

The spit ball and the high ball will be rivals in the public mind this summer.

Build your own monument. Do not strive to compel your fellow-citizens to build it for you.

A saline solution may bring the dead to life, but has no effect on those politically dead.

King Edward is no longer able to set the pace, but has a store of interesting recollections.

If, as Mark Twain contends, clothes are royalty, it is easy to see why some women are queens.

When lovely woman wields the hammer, she sometimes hits the nail on the head—the thumb nail.

Andrew Carnegie now says he has no intention of dying poor. Has the needle's eye lost its terrors?

There may be 73,000 germs in a dollar bill, but we prefer to count the bills and estimate the germs.

If a man can't get enough trouble to suit him any other way, he can always try to raise a vegetable garden.

It would be a decided relief to find some man cleaning up \$1.80 in a stock deal instead of making \$1,000,000.

A California professor has found an ichthyosaurus. Why didn't he get on the water wagon as it was driven by?

A Baltimore scientist has discovered that Adam had thirteen ribs. No wonder he was willing to part with one.

It's a mighty poor sort of man who hasn't a cure for grip; but under some circumstances it is well to encourage poverty.

As soon as the jury learned that Cassie was to write a book it hesitated no longer and fixed the sentence at ten years.

At last the real yellow peril has been discovered. An English doctor has found that the grip germ comes from China.

The Philadelphia Ledger says that fame awaits the man who will give us a national song. What's the matter with Hiawatha?

Cassie Chadwick says that the Joan sharks made all the trouble. In the words of the transpontine melodrama, "Alone they done it!"

In New York a mother and her daughter have hypnotized each other speechless. That beats all records in mutual admiration societies.

Mr. Carnegie says wealth is not so much after all. However, it may be easier for a man in Carnegie's position to take this philosophical view.

A recently invented machine, it is said, will turn out 10,000,000 matches a day; but nobody will ever be able to find a match when he wants it, all the same.

The human heart is said to beat 92,100 times a day. Hard to believe that there's any such activity in the immediate vicinity of Russell Sage's ossification.

A Pennsylvania city council will from now on open its meetings with prayer. It will no doubt continue to open the town treasury in the old-fashioned way.

If the existing portraits and statues of Mother Eve may be regarded as even approximately accurate the poor woman's waist must have been frightfully out of fashion.

Four cents was recently added to the United States conscience fund. One cent more, and the aforesaid sum would doubtless have gone to swell some brewer's bankroll.

The Duke of Manchester was lost for ten days in Mexico. A strange feature of the case was that people thought seriously of forming searching parties for the purpose of going out and finding him.

Prof. Samuel Williston says the earth 3,000,000 years hence will be given over entirely to birds. Hence the anti-Audobon milliners are seen to be only taking their revenge for extinction beforehand.

