WOODEN TOOTHPICKS. A Little Machine That Makes Six Millions

As he stood beside a little machine

ence in the toothpick business: "I was formerly a mechanical expert cided taste. In fact, it is my hobby. A Haverhold company and went to Mepick business with Mr. Harry D. Creighton, of Philadelphia, as my partner. large number of orders to fill, and not a pick to fill them with. In this extremity I went to work to get up a toothpick machine of my own, and you see the result of my labor before you. This machine manufactures about six million picks per day, and they are about as good picks as there are in the market."

He took up a handful of picks from the bin into which they were being poured from the mouth of the machine. and handed one to the reporter for examination. They are the flat pick with the end sharpened of like a chisel. very good picks indeed the reporter thought, and his view is evidently the public mind, to judge from the fact that the factory has orders ahead for its entire production of the next five

"But you wished to know how a toothpick was made. Well, let's begin at the first stage of the process.

"The wood we use is birch and maple. It must be green, clear and straight grained. We get it from all along the line of the Main Central. It comes in four-foot logs, which we saw into six and a quarter inch pieces. These are put into barrels in the steaming room, where they remain for about three hours, coming out as soft as leather.

He picked up a piece of thin veneer and exhibited its pliability by twisting it carelessly in the way one would a strip of ribbon.

"The charging of the wood with steam drives out all the sap, and then it is ready for the veneer machine, the bark having been removed. Here is the veneer machine in operation," and he indicated a piece of mechanism much like a lathe, similar to the veneer machine placed in this instrument and out comes two long serpents of veneer or ribbons of wood, the grain running across the strips, which are allowed to squirm around on the floor till after the operation is complete.

They are then wound up on large spools, each spool carrying about a hundred feet or so of veneer. The reels are the ammunition with which the toothpick machine is loaded. The end of the veneer is placed in the Gatlinggun-like apparatus, and shoot out at the muzzle in a scattering volley. A small boy picks them up into drying boxes, with wire bottoms. They are placed on a hot air draught, fanned by a blower, and in twenty minutes they are dry as a bone.

"In the boxing room a half-dozen girls stand at tables and put up about five cases a day, one hundred boxes in a case, for which they are paid eighteen cents a case. The work is not hard, and an expert can make good wages." -Lewiston, (Me.) Journa'.

A CLEVER STRATAGEM.

How Telegraph Wires Have Been, and Are, Protected in Chill. When the electrical telegraph was

first introduced into Chili, a stratagem was resorted to in order to guard the posts and wires against damage on the part of the Araucanian Indians and maintain the connection between strongholds on the frontier. There were at the time between forty and fifty captive Indians in the Chilian camp. General Pinto called them together, and pointing to the telegraph wires he said: "Do you see those wires!" "Yes, General." "Very good. I want you not to go near or touch them; for if you do, your hands will be held, and you will be unable to get away." The Indians smiled incredulously. Then the General made them each in succession take hold of the wires at both ends of an electric battery in full operation. After which he exclaimed: "I command you to let go the wire!" "I can't; my hands are benumbed," said the Indian. The battery was then stopped and the man released. Not long afterward the General restored them to liberty, giving them strict injunctions to keep the secret, and not to betray it to their countrymen on any account. This had the desired effect, for as might be expected, the experiment was related "in the strictest confidence" to every man of the tribe, and the telegraph has ever since remained unmolested. - Electrical

-Albert Frazer escaped from the Michigan penitentiary, and a reward was having a hard time in getting along, so he induced her to deliver him up in order to get the reward. She did so and Frazer went back to the prison happy in the consciousess of having happy in the consciouses of having done all he could the the circumstances to provide for a family.

-A man discov when he isn't os of reason.
esgo Times. The woman discovers

GREEN MANURING.

