Irish party?

Clancy—Well, that depends upon how long the present government continues in power. They may say in by virtue of the present coalition act, until 1892, although I do not think there is any possibility of such a misfortune, but I am, for my part, convinced that the very moment they go out of their own accord or as the result of a general election, that moment home rule for Ireland becomes an accomplished fact.

GET UP AND DUST

On the last United States Census, open the leaves and you will see that

MONTANA

Has the largest average yield of wheat, oats and barley of any state or territory.

From 30 to 60 bushels of wheat and 60 to 105 bushels of oats per acre are the frequent yield.

To secure these large crops no irrigation is needed on the rich bench lands near Great Falls or in the far-famed Milk River Valley. This land lies along the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, and is all free to settlers.

For further information apply to

F. I. WEITNESS,

Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

The Latane Medal Restored on Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey.

"The gold medal which for some years past has been the privilege of the University to bestow upon some specially deserving lay member of the Church in this country on Latane Sunday," says the *Notre Dame Solonist*, "has been awarded this year to one whose merits there will be none to question. This honor has never been bestowed on any one in this country, and, especially, it may be said that the recipient honors the gift. The name of Mrs. Anna Hanson Dorsey has often been mentioned as that of a 'duly deserving' candidate for any honor the Catholic body had in its power to confer. We happen to know that she has been thought of for the Latane Medal before

this year, but there are reasons which render its bestowal as the present time more gratifying to the Faculty, and we trust more pleasurable to the recipient. A uniform edition of the works of this venerable author has lately been issued under her supervision; and through by no means complete, it includes several of her best stories, devoted, we feel sure, to some favorite with every generation of readers. It was a happy thought to arrange that the medal should be presented to Mrs. Dorsey by his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, who is an attached friend and who was among the first to approve and encourage a reprint of her works.

The medal is bestowed in recognition of the author's meritorious services to the Catholic public in America, whom she has served with constant, self-sacrificing labor for upwards of forty years. Surely, of few could it be said that the honor was so well merited. Even to name the titles of her books would require many lines of type. They were the first work of a Catholic author that appeared in this country. Her books are delightful, full of charming characterizations and scenes on which the memory of the reader loves to linger; but above all, they are eminently Christian, and the heart on which they do not produce an impression for good must be hopelessly hard or hopelessly corrupt.

Although Mrs. Dorsey has passed the allotted three score and ten, we trust that her precious life may still be far from its honorable close. The pen has not yet dropped from her fingers, and it is as ready and seemingly as full of power as ever. But if she produces no other books, we have the stimulating example of her own career, as beautiful and bright as any she ever depicted—beautiful with the beauty of Christian holiness and lightness with heavenly light."

A LUNATIC DONE TO DEATH.

Shocking Revelations of Barbarity in Chicago's Asylum.

CHICAGO, May 2.—At the coroner's inquest to-day into the cause of death of Robt. Burns, a patient in the insane asylum at Jefferson, attended Richardson, Crogan and Peohs, charged with beating him to death, were present. The dead man's widow and her brother testified that Burns was in good health when he was sent to the asylum. Chas. Beck, a reporter, who played the insanity dodge and was admitted to the asylum, detailed the repeated acts of brutality which the accused inflicted upon Burns. He declared the patient was not unruly, but seemed to be dazed. Beck testified that Burns was ordered to sit on a bench. He seemed not to understand and did not do so, whereupon he was violently thrown down upon it. Rising in a dazed way, Richardson kicked him violently in the abdomen. Burns again rose, when Richardson caught him by the collar and threw him to the floor and so the brutalities continued, the "dazed" kicking the helpless lunatic in the side and stomach, striking and cutting and bruising his face with their fists. They undertook to dress his wound, leg jerking him about roughly and caused him exclaiming agony, meantime continuing their blows. Crogan picked up Burns' shoe and taking it by the toe beat the patient over the head with the heel. By this time Burns was in a semi-comatose condition. He was then jerked out of his seat, which was covered with blood that had run from his head. That night Burns was ordered to remove his clothes, but not complying was slapped and cuffed. Finally the attendants stripped him and Richardson kicked him in the abdomen knocking him across the cot. The reporter came out of the asylum at the end of the ten days. Burns was then reduced to a skeleton and was a howl, hollowed eyes. The reporter told how, when his friend secured his release, Dr. Kernan, superintendent of the asylum, shook his head ominously and advised against it. He declared the reporter was incurably insane; he knew this, because he had watched the case closely. Dr. Schubert of the staff, concurred in this opinion.

