al by the State

... a hundred of readers ever had an opportunity to observe an election in which the grossest forms of corruption and fraud are practiced. These evils are at tho worst in the slums of great cities.

A voter approaches the polls through a throng of rowdy ballot-distributors and "ward-heelers." He is beset by these men who offer him "tickets" and follow him up until his vote has been deposited. In many cases the ballots they offer are fraudulent. For while "Republican Ticket" or "Democratic Ticket" is conspicuously printed upon the ballot, one or more names, perhaps all the names, are different from those of the actual candidates, and a person casting one of these ballots votes for men whom he does not wish to be elected.

This is only one of the several evils which have led to an agitation in favor of the "Australian system" of voting, which, with modifications, is that employed in England and in Canada. At least two States of the Union have now adopted the principle, and laws to change radically the method of voting will go into effect as soon as the necessarv arrangements can be made.

The principle is, after all, a very simple one. All the ballots are printed, not by parties, but by the State, and they are all alike. Each ballot contains the names of all candidates nominated, and the names are arranged in alphabetical order. In order to vote for a candidate, the person puts a cross opposite that candidate's name.

For example, in Massachusetts, the Legislature of which State has passed a law introducing this system, the ballot, or a part of it, will look something like this when it is ready to be voted:

FOR GOVERNOR: [Vote for one.]	
JOHN ADAMS (Federal)	
JOHN HANCOCK (National Union)	X
CHARLES SUMNER (Free Soll)	
HENRY WILSON (American)	
FOR REPRESENTATIVES. (Vote	for three
HENRY BASCOM. (Republican)	
JOHN H. BLANDING (Prohibition)	X
THOMAS T. CANDAGE (Prohibition)	X
EDWARD E. ESTERN (Democrat)	walk a
PRANK GORE (Republican)	
THOMAS S. GORE (Democrat)	
HENRY L. Q. HOBBS (Democrat)	
OBED N. NATHAN (Republican)	
JOSIAH WILKINS (Prohibition)	X

This ballot is printed on the inside pages of a folded sheet, so that when the voter has marked the names as above indicated the ballot is folded up and is so passed in to be deposited in the ballot-box. There are many provisions of the law to adapt the machinery of voting to this system, but it is not necessary to mention them here. What has been said is enough to show flow men will vote, and that is, for the general public, the important thing.

Now what will be gained by this change of system, in the interest of purity of elections and good politics? Many things. First, there can be no ballot-box stuffing, since each voter will receive only one ballot, and that one will be numbered.

Secondly, the ballot will be really secret, as it ought to be, and every voter will be free from intimidation.

Again, each voter will be secured against the fraud of forged and purposely incorrect ballots, and a heavy trading off one part of the ticket nerve to withstand the shock of a colparty "workers."

Once more, the corruption of ballotdistributors and workers at the polls will be destroyed completely, and men may hope to vote freely and in peace. -- Youth's Companion.

## Evolution of the Dinner Pail.

The original dinner pail was a common little tin pail with a cover. Meat. bread, pie, pickles and all other solids were put in it together and no liquids could be taken unless in a bottle. Then somebody devised a pail with two compartments, one pail fitting into another. and one of them for coffee. Then some other genius got up a pail with four or six parts, all fitting into each other and making it possible to carry four or six articles separate from each other. All this was discounted by the fellow who got up a pail in which the coffee could be heated by alcohol at an expense of a cent. A warming compartment was got up by another man by the use of water and lime, in which the former was made to slake the latter, some heat being the result. In other complicated dinner pails lamps are fitted for supplying the convenient heat at dinner time. — Good Housekeep-

-The ',opsiometer' is a new instrument for testing the eyesight. It consists of a mahogany case with two front eyeholes, behind which different leuses are fitted, and the person whose sight is to be tested looks through the holes and and lenses at printed matter

-Papa (of Calvanistic faith, has just heard that Mollie was at the theater last evening) - "Good morning, daughser of Satan." Mollie-"Good morning, father."-Life.

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BICYCLE EXERCISE.

