TWENTY GOOD RULES.

Paste Them Up in the Poultry House for Ready Reference.

1. When chicks droop, and appear sick without cause, especially in summer, look for lice, not the little red mites, but the large gray body lice on the heads and necks.

2. If you find them, use a few drops of grease of any kind. A teaspoonful of pennyroyal to a cup of lard is excellent.

3. Look under the wings for the red lice, but use only a few drops of the lard.

4. Never grease the bodies of chicks unless lightly, as grease will often kill them.

5. Never use kerosene on chicks, unless it be a teaspoonful of kerosene to a teacup of lard, as it is irritating.

6. Crude petroleum is always excellent, and serves as a liniment, but mix it with twice its quantity of lard.

7. Keep the dust bath always ready. Use dry dirt or sifted coal ashes. Add carbolate of lime, Persian insect powder, or oil of pennyroyal to the dirt.

8. To rid the house of lice, sprinkle coal oil everywhere—floor, walls, roosts, yards, roof, inside, outside and repeat often.

9. Dust insect powder in the feathers, and be sure it is fresh and good.

10. Put insect powder and tobacco dust into the nests. Never pour grease in the nests. Clean them out every week.

11. Even when no lice may be present use the sprinkler of kerosene at least once a week; and keep the roots always saturated.

12. No matter how clean things may appear, look for the large lice on the heads, throats and vents.

13. Lice abound both in winter and summer, but more especially in summer.

14. One-half the chicks and young turkeys die from lice. Chicks or turkeys with hen or turkey hens always have lice (either the mites or large lice). Remember that.

15. Carbolate of lime is the cheapest powder to use for dusting over the floors and walls.

16. Always aim to get the solutions or powders into the cracks and crevices.

17. The easiest and best way to whitewash is with a force pump. They are now made to force water from a bucket.

18. When your chicks have bowel disease, look for the big lice.

19. No mites need be present where plenty of coal oil and carbolic acid are used.

20. Lice means work. Repeat these precautions and remedies frequently.—*Poultry Keeper.*

BUSINESS MAXIMS.

Sound Advice for Young Men About to Engage in Trade.

Action is really the life of business. Use every means to hold on to your home trade.

Great bargains can only be secured in any market by being on the spot.

Always keep your designs and business from the knowledge of others.

It is easy to sell goods if they are well suited to your trade and bought right.

Be courageous; drop your best friend if he shows lack of honesty and integrity.

Avoid litigation as much as possible, for lawyers and costs eat up the principal.

Have the courage to discharge a debt while you have the money in your pocket.

The man who borrows money and then borrows trouble is in sheol sure enough.

Difficulties, like thieves, often disappear at a glance; therefore, always face a difficulty.

Punctuality in money matters leads to prosperity and confidence and the basis of credit.

The man who minds his own business and constantly attends to it has all his time employed.

In buying, study carefully the wants of your trade, and buy with that end always in view.

Adhere strictly to your business. There may be difficulties to overcome, but you will surmount them.

...ousands of merchants fail, not from ...inkage of values, but from ... unwisely and too much.

...e, prompt, decisive, civil and ...o all your customers and see ... clerks do likewise.

...he courage to accept small ...d be content; large ones in... ...e risk and less certainty of ...

...are two sorts of people that ...e by trade, such as buy what ... not want, and such as sell only ...ity.

... secures the approbation of ...d, for as the wise man says: ...ll praise thee when thou doest ... thyself."

...y the history of current events, ...reful comparisons of the fluc... ...ice, in demand and in ... to guide your own ...lessons these facts ...*ronicle.*

... little ...attle ...ey) ...y) ...ry ...ys ...n- ...e-

A BEAUTIFUL MOUTH.

Some Suggestions to Ladies About the Care of Teeth and Lips.

A woman with every other natural charm is not beautiful without a mouth that adds a new suggestiveness to her loveliness. She ceases to be even pretty if, when she speaks, her breath is hot and feverish, or, worse still, is absolutely tainted.

Naturally, she does not know this, and it is only proper that somebody belonging to her should tell her. If it comes from her teeth it is something quickly remedied. If is comes from her digestion then it is her doctor's business to get her in good order; but often in this country of invalid women it comes from the use of strong medicines. Physicians advise for this the use of lemons, claiming that they are the most purifying of all fruits, and the aromatic odor produced by lemons rubbed on the teeth, gums and lips lasts longer than any other. For a feverish breath that results from the stomach a few drops of lime water used as a gargle, or, better still, a half teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda in a little water, will have the desired effect.