INDIGNITIES AND INSULTS

Offered to Irish M.P.'s Sentenced Under the Crimes Act.

DUBLIN, May 2.—The Tipperary court has affirmed the sentences of four months each imposed on John O'Connor, M.P. for South Tipperary, and Thomas Condon, M.P. for East Tipperary; three months on Charles Tanner, M.P. for the middle division of Cork, and two months on Mr. Manning for violations of the Crimes act. Dr. Tanner and Messrs. O'Connor and Condon were convicted from Tipperary to Clonmel. At the railway station at Clonmel they were enthusiastically received by the people. A prisoner was waiting at the station to take the three gentlemen to jail. They refused to enter the van and a desperate struggle ensued. The crowd became frantic and the police, to prevent a riot, finally allowed the prisoners, with the exception of Dr. Tanner, to walk to jail. Dr. Tanner was severely injured in the foot in the struggle and was unable to walk.

Dr. Joseph Cook of Boston.

The Orator of Toronto were highly delighted with Dr. Joseph Cook's earnest appeal to them to sustain the supremacy of the Queen and to resist "Romish aggression" by driving the Jesuits from Canada. Dr. Cook is little thought of in Boston, but as the superlatively loyal Orangemen esteem him so highly we think it is but right they should enjoy another morsel from one of Mr. Cook's recent lectures before a Boston audience. He said:

"There is a vein of brutality in the Anglo-Saxon nature, and when corrupted by strong drink it becomes a social monster. The corruption has penetrated into the charmed circles. They have been weaned, and no reply has been made, except that the dignity of the respectable portion of society has been assailed. I hope the day will come when some pure American actress will refuse to take dinner on invitation of the Prince of Wales."

Here an Englishman blushed, and Mr. Cook went on:

"Who is it here that defends the position of a spaniel of aristocracy? Who is it here that expresses himself in language belonging to one of the shallowest creatures and opposes an effort to pluck innocent maidhood out of the jaws of that miniature of respectability which is wont to the core? If any Englishman blishes here—"

The Englishman again interrupted saying, "Mr. Cook, I am here to protest." Mr. Cook continued:

"If any Englishman blishes here, let him go home and tell his aristocrats that we are not in America with their Contagious Diseases Act (applause), and that we mean to join hands with all friends of genuine reform in putting the laws concerning person and property on the same level."

Such is the man whom the Toronto Orangemen imported to teach loyalty to Canadians.

TO THE DEAD.

A person cured of Deafness and noises in the head of 23 years standing by a simple remedy. Will send a description of it free to any person who applies to NICHOLSON, 177 McQuinn Street, New York.

CONSTITUTIONAL AIMS.

The Lines on Which Parnell Leads the Fight for Ireland.

His Cross-Examination Reveals the Fact That He Always Repudiated Force.

LONDON, April 30.—The Parnell commission resumed its sittings to-day. Mr. Parnell took the stand and gave his testimony in a clear voice and in a deliberate manner. He testified that he did not know Peter Delaney was connected with the amnesty association. He has never heard of any attempt being made on Justice Lawson's life. He was never a member of any secret society. Although the late Mr. Forster did not know Mr. Biggar was a Fenian until 1887, he advised Mr. Biggar to resign his seat in Parliament, but Mr. Biggar refused.

Mr. Parnell said he did not communicate with Ford or Sullivan in connection with the Fenian cause. His first heard of the Olan na Gael in America. He doubted that the convention at Cincinnati advocated destruction of the link between England and Ireland, which was opposed to his opinion. He did not leave his interests in America in the hands of Ford and the Fenians, but in the hands of Mr. Dillon and a body representing the Irish people in America who were in Ireland. He has urged boycotting under certain conditions, but never intimidation.