How to Derive the Greatest Amount of

Good From the Use of the Wheel. How a bicycle should be ridden depends wholly upon the incentive for riding it. If the machine is used in business, a possibility now in many sities, so rules need be laid down, as dirt of the city's turmoil, however, may frequently gain a hint or two from the to give very briefly my views upon the quite materially by relieving him of There are two methods of using a

mere exhilaration and excitement of self-propulsion, at a brisk pace, either for physical development or to reach a given point within a given time; the results. There is an excitement in a side the city. thirty-mile dash over good roads that must be experienced to be fully appreciated. My usual gait in accomplishing such a run is from nine to ten miles an hour, with absolutely as few stops as possible. The first ten miles are always the hardest; then the muscles stiffen to their work; one gets his second wind, and even the hills grow less difficult, and in my experience it is less fatiguing to pull a stiff grade by dogged persistence, and to rest in the saddle afterwards by sauntering for half a mile, than to dismount. I never drink a drop of any thing on the road if it can and boys with great baskets of boiled possibly be avoided, a few fruit, lime and roasted green corn, who sell four or lemon tablets, which may be carried | cars for a copper; women with cocoain the pocket, usually relieving thirst: | nut shells filled with rare guava jelly. and a bit of ice on a hot day is a surer relief than pints of water as a summer drink. Frequent dismounts, in connection with a hard pace, are fatiguing, besides affording capital chance to take sold by a too sudden cooling off. One can make a business of resting with far more comfort at the end of the journey, in dry clothing, and after a refreshing bath and rub down.

(though with lady companions I althe pure air and sunshine. The sauntering pace, the mad-cap coast, the speeding over the level, sand-papered stretches, the quiet road-side pauses, and the delightful "browsing and nibbling," as Maurice Thompson puts it. about the haunts of nature, all contribute to make the day so spent one to live in the memory. To my mind, the use of the bicycle-making the means and not the aim of enjoyment-gives in bright colors and with nothing on the most satisfactory and far-reaching | their heads but a bit of ribbon or lace, results. But, after all, chacun a son gout. - Charles Richard Dodge, in

Chicago Inter Ocean. ROUGH EMPLOYMENT.

A Young Man Doclines to Serve as Mes senger on a Texas Railroad.

A verdant young man visited an Austin (Texas) express office the other day, and inquired if they wanted a man to run as messenger on the railroad. The boys hadn't much to do that day, and they concluded to have a little fun with the rustic. They said they were looking for the right kind of a man to put in charge of an express car on a new line that had just been opened through a very dangerous part of Texas, but that they must first test his fitness for the position. They wanted to blow will be dealt to the practice of know whether he had the necessary against another, which is one of the lision or to resist train robbers. He worst forms of electoral corruption by said he believed he had the nerve, but they might test him in any way they thought proper.

Then they put him into a crockery crate with a lot of stone-coal, old stove plate, coupling irons, broken railroad lamps and water coolers, and rolled him down stairs into the cellar. This they told him, was to see how he would behave when flopped down an embankment in an express car. He stood the flop very well, considering that he was

a green hand at railroading. As he was endeavoring to crawl out, they dropped a box of merchandise marked "Glass-handle with care," down through a hatchway on top of him; and during the confusion incident to disencumbering himself of the debris, four masked men jumped on him with slung-shots, and then bound and gagged him, pistols being discharged in close proximity to his head, meanwhile. Then they chucked him into an empty coffin box, stood him on

his head and velled "fire!" An explosion of dynamite immediately followed, which blew the box open and drove the would-be messenger through a two-inch partition. When they dug him out he appeared to have grown twenty years older during the civil-service examination. He said he knew it was a hard life running express messenger on a Texas railroad, but he had no idea that it was as rough as that. He added that he didn't think his parents would like him to follow it,

class. He was next seen inquising his way to the nearest powder mill. He of moire, except in the narrow widths said if he must work out he preferred a in which moire is use. Satin ribbons Routen Denver & Rio Crando and at edner principal railways, best

by all agents of the "Surfington

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LIFE IN MANILLA. How the Day Passes In the Capital of the

Phillippine Islands. Probably the most novel feature of the early morning scenes on the streets are the groups, pairs and single natives coming to market with their loads of vegetables, fruits, nuts, herbs, etc. the practical rider will always go about They have no horses or carts, but carry it in the most matter-of-fact way that very heavy loads on their shoulders will accemplish his end; and if he rides by means of a strip of bumboo, at each the wheel to win laurels on the racing end of which, suspended by thin ropes path, he will need no outside advice as of bamboo fiber, is quite a large basket to the hows and wherefores of this or woven bamboo tray filled with prodbranch of the sport. Those who ride ucc. One of these baskets carried in for pleasure, for the sake of the exer- the arms would be a load for a very cise, or to get away from the din and strong man, yet one of these Indians. by means of the elastic strip of bamboo. will carry two and trot along at a brisk experience of others, and looking at rate. At each step the bamboo springs the matter in this light, I shall be glad up and down, assisting the bearer

