

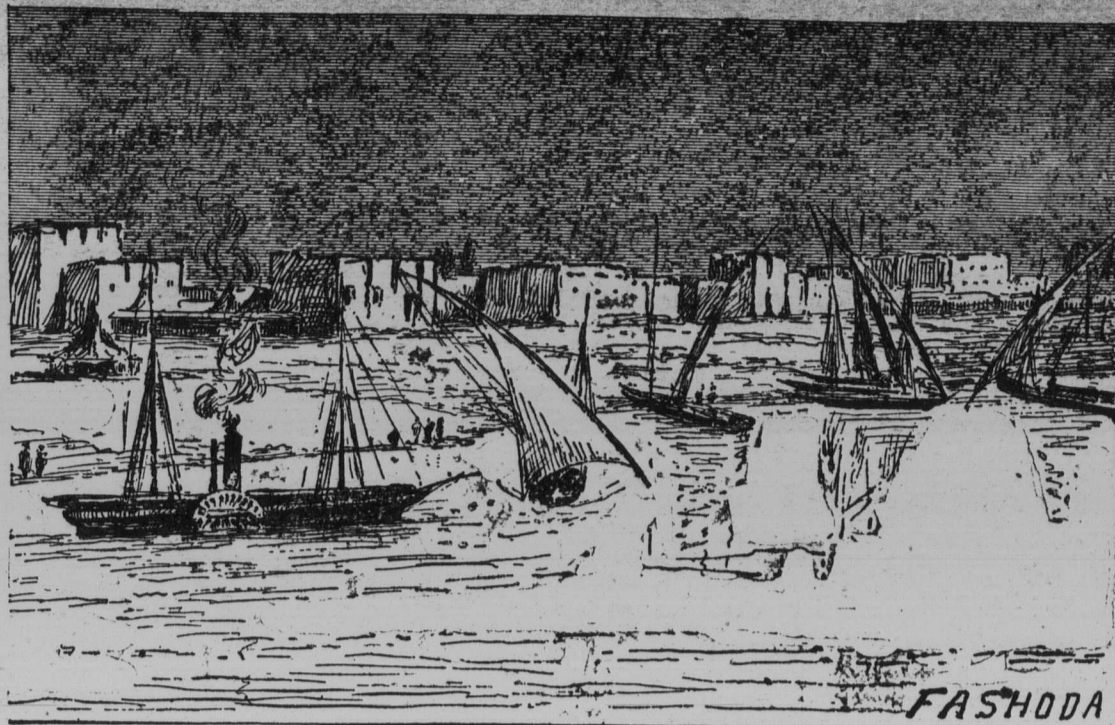
## HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