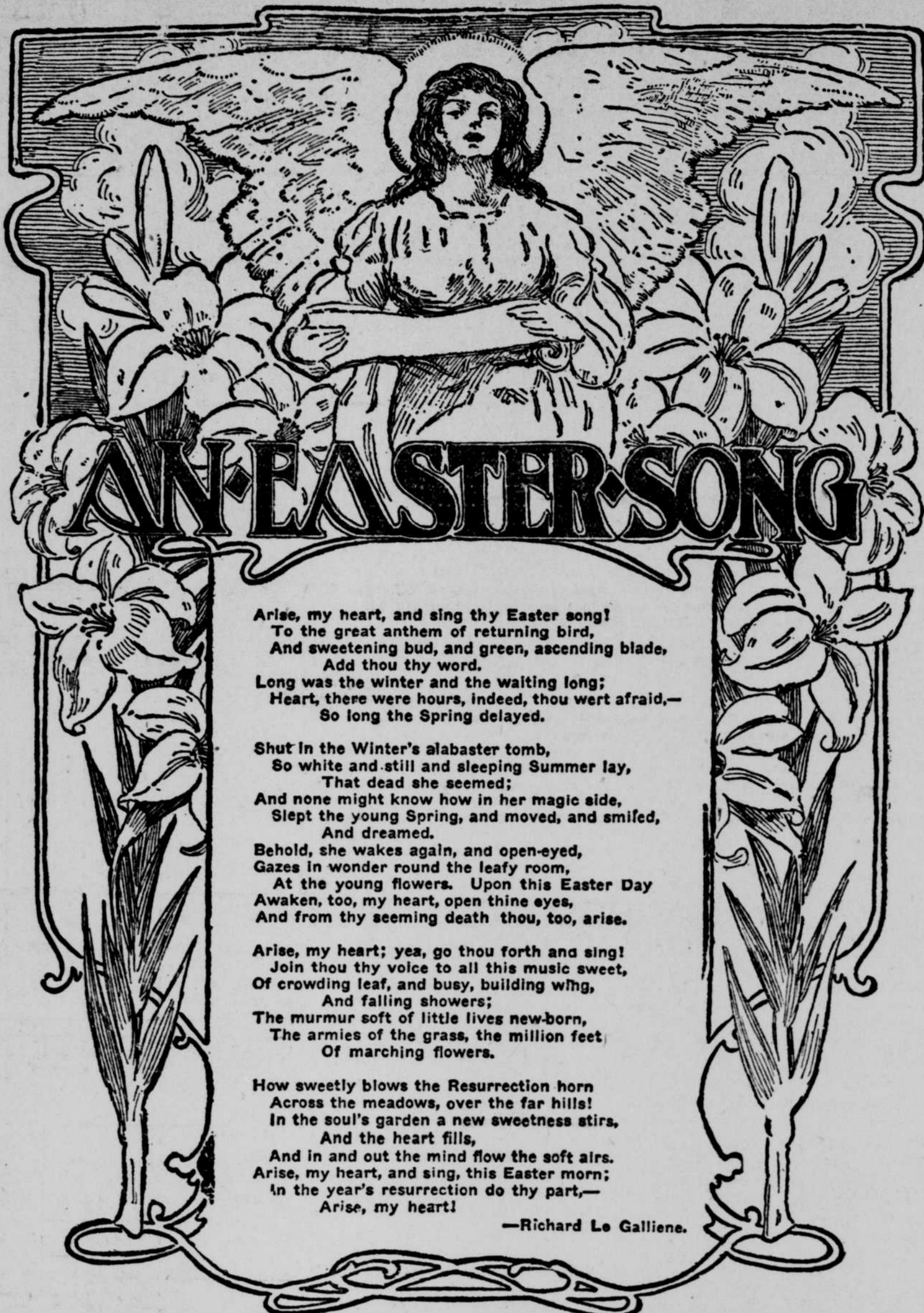
One of the medical papers has a long article on the subject, "How Colds Are Caught," but it doesn't fill the long-felt want. It's easy enough to catch colds. What people want to know is how to get rid of them.

It is a remarkable fact that when children are born on railway trains it is almost invariably a case of twins. Let the scientists turn their attention from the spots on the sun, for awhile, and explain this more important mystery to us.

The New Jersey Justice of the peace who tartly ruled that a woman's tongue is a concealed weapon, within the meaning of the law, was promptly overruled by a higher court. Of course! The mean thing! He ought to be ashamed!

Dr. Wiley, the government chemist, says there is no reason why the average man should not be useful until he is 90 years of age. It is not difficult to guess who would be elected if Wiley and Osler were running against each other for the presidency.

Five hundred and twenty-five dollars a square foot has just been paid for a little piece of land 40 feet square in New York city. It does seem a high price, even remembering that the land is on a Broadway corner, and reckoning that it is 4,000 miles deep.



Arise, my heart, and sing thy Easter song! To the great anthem of returning bird, And sweetening bud, and green, ascending blade, Add thou thy word, Long was the winter and the waiting long; Heart, there were hours, indeed, thou wert afraid,— So long the Spring delayed.

Shut in the Winter's alabaster tomb, So white and still and sleeping Summer lay, That dead she seemed; And none might know how in her magic side, Slept the young Spring, and moved, and smiled, And dreamed.

Behold, she wakes again, and open-eyed, Gazes in wonder round the leafy room, At the young flowers. Upon this Easter Day Awaken, too, my heart, open thine eyes, And from thy seeming death thou, too, arise.