One of the Essentials to Producing a Large Crop of Cota

The first settlers on the prairies after that was sending out a perfect cyclone a few years' experience came to the of toothpicks, some 10,000 of them a conclusion that they could raise corn minute, Mr. E. T. Edgecomb, the title indefinitely on the same soil without member of the firm, related his experi- applying manure to it. They had some reason for believing that they could do this. They raised several crops in imin the employ of the Haverhold Ma- mediate succession, and the yield did chine Company. I was with that con- not diminish. They therefore let dung cern a number of years, mastering accumulate about their barns and many details and ideas about ma- stables, allowed it to wash away, or chinery, for which I hold a most de- threw it into streams. They did not think it was worth the labor required few years ago I left my position with the to haul it to a field that was to be planted to corn. Some farmers in the chanic Falls, where I formed a machine black prairie soil region of Central company. Later I went into the tooth- Illinois declared that the land was lecture, called attention to the fact We succeded pretty well in our venture, stalks were too large, and because the covery that its identical coloring mattill all of a sudden we found that the land produced weeds of great size. The ter can be cheaply produced from coal toothpick combination had frozen us first settlers of other portions of the tar. The production of indigo is also out. This combination practically con- country also came to the conclusion threatened by an artificial product trolled all the toothpick business of the that it was not necessary to apply ma- which the chemists have discovered. United States, and when it refused to nure to land intended for the produc- A while ago it was found that the cinsupply us with toothpicks we found tion of corn. In Western New York chona tree could be profitably plant if ourselves in a bad position. We had a and Northern Ohio the pioneer farmers in India, and a fine new field of indu-

> been formed that was several inches that all the plant food it contained was natural sources of supply. not available at one time. As the hills of the land was furnishing food for of starch, salphuric acid and water.

plants are, but there are many more of dustry will soon be imperilled. them and they are more dainty in their scavenger. It will devonr almost every against oleomargarine even where this thing found within reach of its roots. Its appetite is keen and it requires much in the soil for plants having shorter us with a desirable substitute for any of the reservation. roots to subsist upon. One who looks upon a fine field of corn after it has attained its full growth can see how much material has been taken from the soil. After making due allowance for mater- mer to cease raising some produce by ials obtained from the air, it is obvious which he has thrived, or to change that tons of plant food have been se- and improve his methods of agricul- mentioned in the following case of cured from the earth.

corn, it must be admitted that a boun- N. Y. Sun. tiful supply of fertilizing material is second. Corn will not grow to a size to produce ears in a poor soil. The plants must be well fed or they will not produce grain that can be used for feeding animals. New prairie soil will produce several crops of corn without the assistance of manure, for the reasons already given. But land that has given up much of its fertility to crops that have been removed from the soil must be supplied with materials that will produce corn. The best generalpurpose fertilizer for corn is stable or good barn-yard manure. At one time it was thought that the dung of animals should be well rotted before it was used on corn land, and that it should be applied directly to the hill. This is still the practice in some of the Eastern States, where the soil is of little value. except as a receptacle of manure. Old and well rotted manure, applied to the hill, is certainly of great advantage to corn in the early stages of its growth, but it is impracticable to use it in this up to the surface and sometimes to a manner in large fields.

Both scientific and practical farmers are now convinced that green manure spread over the entire surface of the ground and covered with plow harrow or cultivator is of more value in producing a crop of corn hant the same quantity fermented and applied in any other way. If applied green, it has been subjected to no losses from washing or evaporation. It will soon decompose when mixed with the soil and subjected to working with tools employed in cultivating the corn crop. If its effects are not as apparent as those of old manure during the first part of the season they are more apparent in midsummer when there is a deficiency of rain. was offered for his capture. His wife The manure is in a condition to be appropriated to the corn plants at the time when they are most in need of food. Its ammonia becomes volatile as soon as the temperature of the soil is raised by the heat of the sun, and is immediately taken up by the roots of the corn. This manure attracts moisture and retains it till the soft with which it is mixed becomes dry. - Chi-

The state of the s

CHEMICAL DISCOVERIES.

Commodities Producible from Purely faorganic Materials

It will be a long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science indicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably produced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombinations of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already affected agriculture.

