

FARM

FIRESIDE

The

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1889

THIRTIETH

FARMER

AND
FIRESIDE

MAGAZINE



PROGRESSIVE
AGRICULTURE
THE GARDEN
LIVESTOCK
DAIRY POULTRY
HORTICULTURE
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MOON'S PHASES.

Standard Time.

First Quarter, 6th day, 0h., 59m., Morning.
Full Moon, 12th day, 4h., 2m., Evening.
Last Quarter, 19th day, 2h., 45m., Evening.
New Moon, 27th day, 7h., 0m., Evening.

July 1, Sun rises 3.59, sets 7.26.
July 31, Sun rises 4.25, sets 7.05.
Days decrease in length 47 minutes.

CHURCH CALENDAR.

July 2, Visitation of Blessed Virgin Mary.
July 7, Third Sunday after Trinity.
July 14, Fourth Sunday after Trinity.
July 21, Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
July 25, St. James, Apostle.
July 28, Sixth Sunday after Trinity.

Horse Stables.

To have healthy and hearty horses due care must be taken to provide them with suitable

upon which the horses can hurt themselves in lying down, turning around or raising their heads. This will necessitate having the ceiling high enough to clear their heads when jerked up suddenly. Have the feed boxes and racks just high enough to allow the head to be in a natural position while eating. Have both these so arranged that there will be no waste of grain or hay. To save time in feeding have grain bin and hay handy to stable. When the stable is made comfortable, convenient and healthy, see that the surroundings are made the same. Don't have a great pile of manure just in front of the door. Have a small drain to carry the water from the stable, so that it may be approached handily, and be at the same time more healthful, because free from stagnant water. Now is the best time of the year to put stables in good shape.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Corns in Horses' Feet.

A correspondent of the Practical Farmer writes: Horses with flat feet and low heels are liable to have corns. A corn mostly forms in the inner angle of the heel between the wall and the bars, and in some few instances corns form in the same situation at the outside heel. A corn may be described as a bruise, which is produced

been much cut away, but this kind of shoe may be dispensed with when by growth of horn the foot has become strong. Stallions and mares with low heels and flat feet should not be used for breeding, as such feet are very apt to become affected with corns.

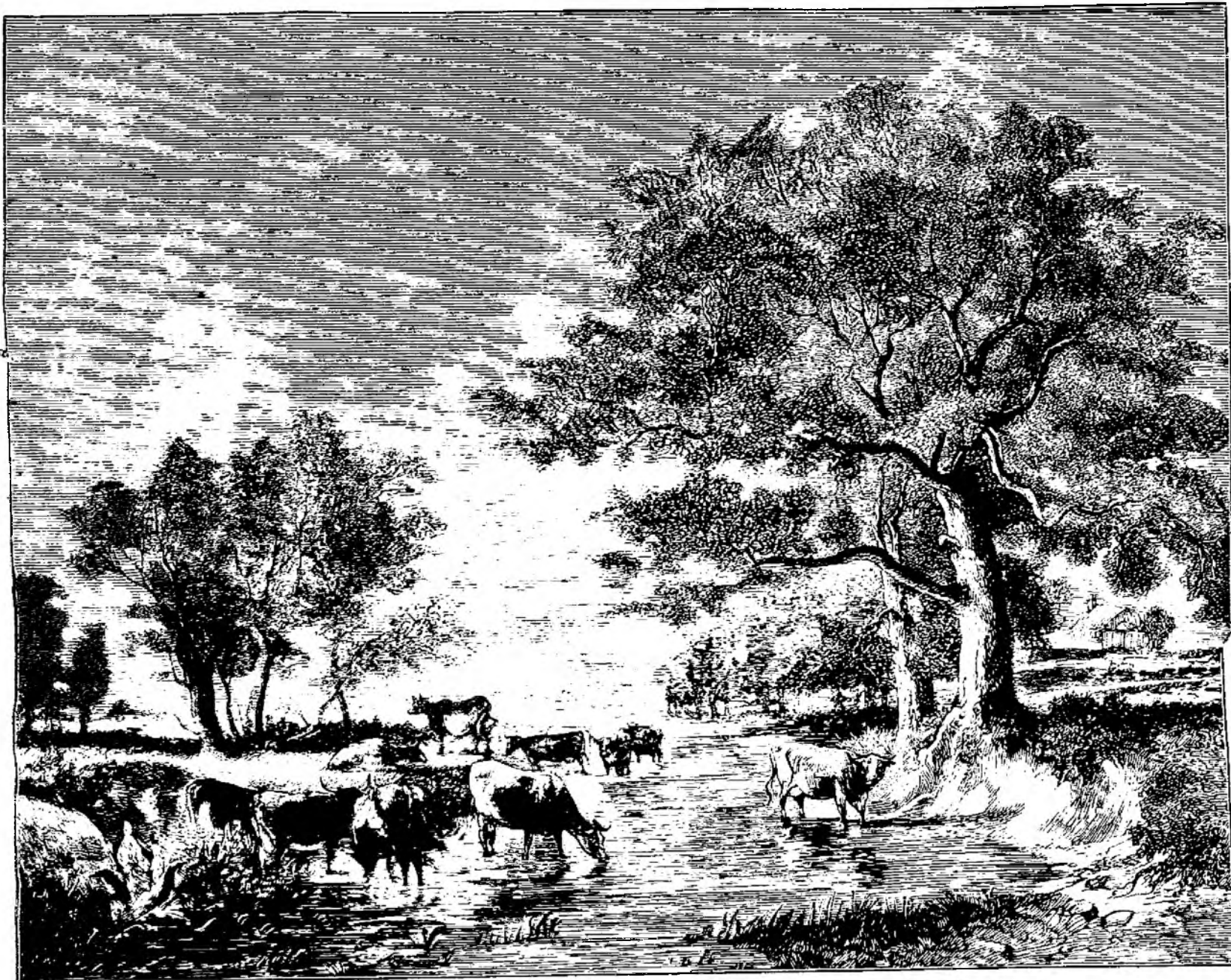
Sense of Smell in a Horse.

The horse leaves musty hay untouched in his bin, however hungry. He will not drink of water objectionable to his sniffs, or from a bucket which some odor makes offensive, however thirsty. His intelligent nostrils will widen, quiver and query over the daintiest bit, offered by the fairest of hands. A mare is never satisfied by either sight or whinny that her colt is really her own until she has certified the fact by means of her nose. A blind horse, now living, will not allow the approach of a stranger without showing signs of anger, not to be disregarded with impunity. The distinction is evidently made by his sense of smell, and that at a considerable distance. Blind horses, as a rule, will gallop wildly about a pasture without striking the surrounding fence. The sense of smell informs them of its proximity. Others will, when loosened from the stable, go directly to the gate or bars opening to their accustomed feeding grounds;

the inhuman treatment of horses at the present day:—

Slavery, as far as it consists in buying and selling men, and children, has been abolished, and our legal and moral obligations toward humanity at large are becoming more clearly defined; but the slaveholding and slavedriving fever still boils in the blood of our people. For proofs look at the dumb beasts in our streets who are not yet admitted to have rights which men and women are bound to respect—who are overworked, over-loaded, whipped, cursed, curbed, clipped, blinded, checked—until their lives are one long burden of misery. There have always been men who were patient, gentle and firm with animals, and who knew how to bring out their best qualities—but alas!—there have also always been men (and such men still exist), who are guided by that instinct of dull-minded savagery which only the slow work of progress can eradicate—the idea of government by brute force.

The horse will be abused as long as he is the power of human beings who have not learned that the ill-treatment of any dumb or helpless creature places them far lower in the scale of conscious existence than the object of their brutality. He will be abused as long as men are too stolid to heed his suffering or too thoughtless to perceive it. He will be abused as long as



SUMMER.

stables. These should be warm, dry and well ventilated. If the roof is of straw let it be pitched so that it does not leak. No farmer can afford to have water leaking down upon his horses. Have first a roof that does not leak, next see that the sides of the stable are free from cracks, so that there will be no draft upon the horses. Have the ventilators so that they are under your control. After you have a good roof and tight sides, properly ventilated and lighted, it is proper to consider the floor of the stable. You can get no better one than earth. This will keep the feet of the horse in good condition, and needs only to be kept level by filling in the holes made by the stamping of the feet of the horses. If you have an earth floor be sure and keep it free from a ridge, over which the horse must hang when it lies down. The next best floor is one made from short blocks of wood, such as are used in paving city streets. If the stable is not on the ground level, of course a floor must need be made of plank. Of whatever the stable floor is made have a drain. This will facilitate keeping the horses clean and the stable clean and healthy. Have the stalls wide enough to allow the horse to lie down comfortably. It is well enough to have the partitions high enough to prevent the horses reaching each other. Be sure and have no projections in the stable,

on that part of the heel situated between the bar and the wall or crust. The bruise is caused by the pressure of the shoe at this part, and is especially liable to occur when the heels have been cut down too much and the sole about the heels too extensively pared away. By doing as described the horse's weight is thrown more on his heel than it ought to be and they are less able to resist pressure on account of the extensive removal of horn. Uneven seating of the shoe is also a cause of corn, and this may act as a cause where the horn has also been excessively cut away. The shoe, by pressing on the sole, bruises the sensitive tissues above, some small blood vessels are ruptured and there is consequently extravasation of blood, which penetrates the horn beneath, producing a red spot at the heel. This condition is usually accompanied by lameness and by the horse while standing frequently putting the foot out in front of him. When it is ascertained that a horse is lame from a corn, the shoe having been removed and the horn thinned somewhat over the seat of the corn, the horse's foot should be poulticed for a few days and then he should stand without shoes until he is free from lameness. If there is acute pain in the foot the corn should be pared to the quick, as matter may have collected. It is necessary to apply a bar shoe for a month or two when the heel has

and when desiring to return, after hours of careless wandering, will distinguish the outlet, and patiently await its opening. The odor of that particular part of the fence is their guide to it. The horse in browsing, or gathering herbage with its lips, is guided in its choice of proper food entirely by its nostrils. Blind horses do not make mistakes in their diet. In the temple of Olympus a bronze horse was exhibited, at the sight of which six real horses experienced most violent emotions. Aelian judiciously observes that the most perfect art could not imitate nature sufficiently well to produce so perfect an allusion. Like Pliny and Pausanias, he consequently affirms that "in casting the statue a magician had thrown hippomanes upon it," which, by the odor of the plant deceived the horses, and therein we have the secret of the miracle. The scent alone of a buffalo robe will cause many horses to evince lively terror, and the floating scent of a railway train will frighten some long after the locomotive is out of sight and hearing.

Cruelty to Horses.

The Hartford (Conn.) Times of a recent date makes the following pungent remarks regarding

men believe that they know far more about him than the Power which created him. The mouth of a colt is as sensitive as a child's. That will never do, so in the process of breaking—a term which ought to be as inappropriate as when applied to a child—it is frequently torn and bruised with rough bits until when it finally heals a strong man may pull on it with all his might. If it had been left normally sensitive, the animal could have been guided by a turn of the finger. His eyes can be covered with pieces of leather, and a lock of his mane can be pulled forward under his forehead strap so that it will fall into the eyes and irritate them.

The tail, his defense against the annoyance of insects, can be strung or docked—although, as we are happy to mention, these offenses are now punishable in several of our States by fine or imprisonment. The head affords another opportunity to readjust creation. It is still the opinion of many that its natural position is one of those mistakes of a stupid unknown First Cause, which man, with his superior judgment ought to rectify; so it is strapped high in the air, and the restless movements and foaming mouth occasioned thereby are supposed to indicate the suffering creature's unconquerable mettle. Even if it is not raised to the point of torture, but merely to that of discomfort, what object can be

more disconsolate to the eye of a human and humane being who admires the natural form of a horse than to see his nose poked out stiffly and his whole pose suggesting jaded patience and disgust? No wonder, poor fellow!—he knows in his dumb way how little his driver knows, but he would probably be pounded or jerked if he showed any resentment, so he does what few men would do if they were compelled to work with their heads tied back—suffers in silence. I imagine there would be a worse strike than any we have had yet if the proprietor of some large establishment should insist upon having all his employees wear straps over their backs from the tops of their heads to belts at the waist—in order to give them style, keep their heads up, make them breathe better and go faster—for there is just as much sense in applying any of these ideas to a man or a woman as to a horse.

What a pity that our slaves here in Connecticut were freed just before the invention of that supreme instrument of modern horse torture—the over-check! Think of the cases in which it might have been used for discipline when it was not needed for style! But there is no chance now to torment any creature with it unless he is dumb and helpless.

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.

The Dairy.

Creaming Milk.

The agricultural papers have recently been publishing the methods of the manufacture of fancy, high-priced butter, and it appears that none of them pursue precisely the same methods. The variations are often quite wide, plainly showing that there is no royal road to fancy butter-making. Fine and fancy butter is made by quite different methods, but one fact stands out very clearly: Scrubs and all breeds of cows may be employed successfully, but in every case of fancy butter-making noticed the cows were well kept, well fed and well cared for. We have never seen or heard of an instance where abused cows have been the source of a supply of fancy or fine butter. As surely as something does not come from nothing, first-class butter never comes from a dairy of cows that are not well supplied with the materials for its elaboration. These materials, fully supplied, are necessary to the production of the best butter.

Two other things are noted as essential. These are strict cleanliness and some regard for temperatures. The latter may vary considerably, but the temperatures must be kept within a range of 40 to 70 degrees for the various operations, and a good deal of common sense has to enter into the work. Other matters may affect the quality of the butter somewhat, but these are the principal ones, while several considerations affect the yield. The different methods of creaming milk appear to have little or no influence on the quality, whatever they may have on the yield. But it appears to be quite certain that the closest separation of the cream from the milk, although it increases the yield, is not favorable to the finest quality. By the gravity process, the cream that rises first makes the best butter, and that which comes afterward produces an inferior grade. It may be set down as a rule that the very best butter-makers leave the poorer cream in the milk. There may be some exceptions, where other conditions come in to modify results; but these exceptions will probably be found no more than are necessary to prove the rule. Thorough experimentation will ultimately demonstrate that the butter-maker has the choice between better quality at a small loss of quantity and a small increase of quantity at the cost of a somewhat reduced quality. Extreme quantity and superior quality are not compatible by any known process.

But as very nice and palatable butter can be and is made where a very small percentage of cream is left in the milk, it may be desired by most people to secure the largest yield. In that case, all should heed the teaching of the experiments of Dr. Babcock, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, which show that the sooner milk is set after it is drawn from the cow, the more complete the separation of the cream. The delay of a few minutes had a marked effect on the per cent. of cream left in the milk, the amount steadily increasing with the increase of time. The doctor thinks that the fall of temperature has little to do with the matter, as milk which had been delayed in setting, when afterward warmed up, did not part with its cream any better than milk delayed in the same way which was not warmed. This is contrary to what has been taught by good authority, and needs confirmation by additional experiments.

Dr. Babcock is supposed to be the first to find fibrine—a constituent of the blood, in milk. On exposure to the air, this soon coagulates and entangles the globules of cream in the coagulum. The amount of fibrine in milk is extremely small, and it is difficult to understand how so small an amount can have so marked an effect in retarding the rising of the cream. But it is claimed that this sufficiently increases the viscosity of the milk to account for the result. The doctor recommends not only immediate but cold-setting, as sudden cooling prevents the fibrine from coagulating. If he is correct, a vast amount of cream

has been lost in the past by shallow-setting in the air. But as salt prevents the coagulation of fibrine, why may not the addition of a very small amount of salt immediately after milking have the desired effect of keeping the fibrine in a liquid form?

The doctor argues that the theory that cream rises best on a falling temperature is false, because the globules of cream are so infinitesimally small that they will cool as rapidly as the serum in the milk. But it may be replied that size, in this case, can be of little or no consequence, since the molecules of water in the milk are almost infinitely smaller than the fat globules. Indeed, the molecules are so small that no microscope has ever resolved them, while the doctor not only sees the butter globules, but counts them and measures their diameter.—T. D. Curtis, in Dairy World.

Milking Cows.

It is not enough to have good cows and them properly and well fed to make dairying profitable, but the milking must be properly performed. For often after a farmer provides himself with cows best for the business, provides and gives them the best milk producing food, his cows are ruined by improper milking and his feed lost.

Milking is one of the farmers' fine arts. There are hundreds of men who have not or do not exercise sense enough to make milkers and woe be to the dairy that such get into the milking part of the business. Such men can chop the wood, dig ditches, or plow corn tolerably well, but have none of the fine nerve and sensibilities necessary to make a good milker.

I have seen persons when milking, seem to think that a cow's teats are made of India rubber, and all that is necessary is to put on the muscular strength of a giant to those unfeeling excrescences. And when the poor brute writhes under their vicelike squeeze and lifts her foot in remonstrance the unfeeling biped yells out with a voice that causes every nerve in the poor cow's body to vibrate in terror or perhaps in addition he will give her a kick equal to that of the ostrich. Any man that has ever taken observation knows that the cow is naturally a docile, loving creature, and only has to be taught what is wanted of her, which can be done by gentle and kind treatment, to yield a cheerful obedience. If her teaching does not bring out this character, the fault invariably lies in the want of wisdom, gentleness and patience of the trainer. Much of the viciousness of all domestic animals arises from ignorant or unkind and unreasonable treatment in some stage of their history. It is hard to get some men to believe this, but that it is all meanness in stock. I have a mule that will fight before it will suffer its legs curried or rubbed, which some would say was meanness in him, but I believe he is just like many persons, it tickles him and he cannot bear it. Still I believe there is as much difference in the disposition of animals as there is in the disposition of persons and that one cow would be more vicious under the same treatment than another.

I have heard men say if they had to milk they would prepare themselves with a good stick and when the cow kicked they would give her a good blow with the stick, which would soon teach her better sense. I have seen such men go into the midst of a herd of cattle and have them all frightened and uncontrollable in a short time. Men with soft and soothing tones will make more gentle cows than all the blows, kicks, or curses that were ever inflicted.

The teats of a cow are extremely sensitive especially when quite young and always when they first come in. Besides it is a great loss to be deprived of their darling "bossy" when their animal hearts glow with affection. Human instinct should teach us gentleness and forbearance. Turning the nails into the sensitive teats to force out the milk more rapidly is barbarous, yet but few milkers will ever think of this. If the teats are gently stroked and softly pressed, the milk, with the proper arrangement of the hand and fingers, will readily flow. The tendency of the milk is to the orifice and this tendency is increased by the titillation of a soft or even rough hand gently applied, giving pleasure rather than being unpleasant to the cow.

The cow shows her appreciation of the tender milkmaid by arranging herself in the accustomed place for milking and stands as though in sweet sleep and thus the milkmaid gets the last drop of her day's manufacture. The cow naturally wishes to get rid of her milk and will stand quietly until some careless milker has given her a squeeze that hurts her, when she kicks and runs, and by allowing such a course a few times the habit will be formed.

The correct adjustment of the hand in milking is quite important. After gently rubbing the udder and all the teats and talking to the cow as to an associate, the hands should grasp the teats, taking the front fore teat in the right hand and the back off teat in the left hand so as to use the thumb and first finger as a sort of cut off to prevent the return of the milk in the teats to the udder; then the second, then the ring finger, then the fourth finger by a rapid succession of contractions and relaxings in the order named are rapidly contracted on the palms of the hands forcing the milk out in continuous streams.

The work of milking is done much more easily as well as rapidly by using both hands. And the quicker the milk is drawn in a gentle manner from the cow the greater quantity and the fuller and longer the flow. An angry or loud, boisterous voice should never be heard in the milkyard

Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR removed permanently. Instantaneously, without pain, by EDDY'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL FLUID. Circulars, Testimonials and Sample Bottle Free for next 30 days. NICHOLS & CO., 46 West 14th Street, New York. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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YOUR NAME printed on Pack Silk Fringe etc. Cards, 200 Floral Pictures &c. and this Roll of Gold Ring 10c. RAY CO., Clintonville, Ct. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

SHALL 13 inch cigar "Cadet." \$10.00 1,000. Opera \$12.00. Sample box by mail 30c. AGENTS WANTED. J. M. AGUIERO, 346 5th St., N. Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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PEERLESS DYES Are the BEST. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

BOTTLED ELECTRICITY cures CATARRH. Headache, etc. Our agents making \$50.00 a day. Address U. S. HOME MFG CO. B. E. DEPT., CHICAGO, ILL. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

PEN and PENCIL STAMP for 60 cts. 1 for \$1.00. Name in rubber. 17c. GEO. W. BURCH, 91 Asylum St., HARTFORD, CONN. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

WATCH FREE! If you want address with 2-cent stamp to KIRTLAND BROS. & CO., Box 4146, New York City, N.Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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Watch these columns next month for a Voice from New York

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We do not accept orders for less than 10 Books. Each book complete in itself, is in neat pamphlet form, would cost \$1.00 per volume if bound in cloth. You may have any ten or twenty you please from the list, accompanied with the money, and we will send you the books, prepaid, or send us 90 cents, and we will send you the books.

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and the milking should always be done at a regular hour; this will also tend to keep up the flow.

Another thing that many farmers do is to let their boys ride into the pasture after the cows, who will run them all the way to the milkyard. The cow arrives frightened and tired down. This is very erroneous. For a wearied cow will not, cannot give as much milk as when brought up gently to the milkyard.—American Rural Home.

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.

The Dairy Cow and Pasture.

When a dairy cow is comfortably warm in winter, has proper food, water not too cold, and nothing to annoy her, she is continually at work and bountifully rewards her keeper for his extra care, feed and trouble. In summer the rule still holds good. The nearer perfect the conditions to her comfort, the nearer will she come to doing her best, and yield to her maximum capacity.

The hot sun annoys her. Shelter from it should be provided. If there are no trees in the pasture (there should be, at least along the fences); a temporary shed ought by all means to be provided in a place where the least breeze will be felt. This protection should be located so she will not have to journey half a mile from her grazing ground before reaching it. The energy she exerts should be guided into the direction of milk production rather than running around in the pasture for the purpose of creating a breeze or in fighting flies. Nor should the supply of pure, cool water be so far from the grass. The latter must be in quantity large enough to enable the cow to get a good bite without traveling too far, but should be of as young a growth as possible and still be abundant. This implies in the spring a heavy growth, too large, in fact, for that season, for during the summer the growth of the ordinary varieties ceases unless the weather is excessively moist. During any ordinary season the common grasses become too dry and innutritious by August or September; and what farmer is not happy then who makes allowance in the spring and plants a field of corn, clover, or other fodder crop, to be used during this period?

The flow of milk once decreased can never again be brought up to the original amount; it may be increased, but the loss is great. If the period of summer drought can be bridged over by a supply of fodder, leaving the grass in a healthy condition, not cropped so closely as to allow the sun to burn up many roots, the fall pasture will be much better, the flow of milk be kept up, and the profits in nine cases out of ten increased very materially over those following the ordinary management, so common among too many farmers and amateur dairymen.

Horses, colts, or even young cattle, should, where possible, never be allowed in the same pasture with the dairy cow. There is always more or less unnecessary running or other mischief going on which will annoy the cow.

Another very essential thing in the pasture, in fact in all pastures where cattle are kept, is a post where the animal can get and rub against. If there are no trees, setting several posts in the pasture, in different places, will aid surprisingly in the comfort of the cow. Cattle are fond of rubbing against something, and if nothing is provided for that purpose the fences must suffer, and many an animal has in this way contracted the habit of "breaking out."

If the dairy cow must be kept in the yard a part of the time, let it be during the day. At night she ought, by all means, to be allowed in the pasture. Very few will break out if grass is abundant. But best results have been reached where the cow has the pasture at her disposal at all times to graze at will. These requisites are all cheap, the management so simple, and within the possibilities of every person owning one animal, that they ought to be given a little more attention.

Remedy for Kicking Cows.

The following is said to have originated in the brain of a Vermont farmer, and although it has appeared in several weekly agricultural papers is worth reproducing:—

I have noticed several pieces lately, in regard to "kicking cows—their cause and cure"—some of which were affecting to a Yankee's risibles, if not effective of the desired end. Of the various methods of cure, I wish to notice only this one, viz: "Cutting the tail off close behind the ears." Perhaps in many cases this is advisable, but when the cow is an extra one, by all means spare the tail.

Last November I bought a "kicking cow," black as a coal, as homely as Lear, and to strangers she appeared a "real tiger." The owner, a farmer forty years old, said she would make more butter in a year than any other one he ever had, and he offered her for sale solely because her heels were too light for her body; and as he depended on hired help entirely to do his milking, he wouldn't bother with her any longer. I paid him sixteen dollars for her, which was her value to fat for beef.

I milked her three times—the fourth time she pushed the bottom of my pail out; but as I am a peaceable man, I made no words with her, thinking that, as she was six years old, she had probably heard as strong arguments in her youth as any I could offer. Instead of words or blows, or trying to "catch her foot," or quieting her by letting her "sit in my lap," etc., I set up firmly

a strong plank close behind her, having a two-inch hole in the lower end; put a ring in the post of the stable, some three feet farther back; took the hitching strap from a halter, put it through the hole in the plank, and buckled it to her right hind ankle; having first taken up one fore leg and buckled a strap around it, so that she would be obliged to allow me to put the strap to her hind leg. I then put the other end of the strap through the ring, and drawing it taut, buckled it—and then let down her fore leg and bid her kick if she dared, and sat down and finished milking. After a few efforts she saw it was useless to try, and gave up. In two or three days she learned to let me put the strap on her ankle quietly, without raising her fore leg, and she has had it on every milking since, and proves to be a very valuable cow, worth to-day forty-five dollars. It does not take a fourth part of a minute to put on and take off the strap, and I set the pail under her and milk with perfect impunity, while she actually appears to like to be milked, without being in fear of a scrape. I milked her to within three weeks of calving, when she gave two quarts per day—now gives eighteen to twenty-two quarts, and very rich at that.

To any one who has a first-rate "kicking cow," and can conveniently turn her into a stable to milk, I say go and do likewise. Don't "fret and stew," scold and maul the innocent cow, because her bug is as ticklish as some children's necks!

An extra cow is worth saving at so little extra trouble as mine costs me. After a year or two, and perhaps less, I think she will forget that she ever could kick, and the strap may be left off; but if not, I care but little. A staple and ring in the stable floor might be better, where several kickers are milked side by side, than the upright plank.

Dairy Hints.

It should be the rule to get the purest and best salt to be obtained for the purpose, as the best is none too good. A small amount, saved on a hundred pounds of salt is of little consequence if it proves in any manner to be inferior and thus injures the quality of the butter. Get the best kind, and then continue to use it rather than experiment with other brands or grades.