Arise, my heart; ye, go thou forth and sing! Join thou thy voice to all this music sweet, Of crowding leaf, and busy, building whisp, And falling showers; The murmur soft of little lives new-born, The armies of the grass, the million feet, Of marching flowers.

How sweetly blows the Resurrection horn Across the meadows, over the fair hills! In the soul's garden a new sweetness stirs, And the heart fills, And in and out the mind flow the soft airs. Arise, my heart, and sing, this Easter morn; In the year's resurrection do thy part,— Arise, my heart!

—Richard Le Gallienne.

ORIGIN OF THE EASTER FESTIVAL

By J. F. CARRERE

The name Easter is of Saxon origin, being derived from that of the Goddess Estera, in whose honor sacrifices and celebrations took place at the opening of spring. With the advent of Christianity these heathen ceremonies were discontinued, but as they had occurred at the time of the year when the resurrection of Christ was celebrated by the church the old name was applied to the new festival.

With the Latin races, however, the crucifixion and resurrection of Christ having occurred at the time of the Jewish Passover, they have called the festival by a name suggesting that fact, thus the French name for Easter is Paques and the Spanish Pascua.

As with all the other great festivals of the church, the date when Easter should be celebrated has been the cause of bitter controversy. The Eastern church insisted that it should be celebrated on the day of the month on which the event commemorated occurred, and as the crucifixion is supposed to have taken place on the fourteenth of Nisan, the first Jewish month or Passover, on that date it was commemorated, and the resurrection two days later, on the sixteenth, regardless of whether those dates came on Friday and Sunday or not.

The Western church entirely discarded the day of the month in arranging for the celebration and insisted that the crucifixion should always be commemorated on a Friday and the resurrection on a Sunday. The matter finally came up for adjustment before the Council of Nicea, in 325, which decided in favor of the Western contention, but the Eastern church refused to change its custom and thus gave rise to what is known as the "quartodeciman heresy."

At the time of the adoption of the Gregorian calendar it was debated whether the feast of Easter should be given a fixed date or left movable as before, and the decision was finally reached in favor of the latter plan, as conforming to the ancient custom of the church. Easter therefore is celebrated the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March (the equinox), unless the full moon occur on Sunday, when Easter is the following

Sunday. It must be remembered, however, that it is not the actual moon in the heavens nor even the mean moon of the astronomers that regulates the time of Easter, but an altogether imaginary moon, whose periods are so contrived that the new (calendar) moon always follows the real new moon sometimes by two or even three days. The effect of this is that the 14th of the calendar moon, which had from the times of Moses been considered full moon for ecclesiastical purposes, generally fell on the 15th or 16th of the real moon, which is generally on the 14th or 15th of the month. With this explanation then of what is meant by the full moon, namely, that it is the 14th of the calendar moon, the rule is that Easter day is always the first Sunday after the Pascal full moon, which happens upon or next after the 21st of March, and if the full moon happens on a Sunday, then Easter is the Sunday following. One object of this arrangement was that Easter and the Jewish Passover should not coincide. Easter is always between March 22 and April 25. The last time Easter came on March 22 was in 1818 and it will not occur that early again in this century.

It may prove interesting to those who are mathematically inclined to figure out when Easter will occur in any given year in this century. If so, here is a rule they can follow: First, divide the date of the year by 19 and call the remainder a; divide the date of the year by 4 and call the remainder b, then divide the date of the year by 7 and call the remainder c. Second, divide 19a plus 24 by 30 and call the remainder d. Third, divide 2b plus 4 plus 6d plus 5 by 7 and call the remainder e; then Easter will be the 22d plus d plus e of March; or the d plus e minus 9 of April. There are two exceptions to that rule: If Easter falls under the calculation on April 26, put it back to the 19th of that month, and when it falls on April 25, put it back to the 18th unless d equal 29 and e equal 5.

