THINGS PERTAINING TO THE FARM AND HOME.

Too Many "Penny Wise and Pound Foolish" Farmers-Value of Mutton for the Home-Over-Feeding Fowls a Mistake-Making Cheese.

Reading Farmers.

When first commencing business farmer should be willing to sell his produce for what it will bring, but in all cases he should use his utmost endeavors to produce the best article. This he can do to some extent by carefully experimenting, but to obtain the highest state of perfection a man must be a constant and careful reader, thus adding to his own experience the experience of others and also receiving much benefit from the investigations of scientific men like T. P. Terry, Galen Wilson, Waldo Brown and others who contribute regularly to the Practical Farmer. But we often hear from the farmer the declaration: "We have no time to read." "Why?" "Because we have too much manual labor to do ourselves, and if we should spend any time in reading, investigation or experimenting, we should have to hire more men and pay more cash for the additional labor, thereby incurring immediate financial loss." Quite true; we agree such appears to be the case, but we also know the idea is "penny wise and pound foolish." for by adhering to it we keep in the same old ruts as our forefathers. But this we can do no longer, as the soil has lost much of its virgin fertility, and calls loudly for more enlightened husbandry. We have repeatedly noticed studious young farmers who had no better school advantages and not as good financial starts in life as many others, who have in a few years taken honorable situations in our country and have been the means of elevating the agricultural standard of the United States and Canada. These men have been ridiculed as "scientific farmers," etc., but the hard times of the last few years have shown that these men have shielded themselves from much of the evil that has fallen on the other class.

Another noticeable and praiseworthy feature in favor of the reading farmers is that their homes and farms are more beautiful and more comfortable in all ways, and if this were the only argument it should be sufficient to convince any same man; but besides this, their families are more refined and intelligent and better fitted for higher and more use Tul spheres in life. The reading farmer also becomes fully conversant with each department of his business, and does nothing in the dark, a striking contrast to the non-reader, who does much at haphazard, hoping for the best results, but not knowing whether they will be obtained or not. The wisest, most useful men the world has ever known have been to a greater or less extent studious readers, and there is no calling in life which demands more careful study and investigation than that of farming. Reading will elevate the farmer from a tired drudge to an intelligent and respected citizen. Then, and not until then, will his calling receive the respect to which it is entitled. for knowledge means power.-R. H. Canady in Practical Farmer.

Mutton for the Home.

Whatever may be said of the present prospects of sheep as a commercial venture, there is one aspect of sheep husbandry in relation to which no farmer can ever make a mistake, and that is the keeping of a sufficient number of the right kind of sheep to provide an abundance of good, wholesome ment for the use of his own family. There is no time like the present for the wideawake farmer to secure a dozen or more good sheep of one of the mutton breeds, the increase of which will supply his own table at a lower cost and in a more satisfactory way than it can be done with any of the other domestic animals. If it is not written that man shall not live by hog alone it ought to be, and any farmer who once adopts as a part of his bill of fare a regular and frequent use of good lamb and mutton of his own raising will be so satisfied with the practice that he will never abandon it. Sheep of the right kind were never so cheap as now and the cost of a small flock for the purpose indicated will be almost nominal. As compared with other live stock the sesses are small, and there is only small part of the year when a healthy family cannot consume a lamb, or a mutton while it is yet fresh, or if this too much for them an exchange with neighbor is never hard to effect. re is further advantage in this, hat the sheep industry will revive be-ore a great while and become one of most profitable, commercially, in not distant future, as it has been the past. The farmer who retains purchases a small flock now will not supply himself with good meat own table, but he will be acned to the management of sheep 4 when the good times for the golden come again he will be ready hold, not as a novice, but as one ag a working knowledge of the He will, moreover, have a ck to start with that has cost, ght at present prices, very little, s paid its way during the whole

AGRICULTURAL NEWS | stantly given. It is quite possible that | SPRING HAT IS HERE. increased by a truly scientific system of feeding, and every poultry-keeper should make a study of such a system, not being alarmed at the idea of the scientific part of it, because science ! nothing more than perfectly right and exact practice, and is nothing an ordinary sensible person need be afraid of.