Mr. Robert Hugh Mills, in a recent just a little to rich to produce the best that the cultivation of madder has been corn. They complained because the almost destroyed by the chemical dislargely engaged in corn-raising paid try was believed to have opened for no attention to saving and applying the farmers of that country. Scorestal chemists, however, have been at work It was not strange that the first set- upon the synthesis of quinine, and tlers of most parts of the country con- their researches have advanced so far cluded that it was not necessary to ap- that the prediction is now confidently ply manure to corn land. They raised made that the manufacture of the prinlarge crops without it, and continued ciple of quinine will soon be a comto raise them during a succession of mercial success, and that cinchona years. The land was very rich in veg- planting will become a thing of the etable and mineral matter. The ele- past. These chemical reproductions of ments of fertility had been accumu- the valuable principles inherent in lating for ages. In the West a turf had natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products thick. By its decay food for several from which they have hitherto been decrops of corn was furnished. The thick rived, and thus the tendency of manusod was several years in decaying, so factures is to substitute artificial for

The problem of sugar-making from of corn were generally about four feet inorganic materials has engaged some apart, the same soil was not likely to chemists for a number of years. The be occupied by plants two or more years synthesis of glucose last year by Fischer in succession. Three-fourths of the and Tafel, is said to promise an ample soil in a corn field remained fallow supply of this commodity without the every year. It was kept shaded and aid of grapes or starch. Two years ago was being pulverized by the plow, cul- some German chemists announced that tivator and harrow employed in tend- they had produced saccharose, the ing the corn that occupied but a small equivalent of cane sugar, by passing part of the land. While a fourth part an electric current through a mixture corn plants, the remainder was being Nothing has yet been heard of the comput in a condition to produce crops in mercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove But the time came at length when a dangerous rival to the sweets we this land would no longer produce derive from the cane and the beet. large crops of corn. The reason was Some sugar growers, however, have obvious. Every portion of the soil had been prophesying for years that somebeen occupied by hills of corn, whose thing would happen to ruin the sugar a cord and tassels twisted of gold never worn a Worth dress." Ah, roots had drawn the elements of fertil- industry, and their alarm receives a thread somewhere about the top, show us the woman who has worn eight in the armhole and the filling of the ity from it. The exhaustion of the ma- fresh impulse at every new discovery They were for the only baby that wears Worth dresses and has never discovered slash at the waist, while the bands that terial needed for plant growth was like that of Remsen's saccharine, an such things, the pride and hope of the a comet, and we will show you true decorate the whole are of ter green slower than when the surface was oc- exceedingly sweet article produced cupied by small grains like wheat and from coal tar. The day may come boy. rye, because these plants are distribu- when processes of sugar-making by the tel over the whole of it and their roots | use of inorganic materials will seriously | 63 000 square miles of the best land in penetrate every portion of the soil. affect the sugar planter, but there is the world, and is inhabited by not ex-They are not as gross feeders as corn no reason as yet to believe that his in-

Legislation has intervened in some product, the law can be successfully invoked to keep the world from reaping the benefit of increasing knowledge. Future discoveries may compel the farture; but it is certain that the tillers of trance: "A young lady, an attendant Granting that good seed is the first the soil will continue to supply the on the Princess —, after having been essential to producing a good crop of chief resources of food and apparel.— confined to her bed for a great length

ARTESIAN WELLS.

Their Origin Traceable to the Time of the Ancient Egyptians.

The sedimentary rocks in their great thickness enclose a succession of watersheets or water-levels occupying distinct stages and extending with uniform characters under whole countries like the strata to which they are subordi- funeral songs and hymns were sung nated. It is proper to remark here that before the door. Just as the people by the term water-sheet is not meant a were about to nail down the lid of the real bed of water lodged in a cavity be- coffin, a kind of perspiration was obtween solid masses that serve as walls served to appear on the surface of her to it, but water filling the minute later- body. It grew greater every moment, stices of the cracks of a rock. Continuous and regular in sand, these sheets are usually discontinuous and irregular the corpse. A few minutes after, durin limestones and sandstones, in which | ing which fresh signs of returning life the water only occupies more or less appeared, she at once opened her eyes spacious fissures.

make openings down to the subterranean waters, which it causes to jet considerable height above. The thought her situation is extremely remarkable. of undertaking such works is a very and forms a curious and authentic adancient one. The Egyptians had recourse to them forty centuries ago; and they were executed in France in 1126 at Artois, whence the name of artesian wells has been given to them.

The water levels of the cretaceous strata, from which the French artesian waters issue, are not always of advantage; but in the north of France and in Belgium they constitute the most

formidable obstacle which miners have to encounter in reaching the coal beds. A striking confirmation of the theory of the source of supply of the artesian waters has been observed in Tours, where the water, spouting with great velocity from a well a hundred and ten metres in depth, brings up, together with fine sand, fresh water shells and seeds in such a state of preservation as to show that they could not have been more than three or four months on their voyage. Some of the wells of the Wady Rir have also ejected fresh water mollusks, fish and crabs, still living, which must, therefore, have made a still more apid transit.—Popular Science Monthly. her corporeal frame."—N. T. Ledge

MISCELLANEOUS.