With the substitution of Easter for the old festival of the Goddess Estera, all the old customs of the Saxons were not abandoned, but, on the contrary, were preserved and Christian-

ized. Thus the custom of giving eggs, many of them beautifully colored, to friends at Easter was kept up and the eggs were blessed by the church. From the earliest ages the egg has been considered as a symbol of the beginning of life and therefore was considered a very appropriate present at the beginning of spring when all life is budding out and beginning anew. The custom of "picking eggs," that is to say, of striking their points together, which is a favored amusement with boys in the Eastern States, is also probably of very ancient origin, and was probably practiced by the ancestors of our juvenile Americans of to-day centuries ago. In Washington, Easter Monday is the great children's day of the year. On that day thousands of children congregate on the rolling lawn behind the White House, and while the Marine Band discourses lively music they amuse themselves rolling eggs down the lawn.

All the week previous to Easter has been a series of commemoration in the church, Thursday, Friday and Saturday being especially solemn festivals; Thursday in commemoration of the Lord's supper, Friday of his crucifixion and Saturday the Easter celebration really begins. In many parts of Europe, especially in Russia and during the middle ages, services were held all night before Easter until cockcrow, which is the hour at which the resurrection is supposed to have taken place. The devout remained for hours in prayer until morning, when they at once saluted each other with the salutation, "Christ is risen," to which the answer was, "Yes, he is truly risen." That form of salutation is still the one in Russia Easter morn. In continental Europe, however, and in Great Britain the church began the celebration of Easter at the mass of the previous day, or Saturday, and the bells on the churches, which had been silent since Thursday, were again rung during the service.

At the Saturday service, too, in the Catholic churches a large candle is blessed, and also the new fire to recall the resurrection of Christ, the candle forming a conspicuous object in the sanctuaries of the churches until Ascension day, forty days later.

The Spirit of Easter

Easter is the promise of the Lord that all the best and noblest in man shall be renewed, even as growth and bloom and ripening shall not cease. The bars of winter are broken, and the iron bands of death are riven. The bird is on the wing, and the flight of the soul shall know no weariness. The lilies lift their holy white grails, brimmed with the sunshine of God's love. For has not the Lord manifested His love in flowers and in the upspringing of green things? They are sweet interpreters of large certainties. Each year the winter cuts them down, and each spring they put forth again. Every spring is a new page in the book of revelation, wherein we read that life is an eternal genesis, and its end is not; for it endureth forever.



Belief in eternal life compels us to believe in good deeds and honest thoughts. The good man toils not for to-day, nor for to-morrow alone, but because he knows that his labor shall survive long after his hand has fallen from the plow. The good man pours himself into the world and makes it new. He is among the blessed who win sight out of blindness, order out of chaos and life out of death. Since the first Easter morning the soul of man has shone with unwavering light; for then he looked into the radiant face of the risen Christ, and knew that God's universe shapes itself not to destruction, but to a yet more glorious genesis; yes, it endureth from everlasting to everlasting.—Helen Keller in the Youth's Companion

HORTICULTURE



Spraying Apple Trees. James Timmons, Huron Co., Ohio, asks the best time to spray apple trees and the best formula to use. This could be more definitely answered if he had said exactly what he wished to spray for.

Scale infests that section to a very damaging extent, and spraying for this should be done before the buds open in the spring. The lime-sulphur-salt-wash is being quite generally used. One great objection to this for the ordinary user not fully provided with the necessary equipment is the trouble in preparing and keeping the solution in proper condition until applied to the trees. There is now being made a prepared article sold under various names placed on the market through advertisements that does away with the trouble and uncertainty of having to prepare the mixture at home. Crude oil applied with an emulsifying spray pump in a 15 to 20 per cent solution, with an oil registering about 43 degrees on the Baume scale, will give excellent results when carefully applied. For this use a fine spray and apply enough of the liquid only to moisten the bark of the tree, being sure to reach the upper side of the limb. A preparation of crude oil is now being sold that readily mixes with water and remains in suspension so that it may be applied with any ordinary sprayer.

The bark-wool may be destroyed by spraying with soap and water or the kerosene emulsion about the second week in June. For the codling-moth, apple worm, curculio, canker-worm and the tent-caterpillar spraying should begin as soon as the blossoms fall with Bordeaux mixture of the regular strength to which is added from one to three pounds of arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water. Thereafter the foliage should be kept well covered until the fruit is nearly grown.—Farmers' Review.