Get the best tubs. The outside appearance of the packages has some influence on the sale of the contents, as a dealer would not be likely to look for a fine quality of butter in an inferior-looking tub quite as soon as in a clean number one package. Better pay five or ten cents extra for the right kind of a package, rather than take a poor one as a gift. There is a good deal of difference in the quality of the timber from which the tubs are made. The fine-grained kind that will not become brine-soaked and smeared before reaching market is what will give the best satisfaction.

A word about marketing the product. Of course every farmer that makes his own butter should endeavor to secure a good market for it as possible. Whether he can do best by selling it at home, sending it to the commission-men in the cities, or by looking up some special customer to whom he can send direct, will be for him to determine. But one course would not seem to be best in the end, that is to have no stated market, but selling first to one and then to another, wherever for the time the best price can be obtained. Perhaps for a few weeks or months, if there is some competition, he may get a little more money, but it will be at the expense of finding a steady market and obtaining a reputation for his product, which is very desirable in the course of years.

Usually the dairymen who succeed best are those who have obtained a good reputation for their butter in the market, and which is of such a quality as to command a satisfactory price year after year. Some say that such a course as this is not progress, but we believe there may be too frequent changes to be of real benefit to those making them, and it is well to remember the old adage, "look before you leap."

Testing Milk.

Pure, rich milk diluted with twenty per cent. of water will indicate by the lactometer test precisely the same as the standard quality of milk. Skimmed milk with ten per cent. of water will indicate by this same test precisely the same as pure, rich milk unadulterated, while the richest strippings will indicate a poorer quality than skimmed milk with twenty per cent. of water when tested by the delusive method of the lactometer. It is very clear, then, that this instrument in the hands of an official who does not understand its character is worse than useless, and may be made the means of the gravest injustice and injury to an honest dairyman, while a dishonest man may use it to cover up and conceal a large adulteration. For it is quite easy for such a person to add salt or soda to his milk, and an emulsion colored so as to give the viscosity and appearance of pure, rich milk, and so pass off skimmed milk upon the public without detection by this illusive test of the lactometer.

Contaminating Flavors.

The aroma and flavor of butter are often affected by causes so subtle in their action as to render their discovery possible only after the closest investigation. A very careful and successful butter maker related to us an experience the other day which very nicely illustrates this

point. His butter in some way acquired a very objectionable flavor, for which he was for some time wholly unable to account. He investigated the food of his cows, changed his salt, and did some other things, all to no purpose.

He had a driven well some fifteen feet from his milkhous carefully cased and cemented against filth of all kinds, and the floor of his milkhous was cemented. At one point, however, the floor was somewhat broken, and in the frequent scrubbing given the floor more or less of milky substance was washed into the earth. The water of the well possessed no apparent flavor of sour milk, but suspecting that there might be something wrong here, he raised some of this water to a high temperature, when the disagreeable flavor was at once revealed. The butter was washed in this water—hence the flavor. The damaged floor

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LADIES' Fine, Stylish, French Dougala Buttons for Chiffon, Hosiery, or Wedge. Mail, \$1.50. J. Lynn & Co., 769 Broadway, N. Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

OWN A HOME IN FLORIDA.

High, healthful lands, amid lakes in lively township. Payments of \$1. and upwards accepted. For book and weekly paper send 2 cts. Stamp. O. M. CROSBY, 99 Franklin St., N. Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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20 New Style Hidden Name Cards. Name on and Samples for 1893. J. C. IMPERIAL CARD CO., Northford, Conn. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

DRESSMAKING SIMPLIFIED.

Any Lady Can now Learn to Cut Perfect-Fitting Dresses. No one using a Chart or Square can compete with The McDowell Garment Drafting Machine in Cutting Stylish, Graceful and Perfect-Fitting Garments. Easy to Learn, Rapid to Use, Fits any Form, Follows every Fashion. An Invention as Useful as the Sewing Machine. Free all days to females. Send for Illustrated Circular. THE McDOWELL CO., 6 West 11th St., New York City. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

PARISIAN Complexion CLOTH. A new and rational treatment for beautifying the complexion. Removes wrinkles, pimples, blackheads and humors, rendering the skin clear, rosy and translucent. Not a cosmetic or mask. Easy of application and 100% Perfectly harmless. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sent postpaid for 25 cents. M. W. Wynn, Drugist, Springfield, O. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

\$3.00 PANTS You can save money by buying your pants from us. OUR GARMENTS ARE CUT TO YOUR SPECIAL MEASURE, and are guaranteed strictly custom made. Our pants are made from the latest style cloths the markets supply. Send 6c. for postage, and mention this paper, and we will send you 25 samples representing our line of pants, and a large Lap measure (worth double value) and simple directions for self-measurement. We guarantee satisfaction or will refund money. Business and Dress Suit Samples on application. We refer by permission to any express company, or the Meridian National Bank, Indianapolis. Address all mail to NATIONAL PANTS CO., Indianapolis, Ind. CHICAGO OFFICE: 225 and 230 1/2 Avenue. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

YOU You can now grasp a fortune. A new guide to rapid wealth, with 240 fine engravings, sent Free to any person. This is a chance of a lifetime, so write at once to J. Lynn & Co., 769 Broadway, New York. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

AMERICAN WATCH. STEEL WIND AND SET. Warranted a good time-keeper, and a certain with each watch, that money will be refunded if not as represented. Best for examination on receipt of 50c. per watch. 35c. for trial. Address: American Watch & Clock Co., 125 & 131 State St., Chicago. D. A. WILKINS, Sec'y and Mgr. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

THE WIZARD Hat Rack. Hang your hat on window, mirror, theater seat, church pew, car ceiling, side of house or anywhere. Spectators amazed! The principle which enables the fly to walk on the overhead ceiling, applied. Sticks anywhere. No danger of giving way or falling. Will sustain a ten or twelve pound pull. Can carry in vest pocket. Always ready. Hang anything on it. The greatest low-priced novelty of the age. Every possession gives an amount of wonder, and has mountains of fun. Agents Wanted. It is the liveliest and best thing out for agents. Show what the "Wizard" will do in an office, store, on a street corner or anywhere, and every man there will purchase. Agents often sell 100 or 200 at a time. You will sell from 2 to 10 to 100 to every storekeeper; they want them as soon as they see them. To hang them on their windows, and all around. You will often be able to sell over 1000 in a day. One hundred million at least will be sold in America. Start at once, and sell 1000. I sample and descriptive circular sent, postage paid, for 10 cents; 25 for 25 cents. 100 for \$3. 1000 for \$25. You can sell them as fast as you can make them out, for 10 cents each. Better order 100 or 1000 to start on at once; 1000 will last you a few hours. Your profit on 1000 is \$50. Greatest fun and wonder excites over known. Greatest Seller ever known. Every one purchases. Address all orders. E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ADY AGENTS WANTED for a line of Ladies' and Children's Wear. Valuable samples free Conditionally. Testimonials from agents that will convince any lady that she can clear \$10 daily. MRS. E. L. SINGLETON, Chicago, Ill. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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AGENT in Kansas for our CENTRAL CAKE and BAKING PAN in 26 days, a clear profit of \$275. You can do as well. Send 50c. for Sample Outfit, or write for circulars and terms. THE CLIPPER MFG. CO. (Limited) Cincinnati, O. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

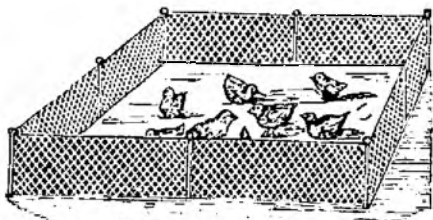
AGENTS WANTED. To introduce our \$20.00 Watch, the best and cheapest ever placed on the market and to get more good agents to work for us, for the next 60 days we will reduce the price to \$5.85 after which we will only at the old price. These Watches retail at immense profits, all our Agents are Coining Money. The cases are made of a very fine solid composition metal, covered with two plates of solid gold. The crown, pendulum, bow, and thumb pieces are of the same solid precious metal, beautifully decorated and engraved by hand. This substantial watch is warranted for 10 years and cannot be told from a solid gold watch. The movement is full upper plate and anti-magnetic. It has a quick train, expansion balance, regulated and adjusted to heat, cold, and position, made and fitted by hand by the most skillful and expert watchmakers. For accurate time they are unequalled. Sample watch sent by express O. O. D. subject to examination on receipt of 50c., as a guarantee of good faith, the balance, \$5.35, you pay at your express office if found satisfactory. If you sell it in 60 days we will give you one watch free. AMERICAN MANUFACTURING CO., 250 Clark St., Chicago, Ill. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

A BLESSING TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.

Saves Building Hot Fires in Summer. The PERFECT CHIMNEY STOVE. Holds! Fires! Stoves! Coffee, Tea, Meat, Eggs, Oysters, Potatoes, Fruit, &c. Is perfectly safe and always ready for use in the Dining Room, Kitchen, Sick Room, Office, or anywhere. For the Apartment above mention—place it in any room. It is attached to the chimney, no matter what style, and without any or affecting the light, it will concentrate all the heat and energy in the neck of the chimney. Twenty-five pounds weight can be placed on top of any lamp chimney with perfect safety. The ordinary kitchen utensils can be used. Each stove is packed in a neat pasteboard box, and readily retails for twenty-five cents; but a single trial is needed in any community to make them popular; all want them as soon as they are shown; they are, Agents can money selling them; a mere sale at almost every home; money and profits picked up fast, every day, by our agents. Terms to agents most liberal. Agents sell the stove for twenty-five cents. To introduce them, and to secure agents, we will send a sample stove, with terms to agents, and full particulars, by mail, postage paid, to any address for only eighteen cents; this is seven cents under the retail price, and the offer is made only for the purpose of introducing them, and to secure agents, through showing their extraordinary and wonderful usefulness. This is one of the practical inventions of great usefulness of this progressive age, and will prove a blessing to hundreds of thousands. Now is the time; soon all the agents that are wanted will be secured, and then the offer made above will be withdrawn. You can take your sample and go right out and take orders for fifty a day; you can just coin money. Postage stamps taken; send one cent stamp, please. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

at once torn up, revealing a horrible stench, the place thoroughly cleansed, and a new cement floor laid. The difficulty disappeared speedily, and the butter is sweet as of yore.—Stockman and Farmer.

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.



Pekin Ducks.

This variety of duck has only been known in Europe for about a dozen years. At one time it appeared as if it would take the place of all the other varieties, but the "furor" in its favor did not last very long, though there are still many breeders of it; and large classes are to be found at the various shows. It is of Chinese origin, and very hardy, having in this respect done good service by giving a needed stamina to some of the other varieties. It is probably the best layer of all ducks, and where eggs are chiefly sought for it can be recommended, as it will thrive almost anywhere, being a capital forager. With respect to size it is almost deceptive, for the abundance of feathers gives it the appearance of a large duck, whereas it is much smaller than the Aylesbury or the Rouen. The flesh also does not compare well in flavor with these breeds, being rather dry. In shape it differs from every other variety of duck, being totally devoid of keel, and the carriage almost upright, not unlike the penguin, for the legs are placed far back on the body. The head is short and thick, and the bill strong and stout. Considerable discussion has arisen as to the color of the Pekin, but it is usually accepted that it should be of a light canary yellow tinge, as if the under coat were yellow and the upper white. A pure white Pekin may be found, but the canary yellow is to be preferred. The bill is of a deep orange, and small in bone. The tail feathers are larger and stronger than are found on other varieties. For crossing they are very valuable, and, as already stated, as layers they have really no equals.

The following are the general characteristics of the Pekin duck or drake:—

Bill.—Broad, and of medium length.

Head.—Rising from the bill in an arch, as in the call duck.

Neck.—Longish, carried very high, and also of letter A; it is of the yoked like a swan's.

of creaming milk.

fluence on.

the stern almost on the ground.

Back.—Long and broad.

Wings.—Moderately developed, and carried close to the body.

Tail.—Rather long, and carried very upright, the more so the better.

Thighs.—Short, stout and wide apart.

Legs.—Short.

Plumage.—Very abundant and soft.

Color.—Bill, bright orange, perfectly even, and free from all dark-colored spots.

Legs.—Bright orange.

General Plumage.—White, shaded with canary color—the under plumage being a deeper shade, getting paler towards the surface, which, with time and exposure becomes nearly pure white.

Keep Chickens Dry.

Chickens like and need water, but they have a preference in the method of its application. When they liquidate their bills in the morning dew, or out of the drinking-cup or fountain, the water, if fresh and cool, does them good. But, though water just from the skies in a spring rain is both fresh and cool, its absorption through the pores of the skin is a method attended with considerable risk. They do not like it and it doesn't do them good. The chickens ought to be kept dry. If a rain storm comes up, and in the spring, gentle spring, the skies are quite apt to be leaky, the chickens should have ample shelter against its drenching effects. This shelter can be provided for:—

1st. By having coops with tight roofs, through which the rain cannot penetrate.

2d. By having a covered run of a few square feet in area in which the chickens can exercise upon the ground.

It doesn't matter so much what pattern of coop is used, as it does whether it is rain tight or not. There are coops and coops. It is well, however, to have one with a floor that is raised a few inches above the earth, for the wet seasons; if the chickens are kept upon the ground, they may suffer much inconvenience. The ground just outside of the coop is soaked in water and this water percolates through the earth and makes the ground damp beneath the coop. The hen may scratch the earth bottom of the coop into a hollow and the water percolates through, forms a small pond and drowns out her brood, or, if not deep enough for that, still so drenches them that they suffer and die from the wet. It is an

easy matter to provide a floor to any coop. Even a board laid upon the ground and the coop set upon that will be of great benefit and often will answer the purpose. The ordinary A coop can have two strips nailed to the inside near the bottom upon the slanting sides and the bottom board can slide in upon them.—Poultry Yard.

Rice for Poultry.

I think all those that are anxious to raise all the chicks that they hatch, and have absolutely no bowel complaints to trouble them, should add rice to the bill of fare for chicks up to three months of age. I have found it a cheap and wonderfully quick flesh-forming food for young chicks intended for market, and for young ducks above all things the best. Cook it well, but do not let it get sloppy, putting one pint of rice to one quart of water and one quart of milk, and let it simmer slowly. The rice will swell out and each kernel be nearly separate; and as I usually have plenty of sour milk, I scald it and throw the curd among the rice, adding a small portion of salt, and sometimes sugar. When milk is not convenient, a few pieces of meat will add flavor to the rice. Some say bread soaked in water aggravates diarrhoea, and it most certainly does, and what is more, it will cause the disease, as one can easily prove if he wishes. It is not the water that does it, but the combination of bread and water. Let every one eat of this himself, especially after it has stood a few hours, and he will find it a very nauseous dish if often partaken of. I have bred poultry many years, and never have any trouble with raising chicks. I never had a case of gapes or cholera, and only once three cases of roup, occasioned by birds being put in a new house after an exhibition; but the house was too cold. These cases of roup were very slight and easily controlled, as they were promptly looked after.—Racine Agriculturist.

Poultry for Orchards.

While it is an undisputed fact that an orchard is one of the best places in which to establish a poultry-yard, we have found poultry to be excellent for fruit trees. We have sixteen Shockley apple trees, now seven years old, standing in and around our poultry-yards. Some of these, standing directly in the run of the fowls, have had as many apples as any five of the trees on the outside. This is conclusive evidence that the one is beneficial to the other. The chickens destroy all bugs and other insects that prey upon the trees and fruit; and at the same time they keep down all grass and weeds, and keep the surface of the ground scratched up and in a mellow condition, thus promoting the health and vigor of the trees. Some have been literally hanging with nice apples, and so heavily laden

We would certainly advise all to have orchards for poultry and poultry for orchards, for the one will be greatly benefited by the other.—Poultry Guide.

Mulching in Drouth.

M. Milton, a market gardener of wide experience, says in the Country Gentleman:—
Seldom a summer season passes without a drouth. It may be of only a few weeks' duration, or as sometimes is the case, it may extend through the months of July, August and September. Trees and shrubs planted in the spring are at this season passing a critical period; the roots and shoots have got well started, but are in a succulent and tender condition, and are easily affected by any change arising from a lack of moisture. The leaves are in a condition to rapidly evaporate moisture, the continual hot and dry atmosphere greatly increasing this evaporation. The rootlets are taxed to their utmost to maintain this rapid passing off of the moisture, and unless there is a sufficient supply at hand, they soon give out, and the organs of the tree or shrub become so weakened that it has to succumb for lack of nourishment. This surface of the soil becomes very hot if fully exposed to the sun, and creates a rapid evaporation of the moisture it contains.

It is imperatively necessary, therefore, to help check this rapid evaporation by mulching with some material of sufficient looseness to admit of water and air, but still sufficiently dense to prevent the sun's rays from drying and heating the soil. Before applying the mulch, it is advisable to stir the surface of the soil to admit the rains freely. On the top of this then apply the mulch, spreading it out beyond the area occupied by the roots, for unless carried far enough from the stem of the tree to cover the rootlets forming at the ends of the old roots, it does not do very much good. We often see trees having a thick covering of mulch placed close around the stem of the tree, doing little, if any good, as the roots requiring to be benefited have extended several feet beyond where the mulch is spread.

Mulching may not only be a check upon the evaporation of moisture from the soil, but also an aid in supplying food for newly set trees by using some material containing a supply of plant food. Nothing is much better for this purpose than the rough litter from the manure pile. It contains considerable of the elements which are necessary to build up plant life, and every shower carries into the soil these elements in a condition suitable at once for the plant's requirements. Spent hops, as obtained from the breweries, make an excellent mulch. I have used it largely for years, for this purpose. I one year mulched a patch of late cabbage with about three inches of hops, and although a severe drouth set in during

double the value of barnyard manure, bulk bulk.

Any coarse material, however, may be used as a mulch, and rather than allow the trees to suffer, use sawdust, if nothing else can be had, although I am always averse to putting decayed sawdust upon any kind of soil, especially soils of a sour nature, where the drainage is imperfect, as it is apt to make the soil more inert, and raise a crop of fungus.

He mulches with straw lightly in the fore part of winter. Last fall he sowed oats thinly in his patch, and they were knee high and more when the frost came. The oats, of course, were killed, and the first snow settled them into a perfect mulch. He sows about one bushel to the acre for this purpose. There is no danger of getting foul weed seeds, as is often the case in mulching with straw. He also mulches his blackberries and raspberries, to retain moisture in summer. He sets out strawberries where he raised potatoes the year before, setting a new patch every year, and does not think of getting more than one or two crops from one bed. It is easier to plant a new bed than to keep an old one clean. Strawberries will stand any quantity of fertility. He grows for the market and can make money at from four to five cents a quart wholesale. A hundred bushels is an average crop, although two hundred and three hundred are grown.

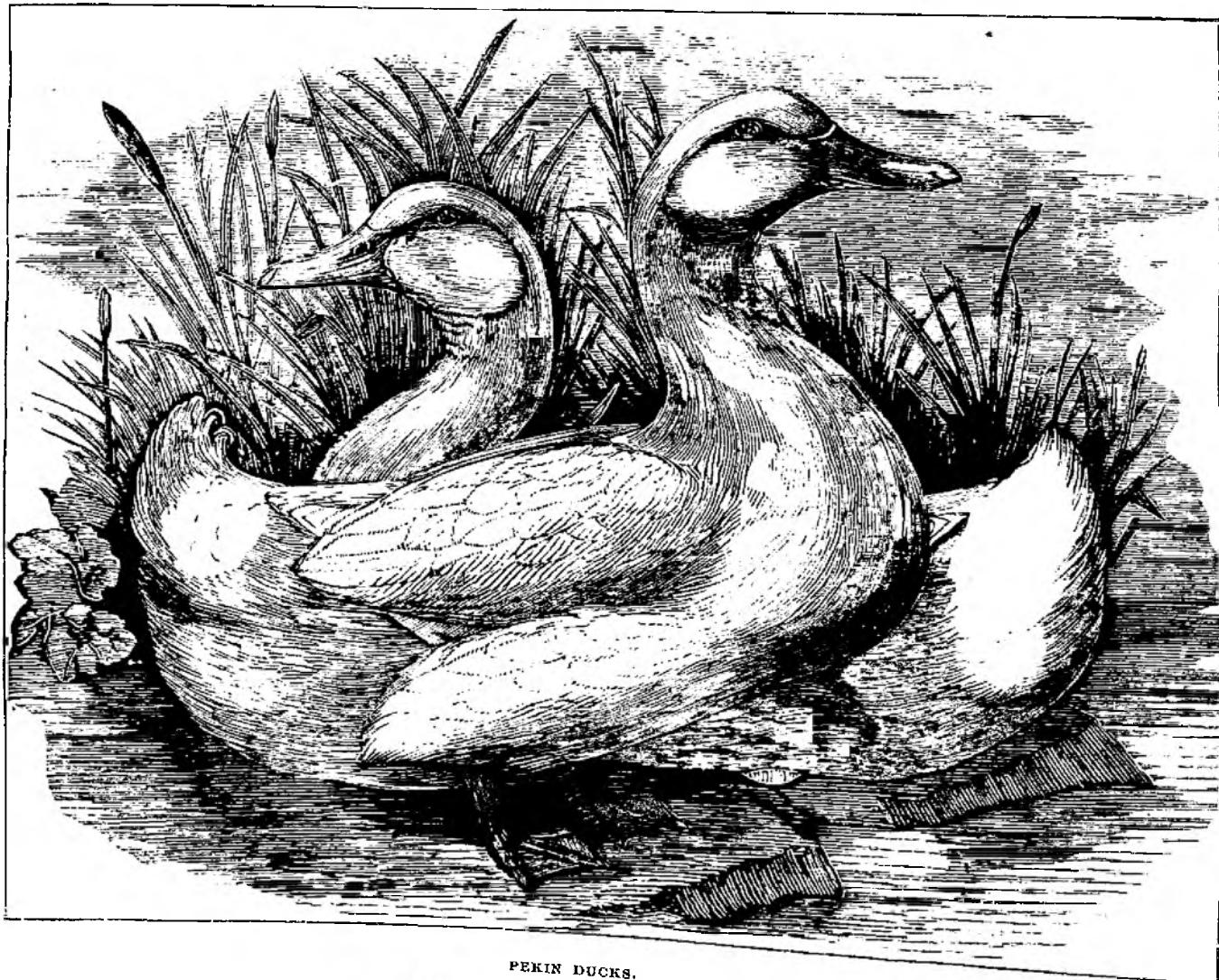
The Catalpa.

In some sections of the country the catalpa tree is attracting much attention. As a timber tree upon the prairies it is very valuable.

In seven years, from the seed, they have been grown large enough for fence posts. There can be no doubt of its durability when used for posts. The writer has seen a catalpa post that had been in the ground thirteen years. From the appearance of the wood you could not tell which end had been in the ground—there was no indication whatever of decay. Where small trees have been cut and used as bean poles there was no sign of decay after three years of service. Another point in favor of the catalpa as a farmer's tree is its freedom from insects. The farmer upon the prairie can do no better thing than grow a three or four acre grove of catalpas. Do this, and the question of cheap fences is solved. He has the means upon his own farm.

Some claim that the catalpa will outstrip the soft maple in growth. It surely will in durability as a timber and to withstand wind storms. The soft maple is very apt to be broken in severe winds after it reaches a fair size. When planting a grove for a windbreak for winter protection, why not plant one that will give you post timber as well as fuel in a few years?

We know of no investment in time or money that adds more to the beauty, comfort and value of the farm, for the outlay, than a good catalpa



PEKIN DUCKS.

that we were compelled to keep the limbs well propped to keep them from breaking down. Shade is one of the indispensables about a poultry establishment during the summer months, and it is certainly better and more profitable to have some variety of fruit. We at the same time get the needed shade while we get a bountiful supply of delicious fruit, if of the right kind.

September, I had a most excellent crop of the largest cabbages I ever raised. I also value it very largely for potting material. When such plants as geraniums, fuchsias and heliotropes, one brewery I get from sixty to one hundred loads of this material every year, and consider it of

grove. Plant one, and give it as good care and thorough cultivation as you do your cornfield, and see if it does not pay big.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Cold Storage for Apples.
Cold storage or refrigerator houses or cellars.

are coming more and more into use with extensive growers. The principle is correct, but ordinary farmers with only a few hundred barrels need go no further than their own cellars for the storage of their apples. Let provisions be made for keeping a portion of the cellar devoted to vegetables and canned fruits. Use a large proportion of the space at a suitable degree of temperature for the safe keeping of everything in it, and then let the other portion be devoted to fruit, and so arranged that the temperature can be changed as will when desired. If this portion can be kept moist so much the better. When the apples are stored for winter, let the temperature of the cellar be reduced as nearly to the freezing point as may be by means of ventilation, opening when cold and closing when warm weather, and apples may, if picked in season, be kept until late in the summer. It is the warm air of ordinary cellars that hastens the decay of apples, but if the temperature can be kept low and the air changed by ventilation, they will retain their freshness and soundness.—German-town Telegraph.

The Mutton Breeds.

The mutton breeds of sheep are natives of England, and are the outgrowth of England's mild climate and of the English farmers' system of high feeding. The home of the South-downs is in the south of England among the downs of Sussex, and they are said to have existed there before the conquest, but the originals of centuries ago have been greatly improved. This improvement was first undertaken and the breed first brought into prominence by John Ellman, who commenced this work in 1780, by a careful course of selection and breeding. The Cotswolds are a very old breed, and came from Gloucestershire. Mr. Spooner says the Cotswolds were formerly bred only on the hills, and fattened in the valleys of the Severn and the Thames, but with the inclosure of the Cotswold Hills, they were reared and fattened in that district. A Cotswold ram was imported into the United States in 1832, but the first considerable importation was made in 1840, when Hon. Erastus Corning, of Albany, and W. H. Loom, of Jefferson county, New York, imported twenty-five head, which were bred by Mr. Hower, of Northleach, Gloucestershire. It was about the middle of the last century when Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, in Leicestershire, began the improvement of the breed of mutton sheep then common to the midland counties. The old Leicesters are described as large, heavy, coarse-grained animals; but Bakewell, by a system of crossing, so improved them that the new Leicester is now perhaps the most widely disseminated and most numerous of the native breeds in England. In speaking of the Leicester sheep, Randall says: "It is with profound pleasure that I am enabled to trace the first probable importation into the United States of improved English sheep to that great man, first in the arts of peace as well as war, George Washington." Livingston, writing in 1809, says of the "Arlington long-wooled sheep," that they were derived from the stock of General Washington—being bred by his stepson, Mr. Custis, from a Persian ram and Bakewell ewes. There is one curious fact chronicled by the historians of the Leicesters and Cotswolds. They say: "The introduction of a little Cotswold blood into a Leicester flock has the effect of improving both the constitution of the animal also the hind quarter, in which the Leicester is somewhat defective;" and again, "the Cotswolds have been extensively crossed with the Leicester sheep, by which their size and fleece have been somewhat diminished, but their carcasses considerably improved, and their maturity rendered earlier." This will go to show that these two breeds are very closely allied and related.