A group of this sort is quite picturbicycle for pleasure, the first for the esque, the gayly-colored dresses of the women, their black, glossy hair streaming down their backs and being tossed upon the fragrant and cool early morning breeze; the colored shirts of the second for the more quiet enjoyment of men, thrown open in front, showing every thing that pertains to out-door their mahogany colored breasts almost life and nature. I find pleasure in both to the waist, the rythmylcal motion forms of the exercise, and think that a of their forms blending with the rich combination of both conduce to the best | beauty of the tropical landscape out-

half the weight for an instant.

When the sun is up there comes forth on the streets a myriad of peddlers of all sorts, from the Chinaman with a whole dry goods store dangling at either end of a bamboo pole to the scantily-dressed native woman with a broad bamboo tray on her head filled with "gobs" of rice paste, cocoanut and sugar, which she sells for "dos cuatros," or one copper per "gob." Then there are women with huge trays of luscious mangoes, the most delicious fruit in the world, and found in perfection only in the Phillipines; women selling four full shells for twenty cents; peddlers of all sorts of sweets in which rice is one of the chief component parts; peddlers of every conceivable thing used in housekeeping, and more beggars than you can count. When the sun begins to near the meridian the roar and bustle of traffic dies away. and by noon the streets are almost deserted, the heat driving almost On the other hand, there is no every one under cover. A Sabbath greater joy than to take the road on a day quiet reigns until about four oright morning, with a congenial com- o'clock, when the vehicles begin to panion or two, lady or gentleman roll again, the peddlers awaken from their midday siestas, and the beggars ways use the tricycle) and go forth uncover their deformities and emerge with no other object than to spend a into the open streets to frighten timid men and children and plead nite ously with the pedestrians, who usually give them a copper or two to induce them to get out of sight. The beggars are a choice lot, and present some of the most sickening malformations that you can imagine.

> By six o'clock the streets are filled with carriages of all sorts, the horses racing along at full speed, and as they are largely occupied by ladies dressed the scene is quite attractive. Every body's objective point at this hour of the day is La Lunetta, a large, wellkept plaza on the shore of the bay, where a military band of sixty or seventy-five pieces discourse music that would not be discreditable to Gilmore. Here many of the visitors leave their carriages and promenade up and down the smoothly graveled space about the music stand, but the majority remain seated and drive around the vast driveway with the immense cavalcade. Here all the fashion, youth and beauty of the city assemble almost nightly, inhale the bracing sea breeze and chat with their friends. At eight o'clock the music ceases and the hundreds of carriages whirl their occupants over the smooth roads to dinner. Everybody dines at eight o'clock, and from nine o'clock to twelve o'clock make or receive calls. At midnight the city is as quiet as a graveyard .- Cor. St. Louis Republican.

WHITE SUMMER GOWNS.

Drosses That Are Loveller Than Regal Velvet or Stately Brocade.

The linen laces remain popular for trimming underwear because of their durability and genuine quality. Fine Hamburgs on India lawn and French nainsook may be bought in patterns which match in various widths, and are exceedingly convenient for trimming muslin gowns for commencement days or for summer afternoon wear. A dress of sheer white muslin has been too often extolled by poets and novelists to receive new praises. It still remains the loveliest dress of a lovely woman, far more beautiful than regal velvet or stately brocade. It is a mistake for our girls ever to adopt white silk surah or sheer white woolens in place of the old-time muslin. The plain, Directoire styles, full, plain skirts, slightly draped at the back or left to hang in full, plain breadths and short, round waists, shirred full in front, with a tendency to full sleeves. are the features of the white afternoon gowns this season. Girdles or ribbon coming from the under arm seams of the waist in cream white, pale blue, primrose yellow or some flower-like tint of color, are frequently a feature of these gowns. A great many dresses have been made up this season with pyramids of pleating in front, panels of embroidery at the sides and full, and if they could find some man to make the trip in his place he would prefer to consider himself discharged.

They let him of reductantly, assuring him that his qualifications were first garniture to white dresses over any ribbon with feather edge or a ribbon ation where he would be safer than | are passe for this purpose. - Good

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ALL ABOUT BEAVERS.