Soaps as Insecticides. A communication from the New York Experiment Station relative to the quality of soaps for insecticides, says:

Whale oil, or fish oil, soaps are among the best of contact insecticides if they are of good quality, since they are inexpensive, easy to use, safe and effective. In practice, however, they have been found to give varying results, some lots of the solutions made from such soaps failing to kill many of the same kind of insects that other lots of the same apparent strength destroyed completely. The continued occurrence of such failures cast suspicion upon the soaps, and examinations at the experiment station, by the exact methods of the chemist, proved that they vary to a surprising extent. The best sample contained four times as much actual soap as the poorest one, and one sample of a certain brand was only half as good a soap as another sample of the same brand from a different package. So unreliable were these soaps that the best solution of the problem appeared to be for the users to make the soap at home, if feasible, and a very few trials showed the process of making to be very simple and inexpensive.

The soap is made by thorough mixing of easily obtained materials, without heating. To make 40 pounds of soap, containing 60 per cent actual soap, requires six pounds of caustic soda, 22 pounds of fish oil and 1 1/2 gallons of water. The soda is first dissolved in the water and the oil then added gradually, with constant and vigorous stirring. This soap can be made at a cost of three cents a pound or less. Used at the rate of one pound to seven gallons of water, the solution will destroy plant lice, scales and other soft-bodied sucking insects without injury to foliage.

Seeds of Pines and Cedars.

It is not generally supposed seeds of pines and cedars show any better in fertilized earth than in earth that has received applications of manure. But these trees respond to a good supply of plant food as much as do other plants and trees. Pines and cedars are, however, slow growers, and in the forests have the protecting shade of other trees till they get a start. It is, therefore, found to be best to plant the seeds of these in beds where they can be shaded partly during the first two years, after which they may be planted out into the timber belt or forest plantation.

For the Family Orchard.

Choice of varieties of fruit for the family orchard is a matter of a great deal of importance. The mistake is frequently made of choosing too few varieties for this orchard. The commercial orchard should have but few varieties, but the opposite is the case in the family orchard. It is best to select well-known varieties, of which there are enough to satisfy any epicure.

Planting Tree Seeds.

When seeds of forest trees kept over winter have become dry they should be soaked before being planted. In the case of some seeds this soaking will need to be continued for two or three days. If the shells are hard pouring hot water over them will help to soften them. The soft-shelled seed, like the Catalpa, will need to be planted early in the spring and should not be planted any deeper than is necessary to get them in soil that will keep them moist.

Fruit on All Kinds of Soil.

Fruit of some kind or other may be grown to advantage on almost every kind of soil and kind of locality. As to apple trees, both upland and lowland have advantages. On the lowlands the trees make a more vigorous growth than on the uplands, while the trees on the upland come into bearing earlier and are more regular in their bearing habits.

The hog is not as dirty an animal as some suppose. He must have cleanly conditions to be able to do his best.

POULTRY



The Hen and the Mortgage.

I want to tell the Farmers' Review how we have been getting along with our mortgage. In a word we have plighted the hen against it. The mortgage used to be a great burden on our minds. Father and mother used to lie awake nights thinking about it and wishing it could be paid off, as we were always getting behind with the interest. One day my older brother was in town and the banker that holds the mortgage said: "Why don't you set the hens to paying the interest and make them do it? Then you wouldn't have to worry about the mortgage. I don't want my money. I only want the interest on it, and to know that my investment is secure. Put the hens to work."

My brother came home and told the rest of us about it, and we determined that the hens would have to pay the interest, which was \$120 per year, 6 per cent on \$2,000. Then we went to studying the matter of productive hens and found that we didn't know what our hens were doing or how little they were doing. We determined that we would keep not less than 200 Leghorn hens and we bought an incubator to help us get the 200.