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.

Entomology.

Harlequin Cabbage Bug.

This insect (*Murgantia histrionica*) is one of the most pernicious pests which the cabbage plant is heir to. It is sometimes called "Calico-bug." Its name is given it because of the gay coloring of its back and wings. The first account of it was published by Dr. Lincecum of Washington county, Texas, in the Practical Entomologist, in the year 1866. It has since spread all over the Southern States. The injury is caused by the bug piercing the leaves and young stems of the plant with its beak and extracting the juice. Leaves so attacked soon wither.

The perfect insect hibernates, and is ready with the first warm days of spring to deposit its eggs. These are placed for the most part on the under side of the leaves. They are glued fast by one end, and stand arranged in two closely-packed parallel rows. Each egg is about one-twentieth of an inch long by one-thirtieth of an inch in diameter. At first the eggs are green, but soon change to a pale color with transverse black bars. In favorable weather, the eggs hatch in from four to six days, sometimes as soon as three days.

The young larva resembles the adult, except that it lacks wings. They multiply with great rapidity. Under very favorable conditions the larva will undergo all the transformations to the adult stage in two weeks. Thus five or six broods are capable of being developed in one season.

The insect hibernates under rubbish of all kinds in and near the garden. By collecting and burning this in winter many could be destroyed. Many can be trapped and caught in early spring by placing cabbage and turnip leaves on the ground before setting out the cabbages. Quite likely the kerosene emulsion, applied when the insects are young, would prove effective. By all means, the earliest ones should be destroyed, as this would prevent the enormous numbers developing from the second and third broods.—From Bull. C. Exp. Sta.

Fighting Insect Enemies.

This matter is at present occupying the attention not only of the experiment stations, but of intelligent and progressive people generally.

Popular Gardening devotes several pages to the matter; but I have felt a little surprise that almost all of them seem to give but little space to protection by means of arrangements for fencing the

The Farm.

Cutting Hay.

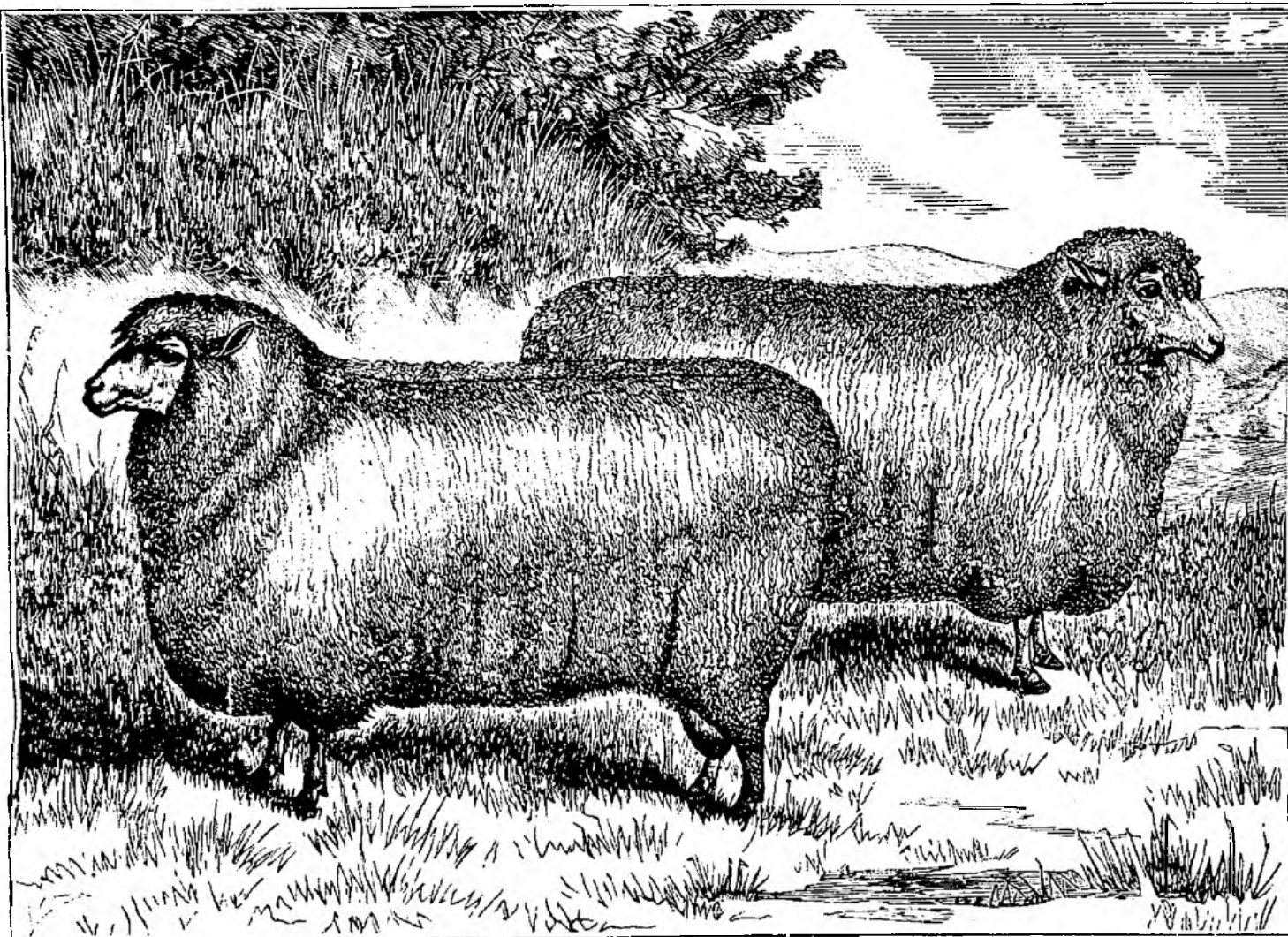
WHEN AND HOW TO CUT IT ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

One of the most important items of work on the farm is the proper cutting and storing of the hay. Just at what stage is the best time for cutting grass in order to secure the best quality of hay is with many a debatable question. If cut too early there is an excess of water that in curing dries out, so there is a considerable loss of weight—that is, hay or grass cut too early requires a larger bulk of hay to weigh a given amount than if the hay is allowed to ripen. Again, if the hay is allowed to stand too long and get too ripe, it contains too large a percentage of woody fiber that destroys, to a greater or less extent, its value as a food. It is not only an item to secure hay that will contain as large a per cent. of nutriment, but at the same time it should be in a condition to be well relished by the stock.

When a large crop is to be taken care of, in many cases it will be necessary to commence a little early, or else run considerable risk of hav-

hence it becomes mowburned, musty and discolored. It has been my observation that the best way to harvest hay is to cut early, so as to secure a good green color. Let the hay lie and have plenty of time to dry. Use the tedder, and then rake and cock it. Loading from the wind-row is a bad practice. The hay may appear dry after the hot rays of the sun have poured upon it five or six hours, but it is so only on the outside. It should be cocked up and have time to sweat before it is put in larger masses. The markets demand hay of good color, and it pays well to use extra efforts to secure such. Hay that is cut early will bring \$2 per ton more than that cut later and allowed to become yellowish.

Though hay making is important, the care of the meadow is equally if not more so. It is best to seed with fall crops, at the time of sowing or in the ensuing spring. Do not pasture much, and if the meadow is seeded to timothy don't pasture at all or the meadow will soon "run out." Pasturing will cause June grass to start, and there will soon be no timothy. I know of meadows ten to twelve years old that yielded from one and a half to two tons per acre last year. They were never pastured, last spring were harrowed, and where thin, new seed was sown. Every two or three years a quantity of phosphate was sown, at the rate of a few dollars' worth per acre. This



IMPORTED COTSWOLDS.

insects away. Of course, this remedy can be applied only to small plants, like melons, cucumbers, vines, etc. It is true, some of them hint that boxes with mosquito netting tacked over the top will do; but it seems to me that mosquito netting is altogether too frail; besides, the Medina bugs have learned the trick of crawling through it. Nothing answers with us like the wire-cloth protectors, which we devised last year, as mentioned in our catalogue.

Granting that Paris green, pyrethrum, slug-shot, or things of this sort will kill the striped melon-bug, you have to apply it as soon as the plant is first up. On our grounds, the striped bug actually digs into the earth to meet our choice melons as they begin to push through the soil; and very often the first leaves are eaten off before they are expanded; and to kill them with chemicals or poison you have to apply it as each leaf comes out; whereas, the wire-cloth bug-protector can be put on before the plants are up if you choose, and it makes a sure thing of the whole business until the plants are big enough to raise the covering so as to stand over them like an umbrella. On our grounds we use altogether three or four hundred of them.

The sight of the bright green, fresh plants, with their first leaves, without a scar or blemish, is to me a real cause of rejoicing. We have frequently put the wire covering over a part of the hills and left some of the vines uncovered. The result is, that the first real warm day we have, those outside of the inclosure are eaten up in a few hours, and where a leaf stretches up so as to touch the wire covering, a cluster of bugs station themselves on the wire cloth and gnaw the leaf as fast as it grows. I do like to have appliances that are sure and absolute, even if they cost some money.—Cleanings.

ing a part entirely too ripe. All things considered so far as possible, the nearer the grass can be cut when it is in full bloom or just after, is the best time for making hay, and it can be done by arranging ahead, getting everything in good shape so that the work can be pushed as rapidly as possible. Hay cut at the right stage, well cured and properly stored, will make a feed of the very best quality; but there is a very considerable difference between that which is cut at the right stage, well cured and properly stored, than when cut either too early or too late, and good care is not taken in the curing or storing away.

It is only by feeding food of a good quality that we can expect to secure the best gain at the least expense, while at the same time better health and thrift will be secured. While it is very important to cut at the right stage, the curing and storing away is fully as important if the best quality is secured. Good hay is good feed at all seasons of the year, and stock can be kept in a good, thrifty condition with the addition of very little extra grain. And, under ordinary conditions, hay is a cheap food, one of the cheapest that can be secured and used on a farm, and never should be allowed to waste. Make all the hay possible, as it can nearly always be used to a good advantage. What cannot be used to a good advantage at one time will, if properly stored, keep a long time. But care should be taken to cut at the right stage, cure thoroughly, and then store so as to keep in good condition.

Haymaking and Care of Meadows.

In making hay farmers are apt to become too much hurried with drawing in, so that they do not give the hay time enough to cure and sweat;

enriches the land and gives a good growth of grass. If the fall is wet there will be quite a growth after cutting. In spring, where this autumn growth dried, it is burned over. This warms the ground and gets rid of the old dead grass, which would otherwise be raked up and spoil the sale of the hay.—American Agriculturist.

How to Treat a Heated Hay Mow.

The heating of hay in the mow is due to an excess of moisture on the hay when put in the barn. Old farmers have long ago learned that hay can be hauled into the barn quite green and stowed away upon scaffolds without injury, provided it is drawn from the field in the middle of the day, when the sun is shining brightly. Hay put into the bottom of a bay requires a little more making in the field in order to insure it against heating than that put upon scaffolds. When it is necessary to put a load or two into the bay, in what may be termed a doubtful condition, it is always best to spread a layer, say a foot thick, over the whole surface of the bay, then spread on a thin layer of dry straw, if handy, or sow over it a small quantity of Liverpool salt. The straw is preferable, as it absorbs the moisture and preserves the hay without causing it to turn black, as it will when salted. When a mow begins to heat badly at any point it generally affects all of the mow above that point, even though the hay at the top of the mow was well cured. For this reason, as before stated, young farmers should use great care to see that the hay put in the bottom of a mow is not only free from moisture, but well cured, for hay that has been heated in the mow not only parts with quite a portion of its nutritive properties, but be-

is unwholesome for stock of any kind, particularly horses. When the mow is found to be heating, some recommend making deep holes near together in the mow by thrusting a sharpened pole from the top downward and putting a few handfuls of salt into each cavity. The safest method, however, is to remove the hay to some scaffold which will bring it to the air, and some scaffold is done the better. If there is not the room to put it on a scaffold, pitch it into the rack and stack it out of doors a few days if the weather is dry. If the stack is well made and the top covered with hay caps it will stand heavy rain storms with but little injury. After remaining in the stack a few days it can be returned to the mow again, when the sun is shining, and will give no further trouble.—American Cultivator.

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Ventilating a Hay Stack.

The internal ventilation of an outside hay stack will add materially to its preservation. A simple and effective method of ventilating may be contrived thus: On the spot selected for your stack erect three strong stakes or posts, the lower ends fixed firmly in the ground about two to three feet apart, and upper ends joined together. On and around this triangular structure build your stack. But before doing so lay a pole on blocks along the ground from the center of the triangle to the mark designed for the outer edge of the stack. This will serve as a duct for the admission of air to the interior. Besides serving as a ventilator the structure described will not only help to support the stack, but prevent it sinking at the center or becoming lopsided. It will likewise tend to preserve that gradual slope of the sides which is so useful to carry off rain. The air duct may be made, if preferable, in the shape of a V trough and placed mouth downward, the outer opening being covered with wire screen or slatted, to keep out vermin.

Onions.

One of the healthiest vegetables, if not the healthiest one grown, is the onion, yet, strange to say, but few people use it as liberally as they should. Boiled onions used frequently in a family of children will ward off many diseases to which the little ones are subject. The principal objection to the promiscuous use of this vegetable is that the odor exhaled after eating is so offensive. A cup of strong coffee taken immediately after eating is claimed to be excellent in counteracting this effect. Although for a day or so after eating onions the breath may have a disagreeable odor, yet after this time it will be much sweeter than before.

For croup onion poultices are used with success, providing the child is kept out of drafts, and a sudden chill avoided. The poultices are made by warming the onions in goose oil until soft, then putting them on the child's feet and chest as hot as they can be borne. Unless in very obstinate cases, when taken in time, the croup readily yields to the onions. This, although an old-fashioned remedy, is a good one, as any mother who has brought up a family of children can attest.

Onions are excellent blood purifiers, and for eradicating boils or any of the blood humors are very efficacious. They are good for the complexion, and a friend of mine who has a wonderfully clear, fine complexion, attributes it to the liberal use of onions as a food.

People suffering from nervous troubles are much benefited by using these vegetables frequently, either cooked or raw. When troubled with a hard cough, if a raw onion be eaten, the phlegm will loosen almost immediately, and can be removed with very little effort. A raw onion is made much more palatable, if, when eating, a little salt or pepper is used as a seasoning. Those troubled with wakefulness may insure a good night's rest often, if just before retiring they eat a raw onion.

There are few aches to which children are subject as hard to bear and as painful as ear-ache. One of the best remedies we know is to take out the heart of an onion (a red onion is the best if it can be had, although lacking this kind any other can be used), and roast it. When soft, so it can be handled without mashing, put it into the affected ear as hot as can be borne. Unless it is deeper than ordinarily, the pain will cease in a very short time and will not return.

A cough syrup in which onions form an important part, is made by taking one cup of vinegar, one cup of molasses, and one-half cup of cut up onions. Put on the stove and simmer about a half an hour, or until the onions are soft. Then remove and strain. Take a teaspoonful of this frequently, when troubled with a cough, and unless very deep seated, the cough will not last long.

Sorghum for Feed.

The farmers of southwestern Kansas have anxiously looked for some plant that would in a measure take the place of the tame grasses of the East as a forage plant—something that would withstand the ravages of the chinch bug and all the other thousand and one insect plagues that we are afflicted with, as well as the hot winds that have

made such and havoc for the last two years. And I believe that in the sorghum plant we have come the nearest to realizing our wants in that respect, for after it is well started it will stand more adversity of the kind mentioned than any plant that I know of. For winter feed it makes more to the acre than anything else and of a fair quality, and stock of all kinds relish it well, including hogs. While I do not believe that stock should be fed on it entirely, it can be made the major rough feed with success. I have been raising it for the past several years and have never failed in getting a good crop when I had a good stand, and I would hardly know how to get along through the winter without sorghum. Two years ago my sorghum was worth more to me per acre than any other crop raised. For pasture I have not succeeded as well as some others. But as we become better acquainted with the right way to treat it I believe that it is destined to be a very important part of the pasture for the future. I believe that it should be ten to twelve inches high before stock is turned on to it, and I think it would be better to have several fields in order to change from one to another. It will produce a large quantity of feed that will continue to grow until frost. As to the cultivation for a plant that makes such a rank growth when well started—it is tender and rather slow of growth at first—the ground should be freshly plowed on account of weeds and should not be allowed to get cloddy before harrowing. The harrow should follow the plow very close in order to insure a perfect stand. I think drilling the best way to put it in, then follow with a roller or drag.

For feed, one bushel to the acre should be sown, and for pasture more would be better. To cut and cure for feed, if sown thick enough, it can be readily cut with a mower. I think it should be cut when about half headed out. If it stands until ripe it is liable to fall down and then it is very bad to handle, especially if coarse. After drying a few days it can be raked into windrows and stacked from windrow, or it may be hauled into big piles with what is called a godevil, by going as far on the windrow one way as you can and then haul from the other way and dump on top of the first, then straighten up with a fork. It will keep very well for winter feed, but I consider stacking the best, although it costs more. Sorghum is injured less by the weather than anything else that I know of.—Paper read before the Sumner County, Kansas, Farmers' Association.

Smut in Corn.

Every farmer knows what is meant by corn smut. It has been made a study by different

to the mature puff ball, and we cannot see why the spores might not be distributed quite largely by the wind. It is claimed that there are no remedies when once it develops in corn, and that the only successful treatment is to cut or pull all the corn that shows signs of smut and cause its destruction. If such a course was pursued by all farmers smut might, in process of time, be wholly eradicated.

About Angora Goats.

This interesting animal has special value where climate, soil and surroundings are well adapted to its raising. In a recent number of the American Agriculturist a good description and history of it is given: "The white, silky-haired goats of Asia Minor have become a permanent element in the live stock of the United States. After their first introduction, so many obstacles to success were encountered that it was for many years a doubtful question whether they could flourish in any part of the country; but experience has shown what conditions they require, and they are now bred and kept in some parts of the country with less uncertainty than attends sheep raising. Small importations were made forty years ago by Dr. J. B. Davis, of South Carolina, who was followed by Mr. Chenery, of Massachusetts, Colonel Richard Peters, of Georgia, and others. About twenty years ago, A. Entylides, of Angora, brought over a flock of the goats, and made vigorous efforts to bring them more largely to the notice of the American public. After several years of doubtful success he returned to the old world to engage in farming in Thessaly. But he left many flocks here, and their subsequent success is largely the result of his enterprise. Texas is the home of the Angora goat industry, although there are many other sections of the country equally well adapted to it. The goats will endure great vicissitudes of dry, heat and cold, but a damp climate is extremely unfavorable to them. They flourish best at considerable altitudes above tide water. Though not as indiscriminating in matters of diet as the common goat, they have a special fondness for twigs and shrubs, and are made doubly useful in clearing off brush pastures while furnishing flesh and increase.

"There is no fixed type of these animals. In their native provinces of Asia Minor there are quite distinctly marked local varieties, but the type most usual in the United States is found in Angora, the province from which they derive their name. They are described as follows by G. A. Hoerle, Secretary of the American Mohair Growers' Association: 'The body of an Angora goat should be as long and as round as possible,

years old), five pounds, and never less than and a half pounds. Coarse-haired animals clip seven pounds, eight pounds and better hair should hang on the animals in rings, should not be shorter than nine inches, and very fine goats it is often as long as twelve length and density of the hair, the better. From a distance, the body of a well-fleeced gora goat should appear like an oblong angled square.

"Ewes are somewhat finer and shorter in comparatively lower at the shoulders, quartered, and narrower chested than their horns are short and very thin, and backward. No good ewe should have three pounds at a clip, when four years of coarse-haired ewes from four pounds up. For grading up common goats and low coarse-haired, heavy-fleeced buck gives results, but afterward a finer fleeced animal be used. As exterminators of brush, goats no equal, and as their droppings are fully as those of sheep, they are no doubt the valuable of the two in brushy localities, when it can be done they should be kept together in the same pasture. However, don't forget only the best kind of a wire or lumber fence keep a goat."

"The primary object of raising Angoras is fleece of mohair. Whether the flesh is a palatable article of food is a question which once cited much discussion, but may now be regarded as settled. Within the present year a shipment of them was made to Chicago, slaughtered, the flesh sold for food. The general verdict in its favor, the meat from the young animals being pronounced excellent mutton, with a suggestion of venison flavor. Of course, not much could be expected of lean, old, or ill-kept animals."

How to Make a Cool Cellar.

A great mistake is sometimes made in ventilating cellars and milk houses. The object of ventilation is to keep the cellars cool and dry, this object often fails of being accomplished, a common mistake, and instead the cellar is both warm and damp. A cool place should be ventilated unless the air is cooler than the air within, or at least as cool as that in a very little warmer. The warmer the air, the more moisture it holds in suspension. Naturally, the cooler the air the more the moisture is condensed and precipitated. When a cool air is aired on a warm day, the entering air in motion appears cool, but as it fills the air with which it becomes mixed chills it.



ANGORA GOATS.

persons, and among them the celebrated agriculturalist, Henry Stewart, and the main points which he has determined are that this parasite—as it is considered such by investigators—enters the plant at the roots and from the soil; that it is much encouraged from the continuous growth of corn upon the same land; that the refuse smutty stalks should be carefully gathered and burned to destroy the spores and prevent the stocking of the soil with them; that if permitted to go into the manure the parasite is thus sown upon the land, where it is likely to remain until a new crop is planted; that if the smutty corn or fodder is fed the spores will pass through the animal unharmed and go into the manure, and that these spores are not likely to spread from one field to another by the circulating air. The mature smut of corn bears a close resemblance

though it is not as round as that of a sheep. The back should be straight, so that hip and shoulder are about equally high from the ground; shoulders and quarters heavy and fleshy, and the chest broad, indicating good constitution. The legs should be short and strong. The head is in shape like that of a common goat, but less coarse and cleaner cut. The horns are heavy, of spiral-like shape, inclining backward and a little to the outside. Except just the face and the legs, from the backs and knees down, the entire animal should be densely covered with mohair, and neither the belly nor the throat and chest should be bare, and the denser, finer in fiber and longer in staple and mohair, the more valuable the animal.

"Buck fleeces of the finest fiber should weigh, when the animal is at its best (that is when four

moisture is condensed and dew is deposited on the cold walls, and may often be seen running down them in streams. Then the cellar is damp and soon becomes mouldy. To avoid this, the windows should only be opened at night, late—the last thing before retiring. There is no need to fear that the night air is unhealthy, as pure as the air of midday, and really the cool air enters the apartment during night and circulates through it. The windows should be closed before sunrise in the morning and kept closed and shaded during the day. The air in the cellar is damp it may be thoroughly dried by placing in it a peck of fresh lime or seven pounds, or more than three quarts of water, and in this way a cellar or milk room soon be dried even in the hottest weather.

If a cellar has a damp smell and cannot be properly ventilated a few trays of charcoal around the floor, shelves and ledges will purify the air pure and sweet. If a large basket of charcoal be placed in a damp cellar where it is kept there will be no danger of its becoming rained.—Colman's Rural World.

Good Use of Fire.

Too many farmers throw all waste(?) such as tree trimmings, weeds and pea brush with old pea vines and coarse stuff that cattle will not eat, beside the road and let it lie there till it rots. I recently passed a farm where a long heap of rubbish had been burned and had left a strip of blackened wall. Further along on the same farm was a cartload of old cornstalks tipped out between the roadway and the wall, a bad-looking sight. Why not gather all the refuse on to some ploughed piece and burn it there? Much of it contains insects and their eggs, larvæ, etc. By burning all are destroyed and the ashes are where they will be worth all they cost. When insects are destroyed a great deal is gained and the next year's crop is saved. Farmers, tell us why you do it in such a way.

You should read the advertisement which shows a picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should be one of those bills.

Trunk-Blight in Apple Trees.

Promising that a proper selection in regard to varieties and local adaptation is made, I advise that when planting out, the little trunks be entirely shaded from the rays of the sun, and that the ground be well mulched for a good distance beyond the extent of the roots. Two quarts of good wood ashes and one quart of slaked lime, scattered beneath the tree and beyond the spread of the roots at the end of the season's growth, are absolutely needed to supply the want of the plant food in those substances, in old soils.

Do not prune at all while the tree is in good health; but rub off such shoots as should not be allowed to grow, as, like all other evils, they should be "nipped in the bud." But it will be necessary to prune when by accident, age or leaf-blight some of the limbs commence to decay. In such cases saw the affected limbs rather close to the trunk, pare the whole surface of the wounds smoothly, level the edges and apply, with an old paint brush, some hot pine tar into which one-half of its bulk of fine sand has been stirred. This preparation will keep out the rain, and less of decay will result than by any other method that I have tried.

I do not believe that trunk-blight occurs without good causes. Early in spring when the stronger-growing rays of the sun fall upon the exposed trunk of a tree that has no shell bark to protect it, and the heat of which is not large enough to shelter it, the bark with a temperature of forty-eight degrees to sixty degrees Fah., must expand, while the rest of the trunk remains frozen. A separation of bark and sapwood is then inevitable, and trunk-blight has commenced.

Again a trunk exposed to the fierce rays of our July and August suns while the tender sap for that season's sapwood is being deposited, and while a thermometer placed there would indicate almost a scalding heat, would stand no chance of escaping blight.

It will be easily apparent that the method of treatment given above would effectually prevent an evil so disastrous to orchards, and prove of great value in making a healthy tree. The sap in the fore part of the warm season will be delivered by way of the trunk to the branches in a good condition, and a large, dark green and vigorous foliage will keep it cool until the ends and aims of the grower are answered, and a perfect tree is formed, while the necessary moisture will be held nearer the surface of the ground by the mulch, which should be of such a nature that by its yearly decomposition it will furnish all the manure required. A board screen may be made by nailing two-inch boards together at the edges, and in the middle of the bottom of each board a hole two by two inches and fifteen inches long should be nailed on with clout nails, half being cut away from the top downward so as to leave a shoulder for the bottom of the boards to rest on. The screen should be of a length to suit the trunk. The points at the bottom may be driven into the ground with very little damage to the roots, and the screens can be easily removed and replaced as occasion requires.

