

It is seldom possible to judge a man by the care he takes of himself.

When a woman really wants to think she sits down on the floor if possible.

We suppose if Dr. Jameson had won that fight the rascal would have got fifteen years.

There is a great difference between what you do from a sense of duty and act performed from a spirit of generosity.

King Menelek lets nobody in his country wear gold jewelry, except his wife. That's the kind of a monometallic he is.

The tramp who slept in John Jacob Astor's bed is now sleeping in an ash barrel, which hasn't even a coat of arms on it.

The Kneipp cure consists in walking barefooted in the grass morning and evening. Let us hope that the tack-throwers will not get after that fad, too.

The Mr. Sire, who has paid Miss Jacobs over fifty-two thousand dollars for breach of promise is a good deal more of an infant than his name would indicate.

A Chicago man insisted on keeping his hat on in the theater because a lady in front of him kept hors on. The man was arrested and the lady—well, she still enjoys unequal rights.

The oyster crop this year will be extremely large, but the man who orders a dozen fried and gets thirteen by mistake will be just as tickled as though the bivalves were as scarce as gold nuggets.

The Rev. Sidney Strong, known as the bicycling clergyman, was on board the St. Louis and it is said that Li Hung Chang had several long talks with him on theological subjects during the voyage.

The Spiritists at Lily Dale have a psychic class whose members "will soon be ready to project their egos to any part of the world." That is taking a mean advantage. What harm has the world done them?

Li Hung Chang ate the same dinner every day while on board the St. Louis coming to this country. It consisted of chicken broth and suckling pig, carefully prepared by his own cook. This is not a bad menu by any means.

Another determined effort is being made by distinguished jurists all over the country for national divorce laws, by which this ticklish point of law will be on an identical basis in every part of the country, thus eliminating the thousand and one differences which now exist and through which a divorced man may be legally married in one state and be a bigamist in another.

Disappointed Washington correspondents assert that when Prince Yuribide arrived in court to defend a suit brought by his servant "he wore a bicycle suit and he would never have been taken for a man who wears a title." The correspondents should recollect that it would be hard work if it were windy to keep on a crown while riding a wheel and that an ermine cloak would be apt to catch in the sprocket wheels.

Among the recent discoveries in astronomy is a moon's moon. An observer using the great Lick telescope noticed a tiny satellite revolving around one of the moons of Jupiter. Speaking more correctly, the larger and the smaller satellite were revolving around a common center, in accordance with a law governing the movements of all celestial neighbors.

Another interesting and a somewhat weird discovery was a dark body passing between the earth and the moon. It was visible only while crossing the moon's disk, and this glimpse furnished no data for solving the mystery of its hitherto unsuspected presence in space.

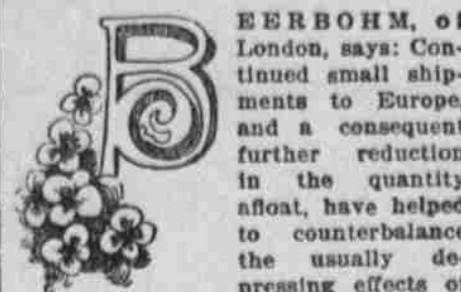
The host of a dinner company in Germany asked the representatives of several nations who were present to say what they were most proud of in their own countries. An American woman was one of the guests. She understood German, but could not speak it. When her turn came, though she could not say anything, a happy thought helped her to respond effectively. She excused herself for a moment. Returning with an American flag, which she always carries abroad with her, she unfurled it and thus gave her answer to the host's question. The hearty and general applause which followed showed that the company thought her symbolic reply a very eloquent and effective response. The flag has a language which is its own interpreter.

There is a federal law against circulating counterfeit weather predictions. It makes the offense a misdemeanor, and the penalty is a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not longer than ninety days, or both fine and imprisonment. The law was intended to prevent the influencing of market prices by spreading spurious weather reports; but it has been invoked recently in the west as a warning to persons who, with unaccountable mischievous intent, have tried to create panic by circulating false predictions of approaching tornadoes.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

INTERESTING CHAPTERS FOR OUR RURAL READERS.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.