The Wonderful Ingenuity and Industry of

An idea prevails that the beaver builds his dam for the purpose of having a nice swimming-pond in the neighborhood of his residence, which is always made in the river's bank. This is not true; for in every stream which he inhabits, if this was his sole object. he could select many natural places where the water is without a ripple, of our acquaintance proceeds with his on top.

—Chemists say that potatoes should and it is both deep and broad.

The animal has a wiser object in view, and it consists in providing mower, a man with a scythe goes to the against the pinching wants of hunger during winter, when nearly every thing green has lost its sap and nutri- lays the "scatterings" of standing grass tion, and is as a body without blood and animation. He therefore chooses a place favorable for obtaining food, and also where his labors will be assisted by natural formations or acoidents in the river's course and construction. Having pitched upon the right section to build, he sets to work No grass is wasted under thistles out with his fellows and fells giant trees.

In this he again exhibits his wonderful instinct; for while one party is cutis finished as completely as if it had corners if the field is fenced. been planned and executed by a reasoning mind.

the bank, where they load each others' tails, and swim with their cargoes elevated above and free from the water. When they arrive at an unfinished point of the dam, they dump the mud, and mold it in place, Their houses they have previously built in the river banks. These consist of holes which lead into large and airy subterranean rooms, and which are above the water mark. In these houses they are said to sleep and live in pairs; and, if we could believe the story of old trappers. their household and in keeping house.

The main object they have in staying the progress of the current of the river is to afford a deep place, where, having fallen numbers of trees, the deep water will preserve tender and fresh the limbs and shrubs on which to subsist during hot only time present, but also time to come. It is well known that fresh branches of trees and young willows, when placed in water, will keep up partial life for a considerable length of time. On this principle the beaver acts in submerging his food deep in the water, where it will retain its verdure, and where the freezing process that is going on at the surface of the river will not bar his efforts in getting at his store of provisions during the winter

It is said that the beaver goes so far as to bundle up small branches of trees and willows, which they stow away in the muddy bottom of the river. The trapper, in his wondrous yarns, insists that there are grades of society among beavers, the same as among men, and he will have it that they have their "head chiefs;" that often individuals among them have slaves who stand ready to do their master's bidding at a moment's warning; for instance, to bring them a bundle of green twigs on which to feast. According to their imaginative stories the life of a beaver can not be rivaled in happiness; and if we could put full credence in their description of the pastimes of the animal, his palace and luxuries, we could only compare the beaver to a citizen of Venice in her most palmy daysthe difference between the two being that the former enjoyed himself more in the water than the latter did in his

tavorite gondola.-Golden Days. MARRIED TO A QUEEN. An American Defaulter Strikes It Rich in

the South Seas. In the divorce case decided by Judge Awrence, of the Supreme Court, Mrs. Fanny A. Banks asks for her maidenly freedom on the ground that her husband, Charles W. Banks, had been unfaithful to her.

Not many years ago Mr. Banks, then a resident of Albany, wooed and won the plaintiff, going to San Francisco to live with his bride after the honeymoon had passed. Securing employment in the house of Wells, Fargo & Co., he startled the Western metropolis by dis- its season, and you will find your work appearing one day, a defaulter, it was | will be done more easily, satisfactorily said, in the sum of \$100,000. All trace and profitably. -Farm, Field and Stockof him was lost, and it was believed for a time that he had drowned himself in

the Pacific ocean. In reality he had gone first to the island of Tahiti, and thence to Cook's Island, in the South Pacific, the King of whose people had but recently died, leaving a charming young widow, dusky in color but not disagreeable of form or feature. By accident the couple met, fell in love at first sight-at least the widow did-and three months after they were married. Dispatches say that his dusky bride delegated all her powers to him, and that he rules with ustice o'er the realm. These facts, devaloped before the court, warranted the decree of divorce, which the defendant deplored in several affectionate letters to his first wife, but agreed not

FARMING THE CORNERS. Many Little Things That Need Prompt and

A prosperous farmer being asked the secret of his success replied, "I farm the corners." The owner of a farm carried on entirely by hired help, came home one night remarking: "I have been doing to-day what hired men will fence corners." A thrifty dairy farmer having in this manner:

After the usual "bout cut" with the corners and along the fences where the sickle bar has failed to reach, and soon upon the swath cut by the mower. Another farmer always carries a hoe when he goes to water cattle, or whenever he has occasion to go to distant parts of the farm afoot. By this means his obnoxious weeds and useless plants. of reach of cattle. These are three in pork .- Western Swineherd. examples of farming the corners.