Half the badly-shaped mouths that are the sorrows of the young women of to-day result from their being permitted when they were children to suck their fingers; one of the prettiest women in town has coarse, thick lips that came from having been allowed, when she was going to sleep, to put her thumb in her mouth; while another, whose lips protrude in the center, and whose mouth is large, blames her mother for allowing her to find consolation in her two forefingers. If persuasion will not break a child of habit, then stronger means should be resorted to, and, if necessary, its hands should be tied together. Another unfortunate habit among school-girls, and one which results in thickening the lips and making them super-sensitive, is the continual biting of the lower lip. The entire shape of the face is spoiled in this way, for when nature molded it there was not the intention that the lower lip should be larger and a coarse look given to the face.

Red lips are the announcement of good health, and good health is the fashion; women who have very determined wills frequently get into the bad habit of drawing their lips together in a way they think expresses determination; the lips are pliable and naturally assume the position which is oftenest given to them, so she who feels on pleasant terms with the world at large, who makes it a point only to say pleasant things, will have about her mouth that something that the French call riante—the look that tells of a laugh without the sound and a smile that is not a smirk. With all his gallantry it took a Frenchman to say this: "To be beautiful a woman must not talk much or she will contract her mouth in an unbecoming manner."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

ATTACKED BY RABIES.

How a Herd of English Deer Went Wild With the Malady.

The annual report of the Agricultural Department furnishes a history of the curious outbreak of rabies among the deer in Richmond Park. The first token of the evil was the discovery by the keepers one day toward the end of September, 1866, of a doe staggering about in the herd near the entrance gate at East Sheen. The animal was killed, but some days later other deer of the same herd were observed to behave in "a very erratic manner," as rubbing their heads violently against the stems of trees, biting the skin about their bodies and at times charging at the other deer. They usually died within two or three days of being attacked, some becoming very violent before death. A scientific examination of the contents of the stomach led to the discovery of pieces of stick and other things which at ordinary times they would have refused to eat, but no trace was found of any poisonous food. The outbreak still extending, a diseased buck and fawn were forwarded to the Royal veterinary college. The fawn died four hours after admission, and with a portion of the spinal marrow of this animal rabbits were inoculated by Prof. Horsley at the Brown Institute, with results which left no further doubt of the nature of the complaint, for the rabbits were attacked with rabies and died. The buck also died, after becoming so wild and violent that the persons in charge were unable to enter the loose box in which he was kept, and with the marrow of this animal, as well as with that of others, the experiment was repeated with the same consequences. A dog who was thereupon inoculated also exhibited the usual signs of rabies, and died. The next feature in connection with the outbreak was the appearance of the disease in the month of June in the herd which had been grazing in the park next to the infected herd. As soon as the mischief was detected the whole of the animals were driven into small lots. The deer in this herd suffered in a larger proportion than the previous herd, and the disease continued with more or less virulence until September, by which time 257 animals had succumbed to the disease. Since that date no further cases have been reported. The earliest symptoms observed in most cases is that of throwing the heads back on the shoulders and keeping the noses pointed to the sky; the animals are then seen to make sudden starts and gallop away from the rest of the herd. The first deer attacked was, as we have already noted, a doe. She happened to be suckling a fawn, and, as it is well known that a doe under the circumstances will attack a dog, it is conjectured that she was bitten by some stray rabid dog that had found its way into the park.—*London Daily News.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Florida promises to become a large producer of opium. Sixteen plants will produce an ounce, and an acre of poppies will yield $1,000 worth of opium.

—A New York art dealer has invented a novel picture frame. It is of broad oak, with real bars half an inch thick, colored to look like iron, set across it from side to side. Imitation hinges on one side and a very real-looking padlock on the other increases the resemblance to the barred door of a cage. With the picture of the head of a lion or other beast behind it the effect is very startling, if not strictly artistic.