If our readers who live in localities which have hitherto been considered not adapted to apple culture, will follow this plan, success can be attained. A visit to the forest will show any one that the sun should not shine on the trunks of trees, nor on the ground under them. Forest trees are mulched and shaded. On the sunny edge of the woods a thick growth of saplings is hastening to screen the trunks of their older neighbors from the rays of the sun, and this offers us the idea of an artificial screen. If a tree be planted alone, and no other growths be allowed near it, it will take on a spreading head for no other reason than to shade its trunk and the ground on which it grows.—Rural New Yorker.

Benefits of Drainage.

Evaporation is a cooling process. We are told that people in the East cool their drinking water by exposing it to the hot sun under a wet blanket.

If water, therefore, is brought through the ground, instead of being allowed to stay on or near its surface, evaporation to a great degree will be stopped, and the ground will be rendered more genial to growth. Ground that is not relieved by drains of its surface water bakes upon drying. This baking packs the soil and runs some stiff soils together in such a way that the entrance of water into such soils is to a great degree forbidden. Baky ground is incapable of receiving water from the air or the earth beneath; wet and baky soils will yield but feebly to the pulverizing influences of cultivation. The more finely the soil is pulverized the more permeable is it to the direct and indirect nourishing influences of water and air. Soils saturated with water will not yield to the decompositions necessary to the nourishment of plants. When we consider that agricultural plants absorb water chiefly when presented as "capillary" water, or simply as "moisture," we can realize how the growth of plants is checked by immersion in water. Water, on its way to the underdrains, carries air into the soil, and this warmer air meeting the cooler earth causes condensation of moisture, and thus a dew is formed "in" the ground. This dew in a dry ground is much more beneficial than were it deposited above ground. Soil rendered warm and permeable invites the roots of plants to a greater depth. These roots are now placed beyond the control of the weather. Well-drained ground may be likened to a sponge, both able to keep water and to absorb it from the level of the drains whenever needed in a dry season. I have no doubt every one knows something of this action, which is beautifully illustrated when water is supplied to house-plants by placing it in saucers which underlie the pots. Barren, dry hillsides have been brought to a high degree of fertility by underdraining, accompanied by manuring. The flow of water instead of being "over" the ground, is thus caused to go "through" it, and thus the valuable fertility is not carried away. The wanting element—water—has in such cases been secured by placing the drains laterally. These drains empty, if desired, into an empty ditch, which may be stocked with trout. This state of things must not be expected to work most admirably the first year, as it takes some time for the ground to become spongelike. The alternate wetting and drying of the soil will open subterranean channels in which water may find its way to the drains. This network of subterranean channels, or sponge formation, takes time for formation.

In concluding, let me mention a few advantages to be reaped from well-drained land; time, ease in working, ability to stand the treading of animals, ease of hauling, freedom from the effects of drought and heavy, ability to grow larger and better crops. Judicious and careful draining is like putting money in a bank that pays from twenty-five per cent. to one hundred per cent.—Practical Farmer.

Why Honey is Low.

Beekeepers complain that the price of honey is very low. They also find fault because people eat so little honey. It is not strange that honey does not command a high price. All the sweets that come in competition with it sell for less than half what they did a few years ago. Pure white sugar is now one of the cheapest articles of food. In point of fact it "is sweeter than honey in the honeycomb," though its sweetness is not so quickly perceived, for the reason that it is solid and must be dissolved before it can affect the sense of taste. Children prefer soft brown sugar to that which is hard and white, and they state in giving a reason for this preference "that it tastes sweeter." It does not contain as large a proportion of saccharine matter as it abounds in impurities that are removed by the process of refining. But it dissolves readily and imparts a sensation to the nerves at once. Honey is not as sweet as cane sugar is, but it exists in liquid form and we perceive its taste as soon as it touches the tongue. In this respect it resembles molasses. It has however, a more delicate flavor and a more attractive appearance.

Honey is not regarded as an article of food, but as a condiment. We eat it not with a view to satisfy our desire for food, but because it has an agreeable taste. Before sugar was made from corn and beets, honey was almost only the sweet substance that could be obtained, and as a consequence it was highly prized. Now it comes in competition with many kinds of sugars and syrups. The circumstances that it is collected from flowers by bees cause many people to believe that it is more wholesome than sweets that passed through the hands of a manufacturer, though in reality the reverse is the case.

Once honey stood first among the condiments. Now many other things are preferred to it. We have a hundred kinds of canned fruit, jellies and preserves. We have also many varieties of cheese, preserved fish, meats and sauces. Each of these helps diminish the demand for honey. They afford a variety of articles to choose from, and enable one to know something new almost every day. A person is likely to become tired of honey, as of almost any article of food, however excellent it may be, and to desire a change.

The great increase in small fruits during the past few years has also tended to diminish the demand for honey. All our large cities are now supplied with berries during at least half the year. Cities are supplied with fresh strawberries from February till July. Most persons prefer berries to honey. The building of railroads has rendered the distribution of berries easy and

cheap, and made them common articles of food in all large towns. They have also brought oranges, bananas and pineapples into common use in large towns.

It was expected that the invention and introduction of a machine for removing honey from the comb would result in great advantage to beekeepers. This apparatus has certainly enabled them to obtain much more honey from the same number of stands of bees, but the demand for extracted honey is small and the price very low. There is a prejudice against it that is very difficult, if not impossible, to remove. People believe that most, if not all, the extracted honey in the market is adulterated, and consequently decline to buy it even when it is very cheap.

Rural Notes.

Keep the tools sharp and clean.

Not too late to thin out the fruit.

Sow some sweet corn for fodder.

Let city friends call—"after harvest."

Good help for haying and harvesting.

Good field-drink.—Oat meal and water.

If you get behind with your work it may crowd you all summer.

Buttermilk is a good summer drink for both town and country.

Join the anti-poverty society by making your land more productive.

Land that has been affected by corn "smut" or ergot, had best be seeded. It is the most effective remedy.

The habit of putting each tool where it belongs as soon as it has been used, will help much in these busy days.

Use the horse and cultivator among the hoed crops till you have done all you can in that way. You cannot afford to dig up sods with a hoe in these times.

Corn may be late in planting, late in starting, and yet give very satisfactory returns, provided that it be cultivated very frequently during all the season of growth.

American Domestic Medicine.

Edited by Edwin Lankester, M. D.

[Arranged alphabetically, by names. Each issue will contain an installment. This department will continue until the whole subject, and all diseases which can properly be discussed, are considered in a comprehensive manner. Proper remedies will be indicated in all cases where the nature of the malady does not require the judgment of the trained physician. The careful reading of this department will lead all to grand results, and in many cases will be the means of saving life by conveying knowledge which will cause proper measures to be taken in time, when death would otherwise result. No more reliable and thorough medical authority exists in America or Europe than EDWIN LANKESTER, M. D. Every line from his pen is authoritative.—EDITOR.]

DEAFNESS may arise from obstruction of the outer ear, from perforation of the membranes of the tympanum or drum of the ear, from inflammation of the middle and inner ear, from paralysis of the nerve of hearing, or from obstruction of the Eustachian tube, from whatever cause. A word of explanation is required as to the structure of the ear, to understand this aright.

The ear consists, then, of three portions besides those which we see externally. The opening we see, which leads into the skull, is the outer ear, and it reaches to a certain depth. There it is terminated in a membrane which completely blocks up the passage, and which is called the membrane of the tympanum, or drum of the ear. Beyond this comes the middle ear, which contains air, admitted to this portion of the ear by a tube which reaches down and opens into the back of the throat. This tube is called the Eustachian tube.

Between the drum of the ear and the wall of the innermost cavities of the ear are three little bones, which are jointed and movable, so that, being attached to the drum of the ear and to a corresponding membrane between the middle and inner ear, any movement of the one is immediately communicated by them to the other.

In the inner ear, which is filled with fluid, are expanded fine membranes, in which the nerve of hearing terminates, so that any movement in the fluid is at once communicated to the nerve and from the nerve to the brain.

Vibrations in the atmosphere being the cause of most sounds appreciated by us, these vibrations or waves act upon the drum of the ear, then through the small bones on the membrane between the middle and inner ear; its vibrations set the fluid in motion, whereby the nerve is affected and the sound appreciated. Anything which interferes with this process will cause deafness. Hence we may divide the causes into those affecting the outer, middle, or inner ear.

Children often put foreign bodies, as peas, glass beads, slate pencil, etc., into their ears. These may, by obstructing the passages, interfere with hearing. They should not be rashly interfered with if they cannot be removed by syringing with water.

One of the most common causes of deafness is the accumulation of the substance we call wax

in the ear. This sometimes becomes very hard, and gives rise to noises in the head, deafness, etc. It can generally be removed by syringing with soapsuds. If not, put in a drop or two of glycerine and a bit of cotton wool for a day or two, till it softens, and then try again. The injected fluid should be warm, and should not be sent in violently, but gently.

Sometimes after fevers there remains behind a discharge from the ears in children which is apt to occasion deafness. The ear may be inflamed and give rise to much pus, and the tympanum may be perforated. Another affection of the outer ear is a fleshy growth called a polypus. This always requires surgical treatment, and often special skill, in order to remove it without injury to the parts concerned.

It has already been pointed out that the drum of the ear or membrane of the tympanum may inflame; if so, in all probability the middle ear will become affected in the same way, as the membrane which lines the middle ear lines also the drum on its inner side. Sudden and intense pain are characteristic of this lesion, which in all probability goes on to destruction of the drum of the ear and complete deafness. There may also be a chronic inflammation of the inner cavity, leading surely to permanent deafness. Leeches to the back of the ear generally do good in these affections; but other remedies are generally required. Rupture of this membrane may be accidental, from blows on the ear, loud noise, etc. It is shown by the fact that if the patient hold his nose and breathe out with all his might the air will escape by the Eustachian tube and outer ear. Such an injury can in great measure be repaired by introducing a little cotton wool into the ear, quite down to the perforated drum. Should the discharge persist, the organ must be washed out by a very dilute solution of Condy's fluid or carbolic acid.

Another form of deafness is produced by the growing of the little bone which terminates the series in the middle ear, and which is called the stapes, to its attachments by bony union. The Eustachian tube, already spoken of, is not unfrequently blocked up and deafness is caused. This happens when we have a cold. In inflammation of the back of the throat the disease may spread upwards and affect the middle ear. These maladies are to be dealt with by healing the throat in the first instance, when probably the ear will get well.

Certain varieties of deafness, the origin of which is not well known, are called nervous. In old persons, in whom nervous deafness is supposed to be most common, there is usually thickening adhesion or other changes in the bony structure to account for the dull hearing.

Finally, we have complete deafness from destruction of the nerve. That sometimes follows blows on the head, or fracture rupturing the nerve, or disease of the brain, affecting the part where the nerve comes or whence it arises. Little or nothing is, however, known of diseases affecting the innermost ear of all.

We have purposely said little as to the treatment of maladies giving rise to deafness, for if a little syringing fails, measures must be taken which imply great skill, and the risk is great for inflammation may rapidly spread from the ear to the brain, and life be forfeited.

DEBILITY or WEAKNESS. Frequently the onset of a serious disease is marked by unusual debility, whilst recovery from it is always accompanied by the same. Thus in fever an individual naturally strong and robust begins to feel out of sorts, has headache, and what he fancies is indigestion. Often he thinks to shake off these uneasy feelings by a good long walk; he sets out in good spirits, but soon finds to his astonishment that what used to be the easiest of tasks has become an insurmountable difficulty. He returns home and takes to bed, very probably not to rise till he has passed through a dangerous encounter with death. When he begins to recover and the fever leaves him, his most marked symptom is debility; but whereas formerly this was the prelude to disease, and was irremediable till the disease was over and gone, his debility may now be combated with great success. Nourishing food and good wine will do wonders, but the food must be very nourishing and very easily digested; perhaps the best to begin with is essence (not extract) of meat; of wine, perhaps the best to begin with is old madeira, but this is scarce. A dry sherry like Manzanella will do. The debility of childhood and old age differ from these in this—they require, as well as appropriate food, considerable warmth, and that is all-essential.

DECOCTIONS are preparations of remedies which have been prepared by boiling the substance in water for a longer or shorter period. The length of time required for preparing a decoction should partly, at least, depend on the solubility of the substance to be extracted from the drug. This, and the quantity of the drug used, are generally so adapted the one to the other as to make the dose of a decoction about two tablespoonfuls. Most decoctions should be strained while hot; otherwise, on cooling they deposit a sediment. In the Pharmacopoeia there are but two compound decoctions; that is, decoctions which contain more than one ingredient. These are, the compound decoction of aloes and the compound decoction of sarsaparilla.

DEFECATION. This term is applied in pharmacy to the removal of the feces or sediment of any liquid. It is also used to express the act of discharging the feces from the bowels.

DEFERVESCENCE is a name applied to signify the fall in the temperature which occurs when convalescing from acute disease.

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ABOUT OLEOGRAPHS.

Our limited space forbids that we go into this interesting matter in much detail; it is unnecessary that we should do so; should we go into detail in all respects we should have to write more than a score of pages the size of this one.

The oleographic process was originated, worked out and perfected in Europe. As a rule, the senior member of our firm visits Europe on business every year, and this he has been in the habit of doing for many years; with the greatest interest he followed up the working out and perfecting of the oleographic art, and as soon as it was demonstrated that by this process only could the best pictures be made that were within the means of the masses, we decided to put in the necessary machinery and appliances, and to bring men and artists from Europe who were thoroughly experienced to superintend all and to make sure that all went on in perfection. All this we have done, and the result is what we are now offering to our subscribers. We have secured from the best artists of Europe, that are equal in all respects to those that have been secured here by European dealers, and sold in picture stores all over the land. TEN DOLLARS A COPY. Our machinery and appliances cost us over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

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If you are in choice between poor paintings, such as are sold for from fifty to one hundred dollars each, and oleographs, take the oleographs every time; you cannot get a real good painting that is a work of high art, for less than two hundred dollars. If you buy cheap paintings you have simply vulgar duds, but if you adorn your home with oleographs you have perfect copies of paintings of large value, that are real refined works of high art. People of the best taste will take the oleograph every time in preference to the cheap painting.

OLEOGRAPHS

are, without any question, whatever, the finest pictures in the world that can be afforded by the people at large; for home adornment in the most beautiful manner, no other pictures can take their place.

But few Oleographs

have been seen in America until now; those imported from Europe readily brought \$10.00 per copy; in all respects our oleographs equal those of European origin, and we are proud to place such a grand array before the public; our grand collection embraces almost every description of subject and design that can be thought of.

Oleographs and Chromos Compared.

As the reader is probably aware, we have for many years been art publishers on a most extensive scale; for many years we have been the most extensive publishers of first-class chromos in America; we have nothing to say against good chromos, but much to state in their favor; a good chromo is a very good kind of a picture, as all people of good taste know; but a poor chromo is a very poor kind of a duds; some odium has been thrown on chromos, from the fact that the market has been flooded with mean duds of things by cheap publishers.

But what we wish to make plain is this: the best chromo has a cheap, poor appearance when compared with the oleograph, and it is a fact that oleographs are far ahead of chromos in merit as works of art, and in beauty for home adornment, as chromos are ahead of cheap "process" cuts; we have not drawn too strong a comparison, but have told the truth as it exists.

Oleographs and Beautiful Homes.

The oleograph is the picture of the future and the work of art that is to adorn our homes; it comes next in desirable qualities to expensive oil paintings, and is to be preferred to paintings that cost from fifty to one hundred dollars each. People will take their chromos out of their frames, replacing the same with oleographs. By tremendous odds, oleographs are the most beautiful, desirable and meritorious pictures that are within the reach of the people at large; nothing will compare with them except the best oil paintings.

We have not the space to spare that would be necessary to give a description of each oleograph, and it seems to us that such description is not needed.

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THE PUBLISHERS OF THIS PERIODICAL.

A newspaper correspondent in this city, writing to a New Hampshire paper, does Mr. Allen, the well-known publisher in this city, a great injustice. It refers to Mr. Allen's six-story publishing-house as a "death trap," the "three upper stories of which are occupied by nearly two hundred young ladies, whose only egress in case of fire is down the narrow stairways and through narrow halls." The correspondent must have written the article without properly investigating the subject, or he never could have made such a statement. The upper story is used entirely for storage, and there is not an employee in the room. In case of fire, people in the fifth story have only one light of stairs to go down, where they can step out of numerous windows on the flat roof of adjacent buildings and be three hundred feet away from the fire in half a minute, and even if they could not get down the stairway, it is only about fourteen feet to the buildings below. Five hundred women could step out of these windows while a dozen were going down a perpendicular iron ladder. In point of fact, there is no building in Augusta better furnished with fire apparatus than this. There is a stand pipe and hose in every room, and the building could be flooded with water in two minutes. The only fire in the building is under the boilers in the basement, in a fire-proof room. Insurance men say it is one of the safest buildings in the State; if it were not, it would be made so.—The New Age.

An Awful Disaster.

The terrible calamity at Johnstown, by which more than five thousand human beings were swept to death by the breaking of a reservoir dam cannot be comprehended by the public mind. The horror of the tragedy cannot be described, or the story outlined.

There is no calamity in the annals of American history to be found like it. The details of the disaster filled columns of the great dailies for weeks. Briefly stated, on the 31st of May a reservoir formed by a dam at the outlet of Conemaugh lake, some two and a half miles from Johnstown, Pa., broke through the dam and poured its flood of waters upon the villages along the banks of the river below, sweeping them out of existence in a brief time. The exact loss of human life will probably never be known; and the destruction of property is beyond computation.

There can be no compensation for this destruction of life, but it is wonderful to notice the spirit of reform that the calamity has developed all over the country. There are many dams in a position to endanger towns and villages, should there be any defect in their construction, and already these dams are being carefully examined and their condition reported upon.

This is as it should be, but such examinations ought to be made as a matter of course, and State and municipal authority, as well as corpor-

ate and individual responsibility should be constantly on the alert to avert disaster, rather than spurred to spasmodic effort under such horrible inspiration as the desolation which has swept through the Conemaugh valley.

Dams were burst, bridges swept away and lives sacrificed in other places by the heavy rains which caused the break in the Conemaugh dam, but they are forgotten, or lost sight of in view of the one overshadowing horror.

The life of each citizen should be as carefully guarded as the whole community, and neglect which may result in possible loss of life should rank in the catalogue of crimes.

How many bridges are crossed daily by the unsuspecting traveler which are liable at any moment to give way? How many, too, are known to be unsafe and yet are left open to public use, and repairs or rebuilding neglected, because the town or city cannot afford the expense? Can the community afford not to rebuild in these cases, no matter what the cost?

One of the most eminent civil engineers of the country says there are hundreds of such highway bridges, in an unsafe condition, and some notable cases of this kind are in Maine. It is time to see to them before the disaster comes.

A Few Suggestions.

All matters for publication should be written only on one side of the paper. This is the general rule; we make the rule a little stronger and use the word *must* instead of *should*.

If you wish an article returned, in case it is declined, the necessary stamps to prepay return postage *must accompany* the article—not be sent in a separate letter.

Never expect an answer by mail unless you send a stamp; for the chances are one thousand to one that you will not receive one.

It is a poor plan to write to inform an editor that you have written a very interesting article, or story, or what not, which cannot fail to interest his readers, and ask if you shall send it, etc. The chances are, that that particular editor will be very skeptical regarding the merits of your production, and will hardly go without his dinner that he may hurry his consent, for fear you should send your production elsewhere. If you have anything to send—send it with an abiding faith that it is "like water spilt upon the ground"—if it should prove "bread cast upon the water" you can flatter yourself on being smart enough to have sent a "sticker." If the effort should by chance appear, call the editor a sensible fellow, or a fool, as your more mature judgment shall place the merit of your article.

Don't begin to write until you have something to write about. Think upon the subject first; and you can't think and study upon it too much. There is, however, great danger of writing too much. Be as brief as possible, consistent with clearness.

In writing a letter, state the business briefly and clearly.

Never begin with, "I take my pen in hand," or "I embrace this opportunity," or "I thought I would take a few moments to write," or "I beg to intrude upon your valuable time," etc.; but come right to the point. The recipient of your letter, if an editor, or a business man, don't care whether you take your pen, or pencil, if you write plainly; he will be perfectly willing for you to embrace any number of opportunities, if you don't bother him to witness the operation; as to what you thought before you started in, no objection will be raised, if you only think to the point when you start. And as to begging "to intrude," the best way to apologize for intruding is to intrude very briefly.

There is a straightforward, manly way to do business, whether in the form of correspondence or by the personal call. No one would think of handing a letter to another and ask him to stamp it, and mail it, without handing the pay for the stamp. And yet hundreds, almost daily, ask to have letters written to them, without a thought as to the postage, and they are very angry if the work is not done.

Above all, write plainly. And this is especially desirable in the signature. Some seem to think that a signature that looks like a Chinaman's pigtail struck by lightning is an evidence of smartness—but it shows a weak spot in what may be otherwise a keen mind. Let the name always be signed as though the writer were proud of it, and wanted the reader to know it. The signature like the human face, should be frank, and open, not deceitful and masked.

Hints for the Month.

If the stock you offer for sale is always first class, customers will soon come hunting you, and you will find easy sale for all you care to raise.

Young animals of all kinds are more easily stunted while being fed on milk, hence care should be used to supply them a liberal quantity.

To determine the profit on stock, do not forget to figure pastureage as having a value or share in the original cost.

Corn is not a proper food for growing pigs, as it is both heating and constipating, two tendencies which should be avoided with young stock, especially in summer time.

Dispose of the poorest stock you raise, always keeping the best for breeding purposes, thereby constantly improving the grades on your farm.

The real value of sheep on a farm, is not

usually known; their ability to live on pastures or stubble growths, constantly increasing the fields and clearing them of weeds from furnishing a most convenient supply of meat, makes their well-known value as producers a secondary matter.

Autumn and winter dairying ought to receive more attention from farmers. At no time is the supply of really first-class butter so great as now, and this is especially the case in the winter, so farmers will do well to make preparations for a well-managed winter.

Care should be taken not to over-drive during the summer; with care and frequent changing a much greater distance can be covered without injury; but the most careful and prudent management in a driver is necessary to make it without injury to the horses during hot weather.

Keep tools in good order. To do any work with imperfect tools requires a large amount of labor, which is a clear loss.

One of our contemporaries gives the following in reference to producing fine grapes: grape vines are apparently overloaded, some of the bunches. Two to each vine is enough if you wish the very finest fruit. Some time stop the growing shoots of a vine such shoots as are required to extend to the canes.

When a farmer complains that any line of bandry does not pay, it is a confession of management. Undoubtedly there are some that will not pay; and localities where branches of the business of farming can be made to pay, but there are exceptions. In rural pursuits, properly directed, whether line be poultry, stock, fruit culture, or general farming, will yield profitable results.

An Ohio paper recommends rubber banding asparagus. Slip the rubber band over the top of the asparagus, and when it is proper size of the bunch, and when it is it off on to the asparagus, and the work is done. If tied with a string it will generally be loose, as the bunches will shrink, but the rubber band holds the whole firmly. The time saving, not to mention the compactness of the bunches which adds to their selling value, than pays the trifling cost of the bands.

A recent innovation in the treatment of cabbage is to tie up the heads. This plan has followed considerably with cress and lettuce. The same plan is now followed with cabbage. After the heads begin to form well, leaves are gathered up and a piece of string is around them to hold in place. Those who tried the plan claim that the cabbage is earlier, while the quality of the heads is better, being more solid, and are better to handle.

Destroying Currant Worms.

Mix an ounce of powdered hellebore with a gallon of water, shake it well and apply with a garden syringe or a common watering can. It can be applied dry also by sifting it on early in the morning while they are wet with dew from a flour duster, or a sieve. It is also a very sure destroyer of rose slug. Application is not effectual repeat until the worms disappear, as they surely will if properly treated.

Pruning Roses.

The low bush or dwarf form is the one that accounts for our so-called hardy roses. The shoots which grew the previous year are cut back in early spring to six inches from the ground. From these stems new shoots which will bear the present bloom. In all cases the shoots which start from the wood that grew last year are the object of pruning is to keep this new growth close to the ground, and to reduce the amount of bloom by the quantity of growth that is allowed to remain. In the best of pruning the tendency of the rose to make its new wood higher up each year, the skillful pruner will attend to this, allow his plant to get up too far; a short time starts voluntarily, or if not, is forced out low down, and advantage is taken to renew the whole plant, cutting away the older growth above it. Thus, with a little care the rose bushes can be kept low, and their flowers are produced where they are best displayed. The yearly care requires a dozen plants in the garden need a few hours—an hour apiece. These about pruning apply to the most popular roses, those commonly cultivated, the Perpetuals and Mosses. It would not do to prune the hardy yellow roses, and the climbing roses so closely. But the general principle applies the same to these. The little roses, also require to be well cut back in spring.—Vick's Magazine.

Summer Housing.

Should sheep be housed from the summer? asks a correspondent. The answer is it is not necessary. It is done with sheep of great value.

in doing it, if any one wishes to, except the harm that might come from what we call pampering. If an animal is habitually housed, but is occasionally caught by a storm, or under some circumstances, could not be housed, it is not, as a rule, as likely to stand exposure as well. The correspondent does not say what breed his sheep is; and it may be well enough to say here that Merino sheep that have been cared for in this way have shown no ill-effects from subsequent exposure. The Merino is so hardy that it can stand almost anything.

Pampering, however, is a term that includes more than simply excessive housing. It means high feeding as well; and if there is such feeding in connection with the unusual case of housing during summer nights and summer storms, not even the Merino will be able to retain its hardiness to an extent that will enable it to bear after exposure. This is sometimes done to prepare animals for show purposes, an unwise procedure that we have often noticed. If a sheep is taken such care of as includes such housing as we have mentioned, and is fed rich foods in summer as well as winter, it will be injured. There is hardly a chance to avoid such a result. The writer in referring to the matter says that the man who buys such a sheep buys "a spent hot-bed." The expression is a good one. It would be difficult to express the situation better.

Pasturing the Meadows.

It is the common practice with some farmers to turn their stock in upon the meadows as soon as possible after the hay is hauled in. And it is too often the case that such a number of stock is kept that the pastures are overstocked; and as soon as dry weather sets in they cannot obtain a sufficient amount of food and the meadows are relied upon to use as soon as they can be got ready. There is no question but that in many cases this can be done with profit, but at the same time it is very often the case that considerable injury is done to the meadows; more, in fact, than the amount of feed secured is worth. When the meadows or clover land is to be plowed up in the fall, pasturing can often be made profitable; and on rich land considerable pasturing can be done with profit. But when a strong, vigorous growth is not secured, and especially in what we may consider a thin soil and in a dry season, serious injury is often done by pasturing.