Mr. Parnell forgot the alleged interview with Leacock in 1881. He said it might have occurred. He had not said he believed that only force could redeem Ireland. He did not doubt that by constitutional parliamentary action the Irish leaders would succeed. He never suggested a revolution to discuss the means by which a revolution could be effected. He had not been asked to authorize the payment of £20,000 to "remove" officials, and he had never sanctioned outrage. He did not know of payments for the commission of outrage. He did not approve of a suggestion by Mr. Egan that Earl Cowper was a Fenian in 1882. When he was liberated from prison and many others were "removed," he could not have approved of such a suggestion. Mr. Egan never having made it. He had never heard proposals from any quarter for the "removal," meaning "murder" of Earl Cowper. Mr. Forster and others. He did not know of the existence of the inviolable conspiracy until after his arrest in 1882. When he was liberated from the Kilmainham jail on parole to attend the funeral of his nephew in Paris, he met in Paris Messrs. Justin McCarthy and Messrs. Quinn and Byrne. He did not know that Byrne had been a Fenian. He did not communicate with Mr. Egan directly or indirectly when he was in Paris, thinking that his parole precluded communication with him. The name of the Phoenix park murders as the greatest possible calamity to Ireland. He had never been able to obtain the slightest evidence connecting the League with those murders, excepting unreliable statements made by informant Carey. He did not believe the stories about Egan supplying the Fenians with League funds. The name of the Phoenix park murders was made in response to a letter asking for an advance for the purpose of the Land and Labor league, and not for the purpose of enabling him to make his escape. He had not the slightest suspicion that Byrne was engaged in any conspiracy.

LONDON, May 1.—The direct examination of Mr. Parnell was concluded at to-day's session of the Parnell commission. Mr. Parnell declared he had conducted the Irish agitation constitutionally. His cross-examination was begun. Mr. Parnell, on cross-examination, denied that the Irish World ever collected money for the Parliamentary party. The Irish World had been hostile to himself and the Parliamentary party since 1881.

Mr. Parnell emphatically denied that his Irish schemes ever included a coalition with the Fenians in order to expel landlords from Ireland. He certainly aimed to destroy landlordism, but not to drive individuals from the country, and never had any idea of resorting to illegal means. He did not recollect meeting Mr. Dan and John O'Leary in 1878 and Mr. O'Leary with them a possible alliance between the Nationalists and the Fenians. He had no notion that the national fund in America and the skirring fund were identical.

Attorney-General Webster read a violent manifesto signed by John Devoy and others and issued at Dublin. Mr. Parnell said he had never heard of it before. He had met Devoy, Breslin, Flinter, and Alexander Sullivan, and a number of "physical force" men. He said he would frankly avow that he felt it was no part of his duty to exclude anybody from the League on account of their antecedents. He wanted to include in it all Irishmen, trusting that every one of them would be true to the constitutional aim of agitation. He had aimed at asking the "physical force" men to abandon their movement and to accept his. To have shut the constitutional door in their faces because they did not immediately agree would have been very foolish. He did not recollect making a speech at that time when Devoy was beaten to his knees the time would have been to realize the idea of the Nationalists. He admitted that if he had used those words he must have been thinking of methods of warfare in the event of constitutional agitation failing. At Troy somebody offered him \$5 for bread and \$20 for lead. He did not object to the offer, but he said that he did not know of any offer of \$5 for charitable purposes and \$20 for League work. This statement caused laughter.

LONDON, May 2.—The cross-examination of Mr. Parnell was continued before the Parnell commission to-day. Mr. Parnell admitted that Condon was connected with the Manchester murders. He was chairman of the reception committee at Washington. He (Mr. Parnell) always repudiated the dynamite and physical force in America, and denounced them in the House of Commons. He was not aware that the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette reported verbatim the speech he made at Cincinnati, and in which he is said to have referred to the severance of the link between Great Britain and Ireland, or that its report was that in the fourth place Mr. Parnell admitted he had not found fault with the past action of the Fenians. He quoted from his speeches and his manifesto of 1881, denouncing outrages and unconstitutional action by Irishmen. Mr. Parnell said that he advocated buying out the landlords in Ireland and making tenants the owners of the land.

The cross-examination of Mr. Parnell proceeded through a mass of detail and was aimed to connect him with the Fenians and also to show that he must have known of the plots to commit murder. Nothing, however, was elicited from the witness to show that he was in any way connected with the murder or conspiracies.

Attorney-General Webster cited menacing speeches made by W. Redmond.

Mr. Parnell listened to the Attorney-General and remarked that old heads could not be placed on young shoulders. Again, pressed by counsel as to whether he had ever denounced outrages, Mr. Parnell replied that he had spoken of them daily in the law and constitution. "I hope the people will not be tempted to imitate the violence and illegal attitude of the Government."

"The League is perfectly peaceable and constitutional and there is nothing behind it," Mr. Parnell further said that in 1880 he denounced the shooting of agents as unnecessary and pre-judicial where there was a suitable League organization, but admitted that such denunciation was insufficient to stop such outrages. He denied that he was responsible for the violence of the articles which appeared in *United Ireland* and said that Mr. O'Brien had complete control of that paper.

