

MODERN LOCHINVAR.

By Mrs. M. L. Rayne.



PECULIAR feature of the season of romantic youth is that known as the elopement period, when Young Lochinvar has reached the conclusion that he has more right to the girl of his heart than her father, mother, brothers, sisters and all other relatives combined.

Gilbert Harding and Gussie Marston were lovers, and they had planned an elopement. "He was a squire of high degree. She was a lady fair to see."



"ONE OF EM'S GOT OFF." was also a friend of Gussie's and who was to pilot Gilbert through the wing of the house where Gussie was to meet them, when the two would escape by a side door.

The girl had taken her favorite brother Tom into her confidence, but Gilbert did not know this. Tom was to entertain the old folks and keep them in the family sitting room until after nine, the hour which was set for the elopement.

"The great mistake that people make when they elope," said Gilbert, "is in setting the hour too late, when the least sound attracts attention to them."

I have not stated the fact that Gussie's father was wealthy, but Gilbert would have scorned the implication that this had any part in his plan of marrying her off hand. He knew that instead of the paternal benediction of the navel, "bless you, my children; bless you!" he might receive the paternal taboo, and be left to love, ashes and a crust in a cottage. But he was willing, brave boy, to risk it.

This time the voice was a growl. Gilbert saw the form of a man, but it did not resemble his friend Bob.

"What will we carry the swag in?" asked the voice with a growl. "Good heavens! a burglar! Gilbert felt that his only safety lay in keeping up the delusion of the other that he was a pal—he must get out and find Gussie.

"Stow that, pard, I ain't goin' to run no risk of that sort—I've got the silver, but the jewelry—"

"Ha, ha, Mr. Marston; quite a joke, taking me for a burglar; ha! ha!" "It doesn't look very much like a joke to me, young man," said the father sternly: "what were you doing entering my house feloniously in the night?"

"I know you, certainly," croaked the old man, "but if you are not a burglar what are you doing with my family silver piled up there? You can explain the matter in court. Officer, do your duty. Take this man to the station!"

But he did not languish there all night. Bob Kennedy, who had been late in keeping the appointment, appeared to bail him out, and after rousing several officials—each of whom was the wrong one—from their beds, he rescued his friend, and then consoled him with a cold bottle and a hot bird in the early morning hours.

Love and Religion. Here is an interesting story of the effect of Christianity upon the love-making of Ceylon. I find it in The Missionary Review of the World: "It is the custom among the Singhalese," writes a missionary of Ceylon, "to receive a dowry with the bride; and this varies from 50 rupees to 20,000 rupees. A dowryless girl has not much chance nowadays of getting married. However, there are exceptions. A young Christian man fell in love with a very poor, fatherless girl, who at the time was also a Buddhist. He wished to marry her, but would not do so until she became a Christian. He put her under the care of a catechist and his wife, who taught her, and he paid for her board and lodging. After a few months she was baptized, and a month later married, the bridegroom paying for her wedding attire."

CHIPS. Folly is simply pleasure which hurts. Laughter's wrinkles mock those of time. Theory makes laws for necessity to break. A fault acknowledged is a fault repaired. You can't be happy if you expect too much. Every man either has a hobby or the catarrh. Fate means anything which gets the best of us. Charity is something everybody else should have. We are born crying, live complaining, and die disappointed. Egotism is harder to endure than tyranny or falsehood. A good character is in all cases the fruit of personal exertion. Education is a better safeguard to liberty than a standing army. In forming a bad habit remember that it will be very hard to quit. Every difficulty slurred over will be a ghost to disturb your repose later on. The best education in the world is that got by struggling to get a living. Ambition thinks no face so beautiful as that which looks from under a

RHODY STANDS PRE-EMINENT. She is Still the Most Densely Populated State in the Union.

