

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.

Currying-Rooms in Quebec—Means Adopted for Their Improvement by the Local Government by the Quebec Department of Agriculture...



PROVINCIAL DAIRY SCHOOL, ST. HYACINTHE, QUEBEC. MARJORIZED UNDER FOUR HEADINGS, as follows: Those relating to the construction of the factory and to that of the currying-room...

The principal point emphasized in the first of these conditions is the location and size of the currying-room, which should be on the ground floor. The outside walls should have a double lining of boards...

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

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 behind-hand 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...

Burr Knapp's Farm Purposes. A rusty machine is bad; a rusty farmer 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 scrawling ones...

Failures in Grafting. Most of the failures in grafting cherry and plum trees come from cutting the buds earlier than any other fruit trees, and if the buds swell before being put on the stock, they will not unite with the stock. It is best to see the grafts before the trees are put forward to bed, as cutting off the leaves will then give too much of a check to the tree, and hinder the development of the newly-set scion.

W. R. GRAHAM, B.S.A.

Sketch of the New Poultry Manager at the O.A.C.

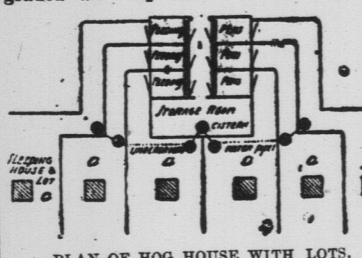
Mr. W. R. Graham, who succeeds Mr. L. G. Jarvis as manager of the poultry department at the Ontario Agricultural College, is a young man of 34 years of age. He was brought up on a farm near Belleville, Ont., and was a lover of poultry from his earliest recollection.

Mr. Graham completed his college course and received the degree of B.S.A. in June, 1894, and immediately thereafter went to work with James Rankin of South Easton, Mass. Mr. Rankin is one of the largest and most successful poultrymen in America. He raises about 10,000 ducks and 1,000 chickens per year for sale in Boston and other eastern cities.

PIG HOUSE WITH LOTS.

A Convenient Plan for a Modern Up-to-Date House for Pigs.

Concerning a modern up-to-date hog house costing \$300 or more, large enough to accommodate 40 or 50, would say that in building pigpens, like everything else, the best is always the cheapest. The plan shown herewith needs but little explanation, as it can be constructed according to the means at hand, and the plan is very simple and can be made to suit the size of one's herd.



PLAN OF PIG HOUSE WITH LOTS.

would have in making a hog house, and that is a concrete floor. Any other floor is objectionable in some way. All kinds of wooden floors make bad harbors unless they are built up high off the ground, and in most cases they soon begin to decay and make pens unwholesome. By letting the concrete extend out to the walls all around no rats can do any damage, as they will keep on their feet on the concrete floor and will not be able to get into the pens. A concrete floor will be a little more than wood to start with, but it is cheapest in the end.

Teach the Calf to Lead.

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 calf-hood, and once learned, it will never be forgotten. It is very simple to teach, and the calf is being taught its first lesson, some one should be present to see that the calf is not hurt, and to urge it forward when it hesitates. A man's nose, so as to make a halter of it, will be advisable to prevent the calf from backing up. A hole bored through the nose and a ring inserted will make the teaching of the calf to be led still easier.

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CULTIVATION.

The Practical Man of the Practical Farmer Tells How Thousands of Dollars Are Made.

By the time your potatoes are probably getting four inches there are probably roots 18 inches; how many, I don't know, but the roots for the most part will be found near the surface. They run out almost horizontally. Very few they occupy all of the soil. This is their feeding ground. The more they can have undisturbed food in the better, and the larger the crop will be, and the larger the profit.

We use best early potatoes, and do all the good we can and as little injury as possible. As a rule I think you will find that it is best to cultivate as deeply as possible a week or ten days after the crop comes up. Work the ground thoroughly then, even if you do get some of the roots broken. Use the best fertilizer, of course, in connection with the soil, to stir the surface in the hills or drills where the potatoes are to be set. After about ten days stop working the soil, and let the surface alone. Do not stir the surface more than two inches deep. They will not injure the roots much. They will make a good soil to work in.

When the potatoes are about four inches high, and the soil is well settled, we now suppose very heavy rains should come with potatoes and corn 10 or 12 inches high. The ground is settled solidly. Shall one tear it up again deeply? Well, you must decide for yourself. I should not do it if the ground is not too hard. Although I realize that terrible flooding rains at that time will pack the soil so as to injure the yield, I would not do it. I believe on the average to be the lesser of two evils.

On Thursday last, however, there arrived one tribe who refused to join the peace party. A war party of 100 men, with 100 canoes and between 60 and 70 braves, as he swung into the canoe, he said, "I am not here to fight, but to see the peace party. I am not here to fight, but to see the peace party. I am not here to fight, but to see the peace party."

On one of the tribes began to argue with him, each tribe beginning with the other. The tribes who were stationed in separate canoes, who were stationed at the upper end of the bay, were the first to tell him of the benefits which they hoped would accrue from the new institution.