As with the greater part of other farmwork much depends upon other conditions whether the plan can be followed or not. What may be best one year should not be followed another, and what can be done with profit on one farm would be a damage on another.

The grass plants need some protection during the winter, and if they are left without this there is always more or less damage by thawing and freezing. If reasonably well mulched this is avoided to a considerable extent. And one of the easiest ways of mulching or protecting is to allow the plants to make a reasonably good growth in the fall, the frost will kill this down and it will materially protect the plants.

Tramping the ground will not protect the plants, the best way of doing this is to mulch.

In addition to this if the plants are eaten down close and the weather keeps dry and warm the plants can be easily killed out.

It is a considerable set-back to cut off the tops, as is done in making hay, and some time should be allowed for rest and an opportunity be given for the plants to recuperate and make a start to grow before winter. It is better to allow a small amount of feed to go to waste and be left to protect the plants than to pasture down so close that the plants are seriously injured.

The Hired Man.

Farmers should not let a pecuniary consideration prompt them to accept a hired man who will influence their children in evil ways. Always shield your children from harmful influence. Choose only a man of good moral character and then do not treat him as if he were a machine, and your only object is to get out of him all the work he can endure. You should strive by precept or example to make him a better man. Teach no doctrine to him which you cannot illustrate in your own life. Provide him with good books and papers to read evenings, and try to break his habit of lounging at the corner grocery. Teach him to spend his money wisely; to avoid all debt, and to lay by a small sum for a rainy day. Impress upon his mind the degrading nature of stimulants, and the health-giving power of cleanliness. During the hot summer days furnish him with good wholesome food and drink, like lemonade or coffee, and a lunch. When he has done for you an extra good day's work, or you see him an effort at improvement, be sure to give him a word of honest praise. Don't leave him to do all your chores on Sunday morning; let him through with them and then invite him to go to church with you. Treat him as you would like to be treated were you similarly situated. If he does not leave your employ a better man than when he entered it, then call and let my head for a foot-ball.—Farmer in Ohio

Notes Along the Way.

Do all the weed killing possible with the har-

Don't try to pull the weeds out of the straw-bed; until the vines are done bearing.

If your horses have scratches wash, then wipe

their heels dry, and apply oxide of zinc ointment.

The secret of successful transplanting is to have the soil brought into close contact with the roots.

Wood ashes give good results when spread over the potato patch and harrowed in before the plants are up.

For mulching gooseberries and currants no material is better than the short clippings from the lawn. They lie closely, keep down weeds and promote needed coolness to the soil.

When too large flower-pots are used there will be more leaves than flowers. Often plants do not bloom because, having so much space, their strength is expended in forming roots and leaves.

Do not allow the young trees to bear fruit the first and second year. The production of fruit will be at the expense of growth. The peach will often bear the second year after planting. If kept back in that respect it will be in better condition for fruiting the next season.

You can prevent your chicks from having the gapes by a little care. Don't feed wet sloppy feed. Keep the chicks confined in their coops until the dew is off the grass. Feed on boards, and never on the ground. Move the coops frequently to new locations, and you will have no trouble with the chicks.

It never injures a tree or vine to cut out the dead wood at any season of the year. Now that the leaves are out it is an easy matter to distinguish the dead limbs. Cut them off, and trim out all dead twigs. Bushes should also be carefully looked over and trimmed of dead branches, thus allowing of more room for growth of new wood.



Literary Gossip.

Miss Frances E. Willard's new book is out.

Miss Nellie Hutchinson is the literary editor of the New York Tribune.

Miss Arnold, sister of Mrs. Humphrey Ward, and the original of Rose in "Robert Elsmere," has been visiting friends at Philadelphia.

Miss Kate Stephens of Cambridge, Mass., is the author of "The Position of Women in America," in the latest edition of the American Encyclopedia Britannica.

Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, the spiritual head of Theosophy, and the author of "The Secret Doctrine," is a Russian. She was born in 1831, and made her peculiarities evident from earliest childhood.

Mr. E. J. Edwards, the managing editor of the New York Sun, is a graduate of Yale, and was educated for the law. His manner is quiet and unassuming, but qualified by considerable dignity, and he speaks of himself and of his work with reserve.

Mrs. Frances Laughton Mace lives at San Jose under the smiling skies of California. Here she found her inspiration for the little volume of verse, "Under Pine and Palm," and is not forced to stray from the garden about her own lovely home to find herself beneath the shade of either.

Robert Louis Stevenson, the author, is completely in love with Hawaii. He has taken a house at Wikipi, near Honolulu, and is busy with his literary work. The house is beautifully situated on the seashore, surrounded by trees, and in a quiet spot where few come to disturb the author.

Madame de Martell, who signs Gyp to many a bright, chatty sketch, is a pretty, young woman, with her talent mirrored in her brilliant face, and the smallest hands and feet in Paris. She prides herself on her direct descent from Mirabeau, and her ability to floor any conversational antagonist who essays to break a lance with one of the prettiest and wittiest women in the frivolous capital.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe recently celebrated, at her home in Boston, the seventieth anniversary of her birthday. She was the recipient of many gifts and letters from the leading authors and reformers. Among these was a beautiful chocolate-pot in repoussé silver. Upon the bottom was the following inscription: "Presented to Julia Ward Howe on her seventieth birthday by the Fortnightly Club of Chicago, May 27, 1889."

It is related that when Miss Jewsbury was staying with the Wordsworths she wrote a short poem. She thought she had worked very hard at it, and carried it down triumphantly to break-

fast. "There, Mr. Wordsworth," she exclaimed, "I spent three hours over these lines." "Young lady," replied the great poet, "young lady, I have spent three weeks over the same number of lines."

Madame de Stael did a world of work in her time, and one day while she was seated amid instruments of music, all of which she had mastered, and amid manuscript books which she had written, some one said to her, "How do you find time to attend to all these things?" "Oh," she replied, "these are not the things I am proud of. My chief boast is in the fact that I have seventeen trades, by any one of which I could make a livelihood if necessary."

Mrs. Eliza Archard Connor, the journalist, known for many years in connection with the New York World, and who now has as much as she can do to fill orders for literary information from syndicates all over the country, is an unusually pretty woman with a beautiful figure, and a spirited little head. Her beauty is that anomalous kind made up of a young pink-tinted face, and snow-white hair. She is just now giving her attention to oratory, and at the last Sorosis banquet read a paper—or rather held one in her hand and talked over it—on the subject of women orators. She is fitted to support her own theory by practical example, and some of her little impromptu after-lunch speeches which she has introduced by way of illustration at the homes of her friends have won her the title of "the feminine Chauncey Depew."

Miss Florence Warden wrote her celebrated novel, "The House on the Marsh," while she was filling an engagement at the Haymarket Theatre in London. The book proved a tremendous success, and she received a much larger sum from her publishers than had been agreed upon before its appearance. Miss Warden then dramatized the story and starred for two years in the leading part, and devoted her hours off the stage in writing other weird and original tales. She had adopted the stage as a profession simply because she was dependent upon her own efforts for her support. At first she tried the life of a governess as the only path, according to English precedent and example, open to the young English woman who must earn her daily bread, and she found it a dreary enough round of drudgery to which starvation seemed preferable. Her ambition was to write, and the success of her first efforts enabled her to retire from the stage, and devote herself entirely to literature.

Women.

The privileges which have gradually been accorded to women during the last quarter of a century were well worth the contending for had there been no other result of the struggle than the opening of so many avenues of employment hitherto closed to her in which she may honorably earn her living. But more than this, she is now at liberty, as never before, to take her place of her natural abilities, and to rise above a vocation may unchallenge. Though it may happen that few sit, quick; for themselves an independent career mate outcome of this change in public is undoubtedly a higher type of woman along with this dawning apprehensions powers has come an increased and exorbitant demand for their employment. Of the sex; whole more is now required. As a recent newspaper article expressed it: "She must be the careful housewife, the social leader, the religious, the scholar, the wit, the confidante, all in turn." The press, secular and religious, the pulpit and the platform, the very breezes as they pass incite to this multifarious existence.

In the realms of man's work it is said of a Jack-at-all-trades that he is "good at none." Had the homely old saying no applicability in the case of woman? Bend all the energies of mind and body toward the accomplishment of any worthy object and the result is a grand success; attempt many things and it is impossible that all should be equally well done or that any should reach a high degree of excellence.

The strength of woman is not commensurate to such a task as is now assigned her, and for those who attempt so flagrant a violation of nature's laws the penalty is inevitable. Sometimes one lingers for months and years, a nervous, fretful invalid, a burden to herself and to her little comfort to her friends much as they may love her. To another the end comes sooner. There are tears and a funeral and what is left of a loving, earnest, sweet-spirited, but misguided wife and mother, is laid away in her long sleep. Then the work of reconstruction begins and is occasionally carried on with what seems like undue rapidity, while the gossips marvel much that Mr. So-and-so should have married a woman "so entirely different from his first wife." Why should they? A nervous, over-taxed is never a comfortable, even-tempered woman, no matter how lofty her ideals, he took a run, excite no particle of was hinges beneath his cially after sad experience, vigorous woman the boat was springing schemes for the whc

ing of the world's nerve a thrashing. Look willing for the great, caught by the wind, was him and his children bay—"a new one, too! interests. can get a decent one down

Let no woman have sliding seat. Don't amount of cult away; keep the water out decided for herself faint shouts for help fell

ly attempt with reference to the good of those of her own household and with safety in regard of her own physical and mental wellbeing. But, according to the article quoted from, woman must take her part in this "high-strung life" forced upon her by the spirit of the nineteenth century or be left "a stranded waif on the shore of the stream."

"Happy is she that from the world retires,
And carries with her what the world admires."

Acquaintance with the stranded ones hardly ever develops the pity one may have expected it would, nor does it make the alternative seem so very dreadful. Choice spirits they generally prove whose personality impresses one as a dash of the salt breeze from off the marshes as he approaches the coast: the finding of a rare sea shell in a nook of the rocks, or the faint perfume of a favorite flower in some shady dell where he had not thought to look for it. Wonderful homes also have they permeated with a wise, strong individuality; carefully reared children who have never been neglected for the uncertain possibility of benefiting the South Sea Islanders, while the few charitable or social efforts to which they have seen fit to commit themselves are wisely chosen and conscientiously looked after. True, the seething, turbid current has swept on without them. Doubtless there are causes that languish for just such support as these could give; organizations that would be the better for their help and influence; for a moderate infusion of their conservatism; social circles where the lights should flash and sparkle with great brilliancy were they present. On the other hand the sacred fires are brightly burning on thousands of home altars that else were left desolate, their radiance streaming out from door and window and speaking to all who cross their magic bars of peace and purity, inciting all to a noble life.

Who shall say it is not well?

Which is the Race?

Prof. Lester Ward in an article in the Forum stated that "woman is the race," to which Mr. Grant Allen replied by an audacious attack upon woman's place in nature.

"The males," he says, "are the race; the females are merely the sex told off to recruit and produce it. All that is distinctively human is man—the field, the ship, the mine, the workshop; all that is truly woman is merely reproductive—the home, the nursery, the schoolroom. It is human to till, to build, to navigate, to manufacture; and these are the functions that fall upon man. The males have built up human civilization, and have made the great functionally acquired gains in human faculty."

Miss Alice Stone Blackwell has made an able reply in the Woman's Journal in which she says: "To say that the 'home' is 'merely reproductive' is both inaccurate and coarse towards himself. schoolroom is not think that he was the object of the bird's attack, but in a second more no doubt remained in his mind.

The hawk swooped down upon him, and struck him a blow with its talons in the back that almost knocked him out of the wagon. It then flew to the side of the road, taking a bit of his coat. The bird was an enormous specimen of its kind, and its attitude at the roadside left no doubt that it was ready and eager for a fight.

Schaeffer did not suppose it would be much of a feat for a man to beat a chicken hawk, and his temper being up on account of the rending of coat, he jumped out of the wagon to go to the impudent fellow.

He saw his feet on the ground hawk, half flying and half running, "pously towards him. The suddenness and water received the hawk with a vig-lets them die he breast. The effect of this stupid, lovable perceptible on the bird, except ing, tread perceptible on the bird, except dwarf ed its rage.

It rushed at him again furiously. of its seized a stick which lay beside the humma the fight became desperate. The ugly sin's so strong, so savage, and so quick, that every short time it had ripped the man's cloth- tatters with its sharp talons, and had laid deth open in great gashes on his face, legs breast.

The bird aimed blows with his beak at his eyes. last, by a lucky blow with his stick, he succeeded in stunning the bird, but by this time he was almost breathless with exhaustion. He quickly followed up his advantage, and dis- ched the hawk before it could recover itself. then he was forced to lie down by the road- for several minutes, to recover strength to back to his wagon. He was obliged to re- lincome to have his wounds attended to, and tier some time confined to his house. The t measured nearly six feet from tip to tip of its wings.

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.

CHARACTER IN HANDWRITING.

A certain number of men are calm, even-lived, sensible and practical. Men of that class are almost certain to write plain, round hands, in which every letter is distinctly legible; neither very much slanted forward, nor tilted backward; no

The Home.

Babyland.

Have you heard of the valley of Babyland,
The realm where the dear little darlings stay
Till the kind storks go, as all men know,
And, oh, so tenderly bring them away?
The paths are winding, and past all finding
By all save the storks, who understand
The gates and the highways and the intricate by-ways

That lead to Babyland.

The path to the valley of Babyland
Only the kindly, kind storks know;
If they flew over mountains or waded through fount-
ains,

No man sees them come or go;
But an angel, may be, who guards some baby,
Or a fairy, perhaps, with her magic wand,
Brings them straightway to the wonderful gateway
That leads to Babyland.

And there in the valley of Babyland,
Under the mosses, leaves and ferns,
Like an unfledged starling, they find the darling
For whom the heart of a mother yearns;
And they lift her lightly, and snug him tightly
In feathers soft as a lady's hand,
And off with a rockaway step they walk
Out of Babyland.

As they go from the valley of Babyland,
Forth into the world of great unrest,
Sometimes in weeping he takes from sleeping
Before he reaches the mother's breast—
Ah, how she blesses him, how she caresses him,
Bonniest bird in the bright home band,
That o'er land and water the kind stork brought her
From far-off Babyland.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Do Your Own Marketing.

BY EMMA J. GRAY.



One can supply a good table with less expense than do I," said a capable, intelligent lady to me lately.

"May I ask the secret of your success?"
"Certainly," was the reply. "Positively know the contents of your own larder. Do your own marketing, and pay as you go."

"But, pardon my presumption in differing with the accomplished of all this must be the working out and perfecting of the process."

As it was demonstrated that the means best pictures be made that were within the means of the masses, we decided to put in the necessary machinery and apparatus, and to bring men and artists from Europe who were thoroughly experienced to superintend all and to make sure that all went on in perfection. All this we have done, and the result is that we are rapidly turning out oleographs and giving them free to our subscribers, that are equal in all respects to those that have been made by the best European artists, and sold in picture stores all over the land. —TEN DOLLARS A COPY. Our machinery and appliances cost us over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

An oleograph is a perfect copy of an oil painting. By the oleographic process any painting of any description can be perfectly copied, so that no one, who is not an expert in the process, can tell which is the painting and which the oleograph, and furthermore, an expert can only tell which is which, by a close examination. By the oleographic process it costs as much to reproduce a poor painting as it does to reproduce a good one. The preparatory work in making an oleograph from a painting costs several hundred to upwards of one thousand dollars—several hundred cost over one thousand dollars for such work. This cost is not at all moderate cost; thus it will be seen that the cost of reproducing the best of the finest and most beautiful paintings of modern masters of art.

Poor Paintings or Oleographs?
If you are to choose between poor paintings and oleographs, you will find that oleographs are a work of high art, for less than half the cost of a painting you can have an oleograph of the same size and quality. This is not a cheap painting; you have simply adorned your home with our oleographs you have a painting of large value, that are not refused to walk people of the best taste will take the oleograph with preference to the cheap painting.

Oleographs may be without any question, whatever, the finest in the world that can be afforded by the people at large; for, mounted in the most beautiful manner, no other picture has their place.

But few Oleographs

have been seen in America until now; those imported from Europe brought \$10.00 per copy; in all respects our oleographs of European origin, and we are proud to place such an array before the public; our grand collection embraces every description of subject and design that can be thought of.

Oleographs and Chromos Compared

As the reader is probably aware, we have for many years been the most extensive publishers of first-class chromos in the world; we have nothing to say against good chromos, but in their favor; a good chromo is a very good thing, as all people of good taste know; but a poor chromo is a poor kind of a thing; some opinion has been thrown out from the fact that the market has been flooded with cheap things by cheap publishers.

But what we wish to make plain is this: the best of cheap, poor appearance when compared with the oleograph is a fact that oleographs are as far ahead of chromos in merit, works of art, and in beauty for home adornment, as chromos are ahead of cheap "process" cuts; we have not drawn too strong a comparison, but have told the truth as it exists.

Oleographs and Beautiful Homes.

The oleograph is the picture of the future and the work of art that is to adorn our homes; it comes next in desirable qualities to expensive oil paintings, and is to be preferred to paintings that cost from fifty to one hundred dollars each. People will take their oleographs out of their frames, replacing the same with oleographs. By tremendous odds, oleographs are the most beautiful, desirable and meritorious pictures that are within the reach of the people at large; nothing will compare with them except the best oil paintings.

We have not the space to spare that would be necessary to give a description of each oleograph, and it seems to us that such a description is not needed.

We give these oleographs to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions the same as to new subscribers.

Address all communications to

GEORGE STINSON & CO., Publishers,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

piness. To accomplish this requires unremitting vigilance, and a close following of the old adage: "If you want a thing well done, do it yourself." Or act on the terse advice of the Puritan maiden, "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

"It may be well to remember that a great deal of money can be saved in marketing by buying wholesale. If you notice that coffee, tea, sugar, or any staple article, is particularly reasonable, take advantage of the lower quotation, and lay in a large supply. Even in such small items as parsley, money can be saved. When at its best, buy ten cents' worth, and dry for winter's need, when it is sometimes difficult to obtain at any price. Dry rapidly in a cool oven, and when rubbed fine put in a tin box. You will find it just the thing for soups and other uses.

"When the weather is sufficiently cool, if you have any suitable place in which to hang meat, by buying half a sheep or a quarter of beef, you will save one-third of the money you would otherwise expend. The coarse parts need not go to waste, for when appropriately cooked they are particularly appetizing—those trying them once will want them again. A very delicious dish of this character is beef's heart.

"After trimming off the fat, wash and soak it in cold salt water for fifteen minutes, then let the heart boil slowly for half an hour, after which fill the three holes with a force-meat of fat salt pork, cut fine, with equal weight of bread crumbs, a little boiled onion, and pepper, ten powdered sage leaves, and a small quantity of lemon peel. Sew up and skewer over the top a few slices of fat pork, over which sprinkle a little flour, and bake two hours in a good oven. Make a gravy of drawn butter, into which stir a little horseradish; thicken with browned flour. Be careful to serve very hot. What is left over will make a tempting lunch for the following day, if cut into thin slices and gently stewed in a rich gravy." —The Housewife.

A Word to City Cousins.

When you leave town this summer to go to Mrs. Rus' in the country, don't leave your manners behind you in town. You are well known in your own circle to be one of the most amiable and gracious of women, instinct with an agreeable manner and fine social tact. But then so many lay aside all that when they are thrown into the company of those who are not of just their "set." They think it not worth while to be agreeable to those whose outward polish may not be equal to theirs, but whose sterling integrity and honesty of purpose far outweigh all those conventionalities which are all very well in their place, but will not pass as current coin of the realm when solid, old-fashioned virtues are under consideration. So, don't forget your fine manners, country folks as well as others appreciate fine courtesy and graciousness of manner.

But whatever you are, don't be patronizing. Country people are too honest and self-respecting to brook anything that looks like condescension. Don't array yourself in your costliest robes when you have on their working garb, or you write them with a vague sense of the intangible other hand, don't go around stating Judy, in an old gown and slip-shod, stonewalling will do for the country. In yourself neatly and trimly and give your one credit of knowing something of the state of life. Don't discuss before them of which they are not interested in—the opera, the latest fads and fancies of fashion, but try to take an interest in their affairs, their crops, etc. Don't affect a *nil admirari* air, and think everything inferior because made or produced in their country—i. e., in their house-

men, and exigencies that present themselves all at once, and with a rush in the fruit season and at harvest time, and your help will be kindly received. Shell peas, string beans, pure fruit, wipe dishes, or anything else that is waiting to be done. It will not hurt your dignity in the least.

Don't let any of your room work fall upon your friends, especially as you are not to be a boarder, but a guest.

Don't forget that giddy Mrs. Villavie who, last summer, when she was staying a week at the same house as you, was so careless as to let herself run out of clean collars and cuffs, and one afternoon, when she was invited to ride out, was obliged to ask her kind-hearted hostess to wash out a pair while she herself got ready. This, too, while her hostess was in a hurry with her jellies and jams.

I fear this is to be a chapter of "do nots," like that well-known book on etiquette, for here are a few more. Don't let the children ride down the baluster railing or astride the sofas and chairs. Country houses are not refurnished so often, and country people don't like to see the ruthless destruction of their household goods. Don't let them litter the house and porch with doll-clothes, bits of paper and string, and then expect others to clear away after them, as I saw them do last summer where we were staying. Don't let them turn up their noses at the food set before them, and ask for what they don't see on the table, or let them litter their plates with a quantity of food they can't possibly eat. Country people don't like to see a needless waste. Don't let them make remarks on what they see around them, and let their mother by example and precept remind them that it is ill-bred, because unkind, to make comparisons between town and country ways.

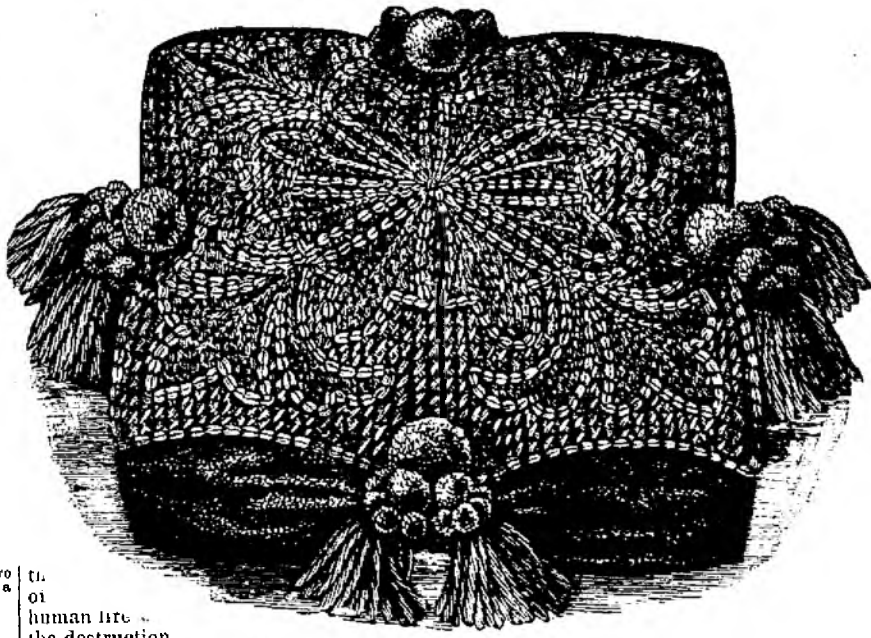
In short, don't do or say anything unpleasant, but strive to leave an agreeable impression. So, you will not wear your welcome out, and your friends will "wish and want your pleasing presence still."—M. E., in Phila. Weekly Press.

Cover for Footstool.

This is an excellent method of re-covering a hassock, the top of which has become worn or shabby. A piece large enough to cover the hassock is knitted with double zephyr wool to match the side. In the model the cover is square, and knitted with maroon wool; it is knitted to and fro on two needles, one stitch plain and one stitch purled alternately, with the stitches transposed in each row so that a plain comes over a purled and a purled stitch over a plain one. The design is outlined on the knitted cover with a double thread of ecru double zephyr, sewed down at even intervals of half an inch with red silk stitches. The design is traced on tissue-paper, and basted on the cover. The rays from the center and corners are in red silk chain-stitch, worked on with a crochet-needle. The part of the knitted ground outside the embroidery is run in zigzag lines, first with ecru wool, over that with red flosselle, the stitches being taken under the purled stitches of the ground.

Practical Housekeeping.

I am an ardent advocate of cremation. There is nothing like it for purification and cleanliness. Of course, you will understand that I mean entirely as applied to household refuse. Everything that you don't know exactly what else to do with burn, that is, if it is combustible. There is no such purifier as fire, and when refuse is burned it is out of the way once for all, and no possible harm can come from it. I burn everything that will not do for other use, scraps from the table,



COVER FOR FOOTSTOOL.

There can be no question of life, but in spirit of reform the embroidery patterns all over the country see your kindly disposition to endanger some to you for help there be any defect of colors and already these dams are and their condition repaying hand at times This is as it should be Baking, canning, ought to be made as number of hungry State and municipal authorities.

potato peelings, vegetable parings, coffee grounds, everything of that kind.

What in the world is the use of keeping about the pestilential slop bucket or refuse pail for the scavenger to empty on his weekly or semi-weekly visits? Of this refuse pail, as a rule, I can only say:—

"Its offense is rank,
It swells to heaven,"

or, what is more to the purpose, to our homes. It is a breeder of disease. Always in a more or less state of fermentation, it lets off the noxious gases which poison the system, and to unsavory kitchen appendage may be traced many a case of typhoid, malaria, or diphtheria. It is not too strong a term to say that it is an absolute breeder of pestilence. Now do away with it, and burn everything that would otherwise find a place there. Scraps from the table, bones, bits of fat, the scrapings from the sink, burn them all, and get them out of the way.

When the bouquet loses its freshness and is withered, don't toss it carelessly out of doors, add to the dirt that must be cleared away, but burn it at once. You have no idea how much the simple way of disposing of the refuse will add both to health and comfort. Try it, and my word for it, you will never return to the refuse pail again.

