

AGRICULTURAL.

TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

DEVELOP YOUR COWS.

As the chief end of the cow is to give milk and raise calves, she should be bred and reared in such a way as will secure the best development in the way indicated; this is necessary if the cows are made to return the best per cent of profit.—New York World.

MILKING.

Under the head of milking may be comprised the cleanliness of animals and the manner and time of milking. The introduction of separators practically revealed the necessity for cleanliness in a cow stable. At the termination of the process of separating, a peculiar slime is to be found adhering to the sides of the separator. Its color varies from gray to green, brown and even black. When examined under the microscope, germs, portions of plants, hair, soot, linen, have been discovered, and when exposed to the air for a short time it putrefies rapidly. It consists in reality of dirt, and as such must injure the quality of milk and butter. In order to keep the milk as free from the dirt as possible, the cows ought to be rubbed down with a straw whip on their right hindquarters and udders before they are milked in the morning. During the day it is necessary to currycomb and brush each animal. The best kind of brush to be used is one made rather more open than an ordinary horse brush, but of the best hog bristle. The animals are first scraped over with the currycomb and then brushed. In addition, the udders of all cows ought to be washed and dried before milking, and the milkers ought to dip their hands in cold water after milking each animal. Care must be taken to completely empty the udder when the cow is milked. In large establishments where several milkers are employed, it is advisable to select one or two of the more careful persons to strip the cows after they have been milked. By this means the carelessness of some of the milkers may be corrected. Each milker should have his own stool and pail marked or numbered, and should be held responsible for the cleanliness of the same. The milk ought to be poured from the pail into the milkcan through a double hair-strainer, and the milk cans ought, if possible, to be placed outside the cowhouse.—Connecticut Farmer.

GARDEN TILLAGE.

As a rule the garden is the most valuable and the most neglected portion of the farm—the most valuable because its limited space produces a comparatively larger amount of healthful and essential food than any other section, and the most neglected because the crops are sown in small patches in such a fashion that none of the afterwork can be done with horse and plow or cultivator, as in a field. It is this blunder which renders garden work so unpopular. Persons accus-

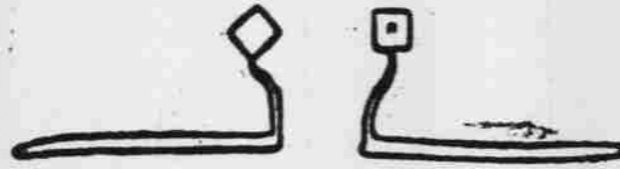


HOME-MADE HOE.

tomed to horse labor find hand labor extremely irksome, and are apt to shirk it whenever possible.

This trouble can be avoided by the exercise of a little judgment and the adaption of modern methods to garden work. Many of our vegetable crops can be grown without any hand labor whatever, while others will require but little. Everything should be sown in long straight rows, and plenty of room be given. The rows to be cultivated by hand implements should be by themselves. The tools needed for garden tillage are few, and will soon pay for themselves. The Minnesota Station has made a study of them, and in its latest bulletin describes those found to be particularly desirable. From this report we take the following account of a home-made scuffle hoe and scuffle attachments:

The scuffle hoe is an old-fashioned implement for shallow cultivation, such as is needed in spring in the garden. It is not intended to take the place of the wheel hoes for large



SCUFFLE ATTACHMENTS.

gardens, but is excellent for small ones. It does not work the soil deep enough for summer cultivation. The scuffle attachments are designed to be attached to the ordinary wheel cultivators, which will work close up to young plants, so as to cut off the weeds just under the surface of the soil. They can be made out of tool steel, the length of the blades being adapted to the work required. These implements can be readily made by any good blacksmith.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Sunshine in the chicken yard is medicina for the little chirpers.

Regularity in feeding is what causes rapid growth in chicks. They can be given more of the same kind of food at long and irregular intervals, but they will not attain the vigor or size that regular feeding-time methods secure. See that their craws give evidence of feed at night after the last feeding.

When a flock has got in the habit of egg eating, if they have never been used to them, china eggs will break it up. Put them in all the nests and scatter some around on the floor. The hens will have a picnic trying to eat the china eggs. They will, however, soon give it up and will not then try on a good egg.

Keep the broods after the hen has weaned them in the coops at night. Let them make it their home until cold weather makes it necessary to take them to permanent winter quarters. If they should outgrow their coops, furnish them a larger one in the same place. The coops should be cleaned and aired every day, also limed a little occasionally.