> Making of Cheese. A most neglected part of the domestic economy of the farm is the making of cheese, says the New York Times "Cheese should be a daily food of a farmer, for it is the most nutritious, one of the most economical, and is, or may be, made of what is frequently a waste product. Six quarts of skimmed milk rightly managed will give a pound of cured cheese at a cost of less than two cents all told, and there is three and a half times as much nutriment in this quantity of cheese as in a pound of beef from the round, freed from the bone. American farmers consider skimmed milk as an undesirable thing without value, but the total nutriment in the whole of it is equivalent to 200 pounds of the best round of beef per head per year for every man, woman and child in the United States, or 150 pounds per head for every inhabitant of North America from the Gulf of Mexica to the arctic shores. At two cents a pound all the cheese that might be made is worth not less than \$22,-000,000 every year. It may thus be truly said that the wastes of the people on this continent are, taken all together, equivalent to the complete mainten ance of as many persons in Europe. This may be saying much as to the poverty of the majority of European populations, but does it not say a very great deal as to the neglect and extravagance of our people."

> > Pears for Market.

A writer in the Home Journal gives a list of pears which he regards as of the highest promise, when all their faults and excellent points are taken into ac count. In the first place he mentions those which are least liable to the deadly disease—the blight. Tyson and seckel are named first; next the Angouleme, which is rarely affected. Among the many Angouleme orchards which we have seen there were as few or fewer blighted trees than we have seen of any other kinds. The Winkfield would be valuable but for its liability to this disease; the Bartlett less; the Anjou still less. Another pear, which this writer has omitted, has always been with us remarkably free from blight. This is the Winter Nells. This writer is at loss what kind to plant in new orchard which he is about to

amence, but rather favors the seckel

above all the rest. To assist in his decision we cite him to a single occurrence, showing the fickle nature under some conditions. In an orehard of six hundred trees of The past two or three years these same diately in front of the hat. alike barren.-Baltimore American.

new disease appearing in the form ple, peach and other roots has done kinds, crown galls, appearing in a the trunk near the surface of the ground, and what are called nematode galls, which consist in a thickening of the root. In both these forms the appearance is much like the black knot on plum trees. The nematode galls are produced by small worms which i are killed by cold weather. This form of gall is not much known in the North but prevails in some of the Southern States. The crown galls are known in Germany, and are believed there to be due to injuries to the roots by cultivation. As the bark is broken the sap exudes and makes a home for the fungus growths. If this is the explanation, cutting away the gall and applying some antiseptic to the wound should remedy the evil .- American Cul-

Profit from Breeding Sows, Sow pigs, if of a good breed, are worth much more than their value for feeding and slaughtering. If they are managed properly, they will bring two litters a year, and increase in value until they are four or five years old, and longer still if they do not learn bad habits. Each litter of pigs represents a value of \$10 to \$20 as soon as they begin to drink milk and can be taken from the sow. The breeding sow need not be fed expensively, except during the time she is suckling her young. No kind of stock can be kept more cheaply and none will turn itself into money quicker if there is need to sell it. The breeding sow with pigs will always sell for more than her value to the butcher.

MANY NEW STYLES AND SHAPES PRESENTED.

Late Deeigns Chiefly Characterised for Size and Showiness-Tam Cape to Match the Gown Are Entirely Correct-Seller Is Also Seen.

Modes in Millinery.



Y THE time the end of March 's reached this announcement Is found in the calendar of fashions: "About this time look for apring hata." They are already on view in great numbers and are chiefly

characterized for size and showiness. The chief exceptions to this are the sallor hats and Tam caps, the latter of which are made of material to match the gown and are entirely correct. It is even said that something in the nature of an elaborated mob cap is to appear in ginghams, lawns and duck to go with summer gowns of the same materials. Then a woman will be able to send her entire rig to the wash tub, hat and all. The other exception to the rule, the sailor, is not so far from the law after all. It is always sizable, it has caught the infection for highly wrought trimmings, and comes out with its one time plainness pretty thoroughly dis guised. Its brim is round, of the same width everywhere, and curved up a little. The crown is rather low. This style of sailor is always trimmed, the trimming starting in front and extending to the sides. There is none

different varieties, and among them bon and a handsome cross piece in fifty seckels, these fifty furnished such front is the usual trimming. A pretty an abundant crop eight years ago of wing is sometimes tucked under the large and beautiful seckel pears as to last loop on each side, the point of the sell in the market for as much money wing slanting upward, and an upright as all the crop of the rest of the orchard, thay plume or algrette stands imme