It took us about a year to get rid of the old mongrel flock and get 200 Leghorns. That was about five years ago. Since that time we have not felt the weight of the mortgage. The 200 Brown Leghorns turn out enough eggs every year to pay the interest and they yield a good deal of revenue besides. The male birds are shipped as broilers to New York when a few weeks old. It may seem strange to some that we should use the Brown Leghorns for broilers, but the market there seems to think a good deal of that kind of a broiler.

The feed for these hens does not cost a great deal. First and last the farm produces a great deal of the food that would go to waste without the Leghorns, especially at threshing time. The amount of green grass consumed by them is a big factor in their support. We have also found that 200 hens are not many hens. As we see them walking about the farm we are almost sure sometimes that half of them have died or been stolen, but when we come to count them all are found to be there.

I feel quite sure that on most of our farms the flock of hens is too small by half.—Phoebe Caldwell, Butler Co., O., in Farmers' Review.

Records of Egg Production.

Records of egg production are generally incomplete. We have not yet got down to the point of keeping a strict account with each hen of a large flock. On the farm this is more so than anywhere else. The farm work always interferes with any such pastime even if the farmer has a liking for it. But it is a mistake for our poultry raisers to be entirely ignorant of the individual capacities of their flocks.

Adjustable Poultry Houses.

Adjustable poultry houses are coming into vogue in many places, but it will be a long time before many of them are found on our farms. Such a house is a very good thing to have in a village where the resident is a tenant and does not wish to build something that will belong to the owner of the place. The same is true of the renter on the farm. In some of our states there is a law that every building erected that is in permanent contact with the soil belongs to the owner of the soil even though it may have been constructed by the tenant. But a house such as we have indicated is not in contact with the soil in the sense in which an ordinary building is in contact with it, where a cellar is dug or where posts are set into the earth. The poultry house that can be taken down and moved about is therefore, an advantage to the tenant farmer.

A Venerable Goose.

A Kansas man sends the following interesting goose story to the Kansas Farmer: "I have a goose that was hatched out in April, 1852. Eggs were placed under a hen and three goslings hatched. When grown they proved to be two geese and a gander. I treated as pets by the old lady who had them in charge, they were always very tame, and she was never quite ready to part with them, so they were permitted to live on until their age unfitted them for market. And besides, as the years went by, we began to venerate them, and the younger members of the family politely doffed their hats when in their presence. Thirteen years ago the gander died, and five years later one of the geese. The survivor is yet hale and hearty, eyesight as good as ever, and in every way appears just as rimbly and sprightly as her younger associates."

Finished Lumber for Coops.

The use of finished lumber for coops is to be commended. It is a mistake to use old half rotten boards for the construction of such coops, even though they may be used for but one season. The mites will find the numerous cracks great harboring places, and the rats will be able to gnaw through them if they have occasion to do so. The painting of such coops is a discouraging job, while the painting of the smooth lumber is a pleasant pastime. When properly painted well-made coops may be kept for years. They can be made so that they can be easily taken to pieces when the time comes to put them away for the winter.

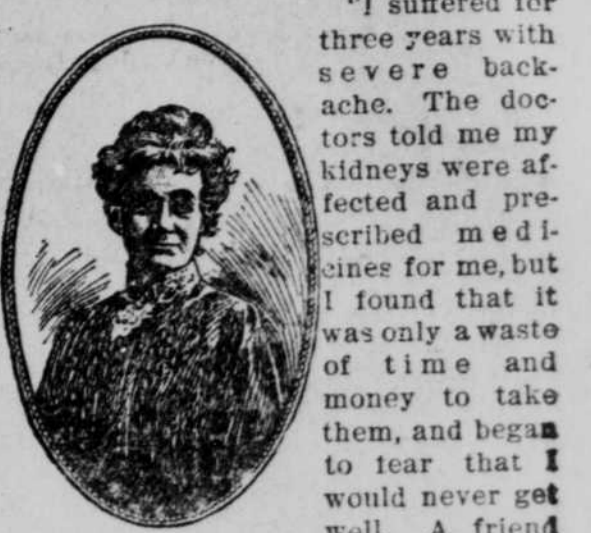
No Over-Supply of Eggs.