The census recently taken of the inhabitants of little Rhode Island preserves the state's claim, which, although often disputed, has not been overcome for more than a century, of being the most thickly populated state in the union. Rhode Island is the smallest of the states in respect of area, covering only 1,300 square miles, while Delaware has only 2,100, Connecticut 4,700 and New Jersey 8,300. But the population of the state is in excess of 350,000 and increasing rapidly. During the first twenty years following the revolutionary war Rhode Island, which became a state in 1790, gained very little in population, and in the year 1850 the total population reached only 175,000, or less than half of what it is today. With the enormous increase of manufactures, however, during and since the close of the war, the industrial population of the union's smallest state, which now has \$40,000,000 invested in the cotton factories, and as much more in woolen mills, has taken a rapid jump upward. Since the taking of the first federal census in 1790, when there were on the average sixty-three persons to the square mile in Rhode Island, until the present, when the average number is 354, the state has retained its distinction of being the most densely populated in the country. Massachusetts has held the second place and Connecticut had the third until 1870, when New Jersey superseded it, and Connecticut fell to fourth place. Compared with some European countries, however, the present density of population does not appear so great. By the last official enumeration the population per square mile in Belgium was 539 and in England 505. Rhode Island has a water area of 165 square miles, which is more than one-tenth the total surface of the state. The gain in its population has been greatest, of course, in the large cities, but the manufacturing industries of Rhode Island are diffused so generally that there are more than a dozen small towns with rapidly increasing industrial population. Between 1870 and 1890 Pawtucket increased in population from 6,600 to 27,000. Woonsocket from 11,000 to 20,000 and Providence from 68,000 to 132,000. Bristol county, Rhode Island, which is south of Providence on the Massachusetts border, has an area of only twenty-five square miles, whereas New York, prior to the annexation of the new Westchester territory, had a land area of forty square miles. An erroneous notion prevails in many quarters that what regulates the density of population in a state or county is the compact habitation of all parts of it, but the fact is that a high percentage of population to the square mile comes from the number of cities and towns within the state or county, and railroads or waterways account largely for these.

No Water. In India one of the severest punishments meted out to a convert to Christianity is cutting off his access to the village well. His family is compelled at once to tramp through hot sun, and with a heavy water pot, to some distance to get whatever water they use for bathing and cooking. This is all against the law, but sometimes the persecution is so severe as to compel a return to the forsaken faith, or exile from the village. To prevent this the missionaries often have to engage, in behalf of their converts, in long and bitterly fought contests. Most of these persecutions are instigated by a few high-caste people, who virtually own the villages, and the majority of the villagers are usually glad to see the cases decided in favor of the converts.

He Kept His Word. It was a sailor, up before a London judge for assault. He got bail, and was dismissed, pending trial. He disappeared, and his bondsmen might well have worried, especially had they known that he had gone, on some business, to Cardiff, 170 miles from the court room. There he found himself almost penniless and the day for the trial approaching. What did he do? He set out to walk the distance. It took him seven days. To get food, he pawned most of his clothes. For the last two days of his toilsome journey he had no food at all. In the meantime the sailor on whom the assault had been committed had recovered and sailed away, so that the judge not only discharged the defendant, but gave him ten dollars from the poor box.

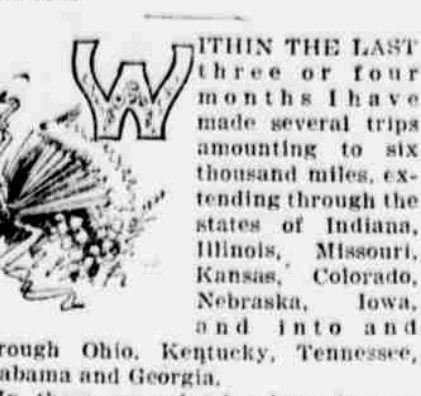
Never Served His Sentence. A man who eighteen years ago was sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary, but who had been at home ever since, no effort ever having been made to take him to jail, appeared before Governor Brown of Kentucky a week ago and asked that he be permitted to serve his term or else that he be pardoned. The man said that in 1877 a jury found him guilty of malicious cutting and he was sentenced to serve a year in the penitentiary. No one offered to take him to the penitentiary, so he went to his home in Clark county. He was never asked to go to jail, so he never went. What was the reason for the remarkable failure to carry out the sentence he did not know. The governor pardoned him.

A Hindoo Ascetic. There has been reported to the London Missionary society the conversion of a Hindoo devotee, a man who lived as an ascetic in lonely places, and devoted his life to quiet meditation. The missionary found it extremely difficult to show him that Christianity demanded of him quite a different mode of life—to go out and mingle among men and preach Christ in the noisy and quarrelsome market place. Though the ascetic shrinks from this hard duty, he nevertheless bravely performs it.