Some may think this matter of too ting with their sharp teeth the hard small importance to merit attention. wood of one side of the tree, another To the majority of farmers the differ- three pints of milk; let it boil up and division is actively engaged on the ence between a profit and a loss is in other side, never forgetting to make, saving the littles-is farming the corn- rubbed into flour enough to thicken it like unto the woodmen, the lowest in- ers. The cheapest, easiest and simplest to your liking. Boil until the flour is cision on the side the tree is to fall, way to farm the corners is to have a cooked, and season with salt and pepwhich, to suit their purposes, is always strip of grass either one or two rods per. Serve when hot. directly into and across the stream. wide around every cultivated field. When a tree is thus fallen, it is at- This gives room for turning around in of flour, one pint of sour milk, onetacked in its branches, which are so plowing and in cultivating, if the crop half cup of butter, one even cup of turned and woven together in the out- is corn or potatoes, and room for the sugar, three eggs, three cups of berlines of the dam as to catch in their first round in harvesting small grain, ries, one touspoonful of soda sifted meshes any floating material, or receive without trampling with horses or bull with one-half teaspoonful of salt twice the tail-loads of soil and rubbish which wheel of machinery. The hay can be through the flour. Roll the berries in they carry to it. Another and another gathered by four or eight rounds of the tree are then systematically fallen, and mower and half as many with the rake, in two shallow pans. arranged as is the first, until the work with a swing of the scythe in the

from fence corners insufficient to pay The finishing stroke is the transport- for the time it takes to procure it, let the food given them is so much lost, as ing of the mud and laying it. In this him stop a moment and think how labor they show themselves to be ex- many fence corners there are on his cellent masons. They now act in con- farm that produce a crop of strong, a pound a day until he is ten months cert. A large gang marches in line to healthy weeds each year. Why? Because good grass, if left year after year uncut or unburned, will soon make a fine place for weeds. The seeds get among the decaying grass sympathetic ink. When dry the charand grow when the grass roots are acters become absolutely invisible, and killed by the same mantle that gives on an application of iodine show blue. life to the weeds.

is that big stone in the meadow or corn ounce of oil of vitrol to a pint of soft field. If not too large, get it out this; warm water. Use a clean steel pen. fall; if it can not be removed, sink it When dry the writing is invisible, but below plowing depth, if possible. If it held to the fire it becomes indelibly must remain, clear every thing from it. black. If you want to get away from they imitate human beings in managing | Do not make it the destruction of your | chemicals altogether write with a clean farm. In other words, do not pile quill pen dipped in onion or turnip stones and rubbish upon it, and make juice; when the paper is heated the it a lodging place for weed seeds; they characters turn brown. will germinate and thrive without cultivation, and are pretty apt to go to seed, as the nature of their root-bed forbids an easy extermination.

If you have stumps to deal with, pull or burn them out at your earliest opportunity.

Clumps of straggling trees or underbrush should be taken out, root and branch, that the fields may be cultivated without hindrance. If you wish shade or a wind-break from the clump, clear and trim up, leaving only the best; then care for these, that they may thrive. Unless these unsightly clumps are taken care of, they often become

seed-beds for foulness to the farm. The same care may be applied to the single large tree you wish to preserve. Keep the limbs trimmed off well up, so that the sun's rays may reach all the ground under it at some time during the day. This will enable you to get

something of a crop from under a tree. Besides those in the fields there are other corners on a farm that need care. One is often found in the feed-box of the horse stable. Be sure the feed-box does not leak; much grain is wasted that ought to help the horse do his work. Another "corner" sometimes found in the stable is the waste of hay the horse is allowed to get under his feet and then use for bedding. Have you ever looked to this corner of your faria?

The cow stable often has both these wastages. Even though you are a renter, the investment of a few dollars for lumber and a few hours' time will pay big interest in the feed saved or milk gained. Sometimes the corners in barns are holes and cracks through which wind and cold steal the animal's comfort and the farmer's profit. However poor you are, farm this corner, if with stuffing only; and really, for the outlay, this means will prove very profitable. A few nails and some old boards, strips or poles will make a frame-work which can be filled with straw, old hay or leaves. Stuff with something, if it be the best new tame hay. It will pay a large dividend. Do not wait; do it now.