—It would be a mistake to suppose that meteorological eccentricity is peculiar to this day and generation. The weather was just as erratic long before the Signal Service was dreamed of. In the Buffalo *Weekly Republican* of June 24, 1841, appears this paragraph: "The night before last we stood by a good fire and it was comfortable. Yesterday we stood by a good thermometer and it was decidedly uncomfortable, being at 98."—*Buffalo Courier.*

—A Berlin merchant who advertised for a wife lately received 277 answers. Of these, 87 were widows varying in age from twenty-five to fifty-two; 42 of them had no children, and 21 possessed fortunes entirely under their own control of from $500 to $20,000. Four ladies who had been separated from their husbands also wrote to express a desire to try their luck at marriage for a second time—one of them for a third time. Of the remaining 186 only 2 gave their age as over thirty; 18 of them professed to be just turned sixteen. Seventy-one photographs were inclosed, and 31 of them are said to represent remarkably pretty girls.

—Ugliness or repelling habits are generally no bar to a lady's feeling when her pet animal is concerned. Some have been known to share their bed with an iguana, which is the most repulsive-looking reptile in Brazil. It is well known that Byron, among the pets who accompanied him in his travels, possessed a bear; and Edmund Keene kept a South American lion as his constant companion. More extraordinary pets might be quoted, such as young wolves, leopards, jackals and snakes. Even frogs, lizards and hedgehogs have been petted by men of repute. Wolsey bestowed his affection on a familiar old carp, Cowper on hares, and Sir John Lubbock wooed the savor of a Syrian wasp.

LIFE IN JAMAICA.

Something About the Manners and Customs of Its People.

The climate of Jamaica surprised me, for though very hot in the sun, it is so tempered by the land and sea breeze that in the houses the thermometer rarely rises above ninety-five degrees; sometimes in the winter season sinking as low as sixty-five. It much resembles the summer climate of Virginia, though much damper, to which fact is due a great deal of the malaria and the terrible rheumatic fever which prevails. In the rainy season the dampness pours in through the "jealousies," of which the sides of the rooms are principally built, and which rarely close tightly. The books on the tables mould, one's shoes become covered with mildew, and kid gloves are soon too spotted to wear, unless kept in a closely stoppered bottle.

The houses are without means of being warmed in any way, as they are built without chimneys or fire-places. This is a general rule, though I believe in the parish of St. Anne's on the north side of the Island, where there is a good deal of rainfall, some few houses are built with a chimney, and one room has a fire-place. The kitchen, which is always an outside cabin, is also minus a chimney; an elevated sort of range or hob is built out into the floor, on which the cooking is done, sometimes by means of charcoal, but oftener with brushwood and smaller sticks, the smoke escaping through a hole in the roof.

There is generally an old-fashioned brick oven outside for baking bread, but it is seldom used, as few families now bake their own bread. They buy it if near or in a village from a baker's cart which makes its rounds in the country from the nearest store where it can be procured fresh twice a week. Many households do without the article altogether, or only get enough to serve with "early morning coffee," a small bit of toast being put with each cup. They use in its place some of the substitutes which are classed under the one generic term, "bread kind." These consist of boiled or baked yam, roasted breadfruit, potatoes, rice, cooked unripe plantains, "bammee" and "cassava cakes," both of which are breads made from the grated manioc root from which tapioca is also prepared.

Wheat is not raised in Jamaica, and the price of the imported flour of a very ordinary grade is fourteen dollars per barrel. Owing to the ravages of insects and mould it keeps badly. The meals are arranged as in France, early coffee in your bedroom at six; at eleven a. m., "second breakfast," a meal like their "dejeuner a la fourchette," much resembling lunch, and at which there is no tea or coffee, consisting principally of "curries" and "devils," with fruit, vegetables and bread kind. Dinner is the next meal, at six o'clock. This is a meal of several courses, usually beginning with the inevitable Jamaica "pepper-pot," or turtle soup, and winding up with delicious pine-apples, oranges or mangoes. After dinner, coffee is served in the drawing room, and some few English families keep up the custom of afternoon tea.—*N. Y. Observer.*

A PECULIAR PEOPLE.

Inhabitants of Saloniks Who Are Jews at Heart, But Turks to the World.