LONDON, May 3.—The cross-examination of Mr. Parnell was continued before the Parnell commission to-day. Mr. Parnell testified that he had often reproved William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, for the violent articles that appeared in that paper. He had not publicly repudiated the articles, because he did not consider that to be the way to effect the alterations he desired in the tone of the article. Mr. Parnell said he considered Mr. O'Brien's teachings to be in advance of his own.

Mr. Parnell denied that he knew "Number One" under the name of Tynan or any other name, and said he had never heard of Mr. Egan being associated with "the martyrs' fund" for the benefit of families of the Phoenix park murderers. His furthering criminal in the fund and rather thought it was right to assist the innocent victims. The "martyrs' fund" might not, however, have been the most appropriate name for such a fund.

He could not, he said, recollect denouncing outrages between 1878 and 1881. He believed the outrages perpetrated to have been the work of the Fenians. Witness was then asked whether if secret societies adverse to the League had existed, and if a vast majority of the people had belonged to the League there would not have been ample evidence obtained to convict the perpetrators of outrages. But he parried the questions, arguing that that might or might not have been the case.

Here occurred the most remarkable incident in the witness' cross-examination. Attorney-General Webster quoted a statement made by Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons during the debate on Mr. Forster's bill in 1881 assailing the rights of habeas corpus, to the effect that secret societies had then ceased to exist in Ireland. Did you believe that when you said it?" asked the Attorney-General.

"No," replied Mr. Parnell; "at any rate it was a grossly exaggerated statement."

There was a buzz of surprise throughout the court-room at this response.

Did you or did you not, continued the Attorney-General, "intend to mislead the fact when you made that statement?"

"I have no doubt I did," was the reply. The Attorney-General—"Deliberately?" Mr. Parnell—"Yes, deliberately."

The Attorney-General—"You deliberately made the statement, knowing it to be untrue?" Mr. Parnell—"Yes. If not untrue, very extravagant and boastful."

The Attorney-General—"And you have never since withdrawn it?" Mr. Parnell—"No, I have not."

The nonchalance with which the witness made these admissions astonished the audience and elicited hisses.

If, added Mr. Parnell, "the statement was meant to mislead the house, I am afraid I did not do the bill was passed. My purpose was to exaggerate the effect the League had in reducing the number of secret societies. The League undoubtedly diminished the number of secret societies, though it had not swept them away as stated."

Mr. Parnell was next asked "What had been done to the Land League's books?" He explained that some were brought to London and were before the commission. The cash books and ledgers had disappeared, he did not know where. Neither was Treasurer Kenny, Mr. Egan nor any other of the League's officials able to tell what had become of them. Letters and files of letters had also vanished.

The President of the court here impressed upon the witness the fact that the court attached great importance to the missing documents, and Mr. Parnell promised to try and find them.

DUBLIN, May 3.—The court at Falcarragh has sentenced Charles Conboy, M.P. for Cornwall, to three months' imprisonment for refusing to obey the law. Mr. Conboy has appealed. Prof. Harrison, who was arrested on the charge of assisting benighted tenants at Gwedre, has been released.

A SOUTHERN SCANDAL.

Shameful Treatment of Female and Juvenile Prisoners Revealed by Mrs. Barry.

CINCINNATI, May 2.—Mrs. Leonora Barry, general investigator of Women's work in the Knights of Labor, is in the city, returning from an extended visit to the South. She says there has been a great falling off in the ranks of Labor membership in the South, but there is at present a revival in progress which takes in the best people. The colored people are joining in great numbers. The general tendency of the colored people is toward enlightenment, advancement and improvement of their condition. Mrs. Barry spoke indignantly of the treatment meted out to women and children convicted of even the smallest crimes. Women are sent to work on the highway with ball and chain attached to them; small boys are chained to rough benches and all are watched by guards armed with shotguns. Houses of reform and refuge are, she says, almost unknown in the South. She said chain gangs of women often in Tennessee and Georgia than in any of the Southern States and declares that she has known of women being kicked and slapped by the guards on a public highway.

Magnificent Gift.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Mrs. Frank Leslie to-day received letters from Lord Ronald Gower informing her of his purpose to present, through her, to some public gallery or collection in New York his colossal marble bust of Our Saviour, called "It is Finished," now in the Academy of London. This work of art, which is now on the way to this city, will be accompanied by plates containing the Shakespearean mottoes by which the work is presided by Lord Ronald Gower to Stratford-on-Avon and which he desires Mrs. Leslie to tender to some public collection of casts or a Shakespeare or artistic gallery. Mrs. Leslie has not determined the ultimate disposition of the marble bust of Christ, but it may be transmitted to the Metropolitan museum of art of the St. Patrick's Cathedral.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

His Legs Told the Story.