FARM AND GARDEN.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO AGRICULTURISTS.

Some Up-to-Date Hints About Cultivation of the Soil and Yields Thereof—Horticulture, Viticulture and Floriculture.



WITHIN THE LAST three or four months I have made several trips amounting to six thousand miles, extending through the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, and into and through Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia.

In these several trips have been a close observer from the car window, and though had been over most of the routes traveled, it was no less interesting to me this time, for the diversity of soil and climatic influences are perceptibly noticeable as we pass through the different sections of country.

No where do the methods of farming present a better appearance of thrift and home-like surroundings than in sections where diversified farming is systematically engaged in from year to year, by which the farmer grows as many or nearly all the staple crops required to meet the demands of his own wants, and by converting the products thus grown to a higher rate of values ready for use, such as beef, pork, mutton, poultry, eggs, butter, etc. The all corn, wheat, cotton or what not class of farmers are usually more dependent upon others and the uncertainties of market influences that cause an unhappy condition in their accounts.

The crops in localities appeared to be exceptionally good, but in many, short to a very poor crop, and believe the corn crop has been very much overestimated by the reports. Corn is selling too low to be of any practical value to the producer in districts where 10 cents per bushel is as much as it now commands.

Of a middle states farmer it has been said, "plenty of corn, plenty of everything," which I would take to mean he has plenty of cheap food to allow liberal feeding for the various kinds of stock, converting it into many useful articles necessary for "getting on well."

In some sections of the West corn does not mean so much for the situation or the producer has not the advantages of obtaining those results, and is compelled to submit to the inevitable by taking what ever he can get after freight and commission are paid.—Miello, in Farmer's Review.

Manures. The dead plant is prepared for feeding the growing plant through the action of microdemes or bacteria or, to use a name that will become general among farmers, ferments; low orders of plant life similar to what raises bread or ripens cream. There is much to learn regarding the processes, but it has been fairly well settled that each successive step is taken by a different living organism. The practical value of this comes from the necessary conditions to have the dead plant—manure changed to soluble plant food—and this is under the control of the farmer. According to Warrington ammonia is made first, nitrates next, then nitrites. The plant may feed on all of them, as all are soluble, but the organisms may change ammonia and nitrites to nitrates before the plant feeds upon them, as conditions favorable to plant growth favor nitrification, that is, heat and moisture suitable, together with the ingredients necessary to form the nitrates, which manure supplies. Light is not favorable to nitrification. So we advise that manure spread on the surface in dry weather, wait until rains wash it into the soil. If it is put on lightly, in the spring, grass may cover and shade it so that the organisms can work. If manure is plowed under in our soil from four to six inches the moisture and heat will be suitable for forming nitrates or soluble plant food. If manure is packed solidly in a pit it will not nitrify if kept wet and cold, and if put in a great heap in winter, while the weather is cold it will not produce nitrates until turned over in the spring, because the oxygen in the air is a necessity in the process. A heap of manure left in the barnyard all summer will waste on the outside, because it gets too much air, while at some distance from the outside it will have proper conditions for nitrification, and when rains come they will dissolve the nitrates and wash the solution away. So manure heaps carried over should be covered to avoid this, and kept moist and cool to prevent fire fanging or loss of ammonia in gaseous shape. A loose heap of manure will thus waste away, and in the fall a load of it is of no more value, if as much, than a load of green manure. We must then spread the green manure at once on the surface or plow it under, or put it in condition to make nitrates and then keep the rains off. It is not practical to put manure in cold storage, nor to build houses for it. The best we can do is to put the fresh manure on the land. There is no loss from sun drying, and when rains come they will wash it into the soil, where the ferments can reduce it to plant food.—Prof. James Wilson.

Value of Farm Products. The annual report of the secretary of agriculture, which has just been issued, states that the farm products for the year ending June 30 last are estimated to be worth \$2,300,000,000. The products of these farms were not only sufficient to feed all the town and city populations and a large number of people in the rural

districts whose attention and energies were devoted to other occupations than agricultural pursuits, but there was enough of a surplus to export to the value of \$553,215,347, 75 per cent going to European countries. The agricultural exports of the country constituted 69.68 per cent of the whole.