-During the past season two naturar ists have found that wasps remember the locality of their nests for ninety-six | serve his temper.

-A negro who was on trial in New York the other day on being asked if he was a man of family, replied that he was the father of thirty-two children.

-A Waterbury dry goods clerk had a dream the other night. He was field Republican. measuring off dress goods and actually tore the sheets of his bed to pieces, so real was his dream. But that is not so bad as if he had dreamed he was wind- tique pattern. ing up a Waterbury watch. -"Talk 'bout dem Geal' Washin'ton

body-servants! I's licked Gea'l Washin'ton, gemmen -lieked 'im!" "Why, how's that, Uncle Dave?" "On a pos'l stamp!" And the old man doubled over a hitching-rack, and fairly laughed a hole in the ground. - Earper's Bazar.

-Women are always willing to speak of the age of other women, and will discuss it with a freedom and positive assertion of facts calculated to convince any man that there's nothing private peasant. or reserved about it. But when it comes to the age of an actress, woman's arithmetic gets involved .- Buffalo Express.

-There is a town in Mississippi where the law is enforced in a rather peculiar manner. A man who ran a blind tiger under the very nostrils of the law reformed suddenly and annonneed that he had become an evangelist. The next day he was arrested for preaching without a license .-Arkansaw Traveler.

County, Virginia, a few days since. fore a month. A tradition in the neighborhood says a -It is always one of the really interlarge amount of money was concealed esting things in this world to hear a door gowns. to England and died there.

-Burt was twelve years old. He Journal of Education. came home from Sunday-school one -Professor-"Perpetual motion, in didn't qui' it I would lick every last one nal. est class there was."-Golden Day.

the other day. They were lined with til the stars peep out above the distant white goats' fur and finished with white | hills. - Puck. satin on the outside. They buttoned with real gold buttons, and there was has discovered eight comets and has Gould family, Edith Kingdon's little

- The Indian Territory embraces ceeding 75,000 Indians or alleged Indians, for among the civilized tribes a pure-blood Indian is said to be very appetite. Corn, like red clover, is a places to protect the dairy farmer rare. The Indians make little or no use of this land, and even the use product is honestly sold as artificial which they would have made of it by butter. It is not to be expected that renting to cattle men, they have been to satisfy it. It does not leave much in many cases where science supplies denied, and the cattle men driven off

TRANCE SENSATIONS.

The Feelings of Horror Experienced by

The sensations of a seemingly dead person, while confined in the coffin, are of time with a violent nervous disorder, was at last, to all appearance, deprived of life. Her lips were quite pale, her face resembled the countenance of a dead person, and the body grew cold. She was removed from the room in which she died, was laid in a coffin, and the day of her funeral fixed on. The day arrived, and, according to the custom of the country, and at last a kind of convulsive motion was observed in the hands and feet of and uttered a most pitiable shriek When natural issues are wanting Physicians were quickly procured, and considerably restored and is probably alive at this day.

"The description which she gave of dition to psychology. She said it seemed ing and lamenting her death at the side of her coffin. She felt them pull on the and could not act in her body. She had the contradictory feeling as if she were in the body and yet not in it, at impossible for her to stretch out her do so. The internal anguish of her mind was, however, at its utmost height when the funeral hymns were begun to be sang, and when the lid of the coffin was about to be nailed down. The thought that she was to be buried alive was the one that gave activity to her mind, and caused it to operate or

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

who is always in a pickle doesn't pre-

-Poker is always a fascinating game, provided you do not happen to pick up

the red-hot end .- American Artisan. -Decapitation is sometimes the only remedy for that peculiar disease popularly called "the big head."-Spring-

-While some ladies desire only the latest novelties in ribbons, there are others who prefer those of a moire an-

-In the Volapuk language the word for dollar is "doah." But it will be just as hard as ever to borrow one. -Pittsburgh Chronicle. -A correspondent asks "if it is real-

ly true that Job was troubled with boils." There can be no doubt that he was if ne had them .- Binghamton Re-

-A peasant in Europe stared hard at a guide. "You'll know me again if you meet me," said the guide. "Not if you wash your face," replied the

-The old, old story boiled down : "She (early in the evening) - "Good evening, Mr. Sampson," Same she (late in the evening)-"Good night, George."- N. Y. Sun.