Why is it two hens set at the same time, on nests precisely alike, and from eggs from the same yard, all laid the same day, vary so in their hatchings? One hen will come off with about twelve out of thirteen eggs, and the other will hatch three or four and have a lot of dead chicks in the shell. These troubles exist in the best-regulated chicken farming.

Converting Salt Water Into Fresh.

A curious property of the trunks of trees has been discovered, that of retaining the salt of sea water which has been filtered through the trunk in the direction of the fibres. In an apparatus, specially adapted to ship use, water is pumped from the sea into a reservoir and then forced through the filter formed by the tree trunk. When the required pressure is reached, about two atmospheres, the water makes its exit at the other extremity in a fine stream, and is said to be free from every particle of saline taste. The tree trunk used measured fifteen feet in length by six inches in diameter. Some trees are better adapted to the purpose than others.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

A Nine-Year-Old Exhorter.

A colored girl preacher, nine years old, is creating a sensation among the colored people of Wadesborough. The girl is preaching nightly in the colored Methodist Church. She claims to have been converted when eighteen months old.—Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer.

FATAL RIOT IN BOSTON.

A Fourth of July Parade of Various Orders Put to Rout.

PISTOLS DRAWN AND FIRED.

A "Little Red School House" and the Orange Ribbons Started the Fight, and After Several Encounters the Procession Was Broken Up—A Cavalryman Rescues Distressed Women.

The Fourth of July parade of the various societies of Boston, Mass., and vicinity at East Boston ended in a pitched battle between some of the paraders and the spectators, in which sticks, stones and revolvers were used with fatal effect. The paraders represented A. P. A. lodges, Patriotic Sons of America, Orange lodges, the Order of United Workmen, and other kindred societies.

John W. Wills, a laborer of East Boston, one of the spectators, was shot and instantly killed, and Michael Doyle, of East Boston, had his head split open with a club. A young man named Stewart had his nose cut off with a sabre in the hands of one of the paraders; Patrick Kelly sustained a severe scalp wound, whether from a club or a bullet was not known, and Officer A. S. Bates was hit in the mouth with a brick thrown by an unknown person, and lost several teeth besides suffering from severe lacerations.

It is claimed that the trouble all resulted from the persistence of those who managed the parade in introducing as a feature a float representing "the little red school house," which from its association as the emblem of the American Protective Association had become obnoxious to many persons. So great was the interest excited by this controversy and the expressed determination of the paraders to display the school house that fully 30,000 visitors gathered at East Boston. The police officials, in anticipation of any hostile demonstration, had a special squad of 350 men, under the direction of Deputy Superintendent Pierce and Captain Irish, in addition to the East Boston force, on duty, but they marched at the head of the procession.

At several points the crowd hissed at the fifteen hundred paraders, and the school house, but no further demonstration was made until the rear of the parade had reached Putnam street, when the crowd tried to overturn the last carriage, in which rode several ladies, one wearing an orange costume. Word was sent to the front for police assistance, and a squad of twenty officers was sent back. A skirmish followed between the crowd and the officers and Michael Doyle received a severe clubbing.

Stewart's nose was cut off by a sabre in the hands of Albert E. Andrews, of Everett, a private in the Rosebury Horse Guards, who was in full uniform, and who went to the assistance of the occupants of the carriage. By this incident the feeling of the crowd was intensified, and when the parade broke up and those who had participated were proceeding in companies to the ferry in order to reach Boston, a group of between sixty and seventy was surrounded on Border street by a crowd, who commenced hooting and throwing stones. A dozen revolvers were drawn and in response to the fusillade of stones eight or nine shots were fired. The firing of the revolvers brought a large body of police to the spot and the mob was soon dispersed. As the scene was cleared the officers found John Willis dead in the street, with a bullet wound in his right side, and Patrick A. Kelly seriously wounded about the head. Several other persons, slightly injured, had been taken away by their friends.

It was claimed by six witnesses who were taken to the station house that Harold Brown, who was arrested, did the shooting which killed Willis and wounded Kelly. John Ross, also arrested, was said to have injured several others who were taken away by their friends. Wills was a laborer by occupation, and leaves a widow and six children. There is deep feeling over the affair throughout Boston.

BREAK DOWN OF A BRIDGE.

A Hundred Persons Thrown Into a River, and Several Fatally Injured.

At six o'clock p. m. while about 300 of the population of Bristol, Ind., a village of 500 population, were gathered on a bridge spanning the St. Joseph River, watching a tub race, 100 feet of the sidewalk went down, carrying with it about 100 persons. The distance was thirty feet, and the iron fell on many of those in the water.

The town became crazed with excitement. In a short time, by almost superhuman efforts, the frightened people were all removed from the water, physicians from surrounding country hurried to the place, and the injured cared for as well as circumstances would permit.