trees have been hardly worth picking. The sort of glorified sailor that has and this year not a single specimen has been described is seen in the initial ment appears to have had no influence, devoted to the showy kinds. There for a part stands in grass, a part are is no reason for losing hope because it handsomely cultivated, some are mulch- is ordered that all hats must have ed, some freely pruned and others not piquancy and an air of freshness, for pruned at all; but the fruit last year was there are few startling changes in alike worthless on all, and all are now styles. The pliable chips of former seasons will be again used, and the curve produced by a little stitch be tween the base of the crown and the beginning of the brim will be a becomof nodules or galls on the roots of ap. ing feature of spring hats. As a rule, brims will be turned up at the back considerable injury in various parts and a jaunty deviation from the perof the country. The galls are of two pendicular may add style by giving a little tilt to the hat as it is put on. bunch usually where the root joins on Trimming in general is flat, with one uplifting of plumes, algrette or upstanding loops, this embellishment to come wherever it is most becoming to the wearer, as a rule a little at the side and back.

> A charming model that conforms t these general rules and is stylish without being unduly conspicuous is copied settes are acorn color and the bright exact copies of the little "bunchberry" plant that will presently be making the woods bright. The feathers are black.



The hat ties on with narrow brow

Swagger folks whose purses permit them to be well in advance of general changes in fashion are to wear lownecked gowns outdoors as soon as the weather permits. This fact explains the presence of a novel combination of scarf and but that is already seen in the shops. The third picture gives an idea of the bat, which is the siriest sort of structure. The brim of lace is supported by a wire frame that leaves the lace almost as gracefully free as if it were not supported. The crown is a mere soft puffery of chiffon in one of the popular shades, usually cerise, or, for a brilliant brunette, emerald. A flare of black feathers is set a little at the side in front, and one or two rich single blossoms of generous size weigh

down the brim into becoming curves. Time was when the shape of the hat itself was the important thing, and when, once selected with care and pride,



AN ODDITY ATOP AN OVAL PACE

it was then adorned by the trimming. But all that is changed, and now the but really hardly counts, save as a support to the trimming. If the shape of the hat peeps modestly out from under its load of adornment and shows itself to be of straw, felt or of whatever it may be, it is as much privileged as it may hope to be these days. Now that the oval face is the rage, and that the hair is spread to the sides of the head and about the ears, there is a tendency to increase the bulk of the hat, too; that is, to make the general effect of the surroundings of the face such that the delicate oval of it will be emphasized The high and spreading collars of the new spring wraps all aid in this effect. and in some cases the result is so happy that before you realize the hat you are aware of the wistful oval of the face which rounds delicately as it leaves the dainty chin.

The final illustration should serve to show how full of elaboration some of the new hats are and how much they depend for their beauty on an uncer tain bunching together of soft materials, bright flowers and waving plumes, all arranged rather to set off the beauty of the wearer, than to conform to any plan or law of their own. Extremely pliable lace straw is crushed into all sorts of pretty curves, each curve mounted by masses of mixed flowers. A cloudy looping of chiffon softens the whole, and for the necessary touch of distinction a rich aigrette rises and



TRIMMINGS BUNCHED UNCERTAINLY.

curves above the pretty medley. A late notion is the use of a bunch of wheat as an aigrette, or grasses, dried and keeping their natural color, are bound into a sheaf and serve. Such a hat should always be supplemented by s scarf, or a flower or chiffon boa. If the latter, the flowers and chiffon uld be the same as used on the hat. Cerise and violet are each much used, carnations taking the cerise color prettily, and violets themselves best exploiting their own color.

In general, feathers and laces will predominate in the trimmings of spring hats, but they will be followed by a showing of bloom on summer hats that will be really surprising. Big bats all in blossom will be the July rule, according to the present outlook. The English waiking hat of last year will renew its popularity to a considerable degree because too many women rushed into the fashion late last season not to insure a big stock of the pattern alread; in the hands of the public. These will be brought out again for a second season's wear, fresh enough to encourage those who like them to invest for the pe now. This style of hat is especially becoming to the women who are wearing their hair parted, and it also suits the little curl in the middle of the forehead. The hat has a tendency to make a girl look a little older, but many of the present fashion do that, there being some compensation in the fact that the wearer gains an air of ex-actness and tailor-made neatness.

FOR TWO LONG MONTHS.

