THE CHEESE INDUSTRY. Curing-Rooms in Quebec-Means Adopted for Their Improvement by the



a double thickness of planed, tongued and grooved boards. This mode of conwill be required in the ouring from the working and other rooms in the factory as well as in that of the outer walls. Special instructions are given regarding the ceiling and floor, the latter of which must be waterproof. In the construction of the curing-room nestrong-smelling wood should be used.

In regard to ventilation, cooling, heatseparating the istrong-smelling wood should be used.

In regard to ventilation, cooling, heating, etc., every curing-room must have a special ventilator, a description of which is given. Each room must be provided with a cooling apparatus. The plans advised are the placing at one or several points of the room cylinders of galvanized iron which are filled with ice or a mixture of ice and salt, or the placing of

mixture of ice and salt, or the placing of these cylinders at the bottom of the ventilator shaft. Detailed descriptions of these plans are given. In heating, if a stove is used a screen should be provided around it for distributing the heat. Where practicable it is recommended to heat the room by steam pipes fed from the boiler. For increasing the degree of humidity, there should be a steam pipe in the curing-room, the end of which should be flush with the inside surface of the wall and have a small valve. In dry weather

this valve should be slightly opened, so as to diffuse the necessary humidity.

The conditions imposed in the construction of the factory necessitate building on high land where the drainage is good and the drainage of the factory, per-fect, so that all drainage waters can be carried off in an underground drain with a sufficient slope to prevent their stagnation, and altogether the plant should be sufficiently good to permit of the manufacture of first-class cheese.

In regard to the manufacture and other

points to obtain a subsidy it is necessary:

1) That the factory should, if possible, belong to a syndicate if there be one in the control of the region where it is situated. If there be none, the person in charge of the fac-tory shall submit to its being inspected tory shall submit to its being inspected whenever the Government requires. (2) It shall bind itself not to ship any cheese which has been less than a fortnight in the curing-room. (3) The manufacturer shall bind himself to wash out the whey wat every day. (4) He shall keep a record of the temperature on blank forms to be supplied him by the Department of Agriculture. (5) The water used shall be as our as possible.

Practical Farm Wisdom. The man who is always behind-hand with his work is not a good example to imitate. Neither is the man who is noted for being betorehand with all his farm

operations. It is important to be ready to take hold of any work at the earliest moment that the work can be performed to advantage. But it is only a matter of prudence to remember that Nature can not be forced. She pays no attention te before she is ready to put forth her enersees to it that the crop is grown. The time for sowing and planting cannot be determined by the almanac. It is far better to wait a few days and allow the ground to get dry and warm, than it is to hurry the seed into a cold and water-soaked bed because the "time of year" to put in the seed has come.—Practical

Burr Knapp's Farm Furrows. A rusty machine is bad; a rusty farme

is worse.

Keep animals well fed, dry and clean, and throw medicines away.

Don't scrimp food for man or beast. Better three thrifty calves than four

tarveling runts.

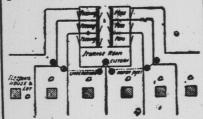
To read about the right method is nd do it is best of all.

Sketch of the New Poultry Manager at

for Their Imprevement by the
Local Government.

In a bulletin recently issued by the
Quebeo Department of Agriculture the
Provincial Government of Quebeo is
effering premiums, ranging from \$100 to
8300, according to the size of the curingroom, to cheese factories making certain
simprovements and comments and comme

tion, as it can be constructed according to the means at the builder's command and it can be made to suit the size of one's herd. You could easily construct a necessary that different aged animals be fed a different ration for best and most satisfactory results, and this can only done when we have our hogs properly graded and separated. One thing we



PLAN OF HOG HOUSE WITH LOTS. would have in making a hog house, and that is a concrete floor. Any other floor that is a concrete floor. Any other floor is objectionable in some way. All kinds of wooden floors make bad rat harbors unless they are built up high off the ground, and in most cases they soon beground, and in most cases they soon begin to decay and make pens unhealthy. By letting the concrete extend out to the walls all around no rats can do any damage and you can scrape or wash out your house as clean as a jug at any time. The cost of a concrete floor may be a little more than wood to start with, but it is

cheapest in the end.

Let the sleeping rooms be made like a lean-to, roof sloping just one way and facing the south if possible. In these we would have no floor. They can be moved about the yard from time to time and thus keep a nice pure place for pigs to about the yard from time to time and thus keep a nice pure place for pigs to sleep, every time it is moved using clean bedding, or rather moving every time clean bedding is used. Water is best supplied out in the lots instead of in the feed room, as hogs will keep the feed room more or less filthy if water is supplied there, especially if they can get to it to wallow. A small cistern or well is located in storage room from which underground in storage room from which underground pipes may extend to the several lots. In making fences between lots do not make them more than three or four boards high, just so a man can straddle over them comfortably. This you will find very convenient in looking after your other stock have access to pens and are likely to jump. Two and a half feet is high enough for all inside fences.—W. W. Stevens, in American Agriculturist.