There are many other corners about the farm that need attention. Look after the farming of each of them in

-A Boston expedition in search of buried treasure found and raised an immense anchor of antiquated pattern, having a shank about fifteen feet long and a ring twenty-nine inches in diameter. They also raised two iron canvessel's bottom with gig-iron ballast. all of which have recently been washed out of the sand after being covered perhaps for centuries. The guns were thickly covered with shells and de-

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FARM AND FIRESIDE.

-Hang a small bag of charcoal in the rain-water barrel to purify the

-Currant Pie: One teacup mashed currants (canned ones will do), one teacup sugar, two eggs, two tablespoonfuls flour and one teacup cold water; not do-cleaning the weeds from the bake with one crust. When done make a frosting of the two whites and spread

always be boiled in their jackets, as there are various elements detrimental to the wholesomeness of the vegetable that are absorbed by the skin, and that potatoes that are peeled before boiling retain some of these elements.

-Statistics show that meat consumption in foreign countries has increased twenty-five per cent. in the past few years, while meat production there has pastures and fields are kept free from decreased. This ought to make a bright prospect for our meat producers and increase our export trade, especially

-Green Pea Porridge: Boil three pints of green peas in just water enough to cook until they are tender; pour in then add one-fourth pound butter

-Berry Breakfast Cake: One quart flour before adding to the batter. Bake

-The most successful swine-breeders never let the pigs stop growing un-If any one considers the hay he gets til they are ready for market. Whenever pigs come to a standstill then all there is nothing to show for it. A good thrifty pig may be made to gain old, when he is of the right age and weight to sell and should show a good profit for the food consumed.

-Rice water makes an excellent A simpler sympathetic ink in its ap-Another corner that needs farming plication is prepared by adding a fluid

WEANING LAMBS.

How to Do It Property and Without In-jury to the Young Animals. Lambs are usually weaned about August 1, and it requires some thought to do it properly. When separated from the ewes they will worry less if /) retained in the field where they are accustomed to run and the ewes removed out of hearing. For a few days the

lambs should be confined in a covered inclosure and fed a little hav and grain and then be turned out to pasture toward evening, to be taken up again next morning; otherwise the worry, the loss of their milk diet and the annovance of flies will cause them to shrink visibly and it is always bad to have growth checked. The ewes should be turned into a "lean" pasture until dried up, and they should be examined every day, for it might be necessary to relieve the udders of some by milking.

Many allow the lambs to run with their mothers continuously, but it is an unwise practice. The latter need to be freed from maternal cares, whether they are to go to the shambles or be retained for production. Sheep do not feed in the middle of hot, sunny days when flies bother, but lie huddled in fence corners or under shrubs and trees. or any spot where they can get even their heads in the shade. It would be a blessing to them if they could have access to roomy sheds, somewhat darkened. It is to be hoped that someboly will invent a sheep-shed on wheels that one team could remove from field to field as occasion might require. - Cor. N. Y. Tribune.

How to Prevent Forging.

There is no driver of a horse but that has felt the annoyance that results from forging, or the striking of the forward shoes by the hind ones in traveling. and yet this can be prevented. The occasion of the forging is, the hind feet are thrown forward and strike the forward or front feet before they can got out of the way, a result of the action of the horse, which must be corrected. which is explained in "Artistic Horse Shoeing," and which is accomplished by using a heavy toe-weight shoe on the front feet to make the horse reach further. After the front shee has been nailed on, take a rule and measure the distance from the coronet to the bottom part of the toe, observing the siant of the foot. Measuring the hind foot in the same way, in most cases it will be found to be from one-quarter to one inch the shortest, and the shortes the foot the quicker it can be raised. Now. by placing the shoe upon the hind foot so that the toe will project enough to nons of ancient style and found part of a | make the distance from the coronet to the bottom of the toe the same as in the forward foot, and then let the shoe project well behind, making it a little heavy, the foot will not be raised as high, it will not be thrown as far forward, and so forging will be prevented. -Mother (to Bobby, who has just This is a simple procedure, and one completed his prayers)—"Why, Bobby, that can be ordered by any farmer who you forgot to pray for papa." Bobby— is troubled with forging in his horses, "Why, so I did, and he needs it so and, if found successful, will save an much, doesn't he, ma?"—Texas Sijk unnecessary annovance—Hermantown