The Tearful Parting of Garcong and His Venerable Wife at the Depot. It was at the Louisville and Nashville depot one hot evening last week, says the New Orleans Picayupe, and the "good-bys" were being said as the shrill whistle of the engine sounded and the coast train prepared to back out of the depot. All was bustle and confusion, when suddenly the attention of the excursionists was drawn to a little old man and woman, so old, indeed, and dried-up looking that one would have thought all the sentiment in their hearts was dried up, teo.

"Adieu, chere Popotte," he said, holding her withered hands in his.

"Non! non! Ne dites pas adieu. Au revoir! Au revoir!" she added as she clung to him, sobbing.

The old man wiped his eyes hastily with his red bandana handkerchief and tried to look brave. "Ma chere Popotte," he said gently, "you just look like one silly girl, yas; fer what you make like dat? You go'ne cry your heart out, yas; fer what you go'ne make it so hard fer part? Come, all your eyes red like one crawfish."

But she only sobbed: "Garcon, Garcon, mon pauvre Garcon, he got fer stay two long months without Ill' Po-

potte!" "Allons" he said, softly stroking her old hand, "don't make like dat, cherie. You go'ne make it so hard fer say 'good-by.' You go'ne make me cry, you." But the old woman only clung to her aged knight closer and said: "Mon cher Garcon, mais you go'ne make me one promise fer write every day, ch, Garcon?"

"Oui, ma chere Popotte, I go'ne write you two letters every day since you bin gone."

"An' you go'ne make your bead every night for your poor Ill' wife like you bin promise?"

Before le bon Dieu! I go'ne make dose bead every night," he answered solemnly.

"All aboard!" again cried the conduc-

There was a hurrying and scurrying among the passengers, but still the old woman clung to her garcon, and said anxiously as she put her hand down his pocket:

"You sure you got dose bead what I bin give you in your pock?"

"Mais out, cherie," he said, drawing out his rosary, "you t'ink I go'ne let dose bend go out my hand?"

"All aboard!" again cried the conductor angrily. But the old woman held her "garcon" fast and sobbed:

"An' you go'ne come some time to de bay fer pass de day wid your Popotte, and I go'ne make you some fine crab gumbo and some nice court bouillon, what you bin love for eat, eh, mon cher Garcon?"

"Mais out, cherie," he said, drawing out, "I go'ne send you some pretty flower an' some nice court bouillon, what you bin love lettre every day an' tell you all dose news what pass." 'Now, now," she sobbed, "I don't

want fer hear some news like dat. I just want fer hear dose news 'bout my Garcon and how he make out wid no lil' Popotte." "Come! come!" he whispered, "you

go'ne make it so hard fer part. You "Puff! puff!" went the engine.

"Come along, old man, hurry up! cried the conductor, as the train steam-

But still Garcon found time to hold Popotte in his arms once more, and to call her "cherie" and his little "Po-

potte." And then the conductor pulled him by the arm and belped him off the train, while the old woman, blinded with tears, poked her head out of the window, crying: "Au revoir, Garcon, au revoir!" And so she sat, straining her aged eyes to catch a glimpse as far as she could of the little old man and the red bandana that answered the silent "an revolr" of her old white slik

"A spoony old couple," remarked a contemptuous dude as he cocked his eyeglass and looked conceitedly at his neighbor, a portly business man, who muttered grumy: "It's none of your affairs."

The car all tittered at this as it had been doing ever since the interesting episode began, but for all this there was not one who did not feel touched by this pathetic drama of two old bearts.

THE EDIBLE FROG.

handkerchief.

In Defiance of St. Patrick He Pros pered in Irish Marshes.

The edible frog is found in England. though, as it was first noticed in Foulness Mere in 1843, it is probably, says the London Telegraph, an introduction from the continent. In the course of the last fifty years attempts have been made to naturalise it in various parts of the south of England, but without much success. Nor has any better fortune attended the involuntary immigrant placed in Irish marabes. where, it may be mentioned, the com mon brown frog has prospered since 1696, in spite of the popular legend touching St. Patrick and his curse. It is difficult to understand this aversion of the edible frog to the south of England. The climate is much the same as that of northern France, and consequently the theory that its tadpole cannot undergo full development during the dry summer, before the advent of autumnal cold, must be unfounded At all events, it ought to flourish in Bedfordshire. Even for decorative pur-poses some of its kindred are worth climatising. The American builfrog. with a gape wide enough to swallow a chicken, or the unsightly Austrian Africa, the male of which bears the hele's eggs on his thighs, would helps not be acceptable introduc-ns. But the beautiful tree from, of which—the Buropean Hris—in

ater, sinking and rising in the water as rain or drought is approaching. ought to be unobjectionable. The lovely striped species of the North African mountain streams, which it inhabits in company with a trout, would be scarcely hardy enough, but the leopard frog of the United States might, with a little care, soon form an interesting addition to our ornsmental ponds, and, supplemented by the green "esculenta," impart the contrast of color to the homelier swarms of their brown denizens.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