In these days it is somewhat difficult to find anywhere peculiar people who are not public property; about the Mormons of America and the savages of Central Africa we know as much, if not more, than we know about ourselves; so that it was with considerable satisfaction that I came across a peculiar people who, in many respects, out-Mormon Mormons, and have customs as quaint as any to be found in Central Africa. Moreover, they live in Europe, in the ancient city of Salonika, and come of the most ancient stock in the world, namely, the Hebrew; they are bound together by ties that none dare break; they are a double-faced race, a race with two distinct religions, a race which leads two distinct lives, professing openly to be followers of Mahomed, while in private they profess a religion of their own, accepting the old Hebrew traditions, yet believing in the first advent of their own Messiah, and living in daily expectation of His second coming.

The Turks call them "Dunmehs," or "renegades," their Jewish brethren call them "hypocrites," while they call themselves Maimeenim, or "true believers." For the sake of simplicity we will call them Dunmehs, and we may take it for granted that they are disliked by both their would-be co-religionists and in consequence they have been compelled to exercise a secrecy in their acts and deeds, a fact which has rendered them a mysterious people in the midst of a busy mercantile world. During a recent stay at Salonika I set myself the task of investigating this people.

Salonika may be termed a New Jerusalem, as there are no less than 70,000 of the seed of Abraham within its walls; almost all the business of the place is carried on by them; the quays are gay with them in their quaint costumes, the men with their long robes lined with fur over a tunic of striped cotton or silk, while the women are decked in the gayest color possible, and adorn their heads with caps of green or red, closely bound over their foreheads, and hanging down behind in a thick trail embroidered with gold thread and terminating in a fringe of gold, while around their necks hang strings of pearls and other jewels. These Jews of Salonika are perhaps the most fervid adherents of the quaint rabbinical doctrine to be found anywhere nowadays. During the days before the Passover you may see Jewish women at the tombs outside the walls in their long red cloaks and white mantles round their shoulders, wailing over their dead; turbaned rabbis stand at the gate of Karamilia to conduct families, for a consideration, to the graves of their relatives, there to excite them to frenzy by reading portions of Scripture, and finally to drive them home again like sheep when the ceremony is over, with lacerated arms and faces, uttering bitter wails. There cemetery the Jews call "the house of the living;" for the dead they look upon as alive, and passing the first eleven months after their departure in Gehenna, where they can intercede for the living; consequently during this period the death wails are continued, which are in point of fact in many cases more intercessory than the outcome of genuine grief.

If a rabbi of distinction dies, you see Jewish women rush forward to thrust letters into his hand for delivery to departed friends as he is carried on the bier "to the house of the living."

On the Sabbath day no Jew of Salonika may carry any burden in his pocket—no money, no tobacco, no scrip—so that a Jew with a cold has to wear a handkerchief around his waist. At a spot where the walls have been pulled down, of late years the rabbis have stretched a wire, so that the idea of the city being surrounded by walls may be kept up, and the computation of a Sabbath day's journey not interfered with. Such are among the doctrines of the orthodox Jews; from these their renegade brethren are happily exempt; and, though despising them as they do, an orthodox Jew will not scruple to make use of the Dunmeh, who may eat such portions of flesh as his own law forbids, who may come in and light his fire for him on the Sabbath and cook his food, for it is unlawful for a right-minded Jew even so much as to light a brazier to warm himself withal if the weather be cold on a Sabbath day.—*Longman's Magazine.*

An Ancient Powder-Horn.

There has been presented to the Jefferson County Historical Society a powder-horn which, from the devices engraved upon it, was evidently carried in the campaigns of the old French and Indian war. It was presented to the late Norris M. Shepardson, of Belleville, by his uncle, Darius Shepardson, who traded powder-horns with a soldier in the war of 1812 and obtained this one. It has been presented to the Historical Society by Eunice, daughter of Norris Shepardson, through his executor, F. Williams. The most prominent object engraved on this powder-horn is the coat-of-arms of Great Britain, the lion and unicorn, and within the circle of the motto of the order of the Garter is inscribed: "William Spornnein—1752—His Horn." The other engraving represents the Hudson river, the forts, and places where battles were fought. Some of the engravings may have been added afterward, as the old powder-horn has evidently been through three of the great wars of early American history—the first or French war, the revolution, and the war of 1812. It is an interesting relic.—*Watertown (N. Y.) Times.*

CARE OF MIRRORS.

How to Keep Them in Good Conditions at all Seasons of the Year.