It is often a great inconvenience when It is often a great inconvenience when it is found that a grown cow cannot be led, but must be driven. The accomplishment is one that should always be acquired in calfhood, and once learned, it will never be forgotten. If there is any pulling back while the calf is being taught its first lesson, some one behind to urge it forward will be needed, and maybe a turn of the rope around the animal's nose, so as to make a halter of it, mal's nose, so as to make a halter of it, will be advisable to prevent the cali breaking away from the leader. A hole bored through the nose and a ring insert-ed will make the teaching of the calf to be led still easier.

Failures in Grafting.

Most of the failures in grafting cherry and plum trees come from cutting the grafts too late. These trees swell their grafts too late. These trees swell their buds earlier than any other fruit trees, and if the buds swell before being put in, they dry out the juices of the scien so that it cannot effect union with the stock. It is best to set the grafts before the trees are very forward in leaf, as cutting off the leaves will then give too much of a check to the tree, and hinder the development of the newly-set scien. CULTIVATION.

The Practical Man of The Practica Farmer Tells How Thousands of

turned prairie, or freshly-cleared timber land was full of vegetable matter and food for corn. One could tear off half the food for corn. One could tear off half the roots with his plow and still get a crop. There wasn't much need of studying methods then, as the abundant fertility of the soil would carry a crop through most any way. Now, with this fertility somewhat exhausted, the old system of culture will often reduce the yield. If you do not cuite believe this just stop and think a moment. Isn't the plan given above founded on common sense? Doesn't it look reasonable? And in every section of this country where drought Doesn't it look reasonable? And in every section of this country where drought troubles you can find men who have succeeded by following this method in bad seasons when old ways falled. The writer has no possible motive in writing this article only to give you facts that will be helpful to you. Many farms have got in such condition that one must study and think in order to manage so as to and think in order to manage so as to

and think in order to manage so as to get the best returns.

You will gather from the above that I would not hill up potatoes, or corn, because it! would not be done without tearing off roots. And also one cannot stir the surface to check evaporation as well after they are hilled as when they are left nearly level. On land that is well drained, naturally or with tiles, I would plant potatoes in drills about four inches deep. These might get hilled up an inch or two in cultivating. We have raised a good many thousand bushels this way with success. If potatoes are planted in hills they must be hilled up to prevent their growing out of ground. Therefore, we have not planted in hills at all. The drill culture enables us to so [manage as not to injure the roots and to save unnecessary evaporation. And with the necessary evaporation. And with the weeder we can keep the crop clean just as well. The eastern farmer who uses a one-horse cultivator can regulate the depth that the teeth go by having a wheel on in front and holding carefully. The board attached in the rear for dry weather, spoken of last week, will gauge the depth nicely, in connection with the wheel. Take a board 12 or 15 inches wide, as long as will work between rows, mortise a hole in it and slip on rear end of frame and tie or wire it so upper edge of board will incline forward somewhat.
The lower edge rubs out tooth marks,
pulverizes and gauges depth. Use only in dry weather. Saw off ends of board as crop grows so as not to disturb growing crop grows so as not to disturb growing tubers. It is well to round the bottom edge slightly, so it will be higher at the ends and not dig into hills. Study this article and the preceding one carefully, good friends, for attention to the points brought out has helped many a farmer to make thousands of dollars that he wouldn't have got by careless tillage.

Grapes for the Farmer. There are still many farmers' families that have not half the supply of grapes that every family should require. It is a fruit that appears only two or three months on the market, because most of the early varieties, and those most easily the early varieties, and those most easily grown, are poor keepers. There are, how-ever, enough kinds of grapes of high quality, and always sure to ripen. For six varieties, which should span the grape season from September until April, we would plant Delaware, Niagara, Salem, Wilder, Barry, and for the very earliest either Worden or Moore's Early, both of which are earlier than the Concord.

wouldn't have got by careless tillage.

The shell of an egg is porous, and any effensive matter on it quickly finds its way, by odor at least, to the albumen within, and soon affects it injuriously. Care should be taken to allow no excrement of hens in nests where they lay their eggs. Neither should hens be allowed to make nests in manure piles, as they are quite apt to do, as the heating of manure will often start the germ if the egg is left too long in the nest, and the quickened germ will perish when removed from the warmth that started it into life. We are always suspicious of discolered

MANY TRIBES GATHER AT FORT RUPERT FOR THIS CEREMONY.

ment of a Peace Society by the Noble | wear it."