-"There is no virtue in vinegar," says a scientist. None, eh? It does what many so-called virtuous people do not do-supports its aged mother. -Binghamton Republican.

-There is great virtue in horse shoes. A woman who had a trifling, -Several thousand dollars in gold drunken husband for years, nailed a coin in earthen pots were exhumed by horseshoe over her door, and her hus-Lorenzo Mears on his farm in Accomae band ran away with the hired girl be-

on the farm during the American Revo- young woman express her candid opinlation by its Tory proprietor, who went ion of the other young woman whom her husband might have married -

day and said he had taught a class of the accepted sense of the term is imposlittle boys. "What possessed you to sible. Can you think of a piece of mado such a thing?" asked his mother, chinery that operates without an im-"O, I get along first rate. They be- peiling force?" "Yes, sir." "What is

of them when Sunday-school was out. -It is the most wideawake girl that The superintendent said it was the still- never thinks of filling the lamps until after dark. She is never so absent--A pair of tiny baskins was privily minded as to forget that it is her afterexhibited by a New York shoemaker noon off and go right on scrubbing un-

-It is related that "Maria Mitchell feminine happiness. - Kansas City

-"Is there any such thing as law in this country?" asked a man excitedly after a verdict had been rendered against him. "Certainly there is," was the soothing reply. "Well, I'd like to know what it's good for?" "For the lawyers to make a living out of." - Merchant Traveler.

FISHING ON THE ICE.

How Great Catches are Made on Lake Erie in Cold Weather.

The Buffalo fishermen spend the mafority of their time during the winter months in their primitive hats on the ice, and watch with peculiar interest their "tip-ups" scattered here and there over the lake for several hundred feet. The "tip-up" is a contrivance made of sticks, so arranged over a hole in the ice that when a fish bites on a line the good news is made known at once, Some of the fishermen have thirty or forty lines and their "catch" some days amounts to a heavy sled-load, which yields them a good income from the wholesale dealers.

All told, there are probably 1,500 fishermen in this city.

The fishermen all have long sleds drawn by dogs, and while waiting for a bite, if they have no shanty, curl themselves upon their sleds, hoist a sail as a wind-breaker, and smoke, pet their dogs, and patiently watch the "tipups." Sometimes four or five of the "tip-ups" will go up at once, signifying good bites, and then there are lively times, for the boys are always anxious to eatch the biggest fish and best their neighbors, who are stationed about five hundred feet away on their own ter-

It is a great sight to see a thousand or more men fishing on the lake all at once. It is sometimes terribly cold, human industry is able, by boring, to in the course of a few days she was but their sail wind-break protects them to a great extent. In fact, if it were not for these contrivances they would freeze to death out there some days.

was perfectly conscious of all that hap- canine at work. Let a fisherman get be conceived. pened around her in this dreadful state. his eye on a dog and he's gone every

It is amusing to watch the old trained up a continuous barking. Perhaps neutral colors. - N. F. Sun. arm, or to open her eyes, or to cry, althere are three or four sleds in a line. though she continually endeavored to Then there is fun. The race home is always a hot one, and the dogs seem to

will draw with apparent ease. Four able circumstances for the average hundred pounds on a sled does not retard their speed in the least when once broken down by fermentation and destarted over the smooth ice .- American composition, so as to permit of uniform

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

-It is a singular fact that the man Hints and Suggestions on Themes Pleasing to the Fair Sex.

White wool waistcoats appear on many dark wool costumes.

Pointed caps at the top of sleeve- and epaulettes remain in favor.

High standing collars to gowns divide favor with low and rolling col-

Old rose plush is a favorite trimming material for white Caina silk

Tea green in a great many shades is exceedingly popular in spring dress Moire, China silk and olu-h are

beautifully combined in many sorting

A pretty fashion in spring dress is to combine checked and plain, or striped and plain silks in them.

Selvages woven to form borders of skirts and draperies are a feature in many kinds of new spring goods.

The large quantity of yellow shades used in spring millinery makes it were becoming to brunettes and French blondes.