There are few articles of household furniture more ornamental and useful than the mirror. In most well-regulated homes one holds a conspicuous place in each room. Most women like to have their furniture as well cared for as possible, and the mirrors are no exception to the rule. There are few things that look worse than an ill-kept mirror, for no matter how tidy the rest of the room may be, a dim, dusty looking-glass takes off much of the appearance of neatness. It need not be of such a fine quality of glass, as the poorest kind well cared for is much more attractive than the finest illy kept. Few women willfully neglect the mirrors, but clean them as often as the rest of the furniture, but the care usually consists in dusting them over and then washing with a damp cloth, afterward wiping dry with a dry cloth. It isn't very difficult to keep them in good condition providing they are given the right kind of care.

The position the mirror occupies is of the utmost importance. It should never, if it can be avoided, be hung on a damp or outside wall, as the dampness is sure to injure it, and it will be there but a short while before it will be utterly unfit for use or ornament. If it must be suspended from a wall such as this, bits of cork should be fastened to the inside of the frame where it comes in contact with the wall. This prevents the dampness injuring the glass. Never have a mirror in such a position that the sun shines directly on it, or it will soon have a blurred, mottled appearance, and consequently be ruined. Do not hang it over a stove or have a gas jet or lamp close to it, as the heat from any of these will ruin it in a short while. When moving be sure that the person carrying the mirror does not expose the glass to the sun, as is usually done. It is much better where a mirror is to be trusted to any one when moving that the face of it be covered, and there will be no danger of the sun harming it. A covering of unbleached cotton, made large enough to cover the face of the glass, the right side of the frame, and fastened securely at each corner at the back of the frame, should be used.

For washing the face of the mirror have a basin of warm water, into which put a few drops of household ammonia. Out of this water wring a sponge of soft cloth quite dry and go over the face of the glass. With another cloth wipe dry, then polish with tissue paper or chamois skin. Alcohol is used by many for washing the glass, but we prefer the ammonia water, as it gives the glass a nice polish. Many use newspaper for polishing mirrors, but as most newspaper contains straw, it is not to be recommended, as it is very apt to scratch the glass. These scratches will not be noticed at first, but the constant use of straw paper will in a short while cover the surface of the glass with fine scratches, that will spoil a mirror as far as appearances are concerned. If the frames are varnished, or of any dark colored wood, rub them over with a small quantity of warm linseed oil on a flannel cloth, afterward polishing with a soft, dry silk cloth. If the frames are gilded and show signs of wear by the gilding being worn off, regild with gold paint. Plush frames can be brushed with a velvet brush, and care should be taken when washing the glass that the plush is not dampened. When hanging a mirror, be sure that the screw eyes are fastened in firmly, the cord strong, and the nail or hook from which it is suspended embedded firmly in a beam.—*Boston Budget.*

MAN'S TRUE CHARACTER.

It Is Frequently Called Forth Only by Momentous Emergencies.

Great emergencies call forth the great soul. War in the twinkling of an eye turns village drunkards and pettifogging lawyers into Generals and statesmen. Love transforms Cymon from a brute into a man. Necessity makes Shakespeare a dramatist; accident reveals to Scott his true powers. The most commonplace men and women have passed through the fool's paradise of love, when they were divine beings worshiping divinity, and in that fool's paradise, they for a brief moment found their true selves, saw deep into the soul of their consort. That flitting dream was in truth an awakening, the brief opening of the spiritual eye. When the world of facts has passed away, our dreams may remain. The man of common sense asks for realities, the poet knows that only illusions are true. Look you, the man whom you hate are there not women who worship him, children who look up to him? Who sees the true man—you who hate him, or they who love him? Love is a divine delight; it reaches out over and around its object into the illimitable; it is a part of the Over-Soul, of the Infinite, of God. Hatred is painful. It strains and racks the body, it blinds the vision, it makes man conscious of his mortal limitations. Love sees the virtues that are of the soul; hatred only the diseases of the skin." "All men have their faults, and stealing was Bill's," said a weeping widow over the corpse of a desperado, shot in attempted burglary. And grotesque, ludicrous as the expression may seem, she was right. She knew that not in the robber, the law-breaker, the outcast, did the real man shine forth, but in those rarer moods of kindliness and generosity when he was the true friend and husband. Perhaps when two enemies, who have refused to see any good in each other on this earth, meet hereafter in another world free from the muddy vesture of decay which clogs their vision here, the first thought of each will be: "Is this the beautiful soul that I maligned and hated?"—*Lippincott's Magazine.*

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Six or eight tons of cast iron can be made into steel in twenty minutes by one operation.