"Well, we submit," said Chief Jim

Thus decorated they awaited the coming of the visiting Siwashes. The first contingent arrived some ten hours after the invitation, when seven long war cances swung into the bay from the northward and poured some hundred or more natives on to the beach. When the strange bark turbans were explained they strange bark turbans were explained they strange bark turbans are adjuncts of the vibrage and they strange to the vibrage and they say that of an old klootchman who was distributing to blankets among the Fort Rupert interesting story hangs on

ate groups, tribe by tribe, along the beach to welcome Chief Jim, told him that it was because a society had been formed to stop all quarrelling.

Chief Jim at once refused to join the new order, and with his fellow-tribesmen said he would not wear the cedar bark. He stood erect in the foremost canoe, hurling his refusal to the assembled tribes "waring a hig sword frantically"

tribes, waving a big sword frantically the while and making big show of defithe while and making big show of defi-ance.

One by one the tribes began to argue with him, each tribe, beginning with the with him, each tribe, were stationed at the with him, each tribe, beginning with the Fort Ruperts, who were stationed at the upper end of the battalion of tribesmen, telling him of the benefits which they hoped would accrue from the new institu-

upper end of the battalion of tribesmen, hoped would accrue from the new institution.

Chief Jim, though, was fast in his resolution not to agree to wear the bark. Then, finding he would not yield to cajoling, the tribes one after the other began to abuse him, calling him and his followers all the vile epithets the Siwash vernacular possesses. They were angered, and the bark seemed to have lost all its peace-producing power. Some were for going into the canoes and bringing the malcontents in by force. What might have been is not known, for, seeing that if it came to a question of force, he and his men would be overpowered, Chief Jim submitted.

Stording a the bark seemed to have of his forces to sow grass seed in the is better to sow grass seed in the is

so many words."
"Come ashore," replied the chief of the Fort Ruperts, "come ashore. We have an empty house for you and fires and food. Come ashore."

Then the little flotilla of war cances

swept in and the Indians landed. Led by Chief Jim they walked proudly, with heads thrown back, through the lines of the assembled tribes. They walked in silence, for the others all held aloof and silence, for the others all held aloof and none spoke. They went into a big barn in which a huge log fire was burning, and all took off their shoes and foot cov-erings, and with their feet to the fire laid themselves full length on their backs in

themselves full length on their backs in a ring around the fire. Men, women and children all lay, none deigning to lift their heads, for four hours.

The chief of the Fort Ruperts came in and offered food, but none would accept. Chief Jim's only reply to his offer was "We are dogs. We are slaves." Then, with the chiefs of the other assumbled.

AN INDIAN POTLACH. tribes around him, the chief explained fully the objects of his society, and asked if he would not join and be friends. Chief Jim, however, was still belligerent. "What can we do?" he said. "You have us in a hole like dogs. We have to

wear your marks. We are dogs."
"Yes," replied the assembled chiefs.
"We've got you here, and you've got to

The a buildant moneyly greater by the properties of the property of the proper

more natives on to the beach. When the strange bark turbans were explained they consented to obey the adjuncts of the peace order, and, like the Fort Ruperts, they were initiated and had the cedar bandages bound around their heads. Tribe after tribe came, until at length the beach was crowded with the big war cances for hundreds of yards, and all acknowledged that the chief's object was a very laudable one, and consented to wear the bark headdress.

On Thursday last, however, there arrived one tribe who refused to join the peace society. A sturdy young chieftain from the mainland arrived with nine long cances and between 60 and 70 braves. As he swung into the cance-littered cove in front of the village he, like the previous arrivals, was astonished to see the strange headgage of thase on shore, he

in front of the village he, like the previous arrivals, was astonished to see the strange headgear of those on shore, he enquired from the crowd who awaited his landing as to what it was and what it meant.

The previous to liquidate her debt. There, wisting tribes looking on, she was throwing the blankets around among the Fort Ruperts to pay for her struggle for her son's liberty.

While engaged in the distribution the lit meant. The tribes, who were stationed in separ-old klottchman from time to time raised her shrill voice and with her arm out-stretched towards one of the Fort Rupert Indians present, she again and again charged him with having been the mur-

derer, for whose crime her son had spent five years in prison.

The accused man hung down his head in silence and never spoke—in fact there was a strange stillness until the last of the 500 blankets was given out and the

Jim submitted.

Standing at the bow of his foremost cance, he ordered his followers to rise, and all made sweeping bows to the assembled tribes, saying, as they did so:

"We are dogs; we submit; we are dogs."

Then springing to his feet and waving his sword the belligerent chief shouted:

"Why do you talk so much? Do you not see that we have come across big waters?" Do you not know that we are hungry and my men suffer from the cold? Give us something to eat, and not so many words."