The secretary of agriculture estimates that there are 40,000,000 of the total population who do not live on farms, so that one-third of the population only was engaged in producing the vast amount indicated by the figures given. The year covered by the report, comparatively speaking, was not a good one for the farmers. In many sections of the west there was a total failure of crops in consequence of long-continued drouths, so that a much better showing would have been made had the year been an average one.

Forestry in India. Government forestry seems to be a success in India. The inspector-general of forests for India is now in this country and he gives an interesting account of the management in that country. He says it has taken eighteen years of legislation to get the kind of laws needed, but they have succeeded. Now the permanency of the big forests is assured and the government will get a handsome income from them. The government is gradually obtaining possession of all the forest lands and now has 80,000 square miles of wooded country under supervision. The government at intervals gives notice that it intends to take a certain piece of forest land so many miles in size, and claimants have six months in which to appear and prove their claims. An individual or town, probably, has a descriptive right to take building timber from the forest in question. That right is proved and settled permanently, and thereafter only such trees as are marked by the inspector can be cut. In Burmah alone there are over 1,000 different kinds of forest trees and the study there is to propagate the valuable species and weed out those that are not.—Rural Life.

Tillage and Fertility.—The fact that the rocky particles of the soil are the source of phosphoric acid and nitrogen, and that they are derived by dissolving of the rock, makes tillage a source of fertility, since it tends to the more rapid disintegration of these rocky particles. If these particles were as easily dissolved as the grains of sugar or salt, our soil resource would sooner be destroyed by excess of moisture or by too frequent cultivation. One of the great sources of depletion of soil is the too frequent cropping, which means double or triple depletion. First, the crop, be it hay, grain, wool, meat or milk, taken from the farm, removes the phosphoric acid and potash from the rock, and makes a larger portion available for the plants. Third, the land left bare much of the year declines in the per cent of nitrates. This last is a more important source of loss than is commonly understood.

Fill Up the Holes.—Has any reader ever tried Dr. Braden's plan for improving muddy roads by covering the low places with straw, coarse hay, weeds or other such trash? We thought the idea worth trying in places where marsh grass abounds, on the borders of sloughs. A large amount of such filling could be applied very easily and cheaply there, and if it is found to do the work satisfactorily, as we think it will, it would be another case in which nature provides an easy remedy for the ailments she permits to befall us. The plant whose root cures snake bite is said to grow always in places where venomous serpents abound. Where bad roads are apt to be in their worst condition, in the low ground, the reeds and the tough, coarse grasses do most abound. Let us give this cheap road material a trial before we laugh at it as foolish to think seriously about.—Indiana Farmer.

Profit in Apples.—Apples pay if the producer can get 20 cents a bushel for them on the tree. The only hope of making the raising of fruit pay is to ship it to Europe, where good apples are scarce. For this purpose the utmost care must be observed in packing. The rest of the crop that cannot be consumed at home and made into cider, elder jelly and vinegar can be fed profitably to live stock. Apple-fed pork is a delicacy. The people of the United States, too, ought to eat more apples than they do. Nothing is more conducive to health and long life. This year they will have a chance to indulge their appetites with the choicest fruit, which is abundant.—Ex.

Cultivated or Uncultivated Trees.—The Nebraska agricultural station has issued a bulletin from which the following practicable conclusions are drawn. Trees in cultivated ground have darker and more vigorous foliage than those in sod ground, with less yellowing, dropping of leaves or wilting in hot, windy days. Apples averaged fourteen per cent greater weight on cultivated than on pasture land, and 17 per cent greater than on mowed land. As to moisture, for every 100 barrels of water in twenty inches depth of soil or sod land, there were 140 in cultivated land. Evaporation, as anyone might suppose, was found proportionate to the velocity of wind.