BERBOHM, of London, says: Continued small shipments to Europe, and a consequent further reduction in the quantity afloat, have helped to counterbalance the usually depressing effects of first supplies of new wheat, and in a general way it may be said that the trade is beginning to feel the effects of the paucity of foreign wheat in view, as manifested in the quantity afloat for the United Kingdom, which is now little over 12,000,000 bu, against 24,800,000 bu last year, and which means that supplies of foreign wheat must be moderate for some time to come, a fact which English farmers with their new wheat in excellent condition will not be slow to take note of. There are, indeed, several sufficient reasons why the immediate future of wheat should be regarded with less discouragement than was the case a month ago. First and foremost, it is becoming evident from the various reports received that the American crop is not likely to be as large as was expected, and, indeed, will fall rather considerably below last year's total, a poor spring wheat crop much more than counterbalancing an improved winter wheat crop. In the second place it is now tolerably clear that France will not have the abundant crop once looked for, enough being known of the threshing results in the south, southwest, center and east of France to warrant the statement that only an ordinary average crop has been obtained in these districts. In the north and northwest, where the harvest is now drawing to a close, the results are relatively better, but the best informed authorities affirm that the total crop will not exceed and will probably not equal that of last year, so that, as we pointed out in our last review, as the stocks of old wheat have been practically exhausted in the absence of any important supply of foreign wheat in the past season, France will in all probability import considerably more foreign wheat in 1896-7 than she has in 1895-6. The Paris Bulletin des Halles, we may add, deduces from the recent official crop report that the total crop this year will be about 118,750,000 hectolitres, against 119,500,000 hectolitres last year. So far, however, purchases of foreign wheat in France are difficult, owing to its relatively high price; Danubian wheat, for instance, sells at Dunkirk or Calais at equal to 33s 6d per 480 lbs, duty paid, while at Lille new home-grown wheat is offered at 31s to 32s per 480 lbs.

Another reason why the trade should be less despondent is to be found in the latest official Russian crop report, and according to which neither the Ghirka wheat nor the Azima wheat crop is likely to be an average, although the former is regarded as promising better than the latter. Wheat buyers generally have apparently become so extremely cautious that they need not be reminded of the fact that early crop estimates, especially in America and Russia, are apt to be misleading, but under the present extraordinary circumstances in regard to the statistical position, any marked deterioration in the general crop outlook might find them napping.

The Four-Hundred Pound Cow. The possibilities of butter production in matter of yield per cow per season is one of great interest, writes F. W. Moseley in Nebraska Farmer. Other things being equal, the smaller the herd the easier great results can be obtained. Some of the best results are shown when but one cow is kept. Yet no one will deny such results can be approximated when a greater number of cows are kept, but in such cases the cows to start with must be equally good and each must have the same attention given to the one cow. "But," says some reader, "that would not pay." If results such as are given below could be obtained it would pay. Mr. John Pritchard, Castleton, Rutland county, Vt., has a cow with a record worthy of emulation. In reply to an inquiry made by the writer last spring some facts were given and are quoted as follows: "Our cow is six years old, is three-fourths Jersey, and is of good size. She calved the 25th of February, went dry six weeks, had no grain while dry, but plenty of hay and corn fodder and a good warm stable. After she calved we began to feed her and gradually increased it to two quarts gluten meal and two quarts of middlings in the morning and the same at evening, with a peck of cut potatoes per day and a good ration of hay—all she would eat clean. She has made three pounds three ounces of butter per day some weeks and we use all the milk and cream needed for our family of two and some visitors. We do not claim to use a great deal, but just all we want. We raise our cream in a portable creamery—the Occident. Last year our cow made 378 pounds of butter, and we had a family of five for over two months—a grandchild taking three pints of new milk every day during that time." It will be seen that as the cow had gone dry six weeks of the year and that 378 pounds of butter were made, the yield per week (forty-six weeks) was nearly eight and one-fifth pounds per week. Had none of the milk or cream been taken for other uses the butter product would have been considerably greater. That it would have been more

than four hundred (400) pounds for the year no one can doubt—but call it just that and you have a standard worth working to reach. No one can deny—even at present low prices of butter—there is a good profit in keeping a 400-pound cow.

Best Height for Ground Water. F. H. Storer, in his work on "Agriculture," speaking of the height to which ground-water should rise in order to do the most good, says: "The height of the ground-water may be ascertained in any special case by noting that of the surface of a well, or any open ditch or hole in which the water is standing. But it is to be observed that the water in such ditch or well is usually a little lower than that of the water in the soil. It must be remembered also that the foregoing statement would rarely be true for a stiff clay soil. In clay soils the wells are commonly 'over-shot wells,' as the term is; that is, they are mere pits to receive and hold the surface water, which flows into them at the top. The proper height at which ground-water should stand in order best to conduce to the prosperity of the growing plant is a question of no little complexity. There are numberless swamp plants which prefer to have their roots constantly immersed in ground-water. Rice, also, and the cranberry and ribbon-grass, and a few other useful grasses, flourish with their roots actually wet. But as a general rule the plants of cultivation cannot bear such an excess of this kind of moisture. It is with them much as it is with the greenhouse plants, there must be a hole in the bottom of the pot or the plants will drown. Many plants having powerful roots do indeed send some of them down to ground-water. There are innumerable examples on record, for that matter, of the choking of drains by the roots of various kinds of clover, and of turnips, grape-vines and the like. It is possible to grow a great variety of plants in mere water. But in spite of all this, it is notorious that plants flourish best in soils where the ground-water is several feet from the surface of the soil. In the cultivation of moors and bogs in Europe, it is held as one essential condition of success that the ground-water must be kept at least three feet below the surface of the land in summer, and as much as two feet below the surface in winter.