—The woman who can control her own tongue is greater than he who ruleth a city. She is also scarcer.—*N. Y. Star.*

—It has been estimated that after a lapse of ten million years the sun can not give out sufficient heat to support life on earth.

—The fabric known as Chinese grass-cloth is made from the fiber of nettles. The cloth is peculiarly glossy and transparent, and as belting for machinery has double the strength of leather.

—Two substitutes for the high priced gum arabic—one from flax-seed and the other from starch—are expected to serve all purposes for which the genuine gum is used.

—Without taking into account the small variations due to refraction, etc., the days and nights are always of equal length at all points on the equator, without regard to the position of the ecliptic.

—Steel is iron with from one-half to two per cent of carbon. It was formerly prepared by heating wrought iron with carbon till it took up the proper quantity. It is now made on a large scale by the Bessemer process of burning out the carbon and silicon of cast-iron by forcing a blast of air through the molten metal.

—Additional experiments have been made, and with good success, with the new French method of coating pipes with cork. A layer of cork is first employed, asbestos coming next, and finally another layer of cork. The temperature inside the pipes was some 400° Cent., and after 360 hours the temperature of the outer surface of the coating was found to have only risen to 35°.

—Dr. Julius Pohlman thinks the reason why our teeth decay so fast is because we do not use them enough, and, like other organs that are not exercised, they tend to atrophy. Our teeth become weak because unused to hard work. The author warns mothers and nurses not to give children soft food if they would have them have good teeth; in other words, make them eat their crusts.

—A French experimenter, utilizing the power generated simply by the heat of the sun, has succeeded in raising 2,500 quarts of water in an hour from a depth of twenty feet. Extravagant hopes have been entertained that in the future the energy from this source may be so brought under control that many of the present methods of obtaining power may be done away with.

—A recent writer makes a strong plea for simplicity in the terminology of science. The late eminent chemist, M. Mumas, is reported to have said that the complexity and uncouthness of modern chemical nomemclature were something gigantic, and that he found it impossible to keep pace with all the new theories and verbal alterations that were flooding his favorite science.

—An interesting development in photography is in the use of clockwork in printing from negatives. By this means a continuous web of sensitized paper is drawn at suitable intervals under a negative exposed to a source of light. After printing the paper is drawn, still by the mechanism, through "washer," "toner" and "fixer" successively; and appears finally as a series of finished pictures ready for mounting, and all alike in exposure, color and tone.

EARLY INSTRUCTION.

Why Children Should Be Made to Do Work Suitable for Their Age.

If possible, parents, teach your children to do work suitable and proper for their age. If a mistake is made, do not reprove them sternly. Kindly point it out, if unnoticed, and allow them to undo or correct it, if it is in their power. Mothers are often so hurried and worried with work and the care of children, that they feel or think they have no time to teach them to cut out simple articles, or to do sewing, knitting, etc. The oldest daughter is usually taught those useful arts as early as her sixth year. There seems to be time to instruct her, as the wants of those younger do not yet need attention in that way. The oldest son, too, is early called to help about work. Younger sisters wait on the little ones, and often spend the rest of their time in play. Recreation is necessary, but if kept up too long, fatigue is the result. Boys and girls, whose home is on a farm have peculiar advantages for learning to do work suited to their capacity. The well-kept district schools of the country are pleasant places in which to gain knowledge. The long walks to and from school, with fields of grain and orchards bordering on the road, have charms for healthy, happy children. After supper, when the evening work is done, the lamps are lighted, and lessons studied. Reading and play have a share of their attention also. With all these, time can be taken for needful instruction in needlework, etc., for girls. Be determined in this matter, dear mothers. See to it that every piece of work assigned to each is finished by herself, and within a reasonable time. Never allow a child to say: "O, it's no matter when I finish this," or, "Any time will do." These are dangerous expressions for young or old to use, as they help to form the habit of putting off until to-morrow the work of to-day.

Strive to inspire your children with self-respect by your sensible example and advice, and they will respect and honor you in return.—*Rural New Yorker.*