A discussion arose on board the Atlantic liner a short time ago as to the citizenship of a gentleman at the other end of the Atlantic. "I know by his head," an "Englishman" said, "I know by his beard," a Scotchman, said another, "I know by his complexion," a German, said another, "I know by his beard." The young ladies thought he looked a little Spanish. Here the conversation rested, but soon one of them spoke:

"I have it," said she, "he's an American; he's got his legs on the table."

BREVITIES.

A limited liability act prevents a man from paying more debts than suits his convenience. The blacksmith would have a hard time if it were a penal offence to forge a horse-shoe nail.

A lady refers to the time she spends in front of her looking-glass as "moments of reflection."

A hawk may get the rooster after breakfast, but before breakfast the rooster always takes a crow.

Goose without saying—Your debtor, quite often, when you ask him when he'll pay that little bill.

AGRICULTURE.

Facts Gathered for Farmers.

The question of feeding young stock with a view to the production of sound, tough feed, is one of the important points to be considered in change of pasture. It is a well known fact that the soil and mineral character of grass and grain has a decided influence on the feed, bone and muscle of growing animals. Fosts kept upon low lying black muck soils can hardly be expected to develop the best quality of beef horn. Lambs kept too long upon such soil grow weakly in constitution and too fine in bone, although the same time they may, and frequently do, lay on fat rapidly. In the case of colts fat is not a desideratum. We want a good supply of flesh or just good condition, but the chief aim should be the development of the frame.

Bone of the best quality is only produced on land where there is a sufficient supply of mineral matter—earth salts—for its production. It is sound logic to argue that a change of pasture from low to high lying land where mineral matter and not humus predominates, must be beneficial. When sound, fleshy bones are grown, good feed as a general rule follows as a matter of course. If too fine bone is produced, the quality of hoof horn is proportionately lessened. If too coarse bone is grown by forcing methods of feeding upon low ground, the size of such bone is mainly dependent upon sponginess, and the feet partake of the same character.

Low ground and luxuriant pasture are invaluable for inducing a great flow of milk in the mare which has a foal at foot, but after a good start has been obtained the sooner a change is made to shorter, more nutritious pasture produced on mineral soil the better it will be for the colt. We are well aware of the fact that sucking colts look astonishingly well while on their dam's or on luxuriant meadows on alluvial soil, but, like pink nose lambs, while fat and apparently wealthy in bone and supplied with cranberry hoods, they show what they are really when weaned, put on their own resources, and, in the case of colts, broken to labor. Under this test one finds out that the beauty of form was composed of flabby tissue instead of firm muscle, and the size of bone and feet of spongy material of little practical value for hard labor.

Best Feed for Dairy Cows.

Farmers have a much greater sphere of influence on the flavor of milk produced than many may suppose, or they are willing to admit. The reason why a certain number of consumers in all the large cities are willing to pay what, to a farmer or an average consumer, may seem a high price for milk, is because they are in the habit of high flavor which is always uniform. The makers of these butters nearly all use clover and meadow hay and corn meal, in varying proportions with other coarse fodder and meals. The makers who produce the finest flavors prefer clover and meadow hay cut on the green side just before maturity, and carefully cured, and corn meal, clover hay and roots. Forage plants harvested just before maturity contain their maximum of nutritive matter, and therefore their highest flavors. When the coloring matter of plants is allowed to bleach out, as in hay or corn stalks, the flavor, or the best part of it, goes with it. This fact is one of the best reasons for the practice of feeding clover hay, for by no other method of feeding fodder can the color be so well preserved. The Swedes and Danes use small quantities of rape cake combined with their grains and fodders to produce the uniform flavors which their butters possess. The Englishman uses a wider range of mixture, including fine clover and meadow hay, small quantities of carrots, or mangel, middlings, horse bran, pea and oat meal and clover and linseed meals in various proportions. In the United States the farmer has everything at his command for feed which he can desire, with corn ensilage of the best quality. Successful feeders compound their rations from many sources rather than from a few, as much for the purpose of maintaining health and vigor of digestion as for the food of varied flavors. At present prices there are no cheaper bases for dairy rations than gluten and cotton seed meals, mixed with enough bran shorts or whatever else is cheapest on the market. With hay at present prices and plenty of corn stalks, most men will be able to construct cheap rations from the most abundant materials. It is a rare case when a farmer is able to avoid extravagance in compounding rations. It is assumed that every farmer who feeds for butter will use a cow having a tendency in that direction, and that he will apply the test of market quality as well as the dairy aggregate of butter fat in ascertaining what animals in his herd come nearest to this description. Quality and success do not depend on luck or chance. There is a "reason why" in all things. The reason is intelligible, to all who desire to learn.—*American Agriculturist*.