The dishcloth, in addition to being carefully washed, rinsed and hung to dry after washing dishes every time, should occasionally be washed in ammonia and water, or pearline—although I don't advocate the use of pearline for clothes washing—then allowed to scald a time before drying. A dishcloth seems harmless, but a story is told of a celebrated physician who was called to a family where typhoid fever had broken out with great violence. As these cases were quite isolated ones he was at a loss to account for its appearance. He determined to ascertain the cause if possible. He examined the drains, they were all right; he tested the water, that was pure; he found no fault with the cellar, but by chance he came across the dishcloth. It had not been properly cleansed after using, the odor from it was anything but savory and he at once seized upon that as the source of all the trouble.

It seems a small thing, doesn't it? But if the physician's theory was correct it was the source of the mischief. So keep your dishcloths clean, and also your floor and cleaning cloths, and your dusters. Wash them and scald them, and hang them so they will dry readily and keep well aired. It takes a very little bit of anything to make an ill odor, and where that exists always fear trouble. When dishcloths are past usefulness burn them at once.

In speaking about cleaning cellars, I neglected to say anything about the use of lime. Every cellar should be whitewashed once a year, and it is well to do it in the spring, after the sulphur burning. It will give a final touch to the purification, and after all is done your cellar will smell sweet and clean, and if not too damp will be a suitable place to keep eatables.—American Cultivator.

True Consideration.

"Now, make a business of resting for a whole week," says kind-hearted John to his tired wife, and thinks he has been generous in his wish for her welfare.

Would John expect to rest by going daily to his office and leaning upon his ledger and cash book, or by following the plough even if other hands held it? No woman can rest thoroughly in her own home, with her work ever before her eyes; involuntarily she carries the detail of baking and brewing in her mind, and in consequence is nearly as tired as if she actually did the work.

Let her go away with the rest, even if to a place not as comfortable as home, where she can eat a dinner she did not cook, sleep in a bed she did not make, and forget her weariness in other people's cares and pleasures.

Thousands of bottles of patent medicines are swallowed by home-keeping women, who would much better have spent the same money in ear fare, in sight seeing. To get away from herself is the main wish of the nervous, tired-out woman.

To see how other people live suggests new ways of doing things, and makes one contented with much that before seemed irksome.

Wardrobe Hints.

Every lady's room should be furnished with a clothes-brush, a wisp broom, a hand-brush, a sponge, a bottle of ammonia, a vial each of alcohol and benzine, also some cleaning fluid or caustic soap, to aid her in keeping her wardrobe in order.

Another very necessary item in the care of clothing is mending and repairing every article as it may need it. The time spent in so doing is well bestowed, for, besides the pleasure in giving to always appear in whole, respectable garments, the clothes will last twice as long. Every rip and rent in dresses, skirts or underclothes should receive attention as soon as it occurs. The old-time adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," is well to remember.

Gloves should be mended as soon as a rip appears in the fingers, and if thin and worn in the hand may be neatly darned or mended with a piece of an old glove of the same color.—Detroit Free Press.

Valuable Suggestions.

Bottles are easily cleaned with hot water mixed with cinders.

Emery powder will remove ordinary stains from white ivory knife-handles.

Wash mirrors in warm suds, then dust with whitening from a muslin bag and polish with camellia skin.

Rub your lamp chimneys, after washing, with

and you will be surprised at the new
of your light.

should be turned and pillows
aired at least twice a week.

pantry damp? A small box of lime will
the moisture and keep the air dry and
from a disagreeable odor.

A cellar cannot be well ventilated and has a
smell. A few trays of charcoal set about on
shelves or floor will sweeten the air.

A very weak solution, say one drop of carbolic
acid to sixty or a hundred drops of water, is good
to wash sores with; it heals and cleanses.

If you have a suspicion that a felon is about to
make its appearance, cut off one end of a lemon
and insert the finger in the pulp, keeping it there
long as possible.

When putting away a silver tea or coffee pot,
which is not in use every day, lay a stick across
it up under the cover. This will allow fresh
air to get in and prevent mustiness.

Sulphur is an excellent remedy for sore throat.
Occasionally dissolve a crumb as large as a ker-
nel of corn in the throat or mouth; don't take
more than a teaspoonful of sulphur in a day.

To keep the hands smooth and soft, wash them
before retiring in borax water. Put borax in a
sieve and fill with warm water. A spoonful of
solution in a pint of water is enough for a
wash.

For iron-rust take dry cream of tartar and rub
with the finger while the cloth is wet. Hang
in place where the sun will shine directly upon
it. Should the rust not come out with the first
application repeat it.

A woolen cloth is much better than a brush to
polish the kitchen stove, as it makes but very
little dust and gives a softer gloss to the iron. A
person with weak lungs should never use a brush
for this work.

Do not wash cruet bottles or decanters with
water. It is apt to chip away small particles and
leave the surface scratched; grains of rice and
potato-parings clean them very thoroughly. They
should be put in warm water, shaken well, and
afterward carefully removed. A soft leather
will polish the outside.

"If you ever use lemons," remarked one house-
wife to a lady friend, "and have a portion of one
left over, be sure you do not throw it away."

"I am never without them in the house, as I
always use them for flavoring; but of what use
are they?"

"Just this. The next time you think you have
done with a lemon, just dip it in salt and rub your
copper kettle or steppan with it. You will be
surprised to find what a brilliant surface you will
obtain if you rub the article instantly with a dry,
clean cloth. You can polish all brass work by the
same means, every stain disappearing as if by
magic. A mouldy lemon put into a dirty sauce-
pan half full of water and boiled for half an hour
cleanses the utensil amazingly and removes any
odor, such as fish or onions. Try it and see if I
am not right."

Farmers should realize the extreme danger
there is in handling a horse affected with gland-
ers. It should never be done without close-fit-
ting gloves on the hands and goggles or other
protection on the eyes. The reason is that the dis-
charge from the nostrils of a glandered horse
contains a specific poison, which, should it fall
on any cut in the human flesh, or a sore, or a
tender and delicate surface of the inner eyelids,
is very likely to reproduce the disease.

A good horseman never galls the neck of his
horses, because he cares for them, keeps them
clean as well as the collars, and if there are long
polls, as in ploughing, he stops now and then to
draw the collars forward that air may aid in cleans-
ing.

About the time of a midsummer drought will
it not be wise to reflect on the waste of waters
wastening by every channel to the sea, when
enough might have been saved to make a drought
impossible?

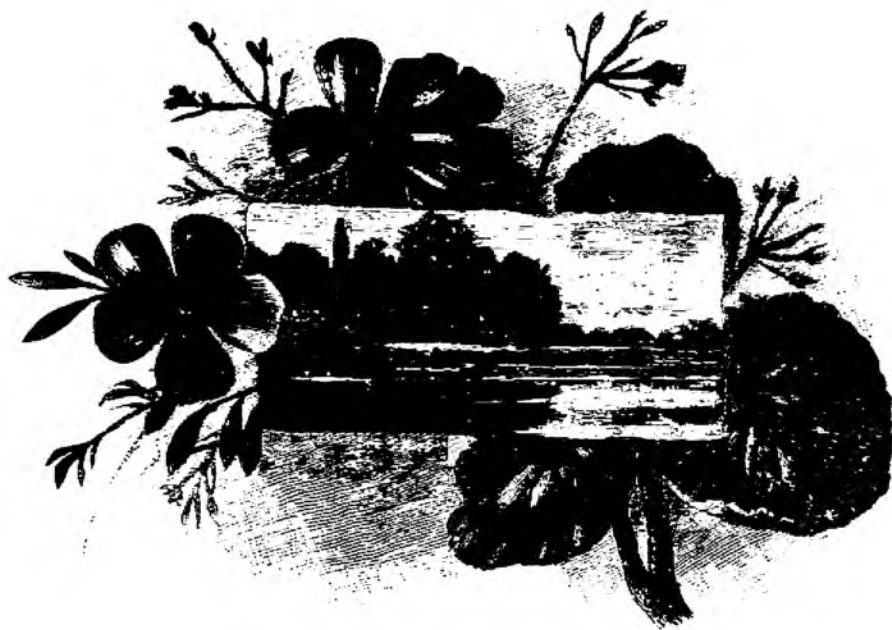


For Our Boys and Girls.

The Coat Does Not Make the Man.

It had been a pouring wet day. A day when
the rain-god appeared to be taking his revenge
for having been banished from the sky for several
previous weeks. The boys at Hampton's (so the
school was called over which the Rev. Mr. John-
son presided), had been longing to be out on the
"diamond" all the afternoon, but in vain.

The dreary expanse overhead continued to dis-



charge a ceaseless downpour, and they had to
content themselves with the gymnasium, which
place of amusement was not held in great re-
pute during the summer. It was not "the thing"
to go in for gymnastics then. Baseball was the
only game worth attention.

They were none of them in the best of tem-
pers; they had been shut up too long together
without any extraneous amusement.

However, just as the tea bell rang, a break in
the clouds appeared, and it was immediately
spotted by Edwards, exclaiming:—

"At last! I do believe it's going to clear off.
The wind's going down too."

"It's always the way," growled Esterbrook.
"It shuts up when the day is done. Why couldn't
it have started raining now instead of this morn-
ing, then we could have played this afternoon?
It won't even be dry enough after tea!"

"No," said Fellows. "But I'm sick of being
cooped up; I mean to go for a walk down to Oak
Cove this evening. It will be something to do at
any rate. Will any of you fellows go too?"

Oak Cove was a small bay in the towering
mass of rocks which jutted out into the sea and
usually passed under the name of the Nose. It
obtained its name of Nose, so tradition had it,
from an encounter there with an officer and some
offender of the law, in which the offender had
his nose carried away by a shot. It was a snug
little place, protected from the winds, and only
accessible from the beach, at low water, and was
covered at high tide.

As soon as supper was over, Fellows, Edwards,
Esterbrook, Duntun and Weston set off for the
spot. As they gained it, Weston said:—

"We shan't be able to stay very long, the tide
has turned already."

"All right," replied Edwards. "It won't be
up for hours yet, so let's make ourselves comfort-
able," which he proceeded to do by scraping out
a hollow in the sand to repose in behind some
rocks which further sheltered him from any
stray gusts of wind which might wander about
that way.

The others followed his example, or took their
seats on stones, and continued the discussion
they had been engaged in when they reached the
place. The subject was a new teacher, Roland
Webb, who had come straight from Princeton to
Johnson's school the previous week.

"He's a swell!" said Edwards. "I could tell
that the moment I clapped eyes on him. And
what a cheek he has too!"

"You shouldn't blame him for that; he tries
to hide it, or rather them, with that tremendous
mustache he's always pulling," said Esterbrook,
with a grin.

"Yes, that riles me. What does he want to be
so awfully swagger for? We're not a set of
girls to fall in love with him; he needn't think
that. He can do nothing, I'll bet, except dress
like a tailor's dummy."

"He may dress as he likes; it's his cheek I
object to," continued Edwards. "Why, only the
day before yesterday on the ground he gave
Weston a lecture about playing."

"So he did," interrupted Weston, "but all the
same, he knew what he was talking about, and
without taking his coat off he sent down some
red-hot ones."

"Oh, bosh!" said Edwards. "He's a swell
dude, and that's all about it! He can't play, I'm
certain; he's too swagger altogether; he would

be afraid of getting that mustache out of curl.
I don't believe in him—not a bit of it. Roland!
His very name's enough."

"Look here, Edwards, you are talking bosh
now," said Weston; "a rose by any other name,
etc.—you know the rest of it; and I'll bet he
could stick you up with those breakbacks of
his."

The discussion continued some time longer,
until Edwards, finding he was in a decided minor-
ity, shifted his position under cover of the re-
mark:—

"Well, if he can play a bit, he can't row.
That would be far too hard work, and would dam-
age his hands."

"What's that?" a shower of spray flew in the
face of Duntun. He started up, and looking

on his ear. "Mustn't talk, though; want all my
wind."

At length, turning his head but not ceasing his
efforts, he made out the forms of the boys just
above the waves, and redoubling his exertions,
he came close to them, as Fellows and Duntun
lost their hold and rolled into the water. A
stroke or two and he was alongside of them.

"Clamber in, and don't splash. I'm not going
to spoil my things for you young beggars. All
right? Sit still, then. Now the rest, one at a
time. Edwards, you're splashing. Take it coolly;
no hurry. Got you all? That's right. Now row
me back. Had enough myself for one day. Es-
terbrook, lend me your cap; lost my own hat,
and shall catch cold. You won't? Hand it over.
Filthy mess!" looking at some tar on his hands.
"Lend me your handkerchief, Gannett; won't
hurt it. It's bound to be a dirty one. Row on,
you young monkeys; I'm getting cold."

The boys, on first gaining the boat, had been
too much overcome by their struggle with the
waves, and their subsequent escape, to talk; but
now that they felt themselves really saved, their
gratitude showed itself in a torrent of thanks to
their tutor.

"Nonsense, nonsense!" he replied. "Keep
your breath and pull away. Jolly cold sitting
here. Fifty lines, Gannett, if you splash me again.
That's better."

When they drew the boat ashore at Jenkin's,
they found the small boy waiting on the beach.

"There's the fellow that saved you from being
food for the fishes," said Webb; so shell out
your coppers for him, then be off home and
change."

The boys changed something more than their
clothes that evening; they changed their minds
about the new tutor, and one and all were con-
vinced from that hour that a man who pays at-
tention to his personal appearance is not of neces-
sity a duffer.

S. G.

Attacked by a Hawk.

It is not an uncommon thing for hawks, when
wounded by gunshot or trap, to attack furiously
and with telling effect a dog or even a man ap-
proaching them, but for one that has not been
interfered with to boldly attack a man is almost
without precedent. Mr. James P. Schaeffer, of
Rockland, Pa., however, recently had a remark-
able experience with a hawk.

The story is told in the Youth's Companion.
Schaeffer was on his way from Rockland to
Freeport, driving a team. For a mile or more
he had noticed a large hawk sailing along high in
the air, apparently on the lookout for prey.
Finally the hawk poised itself directly over him,
as if about to descend. Schaeffer stopped his
team to watch the interesting manoeuvre.

His surprise may be imagined when the bird
descended like a shot directly towards himself.
He still did not think that he was the object of
the bird's attack, but in a second more no doubt
remained in his mind.

The hawk swooped down upon him, and struck
him a blow with its talons in the back that almost
knocked him out of the wagon. It then flew to
the side of the road, taking a piece of his
coat. The bird was an enormous specimen of
its kind, and its attitude at the roadside left no
doubt that it was ready and eager for a fight.

Schaeffer did not suppose it would be much of
a feat for a man to beat a chicken hawk, and his
temper being up on account of the rending of
his coat, he jumped out of the wagon to run
and to the impudent fellow at his feet.

He was so close to the ground
when the hawk, half flying and half running,
rushed furiously towards him. The suddenness
and fierceness of the attack was a surprise to
Schaeffer, but he received the hawk with a vig-
orous kick in the breast. The effect of this
kick was hardly perceptible on the bird, except
that it increased its rage.

The hawk rushed at him again furiously.
Schaeffer seized a stick which lay beside the
road, and the fight became desperate. The ugly
bird was so strong, so savage, and so quick, that
in a very short time it had ripped the man's cloth-
ing in tatters with its sharp talons, and had laid
the flesh open in great gashes on his face, legs
and breast.

The bird aimed blows with his beak at his eyes.
At last, by a lucky blow with his stick, he suc-
ceeded in stunning the bird, but by this time he
was almost breathless with exhaustion. He
quickly followed up his advantage, and dis-
patched the hawk before it could recover itself.

Then he was forced to lie down by the road-
side for several minutes, to recover strength to
climb back to his wagon. He was obliged to re-
turn home to have his wounds attended to, and
was for some time confined to his house. The
hawk measured nearly six feet from tip to tip of
its wings.

You should read the advertisement which shows
picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should
secure one of those bills.

CHARACTER IN HANDWRITING.

A certain number of men are calm, even-lived,
sensible and practical. Men of that class are al-
most certain to write plain, round hands, in which
every letter is distinctly legible; neither very
much slanted forward, nor tilted backward; no

letter very much bigger than its neighbor, nor with heads much above or tails much below the letters not so distinguished; the letters all having the same general uprightness, and the lines true to the edges of the paper, neither tending upward nor downward.

Exact, business-like people will have an exact handwriting. Fantastic minds revel in quirks and streamers, particularly for the capital letters, and this quality is not infrequent in certain business hands, as if the writers found a relief from the prosaic nature of their work in giving flourishes to certain letters.

Firm, decided, downright men are apt to bear on the pen while writing, and to make their strokes hard and thick. On the contrary, people who are not sure of themselves, and are lacking self-control, press unevenly, and with anxious-looking, scratchy hands. Ambitious people are apt to be overworked; they are always in haste and either forget to cross their t's, or dot their i's. They are also apt to run the last few letters of every word into an illegible scrawl. Flurried, troubled and conscience-tormented persons have a crabbed and uneven handwriting.—St. Nicholas.

Entanglements.

EDITED BY RUTHVEN.

No. 1.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

The whole, composed of 14 letters, is the name of a noted female writer.

The 3, 12, 7, 14, is distressing.

The 9, 11, 13, 4, is a bond of connection.

The 10, 2, 8, 1, 6, 10, 5, is regular.

VETERAN.

West Bethel, Me.

No. 2.—CONNECTED DIAMONDS.

Upper Left.—1. A letter from Massachusetts. 2. A fermented liquor. 3. Complete. 4. To devour. 5. A letter from New Hampshire.

Upper Right.—1. A letter from Maine. 2. A short sleep. 3. Pertaining to ships. 4. To strike gently. 5. A letter from Rhode Island.

Lower Left.—1. A letter from Vermont. 2. The life-blood of plants, trees, etc. 3. Pertaining to the nose. 4. A shallow vessel. 5. A letter from Pennsylvania.

Lower Right.—1. A letter from Delaware. 2. A vessel to hold liquids. 3. Pertaining to a particular place. 4. To imbue with bark. 5. A letter from Maryland.

SINBAD THE SAILOR.

Homestead, Pa.

No. 3.—CROSS WORD ENIGMA.

In gate, not in door;
In eight, not in four;
In ten, not in more;
In rain, not in pour;
In play, not in game;
In sound, not in lame;
In point, not in aim;
In woman, not in dame;
The whole is a poet's name.

TUTTI FRUTTI.

No. 4.—A DIAMOND.

Un... California. 2. A military en... celebrated citadel. 5. An ornamental... will be seen that... 7. A letter from Louisiana.

DINAH.

Gilead, Me.

No. 5.—HALF-SQUARE.

1. A letter from Nebraska. 2. To advance. 3. A pronoun. 4. A loose garment. 5. To restrain.

TUTTI FRUTTI.

No. 6.—ENIGMA.

Eleven letters in all I contain,
And, if you wish to find the same,
Know that a figment of the brain
Will straightway help you to my name.

The 2, 3, 6, is a human being.
The 4, 5, 6, is a snare.
The 2, 3, 4, is a girl's nickname.
The 6, 7, 8, is a boy's nickname.
The 8, 10, 11, is a weight.
The 8, 9, 11, is a metal.
The 2, 1, 6, 8, is an aromatic plant.
The 1, 6, 11, is a public house.

F. CRAIG.

Baltimore, Md.

Answers will appear next month.

All communications pertaining to this department must be sent to the Puzzle Editor, care of the publishers (see address, given elsewhere); and we wish to receive new Entanglements and solutions from all parts of the country.

Answers to the April puzzles were received from Ned Nason, J. D. L., Minnie Jones, I. O. T., Ida May, Birdie Browne, Bridget Mc Q., Ann Eliza, Vinnie, Black Hawk, Teddy, Annie Kirkpatrick, Jack, Bert Rand, Cora A. L., Nicholas, Lillie Lee, Geraldine, Good Hugh, Katie Smith, and Nellie Moore.

The book offered in April for the largest list of correct answers, was won by Katie Smith, Boston, Mass.; and the prize offered for contributions was awarded to Teddy, New Haven, Conn.

Tutti Frutti.—We have inserted two of your puzzles in this issue, and hope to hear from you again.

Sinbad the Sailor.—Thanks for your good Entanglements.

F. Craig.—We gladly add your name to our large list of puzzle writers.

Nellie F. White.—The answers will be credited in our next issue, and we hope you will send solutions every month.

Dinah.—Your Entanglements are very fine, and all shall appear.

Maudie.—We should be pleased to receive more of your beautiful charades and letter enigmas.

Veteran.—One appears this month, and the others will soon follow.

Verbena.—Diamonds accepted.

RUTHVEN.

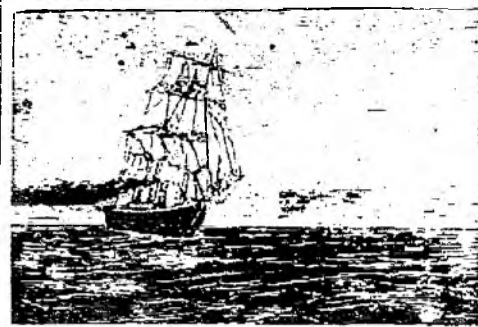
Answers to June Entanglements.

No. 1.—A quiet conscience makes one so serene.

No. 2.—LAMINATED	No. 3.—M
ARENATED	SUP
MENTION	SOLID
INTRAP	MULLEIN
NAIAD	PIECE
ATOP	DIE
TEN	N
ED	
D	

No. 5.—GOGET	No. 4.—Pennyroyal.
REMIT	NEVER
MINIC	EVADE
TIDAL	REDAN
DEPOT	TREND

No. 7.—He that licks honey from thorns pays too dear for it.



FROM OVER THE OCEAN.

A Jaunt to Fontainebleau.

Next to the memory of Napoleon the good citizens of Fontainebleau cherish their magnificent palace, the one-time favorite residence of the "little Corporal."

It was from the great circular steps of the palace, in the "Court of Adieux," that he took farewell of his troops after his abdication, in 1814; and it was from the same point also he reviewed them again on his return from Elba, in 1815, before marching them to Paris. In this palace, too, the sentence of divorce was pronounced against the lovely Empress Josephine; and the small table upon which her fickle husband signed away all rights to the throne, is still scrupulously shown, and the mechanical guide never fails to point out the tiny indentation upon its hard surface, which, tradition has it, was caused by the point of Napoleon's pen as he flung it away from him when its terrible mission was accomplished.

The quiet, and remarkably plain apartments which Pope Pius VII. occupied as a prisoner for two years, possess a certain interest of their own; and Marie Antoinette's bathroom is simply exquisite with its mirrored walls all covered with frolicksome cupids and long, trailing garlands of delicate pink roses. Beyond these attractions, this magnificent home of French monarchs possesses nothing of unusual interest, especially

after one has been through a dozen of palatial domiciles, all more or less similar.

There are invariably the usual appurtenances of gigantic crystal chandeliers, languishing for a thorough dusting after the lapse of ages; great state beds, all arrayed in splendid brocades, and much too fine to sleep in; miles upon miles of walls draped with musty tapestries, representative of everything mythological and impossible conceivable to the human mind; acres of naked floors polished to an ankle-breaking intensity; limitless rows of pictures, one-half of them cracked and shabby, betokening the handiwork of the old masters, and the other half simpering specimens of nobility in tons of velvet and lace, and having as much resemblance to their originals as their portrait-makers dared to attempt in those conservative times; cabinets innumerable, crammed with priceless treasures that do not begin to look their worth; and, above all, not one comfortable, homelike spot to be found from beginning to end.

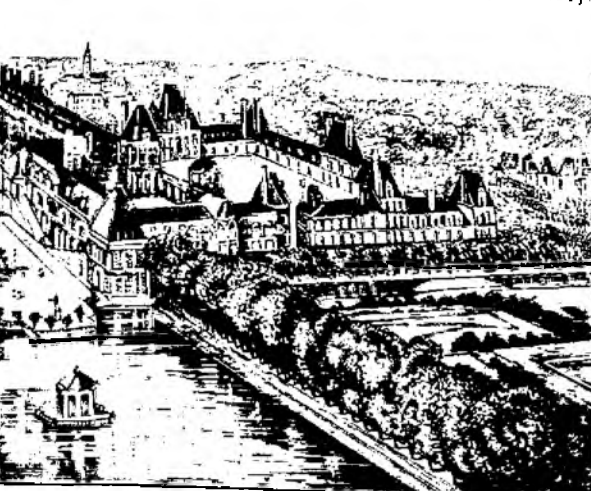
There is no space for comfort in a palace—it is entirely given up to everything else in exact opposition to such an old-fashioned article, and I fancy some of us would be very glad to abdicate after one year of such a superficial life, and that in favor of nothing more or less than a little room with one corner sacred to a blithe canary swinging above a few cheerful plants, and another nook dedicated to an enticing easy chair and a plentitude of sunshine.

There are a few apartments in Fontainebleau's chateau to which the general public is not admitted. Among others are those sacred to the memory of the unfortunate Prince Imperial, Eugenie's darling son. The nursery wherein the little fellow used to play, and his bedroom adjoining, are two stately, high-ceilinged rooms, but the walls—in lieu of gods and goddesses—are quite covered with paintings of fine mastiffs, terriers, stags, trophies of the chase, and in fact a host of such things as would delight any boy—even a prince. Fine gardens surround the palace, and over these the Frenchmen rave, but they are quite too artificial to evoke that spontaneous and sympathetic admiration which lovely nature unadorned invariably demands.

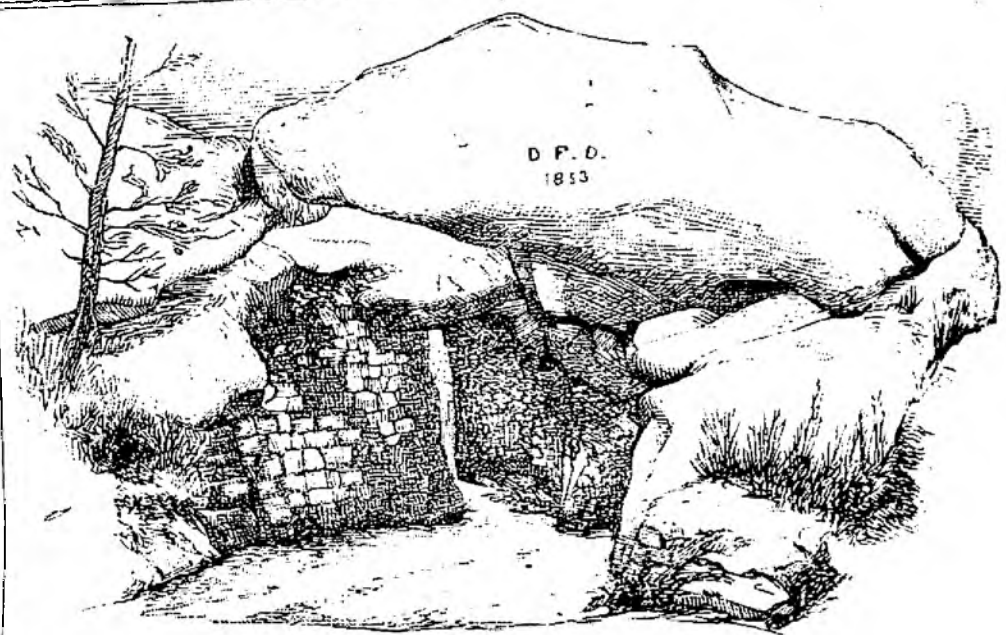
There is one spot, however, in the Court of La Fontaine, that is world renowned. On the edge of the pond here, is always collected an enthusiastic crowd of natives and foreigners watching and feeding the carp, some of whom are reported to be more than a century old. Great monsters they are, at any rate, and they congregate in dense shoals in front of the terrace and leap up and roll over one another in their greed to secure the lumps of bread that are continually raining down to the gaping mouths from their hosts of admirers above.