### STORING POTATOES.

Potato men give the advice very commonly to dig potatoes as soon as they are ripe. One very good authority says dig potatoes as soon as the leaves turn yellow instead of waiting until the vines die. When the vines die the roots leading from them to the potatoes decay and tend to give the potatoes a bad flavor. Potatoes must be ripe when dug or the skin will rub and give them a bad appearance. The only precaution in digging the crops is to take care not to cut or bruise them. A number of very good diggers better or more thorough work than betetr or more thorough work than a careful man will do with a potato fork, but they are rapid and save much hard work. In the field is the best place to sort potatoes unless the time required to do the work at a later time in the season is much less valuable. If sorted when they are being gathered from the ground, once handling over is saved. Do not allow them to lay exposed to the sun long after they are dry, as the sun-burning effect injures the quality of the crop. Potatoes keep best at a low temperature, only a little above freezing. Many are spoiled by being kept in too warm a place during the early fall and late spring. A dry place for them is a necessity and should be one of the first provisions. If it will be dry a deep cellar is preferable, for the reason that it is more likely to have a low uniform temperature and will not be reduced to freezing temperature so readily as do more shallow ones. The bins in a potato cellar should not be too large. Bins which hold 300 bushels should be the largest size used. Slatted floors for the bins and double slatted walls between bins which allow the air to pass around them are better than close walls and floors. The circulation of air which they allow keeps the potatoes dry and prevents heating. They usually keep better when placed in pits in the field until the weather gets cold enough to freeze the ground a few inches deep. To pit them for a temporary protection, dig a shallow hole or place them in a conical heap upon the surface, according to circumstances. If there is danger of the ground becoming too wet for them, place them upon the surface, otherwise dig a shallow pit for them, so that the dirt can be had for a covering. After the potatoes have been placed in an even conical pile, cover them with a layer of straw or hay about four inches thick. Cover the straw or hay with a layer of earth three or four inches thick allowing the straw to extend through it at the top to allow ventilation and the passing off of moisture. When it gets cold enough for the cellar air to be kept cooled down to about forty or forty-five degrees above zero by night ventilation the potatoes can be taken from the pits and placed in it. Manure from the stable can be placed over the cellar as it accumulates. The layer of manure will gradually increase in depth as the weather grows cool and the cellar will thus be kept warm with little extra effort. If it is necessary to bank the doors or windows of the cellar use clean straw or hay. If manure is used the odor from it is likely to penetrate the cellar. The temperature must be watched, however, and if the weather grows too cold the covering of manure must be increased by special hauling. It is well to be always on the safe side in this matter of banking or covering. Provide for ventilation in your cellar by having one or more openings at the top of it extending out to the open air and arranged so they can be left open for ventilation or shut off to prevent too much cooling off or chilling. Keep the potatoes in the dark, as light has a tendency to make them sprout. The secret of keeping potatoes in good condition is to keep them dry, dark and cool without freezing.

### POINTS ON GOOD BUTTER MAKING.

In tempering cream it is often forgotten that the room in which the churning is done should be very cool also. Suppose we put cream in the churn at a temperature of sixty degrees. The inside of the churn should be as cool as that, by a previous rinsing with cold water, and the temperature of the room should be as low also, writes G. C. Stone, in an exchange. If properly prepared cream is placed in a warm churn and churned in a warm apartment what is gained on cream temperature is partly or entirely lost and the butter will come more or less soft. This is a mistake that many people make who do not thoroughly understand dairy principles. They read or learn that cream must be churned at fifty-two or fifty-eight degrees, and thinking that there-in must lie all the secrets of good butter-making, ignore or neglect, all other requisites. The result of course is a partial or almost complete failure of butter quality, because the student has learned only half of the dairy alphabet. There is also another class of domestic makers, who, because butter is low in price, will neglect many little points of manufacture which they have hitherto observed. They argue on the line of what is the use of being so particular when the bottom is all knocked out of the dairy market? This



FASHODA, WHICH WAS REPORTED OCCUPIED BY A FRENCH EXPEDITION.

is a sad mistake for much depends on a continuance of good quality to assist the butter market back to its normal condition. If an improvement is made in any line of dairy work it is the height of folly to fall back again. In producing perfect butter much depends on details small ones which if not observed, spoil the continuity of the whole job. Good butter-makers of the old school understood the importance of a cool atmosphere in which to perform their dairy work before they appreciated the necessity of a low temperature for a successful churning point. In many of the celebrated private dairies of Europe as well as in this country, the rooms where milk is creamed and churned are basement in character and have cool stone floors and walls. In such apartments, even where no particular attention was paid to cream temperature, fairly good butter was produced through scrupulous cleanliness and the cool surroundings, which in themselves in a measure tempered the cream. Now, when things are done on a more exact basis, and cream temperature is known and not guessed at before the churn begins to revolve, butter is placed on a more scientific plan than ever before. To reduce this business, however, to a perfect science, the butter-maker must reach out and control the breed of cows, their feed and care, or have the positive assurance that somebody working in perfect harmony with his interests will do it for him.

### TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING.

If you have turkeys for thanksgiving market, keep them growing. If they fail to come home each night with full crops, fill said crops up with fine grain, charcoal, etc. You can not half starve a turkey until a few weeks before market time, and then by extra feed, make an extra bird of it. The only way to grow first-class turkeys is to keep them growing all the time. Young turkeys should be carefully examined for lice or they will not grow. Anoint their heads every two or three weeks with a few drops of melted lard. Don't allow them to roost in the trees, but provide a place for them under an open shed. If the roost is too high they will become lame, caused by jumping to the ground. They need help themselves on the range, and need no food except at night. Give an allowance of ground bones, wheat and charcoal, and keep them growing rapidly.

### GRAINS OF GOLD.

Nothing ages like laziness.—Bulwer. Kindness is the golden chain by which society is bound together.

A man of integrity will never listen to any plea against conscience.—Home.

He who commits injustice is ever made more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

A man cannot leave a better legacy to the world than a well-educated family.—Thomas Scott.

When a great man dies, for years the light he leaves behind him lies on the paths of men.—Longfellow.

We are always complaining that our days are few, and acting as though there would be no end of them.—Seneca.

No abilities, however splendid, can command success without intense labor and persevering application.—A. T. Stewart.

An inquisitive man is a creature naturally very vacant of thought itself, and therefore forced to apply to foreign assistance.—Steele.

When we would, with utmost de-

### HIS OWN FAULT.

You see, said the fond mother, Willie Watts went swimming on Sunday and was nearly drowned.

That was his own fault, replied her pride and joy. I told him to keep near me in the water.

### WHICH?

What is all the racket next door? Well—it's the Bobbess; they are either having a fight or holding a peace jubilee.

### HOW A CHINAMAN FISHES.

Trains Cormorants and Makes Suckers Do It for Him.

"Speaking of the national instinct and extent to which the faculties of birds may be developed," said an old bird trainer to the writer recently, "perhaps one of the most interesting examples of this is the way the cormorant is trained by the Chinaman to catch fish. The cormorant is a very intelligent bird and is easily domesticated. They readily lay when captured and their eggs are hatched out by chickens. When a Chinese fisherman has half a dozen or more of these birds he begins while they are still young to teach them to obey his commands and to come to him when they are called. He next allows them their freedom in the water, where they soon develop their natural inclination to dive in search of fish. But as the birds invariably bolt the fish which they catch, a metal ring is fastened snugly around their necks and this prevents them swallowing.

"The fisherman takes his birds out on a raft to some favorable fishing ground and puts them overboard. They begin diving in turns for fish. As soon as a fish is secured the cormorant comes to the surface to swallow it, but is prevented from doing so by the ring around its neck. The fish is then called to the float by the fisherman, who robs it of its prey, and then loosens the ring and rewards the bird with a small piece of fish. The fisherman refastens the ring about the neck of the cormorant and the whole operation is repeated again and again, until the bird becomes tired of diving, when another cormorant is put overboard. Some of these cormorants are so perfectly trained that they will catch and deliver fish without being restrained by the ring, and I have seen one bird bring to the surface as many as twenty fish, all of which weighed from a quarter to one and a half pounds.

"The Chinese, who have successfully trained the cormorant and the otter to fish for them, have also taken the remora in hand, with the happiest results. Most voyagers in tropical seas are acquainted with this peculiar fish, which is known generally by the trivial name of the sucker. The distinguishing characteristic of this fish is laziness. Unwilling to exert itself overmuch in the pursuit of food, it has developed an arrangement on the back of its head exactly like the corrugated sole of a tennis shoe, and as artificial in appearance as if made and fitted by the hand of man.

"When the sucker finds itself in the vicinity of any large floating body, such as a ship, a shark, or a piece of flotsam, whose neighborhood seems to promise an abundance of food, it attaches itself firmly thereto by means of this curious contrivance, which permits it to eat, breathe, and perform all necessary functions while being carried about without any exertion on its part. It can attach and detach itself instantaneously, and holds so firmly that a direct backward pull cannot dislodge it without injury to the fish.