Then springing to his feet and waving his sword the belligerent chief shouted: "Who 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 lack of food? Give us something to eat, and not so many words."

AN INDIAN POTLACH.

MANY TRIBES GATHER AT FORT RUPERT FOR THIS CEREMONY.

The Wild, Weird Tamasnass—Establishment of a Peace Society by the Noble Red Men, Who Perform Many Strange and Mysterious Rites and Distribute Blankets.

News was brought by the steamer Willapa of a "delate hira" potlach now being held at Fort Rupert. The ceremonial and sparsely occupied Indian village, when the steamer left, was crowded with the swarthy tribesmen, nearly 1,200 having gathered there, and more were coming in daily. It seems that the mid-winter dances, the wild, weird Tamasnass, or devil dances, have been held at Fort Rupert Indians sent his messengers ranches and the bandits of the adjacent mainland to a monstrous potlach—a potlach of potlaches.

The primary cause of the chief's movement was that the tongue of the scandal-monger was making ill-feeling and backbiting the fellows. If there was to be peace among the tribes, the chief argued, all this must be stopped, and the growing belligerence the new order was to be established.

When the Kootenai returned from the woods carrying the big packs of the peace-producing bark the Fort Rupert tribesmen forsook their dances and gathered round the group of solemn men and circumstance, the chief initiated them into the new order and bound the hands of the tribesmen to the matter and thus decorated they awaited the coming of the visiting Siwash. The first contingent arrived some ten hours after the Siwash, and when seven long war canoes swung into the bay from the northward and poured some hundreds of the more than a dozen canoes, the Siwash consented to be the adjuncts of the peace order, and like the Fort Rupert tribesmen, they were decorated with the peace order, and like the Fort Rupert tribesmen, they were decorated with the peace order.

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"THE MAN WITH THE HOE."

Howed by the weight of centuries he leans upon his hoe and gazes on the world, and on his back the burden of the world. Who made his death's capture and his despair, a thing that grieves not and that never stops? Who breathes out the light within this brain?

Is this the Thing the Lord God made and gave? To trace the stars and search the heavens for power? To feel the passion of Eternity? Is this the Dream He dreamed who shaped Down all the stretch of time that this? There is no shape more terrible than this—More longed with ceaseless work of the world's blind greed.

More fraught with menace to the universe. What gains between him and the seraphim? What gain in the world of what he wants? What the long reaches of the world's blind greed? Through this dread shape the suffering ages Time's tragedy is in that shining beauty. Through this dread shape the suffering ages Time's tragedy is in that shining beauty.

Of the numerous show places of London, one of the least familiar to both Englishmen and Americans is the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lambeth Palace, situated upon the Surrey side of the Thames. The reason of this is not hard to find. It is His Grace's home for a large part of the year; consequently, access to the interior is not very easy, and now that Addington Palace, the country house, has passed from his possession, Lambeth is almost entirely closed to the public.

The pleasantest way to reach Lambeth is by one of the river steamers from London Bridge. Embarking almost opposite the frowning walls of the Tower, so closely connected with English history, one goes down the river under Waterloo Bridge and Blackfriars Bridge; then, passing the Houses of Parliament on the east bank, and the fine red pile of the old London Bridge, one arrives at almost at Lambeth Pier. Landing, we cross the road and stand before the Hospital of the palace. A German no longer history begins to crowd upon us. This gate at which we are knocking was built two years before Columbus set sail 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*.

Some Curious Horsemens.

In Japan most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clummiest of cars horses wear straw shoes, which, in the cases, are tied around the ankle with raw 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 shoes cost about a halfpenny a pair. In the valley of the Upper Oruz the antlers of the mountain deer are used for the same purpose, the shoes being made of horn pins. In the Soudan the horses are shod with socks made of camel's skin. In Australia horsehoes are made of cowhide. A German no longer history begins to crowd upon us. This gate at which we are knocking was built two years before Columbus set sail 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*.

The True Heaven.

We carry about with us something by which we measure men and things. You go about to find the thing in man to fill the bill. In former days man would search the woods to find a natural cork for a syringe. He would not find what was in his mind, but he would find a stick that would do. The greatness of man is in the fact that he can always suggest something better than the thing that is in his mind. There are millions of horses, and in this city there is much variety, and nobody is quite satisfied with the horse he has built. One is not quite satisfied with Niagara Falls. Things are made and short of your standard, and this standard that you carry about with you is not a picture of Heaven that I care about. "I am satisfied."—Myron W. Reed, in *The Arena*.

Don'ts for Dyspeptics.

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, beans, green corn, potatoes, pickles, spiced foods, gelatine desserts, red or dark fish, salt foods, as the crustaceans, clams, raw or fried oysters, and refrain from drinking cold water, acid drinks, flavored soda water.

French Divorce Law.

France has now a law by which marriage may be dissolved without cost to the applicant. The Paris divorce court devoted Thursdays to gratuitous decrees. On one day recently 204 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 don't need water to thrive. There are many duck raising plants in this country where thousands of the fowl are bred each year for market, and where there is not even a puddle for them to founder in. One of these farms is credited with an output of 30,000 ducks a year.