Notes on Small Fruit. For largest yield of perfect berries, two favorable seasons are necessary. The first to perfect the root, the plant and the fruit bud. The root is the foundation on which future success depends. The tint of flower and perfection of fruit proceeds from the root. Its best development requires fine, rich soil, plenty of moisture and frequent cultivation. With good roots, vigorous plants and canes may be expected. Vigorous canes well pruned, free from weeds and grass and having sufficient room to grow, will form many strong vigorous buds for next season's fruit. These fruit buds are promises of future payment and the first season's work is not done until they are carefully prepared for their long winter sleep. The second season is a repetition of the first, as the same care that matures this year's plant also matures fruit on last year's cane. The fruit grower should then remember that in preparing the soil, in selecting plants, in hoeing, cultivating, pruning, thinning of fruit, protection, and in every little detail, he is performing an important part in the quality and quantity of his fruit one or two years hence. Neglect the work but a single week, and like an ugly thread woven into a beautiful pattern, it shows imperfection ever after. The eternal now is the time to grow good fruit. In many parts of the northwest, strawberries have been almost a failure because of imperfect root growth last year. In many cases even staminate varieties were so weak and pollen so impotent, they could not fertilize their own blossoms. Lack of fertilization is the direct cause of failure. This weakness of root growth extends to new setting this year, and great care will be necessary even under favorable circumstances, to place new beds in good condition for next year's fruiting.—M. A. Thayer.

Fitness of Soil Important. Prof. Milton Whitney, of Johns Hopkins university, has determined that, in an ordinary wheat soil, there are at least 10,000 million soil grains in a gram (about a pint), and in some of the finest soils this number has reached 24,000 millions. In coarse or sandy soils, the particles, by reason of greater weight, take a closer arrangement; hence there is less air space. The more soils are divided up and made fine, like dust, the more air space, and for same reason, the more surface in a given bulk. To illustrate: A cubic foot of hard granite has only six square feet of surface exposed to air or water. If ground to fineness of a good wheat soil, then a cubic foot will have over two acres of surface, and in the finest limestone soil of Maryland the exposed surface of all the soil grains in a cubic foot exceed three acres in extent. The amount of surface is important, as the water in the soil adheres to these surfaces, and the roots occupy the spaces between in search of food. The more fine spaces there are the more fine rootlets there will be, and the more food the plant can gather from the soil.

Wet Lands Waste Manure.—Wet lands waste the manure, by not allowing ready absorption, the valuable parts of the manure frequently pass off in vapor and are carried by the winds to enrich your neighbor's soil, who, by underdrainage, reaps the benefit of your labor as well as his own.

Good feeding should not be governed by the price of dairy products. Neither should the enthusiasm of the dairy-men fluctuate with the market. Constancy is needed in both cases.

IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

INTERESTING READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

Appropriate Costumes for Little Girls—A Pretty Costume of Silk—A Dress of Crepon—Some Timely Advice for Maids and Matrons.

ET THE mother of the little maid rejoice! Now is the time when she may secure remnants, odd lengths that are good for little but a small gown, at the very lowest prices. Five cents a yard will buy many a dainty bit of dimity or batiste, to be stored away for future make-up. The sweetest of armure silks, too, for little dancing gowns can be bought for 35 cents.

But the dancing gowns later. Just now we are interested in dainty lawns and dimities and batistes that should be made up with a deep yoke or blouse and a short skirt edged with a flounce, mayhap, of embroidery.

These dresses are made with very low necks and short sleeves, a most comfortable mode for little ones in the hot days.

Yellow and green are favorite colors. One little gown is entirely of lettuce green lawn, trimmed with white embroidery and ribbons. The hat worn with it was white, massed with pink rosebuds, making a most charming picture.

A little tot in a red fez, a white organdie frock, red ties and stockings made a pretty picture.—The Latest, in Chicago News.