None was killed outright, but several were fatally injured, among them Dr. C. E. Dutton. Twenty-three were seriously hurt. Twenty others received minor injuries. In fact, nearly every one on the bridge suffered a wound of some kind.

NEWSY CLEANINGS.

California has the bicycle craze. There are indications of a big corn crop. Beet culture is now extending to Africa. The South will hold an irrigation congress. Chicago has 160,000 people of German birth. The trade of the seven Australian colonies declined \$40,000,000 in 1894. The persecution of foreigners in the Chinese province of Szechuen has ceased. A canning factory is about to be established at Honolulu, the first in Hawaii. In Brooklyn only twenty-eight per cent. of the population is born of American parents. The English claim that seventy per cent. of the American sheep imported are diseased. A woman living near Silao, Mexico, gave birth to five boys, all living and doing well. A three-million-dollar gold loan of the city of Chicago has been over subscribed in London.

Naval bureau chiefs are undecided as to the relative merits of plain and nickel steel for structural work.

David Oldham, a Baptist deacon, of Ukiah, Cal., is on trial on a charge of holding up the Mendocino stage coach.

The Baltic Canal was opened to traffic July 1 to all vessels of a draught not exceeding twenty-four feet eight inches.

The shortage of City Treasurer Jacobs, of Butte, Montana, is \$20,519, but his bondsmen will make good the loss.

An appeal has been issued to the women of the South for funds to build a monument to the mother of General Robert E. Lee.

A great cloudburst at Red Lake, South Dakota, the other day filled a dry lake of six square miles eight inches deep with water.

Mary Lasber, clerk in a fruit store, in Olneyville, R. I., was bitten by a tarantula, and died in two days from the effects of the poison.

Mrs. Baker, of Dickinson Court House, Va., aged sixty years, has just been appointed mail rider in her district, which is considered the wildest in Virginia.

Mason City (Iowa) clergymen have denounced Dr. Talmage because he lectured at Cedar Lake, Sunday, for which all the railroads advertised special excursions.

F. E. Lurton, Professor of History in West-side High School at Milwaukee, Wis., who achieved notoriety by writing an article derogatory of the American Revolution, was reduced to an assistant teacher on account of the article.

The Jeffersonville (Ind.) and Louisville (Ky.) Bridge was completed. Work was begun November 15, 1888. The total cost was \$1,275,000. The length of the bridge is 10,260 feet. Sixteen men were drowned in the caisson disaster of January 10, 1890. Two spans collapsed December 15, 1893, and about ninety more lives were lost.

Rev. John G. Gibson, pastor of the Emanuel Baptist Church, San Francisco, where the horrible girl murders took place not very long ago, addressed a throng in a public hall Sunday night, in defense of himself against his critics. A hypnotist, named Tyndall, challenged him to submit to a mesmeric test of his innocence and the pastor refused. The incident created excitement.

A DARING ESCAPE.

Three Dangerous Criminals Break Jail in New York City.

"Joe" Killoran, "Charlie" Allen and "Harry" Russell, notorious criminals awaiting examination on the charge of robbing many postoffices, escaped from Ludlow Street Jail, New York City on the Fourth of July.

Allen snatched the jail keys from Keeper Schmeer, and while Killoran and Russell covered the terrified man with revolvers Allen unlocked the three doors which stood between them and liberty.

Then the burglars walked out, locking the doors behind them, thus shutting their jailers in and delaying pursuit. As the men fled northward in Ludlow street they separated, just as the crowd attracted by the tardy alarm of the keepers began to give chase.

Killoran ran for the Second avenue "L," and Allen and Russell, who had evidently studied the route, bolted into alleys in the densely crowded tenement district between Essex and Norfolk streets, crossed roofs, descended fire escapes, plunged into cellars, and out of pursuit and disappeared.

How the men got possession of the revolvers with which they cowed the keeper was a mystery, but there was a strong suspicion that robbery was at the bottom of the jail-breaking, which was one of the most remarkable on record.

A reward of \$100 each was offered by the Federal authorities for the recapture of the three thieves.

KAISER GREETED BY KING.

Emperor William Received With Much Cordiality at Stockholm, Sweden.

Emperor William, of Germany, arrived at Stockholm, Sweden, on board the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern. King Oscar boarded the yacht and greeted his Imperial visitor, embracing him and kissing him twice. The Emperor then landed and was cheered by the immense crowds assembled and received with military honors by the troops.

The Emperor and the King entered a carriage and were driven to the palace, escorted by the Horse Guards. The two monarchs took luncheon together at the palace.