There is no hint from abroad that the Psyche coiffure is adopted. If it becomes a success it will prove that America can set a fashion in hairdressing.

Small buttons of gilt and of silver, cloth covered and silk crochet, are u el for fastening waistcoats and decorating the cuffs and collars of dresses that are tricened with gold, silver, silk or mohair braid.

Quantities of silver and gold braid, put on in rows that form V's and other decorative figures, and run in straight lines across the cuffs, collars and revers. and in fine vertical lines on the waiscoats are used on both outdoor and in-

The big bows of wide glace ribbons that adorn the huge Directory hon ethat there is an effort to popularize this spring are the most aggressive decorations that we have seen in years. They look as if they were swearing at the beholder, the wearer and the bonnet a.l. at the same time.

There is a great deal of talk about gan to giggle, and I told them if they it?" "A gas meter." - Lincoln Jour- long classic draperies and Directoire styles, but for all that the larger on uber of gowns made up in the leading houses this spring have well-looped bouffant draperies, peaked bodiess, a alhave steels in the back breadths to give greater apparent aptitude to the full underskirts.

A lovely tea gown is composed of old rose bengaline for the back breaktha and sleeves, pale straw-colored bengaline for the front, the Henri II. pulls plush, embroidered with gold threal and spangled with gold.

The favorite dresses for elderly women are made of moire for the skirt and of Henrietta cloth, cashmere, China silk, bengaline or surah for the polinaise, and the polonaise is the favorite form of upper garment and draperies for old ladies. The colors preferred are seal and Havan browns, dark and olive greens, Gobelin blues and birek.

The new ginghams for the incoming season are finer in finish, coloring an l combinations of plaided and barnel effects that have been seen for years. Indeed, they closely resemble the new plaided silks that are brought out for parts of costumes and the bands, cuffs, collars, and decorative effects of tea gowns that are made of two pale neu-

America does give some fashions to Europe. Children here are dressed to a great extent in the Kate Greenaway styles, and latterly Parisians are beginning to put those long-skirted, shortwaisted, quaint gowns and cloaks and big hoods on their little ones, and, with the generosity of that polite and genial people, they order them of their dressmakers as "American gowas, coats and bonnets" for children.

It is a new fancy in tailor gowns to have the front breadth and waistcoat of some pale tint of cloth, while the back and side breadths, the bodice and cleeves are of dark cloth. For instance, chamois and Gobelin blue, chamois and tapestry green, coachman's drab and red, gray and seal brown are combined in such gowns, the decorative effects being supplied by pinked out Vandykes and revers, metal braids and buttons,

The figuring on the India and Chiha silks grow larger and more eccentric as the season advances. Some are flowered in large, loose, all-over jardiniere patterns, others have palm leaf and fan designs, sleigh bells, groups of dots, clusters, stripes and bars of dots, chain links, overlapping rings, forked When in need of a dog, and a genuine lightning streaks, loose-lying grasses fisherman always wants one more, he in vanishing effects, circles, moons, and simply "nabs" the first on the street Greek and Oriental designs, and almost to her that she was really dead, yet she that catches his eye, and puts the every figure and flower pattern that can

The medium shades that prevail in She distinctly heard her friends speak- clip, no matter how sagacious he may the new bengalines, China silks, moires and other spring dress fabries are all shades of green, from ivy and myrtle to dead-clothes and lay her in them. This dogs when the master is ready to start moss, reseda, tea, Nile, water, sage, feeling produced a mental anxiety for home. They seem to know by his pistache and absinthe, all shades of which is indescribable. She tried to actions that the day's work is done, blue, baby, Gobelin, water and opaline, ery, but her soul was without power, and will whine and yelp for him to pearl grays to smoke grays, coachman's hurry up. Once ready, a crack of the drab, ecru, beige, old rose, rose centre whip, and away they start, homeward or ashes of roses, pale terra cotta or bound over the sea. Go! Well, they persimmon, and pinkish opaline tints one and the same time. It was equally would distance a race horse, and keep introduced in shot effects in all the

> -As a rule composts should be prepared a length of time before using in enjoy the sport just as well as their proportion to the roughness and coarseness of the materials. Not less then It is surprising what loads these dogs six weeks will be required under favo materials used in composting to become mixing and easy distribution.