It is better to sow grass seed in the fall on well prepared ground, harrowing the seed in with a smoothing harrow, then to sow it on grain, as the grain crop deprives the grass of nourishment and interferes with its progress to a certain extent. Old pastures may be scratched over with a spike-tooth harrow and seeded, rolling the field after seeding. It should be the rule never to allow cattle on a pasture that is being renewed, as the tramping of the ground packs the soil and injures the grass.—Journal of Agri-gray and my men suffer from the cold? Give us something to eat, and not so many words."

Biting the Finger Nails. A simple and very effective way to cure children of the bad habit of biting their nails is to wet the fingers with quassia tea and allow them to dry. When tasted it will be a bitter reminder to cease the practice. If there are no sore places on the finger tips, a very little colocynth powder, which is intensely bitter, may be dusted over them. When, however, dipping the finger ends in some bitter tincture fails, as it sometimes will, each finger end ought to be incased in a stall until the propensity is eradicated, their nails is to wet the fingers with

The Oldest Weman Writer. Mme. Du Bois d'Elbheeque is the oldmme. Du Bois d'Elbheeque is the oldest living woman who earns her living with her pen. She is 90 years old and lives in a convent near Angiers, France. In the 79 years in which she has been writing she has published over 40 books.

"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Bowed by the weight of centuries he lease Upon his hoe and gazes on the ground, The emptiness of ages in his face. And on his back the burden of the world. Who made him dead to rapture and despair, A thing that grieves not and that neves hopes, Stolid and stunted, a brother to the ox Who loosened and let down his brutal jaw? Whose was the hand that slanted back this brow?

Whose breath blew out the light within this brain?

and Blackfriars Bridges; then, passing the Houses of Parliament on the one bank, and the fine red pile of St. Thomas Hospital on the other, arrive almost at once at Lambeth Pier. Landing, we cross the road and stand before the ancient doorway of the palace. And right here history begins to crowd upon us. This gate at which we are knocking was puilt two years before Calumbus, act and built two years before Columbus set saft for the New World, and those square old wooden waterpipes bear the arms of the Duke of Gloucester, afterward Richard III.—G. F. Burnley, in Lippincott's.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumstest of cars horses wear straw shoes, which, in their cases, are tied around the ankle with straw rope and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so as to form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a hairpeniny a particular like in the process of the with sheep's thorn. In the valley of the Upper Oxus the antiers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being fastened with horn pins. In the Soudan fastened with horn pins. the horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin. In Australia horseshoes are made of cowhide. A German not long ago invented a horseshoe of paper prepared by saturating with oil, turpenting and other ingredients. Thin layers of such paper are glued to the hoof till the requisite thickness is attained, and the shoes thus made are durable and impensions. trable by moisture.

We carry about with us something by We carry about with us something by which we measure men and things. You have a desire, a hope, an ideal, and you go about to find the thing in man to fill the bill. In former days a man would search the woods to find a natural crook for a soythe snath. He would not find what was in his mind, but he would find a stick that would do. The greatness of a stick that would do. The greatness of man is in the fact that he can always suggest something better than the thing as it is. There are millions of homes, but in this city there is much variety, and in this city there is much variety, and nobody is quite satisfied with the house he has built. One is not quite satisfied with Niagara Falls. Things and men fall short of your standard, and this standard that you carry about with you is not a memory. It is a hope, a prophecy. The only picture of Heaven that I care about is a state and a place in which I can say, "I am satisfied."—Myron W. Reed, in The Arena.

Those who are suffering from indigestion cannot fail to be benefited if they don't eat: Boiled coffee, boiled tea, all sweets, fried foods, white bread, crackers, cakes, acid fruits, pork in all forms, veal, turkey, duck, cooked cabbage, beets, green corn, potatoes, pickles, spiced foods, gelatine desserts, red or dark fish, salt foods, all the crustacea, clams, raw of fried cysters; and refrain from drinking iced water, acid drinks. flayored soda water. Don'ts for Dyspeptics

> French Divorce Laws. France has now a law by which ma

France has now a law by which marriage may be dissolved without cost to the applicants. The Paris divorce cours devotes Thursdays to gratuitous decrees. On one day recently 294 couples were divorced during a session of four hours, an average of more than one divorce a minute. The applicants belonged to the working class, in which divorces were infrequent before the passage of the law.

Ducks Thrive Without Water Ducks Thrive without water.

Ducks don't need water to thrive.

There are many duck raising plants in this country where thousands of the fewl are bred each year for market, and where there is not even a puddle for them to flounder in! One of these farms is credited with an output of 20,000 docks & Teach

sawing wood and hauling manure all the larst part of the season. He hopes to begin the regular spring work soon.—American Agriculturist.