Apples in Missouri.—Missouri is claiming to be a formidable rival to the best known apple growing states. Apples are a surer growth in Missouri than in either New York or Michigan because of the milder climate, it is asserted. In the Ozark country the crop has failed only three times in the past twenty-five years. This year Missouri alone will furnish from \$12,000,000 to \$15,000,000 worth. Orchards of hundreds of acres are no great novelty in the prolific Ozark country. Ex-Secretary of Agriculture Norman J. Colman has 6,000 pear trees and 2,000 apple trees, the latter bending under the heaviest yield they have ever borne.—Ex.

Cork Trees in Georgia.—A Georgia correspondent of the Galveston News says: About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson house, being two feet or more in diameter. Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk under the direction of Colonel Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the agricultural department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and a half inches thick, and is good material. Colonel Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree that cork has ever been taken from in the United States.

A Perpetual Study.—Farming is a perpetual study. When we get to work we often think we cannot take time for study; but we must study hard if we expect to make our mark. I believe a good way for young persons who cannot attend college to get an education would be to take from one-fourth to one-half of their time for study and the rest for muscular labor.—Correspondent Mirror and Farmer.

Elm Timber for Bicycle Rims.—The so-called Blue Rock elm of Wisconsin is largely used for bicycle rims. A bicycle factory at Plymouth, Indiana, is said to have out a contract for 3,000,000 feet of this wood. The wood combines lightness and flexibility with strength. This particular elm is undoubtedly a variety of the American or white elm

The Farmer's Profession.

The time has come when the word profession as applied to the farmer's business means something. The old saying that "any fool can be a farmer" is true, but there is a great and increasing force of truth in the modern maxim that "a fool cannot be a good farmer." Any fool can be a lawyer, and a large percentage of the idiots that cumber the earth have undoubtedly reached out in that direction, but the close, hard work of the profession requires a well trained brain in a sound body. The lawyer's destitute of energy or sense goes to the wall and is laid to a financial rest in the same last ditch with the incompetent farmer and the same blanket of debt covers their unfortunate remains. Farms are no more properly asylums for human failures than law offices, dissecting rooms, or the thronged halls of commerce and trade. Farming has become an occupation for brains as well as muscle. Inventive genius has turned the business bottom upward and inside out during the last fifty years. The true philosophic spirit which first saw day in Lord Bacon is turning a flood of light upon every principle and detail of the farmer's vocation from the processes of plant life to the killing of potato bugs. That spirit of inquiry, of research, of painstaking investigation is constantly at work, undermining and blowing up popular humbugs, laying firmly and deeply in right reason and sound sense the foundations of agricultural science, and running leads in every direction for the golden grains of truth that may enrich and beautify the farmer's profession. For farming is a profession. It was not in the middle ages when tillers of the soil were looked upon as human vermin and Christendom applauded ignorance and knightly butchery; it is not to-day in Mexico, where a forked stick serves as a plow and where it is almost a sin against the Holy Ghost to have a new idea. But in this country, where intelligent labor is honored, and where laboratories and colleges and experiment stations and newspapers and the active brains of the farmers themselves are constantly moving the business to a higher and broader plan it is a profession of such importance and such possibilities that no man should take its name lightly. It requires health, energy, knowledge, sense and grit to be a good farmer. I do not believe that a natural taste for the business is absolutely necessary for the successful farmer. A man can be a good minister, or book agent, or politician, or woman's rights man even if he doesn't like it. There may be a little waste of talent, perhaps, in the clash of sentiment, but grit can fill that gap and the man succeed. Poets may be born to their inheritance of imagery and song, but the farmer who is born into the requirements of his business is as scarce as angels among the business men of Chicago. A business like farming, which gives play to taste, fancy, invention, originality in thinking and working, can safely be called a profession. The man who pounds stone upon the highway has no profession. There is nothing in the business to call into play his mental powers, and but few of his physical. The workers in the mills and factories of the country move in the deepest and narrowest ruts of mechanical monotony. Numberless farmers drifting around in the backwaters of by-gone practices and ideas have no profession, but the active, progressive, thinking man who finds in the accumulated knowledge of agriculture food for his memory, and in the changing seasons and fluctuating markets, the ups and downs of the commercial barometer, subjects for his reason, and in the unexplored mysteries of the soil subjects for enthusiastic research, has a profession for which no abilities are too great, and no mental culture can be too thorough. The farmer's profession has the same inherent nobility that any other respectable occupation has and no more. Honest labor in any calling, whether in making shoes, selling calico, editing newspapers, preaching the gospel, courting a girl, driving mules, or running a great railroad corporation has the same stamp of divine approval.—H. C. Adams.