The supplying of eggs is an industry that we may be assured will never grow less than it is at the present time. Farmers and professional men have been increasing their flocks and fowls and yet the price of eggs has been going up from year to year. The cold storage houses used to carry some stock till late winter, but it is reported now that they are sold out every winter before the season is half gone. Let us push the production of eggs.

THOUGHT SHE WOULD DIE.

Mrs. S. W. Marine of Colorado Springs Began to Fear the Worst—Doan's Kidney Pills Saved Her.

Mrs. Sarah Marine, of 428 St. Union street, Colorado Springs, Colo., President of the Glen Eryie Club, writes:



"I suffered for three years with severe back-ache. The doctors told me my kidneys were affected and prescribed medicines for me, but I found that it was only a waste of time and money to take them, and began to fear that I would never get well. A friend advised me to try Doan's Kidney Pills. Within a week after I began using them I was so much better that I decided to keep up the treatment, and when I had used a little over two boxes I was entirely well. I have now enjoyed the best of health for more than four months, and words can but poorly express my gratitude."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Private and Government Property.

There is a difference between government and public property. While all property owned by a nation or municipality is government property; still there is a part of that which is public property, as, for instance, parks and libraries, which may be used by the general public. Forts belong to the army and ships to the navy are government property, but are not for the use of the general public.

Ways of Spelling Smith.

A German resident in Portugal whose patronymic is Schmitz, or our famous English Smith, has been writing home to Cologne complaining of the spelling of his name adopted by various Portuguese correspondents. Here are a few of them: Smythis, Scimithz, Xemite, Chemitz and Schemeth.

City Father's Promise.

At an English town council meeting a newly-fledged magistrate, in thanking his colleagues for the honor they had conferred on him, instead of saying he would temper justice with mercy in the petty sessions court, assured them that he would do his best to "tamper with justice and mercy."

In the Spring.

Lowndes, Mo., April 10th.—Mrs. H. C. Harty of this place, says:—

"For years I was in very bad health. Every spring I would get so low that I was unable to do my own work. I seemed to be worse in the spring than any other time of the year. I was very weak and miserable and had much pain in my back and head. I saw Dodd's Kidney Pills advertised last spring and began treatment of them and they have certainly done me more good than anything I have ever used."

"I was all right last spring and felt better than I have for over ten years. I am fifty years of age and am stronger to-day than I have been for many years and I give Dodd's Kidney Pills credit for the wonderful improvement."

The statement of Mrs. Harty is only one of a great many where Dodd's Kidney Pills have proven themselves to be the very best spring medicine. They are unsurpassed as a tonic and are the only medicine used in thousands of families.

It is ever so much easier to be nice to people far below you in social station than to those just on the next lower step of the ladder.

LYMAN COUNTY EXTENSION.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway has decided upon an extension of its line from Chamberlain west through Lyman County, opening up a region of cheap lands, rich in agricultural resources, and in which there is already much deeded land, also a large acreage that may be had under the homestead law. Lyman County is in the southern part of South Dakota, adjoining the Rosebud Indian Reservation on the north.

The soil of Lyman County is one of the richest in the state. It has produced corn of an excellent quality, having taken first prize at the Mitchell Corn Palace during several of the past exhibits. It is well adapted to the growth of wheat, oats, barley, speltz, and other small grains. Land is selling now at the rate of from \$5 to \$12 an acre, and as soon as the railway extension is made it is safe to say that such lands will increase in value from 100 to 200 per cent.

All that Lyman County has lacked heretofore has been ability to get products across the Missouri river to markets. The extension of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will solve that problem and will make it one of the richest sections in the West.

It takes sunshine in the soul to ripen the fruits of the spirit.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. CENEY for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him. Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

There is no lift in a long face.

Washing Blankets.

Have ready three tubs of moderately warm water; for the first water make a strong suds by using plenty of Ivory Soap. In this put a pair of blankets and stir with the clothes stick until clean; then rinse through the other two waters, putting a little soap in each. Wring by hand and stretch carefully on the line. ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Virtue is victory.

No chromos or cheap premiums, but a better quality and one-third more of Defiance Starch for the same price of other starches.