"Several good-sized specimens of the fish having been caught, the Chinese fisherman fits small iron rings to their tails, to which he attaches long, slender, but very stout lines. Thus equipped, the fisherman sets out, and when a basking turtle is seen two or three of the suckers are put overboard. Should they turn and stick to the bottom of the fishing raft, they are carefully detached by being pushed forward with the inevitable bamboo, and started on the search again. At last they attach themselves to the supine turtle. Then the fisherman hauls in the lines, against which gentle smashes the hapless chelon struggles in vain. Once on board the raft the useful remora is detached, and is at once ready for use again.

### A LEGAL NECESSITY.

She—Let me see; you were admitted to the bar three months ago. I suppose that you are practicing now?  
He—Yes; economy.

### FALL FUN.

Tourist (to friend who is being swallowed by an alligator)—For heaven's sake, throw me out your pocketbook.

Customs Officer—Anything dutiable Mrs. Brown's Husband—Nothing but me. I'm a dutiable husband, you know.

Always Worthy of Consideration.—Ikey—Fader how much moneyish is a considerable amount? His father—Vun cendt or ofer.

And did he fall on his knees when he proposed? No, but he was so rattled that he stepped on the cat and fell on his neck.

What can equal the warmth of a true woman's love? asked the Dearest Girl. Her temper, replied the savage bachelior.

My whole family was in the country a month, and the house was closed up; yet the gas bill was as large as ever. Of course. Gas-meters never take a vacation.

Why, asked the youngest boarder, do they measure the speed of a ship in knots? I think, said the Cheerful Idiot, that it has something to do with the tied.

Johnny—Pa, why is it that poets wear their hair so long? Pa—It is a rule of the papers not to pay for poetry, and it costs money to get one's hair cut, my son.

Suspicious—Nephew (to rich uncle, who has fallen down stairs)—I hope you are not hurt. Uncle,—Oh, you do, do you? You know very well that I must be either hurt or dead.

Mrs. Short—Here's an invitation to Mr. Long's wedding. What on earth can we send them? Mr. Short—He lost a ten dollar umbrella of mine a year ago. I'll make him a present of it.

Mrs. Chugwater—Josiah, I see a good deal in the papers about infernal machines. What is an infernal machine? Mr. Chugwater—Well, sometimes I think it's a lawn mower and sometimes I think it's a piano.

Little Eddie—You nose looks just the same as it always did. Mr. Sparkleigh—Of course. Why shouldn't it? Little Eddie—I heard mamma say, when Mr. Willkins came to see sister May, night before last, that your nose was out of joint.

A New Rule—Patent-Medicine Proprietor—(Hereafter, all testimonials must be accompanied by orders for at least half-a-dozen bottles of medicine. Clerk—Yes, sir. Patent-Medicine Proprietor—If these people, want to see their names in print, they ought to pay for it.

Muldoon—An' so yer fri'nd Casey shtood by an' saw Brannigan giv' ye thott irribble batin', widout makin' ony offer t' hilp ye? Ducey (mournfully)—He did. He yilled out, 'Go in and win, Ducey' an' thin laned ag'in a posth wid his honds in his pockets. Ray-cognition widout inthervintion wuz all Oi got from Casey.

His Protest.—The editor of the Clarion was a very patient man. A startling crash from the direction of the composing-room caused him to push his spectacles up on his brow and cease writing. When he found that the boy had let the first page form fall on the floor, where it lay in an incoherent mass, he shook his head reproachfully and exclaimed: Lenuel, I do wish that you could manage to break the news more gently.

And They Lived Happily Ever After.—Miss Willing, began the young man, as he wiped the cold perspiration from his brow, are you fond of stories? If they are new, Mr. Woodby, replied the fair maid, I simply dote on them. But the one I was going to tell you, Miss Willing, is not new, said the young man. It is, I might say, Miss Willing—er, Clara,—the old, old story but—Oh, never mind, George, she interrupted; even if it is a chestnut, I'm sure I pover heard it. Go on please.

## ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

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

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

An Old Bailey juror was recently excused from serving because he weighed 317 pounds and could not get into the jury box.

Edinburgh's School Board has decided to simplify the Ten Commandments, to be taught the children in the Public schools.

Algernon Charles Swinburne, the English poet, an ardent supporter of Anglo-Saxon alliance, is said to be contemplating an American tour.

Agents from the Congo Free State are securing Siam and the far east for 50,000 coolies to be shipped to the Congo by the end of the year.

Jun Rey, chief of the Cherokees, is on his way to his Indian Territory home from Havana, where before the war he owned a large sugar plantation.

Biscuits made of 100 parts of wheat flour, 33 parts of gluten, and a small quantity of fat, then dried in an oven and smeared with sugar syrup, is now part of the French soldier's rations.

General Renouard, the new chief of the French War Office, who was a captain in the Franco-German war, is 62 years old, a little man, with a keen eye and exceedingly active for his age.

An Anti-Vaccinist Electoral Covenant is being formed in England as a consequence of the Government's weakness in striking out the element of compulsion from the Vaccination bill.

Miss Margaret Geddes, the first young woman to obtain the degree of doctor of medicine from Edinburgh University, followed up her graduation by getting married on the same day to another doctor.

M. Camille Blanc, the chairman of the Monte Carlo gambling enterprise, is at Ostend to offer the municipality of that place a concession to run the tables of the Prince of Monaco for a period of years.

Lord Esme Gordon, brother and heir apparent of the Marquis of Huntly, has been fined in the Maidenhead Police Court for assaulting a truckman and for using obscene language to a policeman.

Bicycles have made their way into the British museum, the authorities having established a cycle stable in the basement, for as many as a hundred cycles a day had been left unprotected against the railings.

In a plea for the preservation of Blackmore's Lynton and Lynmouth district in Devonshire from railroads the Westminster Gazette asserts that not long ago fifty-two artists were counted at work in the space of one mile.

At the sugar conference in Brussels the delegates of Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium and Holland were ready to propose the abolition of bounties, while those of France and Russia insisted on their retention. Sweden and Spain would agree to anything.

Vigorous measures will be taken in Madagascar to prevent the extinction of the population. After next year every man 25 years of age who cannot show that he is the father of a child, legitimate or illegitimate, will pay an annual tax of \$3. Childless women over 25 years of age will pay \$1.50.

Lava streams that have flowed out of Vesuvius during the last three years have deposited 105,000,000 cubic metres of lava on the side of the mountain. A cone of lava 330 ft. high has been formed, out of which fresh streams are flowing. The valleys on either side of the observatory peak have been completely filled up.

Admiral Humann, the French Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, has had the misfortune of losing a bag containing the confidential report on the naval manoeuvres and a report on the value of Bizerta as a war port. The admiral left the bag in a railway carriage at Marseilles while he stepped into the restaurant for refreshments and found it gone upon his return.

Russia's women criminals are for the most part peasants who have murdered their husbands. The prevalence of the crime is believed to be due to the custom of marrying off girls long before the age of puberty. To this is also ascribed the excessive number of deaths among very young children, the mortality under 1 year of age in Russia being 27 per cent., whereas the European average is 18 per cent.

### HEALTHFUL DRINKS.

Bran Coffee—To every quart of clean, white bran use one tablespoonful of molasses, mix and brown in the oven like ordinary coffee. About a heaping tablespoonful of this should be allowed for each cup of coffee. Pour boiling water over and let steep not boil, for ten or fifteen minutes.

Brown-Bread Coffee—Sift all crusts and stale pieces of graham and corn bread. Brown them very brown in the oven, not allowing them to scorch. Break into small pieces. Pour boiling water over and steep ten minutes.