Cork Trees in Georgia.—A Georgia correspondent of the Galveston News says: About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson house, being two feet or more in diameter. Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk under the direction of Colonel Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the agricultural department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and a half inches thick, and is good material. Colonel Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree that cork has ever been taken from in the United States.

A Perpetual Study.—Farming is a perpetual study. When we get to work we often think we cannot take time for study; but we must study hard if we expect to make our mark. I believe a good way for young persons who cannot attend college to get an education would be to take from one-fourth to one-half of their time for study and the rest for muscular labor.—Correspondent Mirror and Farmer.

Elm Timber for Bicycle Rims.—The so-called Blue Rock elm of Wisconsin is largely used for bicycle rims. A bicycle factory at Plymouth, Indiana, is said to have out a contract for 3,000,000 feet of this wood. The wood combines lightness and flexibility with strength. This particular elm is undoubtedly a variety of the American or white elm

Cork Trees in Georgia.—A Georgia correspondent of the Galveston News says: About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson house, being two feet or more in diameter. Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk under the direction of Colonel Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the agricultural department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and a half inches thick, and is good material. Colonel Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree that cork has ever been taken from in the United States.

A Perpetual Study.—Farming is a perpetual study. When we get to work we often think we cannot take time for study; but we must study hard if we expect to make our mark. I believe a good way for young persons who cannot attend college to get an education would be to take from one-fourth to one-half of their time for study and the rest for muscular labor.—Correspondent Mirror and Farmer.

Elm Timber for Bicycle Rims.—The so-called Blue Rock elm of Wisconsin is largely used for bicycle rims. A bicycle factory at Plymouth, Indiana, is said to have out a contract for 3,000,000 feet of this wood. The wood combines lightness and flexibility with strength. This particular elm is undoubtedly a variety of the American or white elm

Cork Trees in Georgia.—A Georgia correspondent of the Galveston News says: About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson house, being two feet or more in diameter. Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk under the direction of Colonel Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the agricultural department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and a half inches thick, and is good material. Colonel Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree that cork has ever been taken from in the United States.

A Perpetual Study.—Farming is a perpetual study. When we get to work we often think we cannot take time for study; but we must study hard if we expect to make our mark. I believe a good way for young persons who cannot attend college to get an education would be to take from one-fourth to one-half of their time for study and the rest for muscular labor.—Correspondent Mirror and Farmer.

Elm Timber for Bicycle Rims.—The so-called Blue Rock elm of Wisconsin is largely used for bicycle rims. A bicycle factory at Plymouth, Indiana, is said to have out a contract for 3,000,000 feet of this wood. The wood combines lightness and flexibility with strength. This particular elm is undoubtedly a variety of the American or white elm

Cork Trees in Georgia.—A Georgia correspondent of the Galveston News says: About thirty-five years ago several young cork trees were sent here by the government and set out to test their adaptability to this climate. Three or four are yet living, but the largest one is in the front yard of the Jackson house, being two feet or more in diameter. Last week it was stripped of its bark around the trunk under the direction of Colonel Richard L. Warthen, who manifests great interest in trees of all varieties, and samples of the cork will be forwarded to the agricultural department at Washington and to the Atlanta exposition. The bark, or cork, is two and a half inches thick, and is good material. Colonel Warthen, who has studied the matter closely, is confident that this is the first tree that cork has ever been taken from in the United States.

A Perpetual Study.—Farming is a perpetual study. When we get to work we often think we cannot take time for study; but we must study hard if we expect to make our mark. I believe a good way for young persons who cannot attend college to get an education would be to take from one-fourth to one-half of their time for study and the rest for muscular labor.—Correspondent Mirror and Farmer.

Elm Timber for Bicycle Rims.—The so-called Blue Rock elm of Wisconsin is largely used for bicycle rims. A bicycle factory at Plymouth, Indiana, is said to have out a contract for 3,000,000 feet of this wood. The wood combines lightness and flexibility with strength. This particular elm is undoubtedly a variety of the American or white elm