Points of Etiquette. Miss Lillian asks: "1. Should a lady extend her hand to a gentleman when they are introduced, or should she wait for him to extend his hand? Also, is it proper for people to shake hands when they are introduced? 2. What should a lady say to her partner when, after the dance, he says: 'I am very much obliged'? 3. What colors are most becoming to a brunette? 4. How should a girl of 16 wear her hair?" Answer—1. Handshaking when people are introduced depends upon circumstances and localities. In some places it is not at all the custom; in others everybody does it. It only remains to conform to the popular idea on the subject. It may be said, however, that ladies and young persons should never make the first advances in such cases. Indeed, some excellent authorities do not approve of handshaking at introductions at all, therefore one is not likely to go wrong if one refrains from this form of greeting. 2. After the dance, when your partner says "I am much obliged," you may answer, "Don't mention it," or "It was very enjoyable," or, if the music was good, say, "With such a band, dancing is a great pleasure." Try to think of agreeable and appropriate things that will suggest remarks of any sort except those that are personally complimentary. 3. Pink, yellow and red are colors usually very becoming to brunettes. 4. A 16-year-old girl may wear her hair in a braid down her back, the ends being curled or tied with a ribbon.

Wants to Be an Actress. Ethel L. wants to be an actress. She finds it necessary to earn her own living and be independent, and thinks this would suit her exactly. She has done a bit of amateur work, and has always been highly complimented. Besides, she has always had a great desire for this sort of life. She wants advice as to taking up the stage as a profession. Answer—If you are able and willing to work harder than any common drudge, to bear abuse, criticism, injustice, ridicule and years of weary waiting, if you can face the chances of failure with one point in one hundred in luck for you and with everything seemingly against you, try to fit yourself for an actress. Ninety-five out of every hundred of them fail, and a fair percentage of the remainder make only a sort of half-way success of it. The few stars are only the few out of the many who achieve anything worth speaking of. The country is full of stage-struck young women who are willing to pay goodly sums for the privilege of appearing in minor parts. This being the case, it is easy to see how girls with no money and a moderate amount of talent may have rather dis-

couraging experiences in trying to earn their living in the dramatic field.

A Crepon Costume. The cut shows a costume of woolen crepon of a dust gray shade. The skirt has godets at the back and is slashed at either side of the tablier to show a lower skirt of maroon and rose glace taffeta. Maroon and gray applications adorn the lower part of the tablier. The Louis Quinze bodice is ornamented with applications and has a vest of changeable taffeta and a chemisette of white gauze. The balloons of the sleeves are trimmed with plaited coquilles of gray gauze and the close lower portion of the sleeves is slashed

to show taffeta panels. The cravat is of gray gauze.

The Care of the Hair. Bertha L., twenty-one years of age, is greatly troubled because her hair

falls out so that she is likely to become bald. She has tried a great many things without satisfactory results, and therefore writes for advice. Answer—There are very many young persons nowadays whose hair turns gray without apparent reason. There seems to be no remedy for it, as it is said to be constitutional. As to the hair falling out, that may be partially remedied by the use of strong sulphur water either to bathe the head or as hair wash and lotion. In one case the hair was saturated with strong sulphur water, and kept wet for about twelve hours, then washed clean and dried. This was repeated twice every week with most remarkable success.

A Silk Costume. The above illustration is given of a costume of sable and white striped silk with pompadour designs scattered over it. The skirt is flat in front and

has three godets at the back. The bodice has a figaro of sable passementerie which opens over a chemisette of pink silk gauze with coquilles. The close sleeve of striped silk has a puff of pink silk gauze. The narrow draped belt and the shoulder knots are of jacqueminot silk, the collar and cuffs of white gauze.

An Odd Circumstance. "Begorra! did ye iver notice how much more frequently th' trains travel an th' other thrack than this? Faith, we've met tin or a dozen goin' th' other way since we started as divil a wan goin' this!"—Judge.

Elevating the Stage. "Is there really anybody in America who sincerely desires to have the stage elevated?" "Yes, the gallery gods."—Truth.

"The Old Salt Doctor."

From the World-Herald, Omaha, Neb.

Mr. William C. Hart, favorably known among his friends and acquaintances as "The Old Salt Doctor," is probably the most familiar character in the vicinity of Twenty-fourth and Franklin streets, Omaha, Nebraska. Mr. Hart is now over 80.