Drainage About Farm Dwellings.

The house is generally placed upon a slight elevation to afford drainage, but a great mistake every day is made if the natural drainage carrying off surface water are not supplemented by underground to carry it off beneath the surface. There should always be a drain through which to throw out slops, and it will be easy to run into this side branches to drain land on either side. The idea that a slop drain must be made tight to prevent the inlet of other water or its own absorption by the earth is a common mistake. If the joints are closely sealed, as in the city sewer, the drain will be as effective and probably last longer.

The Quality of Ensilage.

The mistake made by those who first built silos and stored green fodder therein was in supposing that the green material was of more suitable than that in the advanced stage of growth. Corn was broadcasted and the fodder cut when but two or three feet high. Such material contained an excess of water in its composition and was lacking in food elements. Its keeping quality was also deficient, and, though highly relished by the cattle when first proved that the only proper method of securing ensilage from the corn plant is to grow in rows, so as to cultivate it until it produces ears. It is cut just when the ears begin to glaze and stored in the silo. By allowing the corn to reach this stage of growth before cutting it there is stored a more valuable nutriment (also the ears) of a different character) that does not exist in the plants when they are cut down in the immature state. Clover and other grass crops, if intended for this silo, should be cut when the seed heads are forming. By cutting the crops when they are nearly matured a larger amount of ensilage is secured, and the quality is much superior to that obtained at other stages of growth.

Probable Cause of Hog Cholera.

At one of the New York State Farmers' institutes, Col. Curtis, a well known authority, stated that the probable cause of hog cholera in the west was a lack of consistency in vigor. Corn does not contain the proper proportion of bone and muscle forming elements, and should be fed moderately to growing pigs or to breeding sows. The direct cause of hog cholera is the presence of bacteria or disease germs on the grass and in the water. These cause inflammation of the stomach and bowels. By feeding an abundance of husks and mangle forming elements, such as wheat middlings, clover, peas and foods, such as raisins, healthy pigs, which will not readily succumb to disease. Sugar cane was mentioned as a good food for cows and pigs. Plant in drills and pack in the mow with alternate layers of straw.

Water and Soil.

A coarse sand may hold twenty-five per cent. of water; a very fine sand or clay will hold fifty per cent. or more, while a good loam may hold more than twice its weight of water, and hold more or three times its own weight. When the upper layers of the soil dry out the water moves upward to supply that lost by evaporation and transpired by the plants. In soil composed mainly of gravel or coarse sand the spaces between them are so large that water passes through them so rapidly and they have

not the power to lift the water from below more than a few inches. Green manures improve the water holding capacity of such soils. With clay or very fine sand manures between the particles may be so small that the movement of the water is very slow from the increased friction and will not let it come up fast enough to supply the loss from the surface, and to these an application of lime or sulfate of soda or other capillary matter often improves the drainage and capillary power by causing the clay to shrink.—[Prof. Whitney.]

Selection for Mating.

The selection of birds for mating is the most important part of poultry raising. The sires should have good size, strong constitution, broad back, full and round breast, medium short, strong legs, well set apart, to secure compactness and solidity. In addition to these valuable qualities, he should have a nice smooth head and neck, bright eyes, well-developed comb and wattles for the breed, handsome carriage, quick movements, bold and confident, and, last but not least, a decided crow. The hens you intend to mate should be as uniform in color and size as possible, with fine heads, long and deep bodies, carried out well behind the legs; breast finely rounded, legs short and stout. Length of body is one important requisite in the breeding fowls if weight of flesh is desired. But when we aim to combine weight of flesh with weight of bone, select hens that are known to be good layers and from good laying stock. Add to these a strong constitution, able to stand the drain of egg production and the changes of weather and you will have hens that are valuable to breed from. Beauty is desirable, but there is no reason to show why utility should not be combined with it.—*National Stockman*.

Farm Notes.

Use a pure-bred sire in the herd—the best available.

An Ohio correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* thinks oats fed with corn constitute an excellent feed for swine, and the breeders and raisers of swine in this vicinity feed oats daily.

Leaving the milk in the stable until it gets cold makes less cream.

In barn building, give the roof plenty of pitch. It will last longer.

Give the ewes no exercise