It does not require much to amuse the average French soldier for hours at a stretch:—

"Ah, look at that black fellow, Jean! Ten to one he eats my roll."



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF FONTAINEBLEAU PALACE.



THE GROTTO OF THE OATH.

"Done! Ten to one it goes to the gray one. Aha, my pretty fellow, there you go! Eat it up, my little darling!"

"Aha! I knew it would be so. Now, Monsieur Jean, I'll take your change!" And so on throughout the long, bright, sunshiny day; and the old dame sits behind her miniature table hard by, with a copyrighted smile engraved on her hard-visaged face, in the happy certainty of some being able to build a house or a church, for well does she know you are paying three times too much for every scrap of the hard, brown bread with which the fishes are fed, and for every sip of the debilitated lemonade that in a moment of weakness you purchase with a regard to your own wellbeing.

Fontainebleau is a notably expensive place to live in. Good tea is sold at the high rate of two dollars and a half per pound; that of medium quality at the still luxurious price of one dollar and sixty cents per pound, and so on with everything else in proportion. Yet a great part of the town's population consists of soldiers, and one would suppose that fact alone would necessitate cheap markets.

Of course, *bien compris*, the defenders of their country are not nourished upon a particularly dainty fare, nor is it to be supposed that they are in any way fastidious in such matters, that is the ordinary army man, who, in nine cases out of ten, is a rough peasant who has been taken from his plough, and cottage fare of black bread, to serve the allotted number of years, and a more illiterate, thick-headed, and, in many cases, brutal-looking set of men it would be hard to find. They seem to have no pride whatever, either as individuals or a class.

Each one slouches along with scowling brow and a general air of dogged sullenness that very plainly intimates an unwillingness to conform to the discipline of a soldier's life, and as they are usually small of stature the sight of a French regiment in motion is not inspiring.

France has reason to boast of the strength and numbers of her standing army, but there is many a wrecked life goes on record to a soldier gained for the cause, and really a more pitiful sight could not be imagined than that presented by the courtyard of a barracks on a day when a fresh number of drafted men are brought in in their blue blouses, their poor stupid faces full of dull, phlegmatic grief at being thus torn from their humble homes, and all else the world holds dear to them.

The French officers are a refreshing contrast to their inferiors. Tall, and exquisitely precise to the most minute detail, they are generally goodly sight to see.

Their chief recreation at Fontainebleau—allowed that they have gone the monotonous round of the palace once or twice—is to distribute themselves among the cafés that line the principal streets of the town.

Here, seated before little tables strewed around in an accommodating fashion on the pavement, they leisurely sip their absinthe and chartreuse, and gossip and ogle all the girls that go past—not necessarily favoring the pretty ones alone—that would be too slow a process, for there are very few pretty girls in Fontainebleau, or in the whole of France either, for the matter of that.

Undeniably chic and stylish they are, with but few exceptions, but there is a noticeable lack of that soft beauty one so often meets with in England and America.

The heart of many an American mother must yearn in pity over French babyhood, and the impressions made by these poor unconscious tots are more lasting and forcible than all the wonders Paris itself can boast.

An Indian papoose is a free and happy subject in comparison with a French baby.

The latter no sooner makes

the world than its tiny, tender head in a tight-fitting cap, which is worn for at least the first six months, the little innocent from taking cold, its ears to lay flat to the head," so "hence." Next the wee body is tightly with thick flannels or blankets, legs, and all—"to keep the limbs straight"—and the tortured mummy is drawn the infant's last, and baby is then supposed to be happy and comfortable for the few preliminary stages of existence.

I have seen children thus bandaged, moan and themselves purple in the face, unable to move hand or foot, and the distracted mothers evincing bewilderment that their soothings were of no avail!

A prominent English matron—and a tender, woman she must be—undertook to wage a one-handed and energetic warfare against this treatment of French infancy, quite really, but to little or no avail as yet, for the system is a deep-rooted one, and these people—especially the lower classes—cling to a favorite

From the summit of this gray pile a wonderfully lovely view is unfolded, and the waving green sea undulating gently to the fancies of the wind.

The terrace below is a favorite resort for rustic weddings, and the white-robed figures of the lassies dancing far below in the glistening sunshine, and the distant mellow notes of the flute keeping time with the silken rustle of the leaves is all that is needed to make the scene one of perfect enchantment on a fair summer day.

AGNES MARIE MULHOLLAND.

THE GRACEFUL SWANS.

DECLINE OF THE SPECIES IN ENGLAND.

The rivers and broads of Norfolk have always been a favorite haunt of the swans, and there, no doubt, many still live, says the London Standard. But, so far as we are aware, the swan pit at Norwich is the only place now existing in which the bird is systematically fattened for the table.

The royal swan-herd is, however, still a court official, appointed by the lord chamberlain, and a few very precise antiquaries may, perhaps, remember that a male bird is a "cob," and a female one a "hen," and that the term "cygnet" is applicable to it during the first year of its life only, a "gray bird" being the proper term for it until the maturity of a "white swan" is attained.

But we are afraid, unless swan-keeping experiences a revival, that the most graceful of all the feathered inhabitants of our inland waters will gradually share the fate which has befallen the heron and the hawk, and is likely to come upon the raven and its kindred also, should the farmer continue in his present frame of mind. Why this should be so it is not easy to see, unless, the taste for roast cygnet being no longer common, the demand for the bird has ceased.

Yet no one is likely to suppose that the swan was ever kept to any great extent simply in the interest of the larder, and it is certain that in the greater number of English waters from which it has vanished, or is disappearing, the fisheries are of less commercial value and importance than they were a century or two ago. Fashion, we presume, has something to do with it.

We should be sorry to advocate the re-stocking of our ornamental lakes with this bird solely in the interest of the palate, but it is undeniable that a well-fattened cygnet, served—some time between August and November after which they become a little rank—after a tradition of the Norwich corporation, with hot currant jelly and a gravy made of beef beaten in a mortar and a liberal allowance of port wine, deserves all the esteem in which it was formerly held.

A question of more interest is why the "mute swan" was ever considered a bird of such merit that the monarch took it under his special protection? In England it is usually regarded as merely naturalized. Yet it breeds wild no farther from our shores than the north of Sweden.

Nor is there any historical basis for the legend that it was introduced into this country by Richard Cœur de Lion, who brought it from Cyprus, though at a very early date it was accounted a peculiar protege of the King.

In 1483 no person not owning land to the value of five marks yearly rental was permitted to keep swans, and Henry VII. decreed injury to the bird or the stealing of its eggs an offense punishable with fine, pillory and imprisonment.

Henry VIII. was still more rigorous, for he refused to permit any one to appoint a new swan-herd without the license of the royal official of that name, on whom the other keepers were bound to attend when summoned. Moreover, all private birds had to be marked in his presence, or to be summarily confiscated under a code of laws which remind us of those governing the branding of cattle at the annual "round-up," or "rodeo" of a Western ranch.

From the earliest period the bird was considered to belong to an aristocratic order. It was the cognizance of many noble and distinguished personages and corporations.

The Bohuns bore it as their badge, and from them it descended to Henry IV., who married into that family. Before his accession to the throne Henry V. also used the silver swan; it appears on his tomb in Westminster Abbey; and to this day the connection of the Mintners with the swan-keeping is symbolized by the models of the bird which form such a conspicuous ornament in their hall.

As a public-house sign it has always been a favorite. The first proprietor of "The Swan with Two Necks" was a member of the company, and there are archaeologists ready to affirm that this name is no more than a corruption of the "Swan with Two Necks," which is the mark by which the vintner's birds are distinguished.

In Vision.

BY SALLY CAMPBELL.

I met upon the way a Vision fair—
The burning sun was in her flowing hair,
A cloudless sky looked from her smiling eyes,
Wide-opened in an ever glad surprise;
Fresh roses, slipping from her careless hand,
Still lay along the path by which she'd come;
Her perfumed robes by morning breezes fanned,
Fell round her like the evening-tinted foam;
And softly trailing grasses in the shade,
Gathered about her as she, loitering, strayed.
I knew her; though indeed I knew her not,
Familiar was she to me, strange and sweet,
As when a friendship old and half forgot,
Remembered in some chance face we meet.
"Who art thou," cried I, "known and yet unknown?"
A name she spoke; I heard the murmured droue
Of noon-tide bees; I caught the distant roar
Of ocean thundering on a peaceful shore;
Shrill, happy-hearted laughter too I heard,
Of childish voices in untroubled chime;
The whispering pines; the clear note of a bird.
Yet but one word she spoke; 'twas, "Summer-time."
—Chautauquan.

WOMEN AS SWIMMERS.

VERY FEW GIRLS KNOW HOW TO MOVE GRACEFULLY IN THE WATER.

The women who swim well, and their number increases every season, according to the New York World, find it one of the most difficult things to learn in the whole round of athletics, and ability in this line represents a great deal of hard work and persistent endeavor.

Nothing but the most tremendous earnestness of intention and long and persistent practice ever enables a woman to throw a ball, for the reason of the length of her clavicle, which makes it extremely difficult for her to use her arm in the way required. And so in swimming; her head being heavier for her size and her lungs smaller than those of a man, her constant tendency in the water with every stroke is to pitch forward on her head. The shape of her body also increases this tendency, and the smaller size of her lungs gives her much less buoyancy. All these she has to overcome before she can learn to be a swimmer, and a girl who is a good one deserves a great deal of credit. One of the professional female swimmers said the other day:—

"The majority of girls swim with their arms only, and if they do kick it is generally out up into the air, which doesn't propel them along much. The truth of the matter is that it takes a good deal of training to teach any woman to use her legs freely, for they have been hobbled together ever since she was ten years of age, and when she gets in the water she is shy about using them and drawing them up under her frog-fashion, as a good male swimmer does. She bends her legs at the knee, so that the lower part of the limb rises gracefully above the water at every stroke, and then drops it back with a thud, as if part of the roof of the bath-house had fallen in, and when this sends her pitching up over her head she aggravates the trouble by kicking her heels out of the water and looking like a duck diving for clams."

And a good many young women will recognize with pain that this is a very accurate description of themselves in the water. But it is also certain that, with the proper sort of training, she can get rid of all these awkward ways and learn to be as agile and graceful in the water as she is on the ballroom floor.

There are half a dozen big swimming-schools in this city, but the best and most graceful swimmers are those who learn not in the smooth water of a tank, but in the tumbling furries of the sea. For one thing, salt water is much more buoyant than fresh, which makes it easier to keep one's self afloat, and the swimmer who has learned in a tank without a ripple upon it, discovers that it is a very different thing to fight wave and tide. The same professional female swimmer who is so sarcastic about the efforts of her sister woman, says:—

"The way I learned to swim was both an easy and safe one, and one I should recommend to women who are anxious to master the art. I began when I was about fifteen years old, and my only teacher was my big brother, who had the two qualifications of the swimming teacher for being strong and amiable. He began by teaching me not to be afraid of deep water."

"The trouble is that the moment one has the sense of there being no foothold beneath one it takes away one's breath, and thus is lost the very buoyancy that is necessary to keep one afloat, for the lungs must be kept full of air as much as possible in swimming. This he did by making me catch hold of his belt and swimming into deep water with me, so that I grew perfectly accustomed to the sensation of there being nothing beneath my feet and not to mind it at all. After I had lost all this fear and breathlessness, he took me into shallow water, put a strong elastic belt about six inches wide around my waist, with a loop fastened in the middle of the back, through which he could slip his hand. Then in water not more than three feet deep he slipped his hand through this loop, made me turn on my face and learn the proper swimming motions. I could do these with perfect confidence, because I knew he had fast hold of me and I could not by any possibility sink and get my mouth and ears full of water, as he kept me near the surface by his hold on the belt. Then he showed me how I must bring my hands back to my chest, keep my fingers and thumb close together, form-

ing a sort of a cup of my hand, and how the palm should be turned downward during the first half of the stroke and one edge of it turned up after the arms began to go out at right angles from the body, and that my motions must be slow and deliberate, as any attempted hurry would result in pumping me of the breath which was so valuable. Next he taught me the use of my legs, which should first be drawn up under the body with the knees turned out sideways as much as possible and the heels close together, which made the necessary froglike kick an easy thing to do. I learned to do these arm and leg strokes in exact unison, which is one of the most important points in swimming, and when I had the motion perfect, he took his hand out of the belt and let me try it alone, still in shallow water. But the moment I would begin to sink he would promptly seize me and haul me up, for his idea was, and a good one, too, I think, that the shock of going under water and getting one's ears and mouth full of it is bad for beginners, and gives them a certain sort of nervousness which it takes a long time to cure. It was not long after that, however, before I could go anywhere, and since then practice has made me one of the champion lady swimmers."

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.

Upton Grange.

AN OLD HOUSEKEEPER'S STORY.

Tell a story? Of course I can! Many a one too, when the light is fading and I can sit idle and think. Why, some of the queer things I can remember would make a better book than half the gay paper-covered novels on sale at the railway book-stalls! People cannot live in good families nearly all their lives, as I have done, without hearing and seeing many curious things—ah, and sad too! At my very first place an awful tragedy came about. Did I never tell you the story of Mr. Clement Upton and his grandmother? I thought I had. I have never forgotten it, and never shall to the day of my death, though it is fifty years now since it all happened.

I went to Upton Grange as still-room maid when I was just sixteen, and was placed under the most cross-grained old housekeeper I ever knew. Abigail Sturt was her name; and I recollect—But I must not stop to talk about her.

Upton Grange was a fine old place standing in its own extensive grounds, with no other house near except the Rectory. There were long galleries and great rooms, all floored with black polished oak, which reminded one of silent pools of water—they were so dark and shiny—and the walls were hung with armor and tapestry and pictures—mostly portraits of past generations of Uptons. As for the china and carved chairs and knick-knacks, I never had time to look at all of them, and there was not a cup and saucer or a footstool in the house that would not have fetched fancy prices.

Everything was kept in perfect order, though we had no mistress at Upton. The old Squire's wife had been dead for many years, and he and the young Squire his grandson, lived at the Grange quite alone, and saw little or no company; but Mistress Sturt managed the house for them with as much zeal as though it had been her own.

When I first went to live at Upton, young Mr. Clement was not quite twenty-one. The coming of age took place when I had been there only a few months, and for once the old house was thrown open; and the county families came from far and near, and the tenants also, and there was a grand feast. It was well known that the young Squire would have all the property at the old gentleman's death; for the Squire had had only one child, a son, who had married an Italian lady and died at home quite young, leaving an only boy behind him. That boy was Mr. Clement; and at his foreign mother's death, which happened within a year of his father's, the Squire sent over to Italy for his little grandson, and made a home for him at Upton, which was to be his own some day.

Mr. Clement was always a strange young man, so silent and moody and grave in his ways, quite unlike other young fellows. He hated company, and seemed to care for nothing but going over the old books in the library, or taking long solitary walks and rides about the country. His unsociable habits worried the old Squire dreadfully—for he was of a lively turn of mind himself, and would gladly have filled the Grange with guests from morning till night for his own pleasure; but Mr. Clement could not bear any noise or bustle, and his grandfather was such a slave to him that he never dared do anything against the young man's wishes; so that the house was kept as silent and still as the grave from one month's end to another.

The Rectory was the only house Mr. Clement would ever enter besides his own home—and he could not complain of liveliness there; for old Mr. Chetwynd, the Rector, was a bachelor, and lived quite alone with a dear old housekeeper and a one-eyed man who groomed the pony and looked after the garden. But the Rector was very learned, and had been Mr. Clement's tutor as long as he wanted any schooling; so I suppose he had got accustomed to visiting at the house, and did not mind it.

It was the day of the coming of age, I remem-



THE DEVIL'S CUP AND BALL.

with a tenacity that would discourage a very Napoleon of reformers.

Heretofore it is to be regretted that the entire world does not rise up as one man and demand that the civilized Frenchmen treat their offspring with at least consideration.

The glories of Fontainebleau forest have been sung by artists the world over.

It is a grand stretch of wooded land, covering an area of forty-two thousand five hundred acres, but the grandeur is of a tame, cultivated order, with the white roads running for miles in long, even rows through rows of medium-sized, monotonously regular trees.

Rocky formations abound in different sections of the forest, some of the huge stones being contorted into singular shapes, and bearing odd resemblances to various familiar objects. "The Sponge Rock" is one of these natural curiosities, and is veritably a massive stone, weighing many tons, yet so entirely covered with indentations as to give it a strikingly porous effect.

Two popular rocks, very similar in appearance, are the "Two Sisters," so named in compliment to a pretty Fontainebleau bride and her equally attractive sister.

There is the inevitable "Robber's Cavern"—very dreadful and very dark—which was in truth the rendezvous of a band of lawless men before the hand of civilization had penetrated the mysterious depths of the famous wood to any extent, at the time when gay monarchs with hooded falcons and cross-bow made merry in the popular parlance of the hunt.

Wild boars are said to still exist in certain districts, and we were fortunate enough to see several fine deer go bounding through the bushes in quite a frequent pathway.

Snakes also abound, but are usually a harmless species, and little green lizards scamper over the rocks and among the fallen leaves in remarkable numbers. They are very timid, however, and disappear like a flash at one's approach.

Probably one of the loveliest spots in the forest is within four miles of the town. Situated in the very heart, as it were, of broad sweeping hills, is a stretch of flat, cultivated land, forming a natural amphitheater. When the annual races take place in this spot so kindly provided by nature, the amazingly attired lovers of the sport bet themselves to convenient rocks overlooking the arena, and for days at a time the hill is covered with pleasure-seeking humanity, and yet not a habitation in sight.

The Tower of Denecourt is perhaps an exception, as it looms up above the tallest trees.

There was an awful scene in the dining-room between the two men that night. I remember well how a heavy thunderstorm came on about eight o'clock, and between the muttering peals of thunder and the howling of the wind we could hear the sound of angry voices in that room, till at

\$100,000

AGENTS' MANAGER,
18 S. Sixth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

REMEMBER that all Ballads and Songs contain both **STAMP** and **LYRICS**. To purchase this grand collection, a sheet, or a few sheets at a time, send **THIRTY DOLLARS** for all; We offer the entire collection for **one cent** stamps preferred.

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GOOD TERRITORY. Apply
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Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.



Warranted.

WE have imported expressly for our summer trade 2,000 large French Telescopes at a very low price; they open 32 inches in three sections, and measure closed, 11 inches. They are nicely brass bound with brass safety caps on each end to exclude dust, &c. The lenses are very Powerful Achromatic Chrystals polished by LEMAIR & CO., of Paris. With this fine telescope objects ultra away are brought close to view with astonishing clearness. Never before was a telescope of this size sold for less than \$5.00 to \$8.00, and we shall offer only a limited number at this price. Every sojourner in the country or at seaside resorts should certainly secure one of these instruments, and no farmer should be without one. Sent by mail or express, safely packed, prepaid for only \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00. KIRTLAND BROS & CO., 70 Nassau St., New York City.

Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY AS SEEN IN DEAF MUTES.

Prof. A. Graham Bell, of Washington, yesterday afternoon lectured before the Scientific Association of John Hopkins University, on heredity as seen in a prolonged study of mutes. He said: "There has been an enormous growth in this class of defectiveness, namely from ten thousand in 1870 to thirty-four thousand in 1880. But a distinction must be drawn between the congenital and non-congenital deaf mutes. The latter is the result of accident or disease chiefly for the past few years cerebro spinal meningitis, and no tendency to hereditary transmission is observable. The cause of congenital deafness is not known, but a long investigation seems to point to a strong hereditary predisposition as the main cause. The influence of heredity is not confined to the deaf mutes themselves, but the offspring of their hearing brothers and sisters are just as likely to be born deaf. The descendants of one man in Martha's Vineyard have been traced and found to contain sixty-three congenital deaf mutes. A family in Maine has had twenty-seven. There also seems to be an undoubted connection between deafness, blindness, idiocy, insanity and, probably, intemperance. The ratio of the blind among deaf mutes is fourteen and a half times as great as among the whole population; that of the idiots is forty-three times as great, while the tendency as to insanity and intemperance is not so plain. Heredity is seen to be most marked in transmitting this form of defectiveness, and philanthropy in this country is doing everything possible to encourage marriage among deaf mutes. We educate them together, teach them a language of their own—so they know nothing of English. We send them out into the world, and they naturally prefer the company of each other. This is not the system of management in Europe, and unless it is changed here we shall certainly have a deaf variety of the human race."—Baltimore Sun.

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.

THE EYES.

When the eyes are treated fairly, they are strengthened, not weakened by work, says an article in a London journal. Just as the arms of a blacksmith grow the stronger for his trade, so the eyes of watchmakers, who work under healthy conditions, are found to improve and not to deteriorate, in vigor and quickness. It is the abuse of the eyes, not their use, which is to be avoided. If a man is aware either that his eyes need no artificial correction, or else have received the proper adjustment, and if his work, whether literary or mechanical, is done in a light both steady and sufficient and with a due regard as to ordinary sanitary rules, he may feel sure that he is strengthening his eyes, not weakening them by hard work. Men of intellectual pursuits sometimes are afraid of losing their mental power in old age, because they have drawn so much upon it when young. The reverse is nearer the truth, and they have not overtaxed their brains, the fear has absolutely groundless. The man whose intellect goes first in old age is generally some farmer or laborer who has never strengthened and invigorated it by use, not the politician, the lawyer, or the man of letters. So with the eyes. Those who have strengthened their eyes by using them properly keep keen sight longer than those who have never trained them. In the case of the man who has neglected to give his eyes their full development, they will fail in power along with his other bodily functions. When, however, the man who, born with good eyes, has kept them in constant hard work, and yet never strained them, reaches old age, he may find them capable of performing their functions better than any other organ of the body. In short, if people will learn to use their eyes wisely there is no reason why mankind should not increase rather than lose their power of seeing. If, however, we are to take this possible, we must lose no time in saving the eyes of the present generation.

A PRETTY WORLD.

I once strolled through a miserable Mexican village. The shadows were creeping over the cabins, women came and went in silence, and men sat smoking at the cabin doors, while children played in swarms by the water. The air was like a breath of God, and all nature seemed as sacred as rest to a weary man. A black, bent, old negro woman, all patches from head to foot, frosty-headed and half blind, came crooning forth with a broken croak tied together, in which she had planted a flower to grow by her door. I stopped, watched her set it down and arrange it; and then, not wishing to stare rudely at this bent old creature, I said:—"Good-evening, auntie; it's a pretty evening." She slowly straightened up, looked away at the fading sunlight on the hills, and said softly, "Oh, it's a pretty world, massa!" That old woman was a poetess—a prophetess. She had a soul to see the beauty, the poetry about her. "Oh, it's a pretty world, massa!" She had no other form of expression, but that was enough. Hers was the password to nature. "And God saw everything that he had made, and behold it was very good."—Joaquin Miller.

If you are doubtful as to the use of Dobbin's Electric Soap, and cannot accept the experience of millions who use it, after the 24 years it has been on the market, one trial will convince you. Ask your grocer for it. Take no imitation.

A man has no more right to say an uncivil thing than to act one; no more right to say a rude thing to another than to knock him down.