An interesting history of his recovery from a common malady follows: A little over five years ago I became afflicted with a malady, the name of which I do not know. My family have been troubled the same when they arrived at my age, and they said I was on the same road and that there was no cure for me. The symptoms were, dizziness, loss of memory, and an utter prostration of the nerves. The most notable trouble was a swimming of the head, when I came in from a walk or was out standing in the sun or doing any kind of exercise at all. When I would sit down, my head would swim and everything would dance before my eyes, and I would become so dizzy that I would have to hold to a chair to keep from falling; or if I were sitting down and got up suddenly, everything would whirl before me, and I would have to hold to the chair for some little time; my memory was so poor that it was difficult for me to remember some of my best friends. This state of things continued for about a year and a half, and kept getting worse and worse; I could not remember anything, and my head was in a constant whirl; everything swam before me so that life was really miserable.

On the recommendation of some friends, I went to my druggist, Mr. Shrader, on Twenty-fourth and Clark streets, and got a box of Pink Pills for trial, and after taking a few doses I began to feel the effects and found that they were doing me good. When the first box was gone I got another and another until I had taken four boxes and I was entirely relieved. And now, although my memory is not so good as it was forty years ago, it is greatly improved, and is better than many men's memory that are much younger than I; my dizziness is entirely gone, and my nerves are strong as they were ten years ago, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did it too."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are now given to the public as an unfailing blood builder and nerve restorer, curing all forms of weakness arising from a watery condition of the blood or shattered nerves. The pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50 (they are never sold in bulk or by the 100), by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

At a recent meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences M. Balland presented a memoir describing an analysis of a sample of rice over a century old. He found the rice only slightly deficient in fat.

Though butterflies are often blown out to sea, and have been thought by inexperienced observers to belong to a different species to the ordinary land butterfly, there are none which can be said to live on the sea.

It is reported from Paris, where pneumatic tires have been introduced on some of the cabs, that in consequence of the lessened shock to the vehicles the cost of repair has been reduced fifty per cent, to say nothing of the saving to the nerves of passengers and the muscles of horses.

Sir John Lubbock says that the house fly, which produces the sound F, vibrates 20,100 times a minute, or 335 a second, and the bee, which makes the sound of A, as many as 26,900, or over 430 a second. On the contrary, a tired bee hums on E, and vibrates its wings only 200 times a second.

The tongue of the cat family is covered with recurring spines. In the common domestic cat these are small, but sufficiently well developed to give the tongue a feeling of roughness. In the lion and tiger the spines are strong enough to enable the animal to tear the skin of a man's hand by licking it.

It has been practicable to propagate sugar cane only by cuttings or their equivalents, and the lack of seedlings has been a difficulty in the way of improvement. From the 200 or 300 varieties experimentally grown in East Java Mr. J. H. Walker has been able to select a few plants that by crossing have given very good seeds. These have given vigorous seedlings, which yield more sugar than the parent plants and promise varieties more profitable than any hitherto known.

SUMMER GIRL.

First, remember that a good voice is as essential to self-possession as good ideas are essential to fluent language. The voice should be carefully trained and developed; a full, clear, flexible voice is one of the surest indications of good breeding.

Second, remember that one may be witty without being popular; voluble without being agreeable; a great talker and yet a great bore.

Third, be sincere. One who habitually sneers at everything will not render herself disagreeable to others, but will soon cease to find pleasure in life.

Fourth, be frank. A frank, open countenance and a clear, cheery laugh are worth far more even socially than "pedantry in a stiff cravat."

Fifth, be amiable. You may hide a vindictive nature under a polite exterior for a time, as a cat masks its sharp claws in velvet fur, but the least provocation brings out one as quickly as the other, and ill-natured people are always disliked.

USEFUL HINTS.

When an artery is severed compress above the spurting surface. Blood from the arteries enters the extremities.

Remove insects from the ear with warm water. Never use a probe nor other hard substance for the ear, lest you perforate the drum.

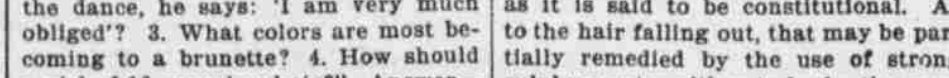
If a high fever comes on at evening bathe the feet and wrap in a blanket, put warm iron to the feet and give acetate in water every hour till the patient is in a "good sweat," then keep well covered.



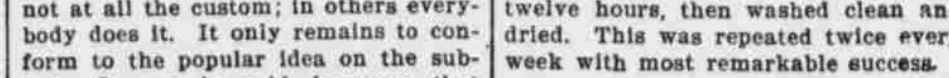
COSTUMES DESIGNED FOR OUTDOOR FETES.



A Silk Costume.



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Elevating the Stage.