Has Lived Down Ridicule and Commands Respect and Admiration.

The recent visit of Gen. Booth, the founder of the Salvation Army, to this city has been a memorable event in the army's record, says the Chicago Tribune. During his four days' stay he made no less than sixteen addresses, two of them in the Auditorium before the largest audiences ever seen in that great building. Upon one of these occasions a prominent orthodox clergyman, the Rev. Dr. Barrows, on the other an equally prominent judge, Judge Kohlsaat, presided, and both heartily indorsed the object of this unique organization. At the distinctive services of the army at its headquarters in Princess Rink no less than 149 recruits were added to the rank and file of the army. In addition to all this the General has spoken to meetings of clergymen and before the faculty and students of two universities, and has been entertained by leading members of Chicago society. For the first time the origin of the army, its methods, its purposes, and the results it has secured have been stated officially by its founder. Its creed has been announced and It may be summed up crisply as the effort to help a man when he is down, deserving or undeserving, by material assistance and by inducing him to seek salvation, which the army regards as the only permanent cure.

At all these meetings the army itself has been under the public eye, for the great majority of those in attendance were non-Salvationists at least from the army point of view. They have borne the inspection successfully. They have proved themselves to be a collection of plain, simple, well behaved men and women, mostly young, full of enthusiasm, sincerity, good humor, and happiness and idolizing their commander and staff officers. Their methods at times may be a little noisy, with a good deal of bass drum and tambourine, but it is the noise of enthusiasm only, and their "amens" and "halielujahs" are as fervent as those of a Methodist camp meeting, where their founder first learned to shout. They have shown themselves to be an eager, earnest, courageous, industrious band of workers, and as such they deserve the respect of the community, whatever their methods or their movements. As Judge Kohlsaat said, "You must admit that they are a band of men and women thoroughly organized and in dead earnest. They are willing that they shall be judged by their works a test that most of us on the outside are

a little bit afraid of." It is but a few years ago that the Salvation Army was a term of reproach the rabble's insults, mud-throwing, and persecution. But times have changed. Its soldiers have borne their persecutions patiently and heroically and have never swerved from their purpose. They have at last forced the recognition of the world and commanded its respect. Men and women who devote their lives to work in the slums, who go where no else dares to venture, who care for the sick, make themselves friends with the drunkard, pass their time in filthy tenements, plead with criminals, feed the hungry, and seek to bring vice and crime and all manner of moral disorder under the influence of salvation must inevitably command the world's respect, and they have done it. With such an outcome as this it is a pity there is not more drum and tambourine beating in this naughty world.

Professor Jowett.

One evening while John Addington Symonds was at Oxford, he dined with Professor Jowett. After dinner the latter sat staring at the fire, and would not speak, but yet he did not seem to want Symonds to go. At last he spoke oracularly: "When I don't say anything, people fancy I am thinking about something. Generally I am thinking about nothing. Good-night." At another time he said: "Mr. Swinburne is a most curious young man. He used to bring me long and eloquent essays. He had a very remarkable power of language; but it was all language. I could never find that he was following any line of thought."

A Book Agent's Logic. A book agent once stopped at a house in the country where he told the owner that he had been recommended to her because she already had so many books. "I should think that was a curious reason," she said. "Now, there is my next neighbor. You should have rone to her instead, for she has no books at all." The wily agent shook his bead. "Ah, we know better than that," he answered. "Those who have no books never buy any. Those who have many already are the only ones

His Daughter's Portrait Vecchio's pictures exhibit one female face which recurs from time to time so frequently as to attract attention and excite curiosity. It is the portrait of his daughter.

we can hope to appeal to."

As Cultivated by the In The tebacco entityees be cleas west of the Minister low opreading plant, with w