FITS. All Fits stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORE. No Fits after first day's use. MARVELLOUS CURES. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to DR. KLINE, 331 Arch St., PHILA., PA. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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SILVER Plated Sleeve Holder Sample 8c. Terms Free. Agents wanted. T. M. GANDY, Chester, Conn. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

BEST PAYING THING for Agents is our PHOTOGRAPH FAMILY RECORD PICTURE. Agents wanted. Terms cash liberal. Address C. P. CORY & CO., 325 State Street, Chicago. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

NAME ON 25 GOLD BEVELED FLORAL CARDS. 100 Pictures, 1 Ring, 1 Pen, Samples, &c., 10c. KING CARD CO., Mount Carmel, Conn. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

\$5. FREE. Money Making Guide, Horse Owners' Guide, and Trappers' Guide. We also send cat and samples other goods in same package. All free for 10c. postage. THE UNION PRINTING CO., 206 G. AVE., PALATINE, ILLS. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

COINS AND STAMPS Wanted. Send 12 cts. in stamps for Book giving rare dates and prices paid. C. SHAYER, 79 E. Brookline St., Boston, Mass. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

\$5 to \$8 A DAY. Samples worth \$2.15 FREE. Lines not under horses' feet. Write Brewster Safety Reel Holder Co., Holly, Mich. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife: book free. Drs. GRANTON & BUSH, No. 163 Elm St., Cincinnati, O. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

NEW BOOK OF GOLD-BEVELED EDGE, HIDDEN NAME Cards for 99 with samples of Silk Fringed, Reward of Merit, Embossed Border, and Photograph Cards, etc., with full outfit to open a for a 2c. stamp. JONES & CO., Cadiz, Ohio. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

ALL ABOUT NEW STATE OF WASHINGTON Send stamp for "Travelers' Broth."—Jonathan, ESTELMAN, LLEWELLYN & CO., Seattle, Wash. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

PATENTS obtained by E. H. GELTON, D. C. Send for our book of instructions. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

A REMARKABLE OFFER. Send TWO 2-CENT postage stamps, a lock of your hair, name, age and sex, and I will send you a chirovont diagnosis of your disease FREE. Address J. G. BATDORF, M. D., PRINCIPAL MAGNETIC INST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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NAME on 25 Silk Fringe Floral Cards, 1 Album, 100c. RAY CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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IT PAYS to sell our Rubber Printing Stamps. Samples free. J. M. MITTEN & CO., Cleveland, O. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

\$230 A MONTH. Agents Wanted. 90 best-selling articles in the world. 1 sample free. Address JAY BRONSON, Detroit, Mich. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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AGTS. can clear \$25.00 to \$50.00 weekly, selling our EMBOSSED LETTERS for Window Signs. Sample and instructions by mail \$1.00. A. M. MORLAN & CO., Salem, Ohio. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

DETECTIVE STORIES and a large paper 3 mos. for only 10c. ADVERTISER & FARMER, BAY SHORE, N. Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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NAME on 25 Silk Fringe Floral Cards, 1 Album, 100c. RAY CARD CO., Clintonville, Conn. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

\$100 every month to agents who mean business. Outfits free. Business new and easy. Write quick. H. A. ELLS & CO., Chicago, Ill. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

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PIMPLES and BLACKHEADS cured FREE. For 4c. postage, send card mailed. Not used package remedy itself. DEWEY 153, BUFFALO, N. Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

LADY AGENTS WANTED in each town in the United States for a pleasant, profitable and permanent business. (One lady in each town. No capital required. No risk to run. Samples and full particulars mailed to any address for 10c. (silver), which amount will be refunded when first order is received. Address at once, N. C. DAVIS, Frankfort, Indiana. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

CURE for the DEAF By Fick's Pat. Improved Cures. Improved Ear Drums, Whispers heard distinctly. Comfortable, inviolable, self-adjusting. Successful where all other remedies fail. Sold only by F. HISCOCX, 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St., New York. Write for illustrated book of proofs FREE. Name this paper. Beware of imitations. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

IMPROVE your opportunities and you will surely succeed; neglect them, and you will surely always remain in obscurity and poverty. We invite the attention of all who are willing to work to something new, that will just coin money for them. Work adapted to all ages and both sexes. You can live at home, and do the work wherever you are situated. Reader, it is a royal chance, and such an one as may never again come to your attention in a lifetime. Both men and women often report to us that they have earned from \$3 to \$10 in an evening. \$5 is often easily earned in a day. A postal card, which to write in, will cost you but one cent, and if you need profitable work, that will give you more solid cash than anything else in the world, you had better address us at once, asking for particulars about our new business; we will mail all to you free, and there will be no harm done if you should then conclude not to work for us. Any one can do the work. Capital is not required, but we start you. You can work in your spare time or all the time. Those who read this need profitable employment, should write at once. Snug little fortunes await all workers absolutely sure. Address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

BIG TRUNK FULL OF TREASURES THE MOST WONDERFUL AND MARVELOUS collection of REAL TREASURES known ON EARTH for anything even beginning to approach such a small sum of money. Original Price, \$20.00. Trunk Full of Treasures, 2c. postage paid, to any address, for only twenty-five cents. The genuine, cross-grained, wondrous accumulation of the kind ever offered. As Alps rise on Alps, little money—for only twenty-five cents—is the Big Trunk Full of Treasures. All mentioned below is included in this marvelous collection:—

- 1—One full set, or pack, of the ever popular game of "Popping the Question" Cards. Sixty cards in the set or pack.
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- 7—18 Original and Laughable Parlor Games.
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THIS IS NOT ALL—READ ON! Included in this Marvelous Collection of Real Treasures are made as well as innumerable articles of household use, including toilet sets, shaving tablets, and shades of great beauty, etc., etc.

Our Manual, or Book, which is included in Trunk Full of Treasures, is the only complete and exhaustive published on the art of making flowers and other things from tissue paper. Those who wish to learn the art, can accomplish it through this manual. The art is as well as profitable; through it home may be made exquisitely pleasant; it may be made for friends, a great and growing demand for such flowers, a small business for as much as from \$1.00 to \$5.00. The cost of the manual to nothing, and through this manual, or book, you learn the art. Every lady and every man should make this accomplishment. A splendid income is made by making and selling such flowers.

The Book is Included in the Big Trunk Full of Treasures. For books very inferior to this one and for one-cent part of the diagrams, figures and designs, as fifty cents each is charged. Those who have this complete or book, will find it easy to become proficient and competent. Price of the Big Trunk Full of Treasures, only twenty-five cents, postage paid, to any address in the world, delivery guaranteed.

Address all orders to TRUE & CO., Augusta, Me.

The publishers of this periodical assure their readers that they have made a most careful examination of the Big Trunk Full of Treasures, and wonderful as it may appear, yet all is as it should be.

Who wish for anything of the sort, will find this collection of sterling value.

HALLETT BOOK CO., Portland, Me., make money on their Bibles, Books and Almanacs. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

\$300 to \$500 a month made by \$500 a Year. We guarantee to make 6 times that amount. Men who can own horses preferred. A few want cities. Holloway & Co., 112 N. E. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

6 BOOKS FREE! Upon request, we will send you six books free. Complete Novels, as follows: "The Two Kisses," by the author of "The Waters," by Miss Mulock; "The Vagabond Heroine," by Mrs. Annie Wood. This great offer is made only into new homes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Address: S. H. MOORE & CO., 27 Park St. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

DRUNKENNESS nolic stimulants quickly removed without treatment, if desired. Treatise for home cure. The YALE HYGIENE CO., Box 1725, N. H. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

OPIUM or Morphine Habit can be cured by the use of a remedy, which never fails, treatment ever known. Less cured more than 10,000 cases. Address THE DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO., N. H. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

AGENTS \$75 per month and WANTED ON SALARY. paid any active man or woman by sample and live at home. Promptly and expense-free. Circulars and sample case FREE. What we say. Address: BOSTON, WARE CO., Boston, Mass. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

20% INVESTMENTS IN SYNDICATES are made in banks. Guaranteed profits, 20% profits 20% per annum and up. Address: MOORE LAND CO., N. H. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

\$60 EVERY can clear \$60 per week with our new per month in other lines. Don't but write for our terms. No boys, dress with stamp, no postals, Merrill St. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

MANAGER WANTED To open a branch office in your locality. purely mercantile. One that will inspire pride, pleasure and profit. Trade only. No can vassing or peddling. A rare opportunity. J. E. Shepard, 28 & 27 W. 5th St., Chicago. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

ELASTIC TRUSS Improved. Worn by positively cures all hernia. Descriptive circulars sent on request. DR. HOUSE, N. Y. 744 Broadway, N. Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

PHOTOGRAPHY With our complete equipment, paying business, and as a hobby, is both instructive and profitable. No previous knowledge of photography necessary. Process simple. \$50 per week easily made. Address: SCHULTZE PHOTO EQUIPMENT CO., 5 Chatham St., New York, N. Y. Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

Soapsuds and Satins.

BY MAE FARNSWORTH.

The sweetest of June mornings smiled and shone over the old farm, and a bright ray lighted Bab's head, turning her reddish brown hair to fiery gold. Bab was standing under the clothes-line, hanging out the week's wash, nearly all done by her own fingers.

Of course, the fingers were now a little wrinkled and shriveled with the hot suds, and her arms were bare, the calico sleeve rolled up above the dimpled elbow. The front of the dress was slightly wet, too, and—must I tell it—Bab had a clothespin in her mouth, ready to pin Bobby's apron to the line, and the great basket at her feet was well piled with garments waiting their turn. Of course, Bab wasn't dressed for visitors. A busy country girl on Monday morning seldom is you know. But, before she got that odious clothespin out of her mouth, she heard the sudden sound of wheels, and a clear, silvery voice called out:—

"Bab! Bab Holman! Come here!" Bab knew the voice, even before she looked up and saw Jenny Bryant, cool and dressy, sitting in her father's carriage, as smiling as the day. Bab wouldn't have cared so much for that, but at her side sat her city cousin, Mr. Walter Weston, in faultless tie and kid gloves, and she in that rig!

Walt Weston had called on her several times, and taken her out once or twice, but his sisters did not hang out clothes in wet dresses, with clothespins in their mouths—he wouldn't come again, after such a sight of her.

But Bab was too brave to run. She did drop the apron and pin into the basket, but she went to the fence with her sleeves up, just as she was. If Walt Weston didn't like her looks, he needn't look at her, that was all.

He did look at her, and she thought she could perceive a slight curl to his lip, as he said:—

"Really, Miss Holman, you must be very industrious, to work this hot morning."

"I have to be," returned Bab, a little shortly. "Will you come in?"

"We only couldn't go to town with you," said Jenny. "We only couldn't go to town with you," said Jenny.

"I wish you were coming for me," said Bab. "I wish you were coming for me," said Bab.

"Really?" insisted Jenny. "I am really?" insisted Jenny.

"I have so many dresses, and I do want to show them to you," said Bab. "I have so many dresses, and I do want to show them to you," said Bab.

"I'll come," said Jenny. "I'll come," said Jenny.

"I wish you were coming for me," said Bab. "I wish you were coming for me," said Bab.

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But the mother waited, too, until, as they were washing up the supper dishes, asked:—

"Bab, dear, what is it?"

"Nothing, much," answered Bab, with a little flush. "Only I had an invitation this morning, which it would make me the happiest girl in the world if I could accept."

"Where, and from whom, Bab?"

Bab told it all.

"Would it, by hook or crook, be possible for me to go with Jenny? I wouldn't mind about more than one new dress, if I could," she said eagerly.

"Bab, I am very sorry, but father could not possibly afford it, just now," began the mother.

"What with the poor crop and his mortgage?"

"There, you need not say another word," put in Bab, hastily. "I knew how it would be, of course. I was a fool to mention it. When one can't even get a decent education, it isn't worth while thinking of pleasure trips. There's none of that laid out for me." And her lips were set in the firm line the mother had seen so often, while the gloomy brow she wore spoiled all her good looks, much more than the calico dress with the wet front and rolled-up sleeves had done.

Jenny, radiant in satins and pretty, cool muslins, went off to the Springs with Cousin Walter, who did not even make a good-bye call on Bab.

"He needn't think I care!" Bab said to herself. "He may despise me, if he wants to—if I did not help mother, I would be worth despising! I'm sure I don't care!"

But Bab did care. Walter Weston's bright face and stylish dress and polite ways had caught her fancy, just a little, and it was not pleasant to have the little dream broken. She worked away, though, and honestly tried to keep herself from being, as she said, "crosser than a bear," with more bravery than she knew she showed, while at the Springs, Walter and Jenny were strolling about enjoying the summer without one care to vex them.

"Well," said Bab, "at least, when the rush of work is over, and we get the early fruit put up, I can practice an hour every day, and improve my playing. I may be able to find an hour for German and history, too, if I have to take it at night. I do want to learn something, if I can't go anywhere. It does seem as if those who could appreciate the most in this world are the very ones to have the least, always."

But Bab's dreams were to be broken again, poor child! When she was just about ready to begin her studies, her father came into the wide, cool kitchen where she was helping her mother with the ironing, and said:—

"Mother, I've agreed to take a boarder for three months, if you don't object."

A boarder! Bab's heart stood still, for a moment. But neither father nor mother looked at her rueful face.

"Well, I don't know, Jason," replied the patient wife. "I s'pose it would bring in a little every week, and we've plenty to set the table. Who wants to come?"

"It's a professor from the college at Newport. He's out here to study the rocks, or something like that—going to make a book, he said, and the Board of something-or-other sent him out here. He won't be in the house much, you see, and I don't think you'll find him any trouble. He's willing to pay five dollars a week, for a front room."

"He can come, Jason. We won't miss such a chance. We could have a new carpet and curtains for the parlor, with that much money. What is his name? When will he be here?"

"Professor John Gilbert was on the card he gave me. He wants to come to-morrow, if you are ready for him."

"Very well, let him come, then. Bab, you go up and see if everything is all right in the south front room. Put out fresh towels, and fill the pitcher, and anything else that's wanted."

Without a word, but with a bitter smile on her young face, Bab went.

"Just as usual!" she murmured. "I might have known it! Nothing but work, now! I hate that professor, already! Of course, I am nothing at all in his eyes—a learned chap like him could not see a kitchen girl, and he knows everything I don't and want to, but I hate him all the same! Oh, yes! New carpet and curtains, but not a dollar for me, who will have the cooking to do!"

In this Bab was wrong—the mother was already planning to devote part of the earnings to a new summer outfit for the helpful daughter, which Bab was too proud to ask for.

"Now you needn't put yourselves to no great trouble," said Mr. Holman, the next morning, as he passed through the kitchen where Bab was beginning to do the baking. "Those professor fellows don't care much what they eat. They are not harvest men, remember."

"No, they're a thousand times more finicky!" thought Bab, breaking eggs into a bowl. "I wonder what this particular specimen will be like! Fifty, I'll bet, with blue glasses, and maybe a wig. Bah! I hate 'em, every mother's son of 'em!"

The room was in dainty order, and the baking a perfect success. Bab wasn't going to risk her mother's reputation as a housekeeper, because she did not want the new member of the family to come. He did not come, before dinner, but Mr. Holman was sure he would appear before supper.

When the after-dinner work was all done up neatly, Bab took her sunbonnet and went out to gather a little bucket of raspberries, which grew thickly all along the edge of the pasture down the road. Whatever Bab did she did in good earnest. She was so intent on bringing down a

branch of fine berries hanging above her head, that she did not know any one was near, until a pleasant voice at her side said:—

"Let me try. The bough is too high for you."

Bab started, and looked round. A gentleman stood there, with a satchel in his hand, and a duster thrown over his arm. A tall, broad-shouldered man, with sunny face, dark, curling hair, and a genial manner, so different from her idea that Bab was sure this could not be the new boarder.

"Pardon me," said he, kindly. "But I see you cannot reach those berries. Permit me!" And with one easy effort he brought the bough to her hand.

"Thank you," said Bab, blushing as she thought of the old sunbonnet and calico dress, a bit the worse for the sharp briars.

"Not at all," was the polite answer. "Perhaps you can do me a favor, too," and he smiled kindly. "I am a stranger, and would like to know where Mr. Holman lives, if you can direct me?"

"It is the professor," thought Bab, and she said aloud:—

"Certainly. He is my father, and the white house just beyond the trees is our home."

"Ah, thank you Miss Holman. My name is Gilbert. Perhaps you have heard it before?"

"Yes, sir; we are expecting you to-day. You will find my mother at the house."

"But may I help you pick the berries, before I go?" he asked, in the winning way she had at first noticed. "I used to pick berries in my own country home. It has been many a year since I had that pleasure."

"Certainly, if you care to," answered Bab, her stiffness gone in spite of her, before his cordial manner. "But I warn you—the briars scratch awfully!"

"Oh, well, they won't be the first thorns I have encountered in my life," replied the professor, dropping a handful of fruit into the tin pail.

"Now, Miss Holman, you had better take the lower branches, and I, being rather taller than you, will take the higher ones."

Bab obeyed, and he helped her until the pail was filled. Then she led the way to the house, Mrs. Holman looking a trifle astonished as they came into the sitting-room, and Bab introduced her companion as Professor Gilbert.

"He isn't in the least what I thought he would be," said Bab, as she changed her dress for a fresh gingham. "I believe I shall like him, after all. He does not seem a bit 'pedantic' or 'stuck up.' I thought professors always were. And I don't believe he's thirty yet. Ah, if I knew only what he has learned and forgotten, I might be able to talk to him! As it is, he will soon find out that I know nothing, and then he will despise me."

Bab must have forgotten that an hour ago it was herself who was to do the despising!

Professor Gilbert was delighted with his room, and soon made himself at home.

The day after he came he was in the front yard, admiring a pansy bed. Bab picked one and gave it to him.

"Thank you," he said. "Pansies, that's for thought."

"But you won't find the 'rosemary for remembrance,'" quickly added Bab.

He gave her a swift glance.

"So you read Shakespeare, Miss Holman?"

"I read—anything and everything I can get hold of," confessed Bab.

"A bad plan," he said, shaking his head. "You get as many weeds as flowers, that way."

"But when you are crazy to learn, and have no opportunities, except as you catch up everything, what then?" answered Bab, speaking from a sudden impulse, and not knowing she was revealing more than she meant to.

"Worse yet!" was the smiling reply. "Then you are more likely to retain both bad and good."

"Well, then there's no hope for me, except to wash dishes and wring clothes!" exclaimed Bab, hopelessly.

"Have you not been to school, Miss Holman?"

"Only to the academy in the village. I have gone as far as they can take me."

"But there are excellent seminaries."

"Oh, yes! but father cannot afford to send me," said Bab, honestly. "I cannot travel, so there's nothing to do but read—and set tables, as I must run to do now!" she added, hastily, and the next instant she was gone.

Next morning, after breakfast, Professor Gilbert met her in the hall, with a book in his hand.

"Miss Bab, suppose you try this," he said. "And if you will allow me, I have a proposition to make."

"What is it?" asked Bab, simply.

"Only this. If you are anxious to learn, can you spare your evenings?"

"Yes, I can."

"Then suppose you read and study with me, while I am here. I might be able to help you somewhat."

"Oh, Professor Gilbert! Would you really do that?" and Bab lifted eyes like stars to his face.

"I would, with pleasure, my little friend."

"But, won't it interfere with your own studies? The rocks and things?"

Professor Gilbert laughed.

"No, Miss Bab. I can dispose of 'the rocks and things' in the daylight, and give the evenings to you, if you will accept them."

"I will. I cannot tell how gratefully."

"It is a bargain, then! Shake hands on it. I warn you, though, I shall be a very strict teacher."

"I hope you will! Thank you for this," and Bab held up the book he had given her.

He smiled and nodded. Bab ran up to her room to put it away, and then down to the kitchen to make her fingers fly, and tell her mother the wonderful news that she was going to study with Professor Gilbert.

"I had rather do that than flirt with dandies at the Springs," she said to herself. "And to think I was mad when I heard he was coming! It isn't going to be such a lonely summer, after all!"

Lonely? No, the hours fairly flew. Busy work all day, with often a walk with the professor in the afternoon, during which Bab grew quite expert with the geologist's little hammer, and found more to interest her in the mineral world than she had dreamed of being there.

In the evenings, reading and talking with him, a new world seemed opening to the delighted girl. Yes, a world so much brighter and sweeter than any she had ever known before, that she hardly knew how it became so. Certainly, the walking and talking with this earnest, genial scholar was better than flirting with brainless duds at the Springs. She was far happier with him in simple muslin, than she would have been in satin robes in gay society, but she scarcely yet understood the charm which made her so.

Perhaps the young professor understood better. Certain it is, that he grew thoughtful as the time for his vacation to end drew nearer, and he must return to the city.

As he sat with Bab one evening under the shade of the clematis over the front porch, he said to her:—

"Miss Bab, do you know our pleasant three months is almost over?"

"Yes," answered Bab. "I am very sorry, too. I can never repay your kindness since you have been here, Professor Gilbert."

"You have repaid it already, child. While I have, perhaps, been able to teach you a few things, you have been teaching me a lesson I shall never forget."

"Indeed! I did not know it," said Bab, innocently. "What is it, then?"

He bent near her, and with the bright smile she had learned to know so well, he said:—

"You have taught me that it is not good for man to be alone, Barbara. May I come back after a while, and take you home to stay with me?"

"Professor?"

"I am in earnest, dear girl. I love you, my darling, because I know what a dear, noble heart you are, and that is what has made this time so happy to me, that I cannot give it all up. Come, Barbara, what do you say to me? Have you any love for me? Can't you speak to me?"

No, she really could not. But she lifted her face, and there was no need to speak his answer. It was given without a word, and she was folded in the strong arms which were henceforth to be her shield and support.

What a surprise it was to Jenny, when she came home from her summer trip, to learn that Bab's world had widened, too, and that she was soon to go to the city to live, as the beloved bride of the learned professor, whose genius was just making such a stir in cultivated society.

"Well, don't it beat anything?" she said. "I thought Bab would have to wash and scrub all her days! And now look, what a place she will have to fill!"

"Why not, when she deserves it?" said her mother. "Bab won't disgrace the suds, the more that she has had to dabble in the soapsuds. I, for one, am glad to see her so happy."

"So am I," returned Jenny.

While Walter Weston only stroked his mustache softly, and remarked:—

"But one wouldn't have thought it, to see her the day we went away, would they?"

You should read the advertisement which shows picture of man holding out \$20 bill. You should secure one of those bills.

WHY A BOILED LOBSTER IS RED.

In all crustaceans, as, indeed, in almost everything in nature, there is a certain per cent. of iron. Upon boiling the lobster the iron is oxidized. This effect is largely due also to the percentage of muriatic acid which exists naturally in the shell. The chemical change which takes place here is almost similar to that which occurs in the burning of a brick. In boiling a lobster its coat ceases to be a living substance, and to a certain extent it takes a new character. It is as a brick would be after burning. The effect can also be produced by the sun, but necessarily not so rapidly, as the heat of that luminary, although most intense, is not concentrated sufficiently to produce the result. The sun also exercises a bleaching influence which consumes the oxide almost as fast as it is formed, leaving the shell white, or nearly pure lime.—New York Graphic.

Bobby, whose uncle has given him half-a-crown.—I wish you would give me a penny, uncle, instead of this.

Uncle, astonished.—But, my boy, half-a-crown is more than a penny.

Bobby.—I know; but if it's half-a-crown, pa'll want it; if it's only a penny I can keep it.

A female servant sweeping out a bachelor's room found a four-penny piece on the carpet which she carried to the owner. "You may keep it for your honesty," said he. A short time afterward he missed his gold pencil case and inquired of the girl if she had seen it. "Yes, sir," was the reply. "And what did you do with it?" "Kept it for my honesty."

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PEERLE ... the BEST.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

Fill Your Own Teeth with CrystalBuc. Stops Pain Instantly. T. F. TITUMAN, M. D., 1010 Bridge, N. Y.
Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

CANCER and Tumors cured by a new Method. Book sent free. Drs. McLeish and Weber, 123 John St., Cincinnati, O.
Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

CARDS FREE! Cards and Stamp Pictures Free. Send 2c. stamp for mailing. ATNA. PUG. CO., New York, N. Y.
Please state what periodical you saw our advertisement in.

240 lb. 600 lb. Platform, \$10. 1,000 lb. \$15. 1,500 lb. \$20. 2,000 lb. \$25. 3,000 lb. \$30. 4,000 lb. \$35. 5,000 lb. \$40. 6,000 lb. \$45. 7,000 lb. \$50. 8,000 lb. \$55. 9,000 lb. \$60. 10,000 lb. \$65. 11,000 lb. \$70. 12,000 lb. \$75. 13,000 lb. \$80. 14,000 lb. \$85. 15,000 lb. \$90. 16,000 lb. \$95. 17,000 lb. \$100. 18,000 lb. \$105. 19,000 lb. \$110. 20,000 lb. \$115. 21,000 lb. \$120. 22,000 lb. \$125. 23,000 lb. \$130. 24,000 lb. \$135. 25,000 lb. \$140. 26,000 lb. \$145. 27,000 lb. \$150. 28,000 lb. \$155. 29,000 lb. \$160. 30,000 lb. \$165. 31,000 lb. \$170. 32,000 lb. \$175. 33,000 lb. \$180. 34,000 lb. \$185. 35,000 lb. \$190. 36,000 lb. \$195. 37,000 lb. \$200. 38,000 lb. \$205. 39,000 lb. \$210. 40,000 lb. \$215. 41,000 lb. \$220. 42,000 lb. \$225. 43,000 lb. \$230. 44,000 lb. \$235. 45,000 lb. \$240. 46,000 lb. \$245. 47,000 lb. \$250. 48,000 lb. \$255. 49,000 lb. \$260. 50,000 lb. \$265. 51,000 lb. \$270. 52,000 lb. \$275. 53,000 lb. \$280. 54,000 lb. \$285. 55,000 lb. \$290. 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642,000 lb. \$3,225. 643,000 lb. \$3,230. 644,000 lb. \$3,235. 645,000 lb. \$3,240. 646,000 lb. \$3,245. 647,000 lb. \$3,250. 648,000 lb. \$3,255. 649,000 lb. \$3,260. 650,000 lb. \$3,265. 651,000 lb. \$3,270. 652,000 lb. \$3,275. 653,000 lb. \$3,280. 654,000 lb. \$3,285. 655,000 lb. \$3,290. 656,000 lb. \$3,295. 657,000 lb. \$3,300. 658,000 lb. \$3,305. 659,000 lb. \$3,310. 660,000 lb. \$3,315. 661,000 lb. \$3,320. 662,000 lb. \$3,325. 663,000 lb. \$3,330. 664,000 lb. \$3,335. 665,000 lb. \$3,340. 666,000 lb. \$3,345. 667,000 lb. \$3,350. 668,000 lb. \$3,355. 669,000 lb. \$3,360. 670,000 lb. \$3,365. 671,000 lb. \$3,370. 672,000 lb. \$3,375. 673,000 lb. \$3,380. 674,000 lb. \$3,385. 675,000 lb. \$3,390. 676,000 lb. \$3,395. 677,000 lb. \$3,400. 678,000 lb. \$3,405. 679,000 lb. \$3,410. 680,000 lb. \$3,415. 681,000 lb. \$3,420. 682,000 lb. \$3,425. 683,000 lb. \$3,430. 684,000 lb. \$3,435. 685,000 lb. \$3,440. 686,000 lb. \$3,445. 687,000 lb. \$3,450. 688,000 lb. \$3,455. 689,000 lb. \$3,460. 690,000 lb. \$3,465. 691,000 lb. \$3,470. 692,000 lb. \$3,475. 693,000 lb. \$3,480. 694,000 lb. \$3,485. 695,000 lb. \$3,490. 696,000 lb. \$3,495. 697,000 lb. \$3,500. 698,000 lb. \$3,505. 699,000 lb. \$3,510. 700,000 lb. \$3,515. 701,000 lb. \$3,520. 702,000 lb. \$3,525. 703,000 lb. \$3,530. 704,000 lb. \$3,535. 705,000 lb. \$3,540. 706,000 lb. \$3,545. 707,000 lb. \$3,550. 708,000 lb. \$3,555. 709,000 lb. \$3,560. 710,000 lb. \$3,565. 711,000 lb. \$3,570. 712,000 lb. \$3,575. 713,000 lb. \$3,580. 714,000 lb. \$3,585. 715,000 lb. \$3,590. 716,000 lb. \$3,595. 717,000 lb. \$3,600. 718,000 lb. \$3,605. 719,000 lb. \$3,610. 720,000 lb. \$3,615. 721,000 lb. \$3,620. 722,000 lb. \$3,625. 723,000 lb. \$3,630. 724,000 lb. \$3,635. 725,000 lb. \$3,640. 726,000 lb. \$3,645. 727,000 lb. \$3,650. 728,000 lb. \$3,655. 729,000 lb. \$3,660. 730,000 lb. \$3,665. 731,000 lb. \$3,670. 732,000 lb. \$3,675. 733,000 lb. \$3,680. 734,000 lb. \$3,685. 735,000 lb.