

French Peasants.
M. Betham Edwards, in her "France of To-day," speaks again and again of the benefits deriving from the ownership of land by the peasant. As a native of France, she seems to have been familiarly impressed by this feature of life in the country. She writes with special enthusiasm of Oise, a remote Picardian village admirably adapted for the study of rural life. "A beautiful spirit of humanity," she declares, "a delicate, rare among the most polished societies, characterizes these rural sons and daughters of the soil."

As voracious carriers to the path of brutality is often imputed to the French peasant, let me mention an incident that occurred hereabouts not long before my visit.

The land is subdivided, many possessing a certain acre and field. One of these small estates was suddenly razed by the flames of a rick-burner's cottage, cow milk pail was destroyed. Without saying a word, his neighbors, like himself, in very humble circumstances, stepped into a purse of five hundred francs a large sum with such a gift, and I could not be deceived to see the man's eyes deputed to the owner's hand with a grateful smile.

Another instance of generosity came to my knowledge. When one of a young woman, an old-fashioned peasant, the need of her own work, found it to accept wages.

"You will give me other time," said the girl to the man. "I am sure you can find time to give me the money now."

Peasant life, as a rule, is generally better than that of any other class. The life of the peasant is a life of the spirit, and the peasant is a man of the spirit. The peasant is a man of the spirit, and the peasant is a man of the spirit.

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DR. KILMER'S SWAMP ROOT
THE GREAT KIDNEY LIVER & BILIOUSNESS CURE.
Headache, full breath, sour stomach, heart burn or dyspepsia, constipation.
Poor Digestion.
Distress after eating, pain and bloating in the stomach, shortness of breath, pain in the heart.
Loss of Appetite.
A splendid feeling to-day and a depressed one to-morrow, failing nervous system, dizziness, sleeplessness and all unclean, weakness, debility.
Guarantee—The contents of the bottle, if not used, will be returned to the sender.
At Druggists, Grocers, etc., 61-63 New York Ave., New York City.
DR. KILMER & CO., BOSTON, N. Y.

FOR FARM AND GARDEN.
REMEDY FOR THIN SHELLS.
Eggs may be laid before the shell has had time to form, on account of overfeeding, the ovaries being stimulated beyond the proper degree. In this case the remedy is simply a restriction of diet. If egg shells are not formed on account of a deficiency of lime, this must be supplied by using any of the materials commonly used which contain it, powdered oyster shells, clam shells, bones, lime water, and so forth.—[New York Observer.]

SIZE OF COW STALLS.
Single stalls are the best for cows, on account of the danger of one stepping on another's tail and injuring or wholly destroying them. The stalls are kept cleaner when in single stalls. The normal width of the stall is four feet. One inch slope in the floor from the head of the stall to the gutter is sufficient. The length of the stall depends on the size of the cow, and as some are larger than others, it is convenient to make the floor wider at one end than the other, and thus have a regular gradient by which the small and large cows may be accommodated. The length of floor given is the clear space between the manger and the gutter. If the floor is too long, the cows will not be kept so clean as if it be of such a length that the hind feet come in the edge of the gutter.—[New York Times.]

HAVE A GRINDSTONE.
A good grindstone that runs true is a necessity on every farm. Placed under the wheel, and used as often as possible by keeping it edged with a sharp stone, it will keep the wheel in a good workmanlike condition. When moving, or working, the wheel often becomes dull and it is time to grind it. If you have a piece of coarse sandstone in the machine, it will be soon made quite sharp, or at least the cutting edge prolonged as long as possible. A sharp, true wheel is a saving of time and labor, and is a necessity on every farm. It is a saving of time and labor, and is a necessity on every farm.

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QUAINT AND CURIOUS.
The female ostrich lays seventy eggs a year.
The Galton gun was invented by Galton in 1861.
Military engineers were formerly called trench diggers.
In India there is a species of crow that laughs just like a human being.
It is said that twenty varieties of goods are manufactured from wood.
Market gardens in Paris pay \$1 a dozen for live toads as insect destroyers.
The game of billiards was invented in France towards the end of the fifteenth century.
After the passage of the Cape Channel, vanilla, cloves, nutmeg and pepper came into use.
The State of Washington is one of the heaviest consumers of condensed milk in the country.
In the Elizabethan Century both English and French dandies covered their arms with hangers.
The Sandwich Islanders become furious on the juice of a vegetable resembling the beet root.
A Brunswick (Me.) man recently paid for a suit of clothes with 2000, which weighed twenty-one pounds.
The accuracy of surveying in ancient engineering is marvellous, considering the rudeness of the instruments.
The wood, Ebona, claims to have a quince which weighs twenty-eight ounces and measures sixteen inches in circumference.
A shoemaker in Berlin, Germany, has invented an artificial sole of stone for use in shoes. It is elastic and easy on the feet, and is calculated to last for years.
Mrs. William Wood, the wife of a prominent farmer, died at Martinsville, Ind., recently. She was married when fourteen years old and though only thirty-five when she died, she had been a grandmother for two years.
A funny, such as burglars use, is simply a short crowbar. A sectional jimmy is one in sections of, say one foot in length, which are screwed together to make it of the necessary length. One end of this jimmy is turned up a little more than the ordinary crowbar. The jimmy is an example of a simple lever.
The largest specimen of extinct animal ever found in the world was the skeleton of a Dinosaurian reptile discovered in the Bad Lands of South Dakota in 1892. The weight of the skull alone was 954 pounds, and of the whole skeleton 1700 pounds. It is now in the rooms of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia.
Luther Spangler, of Hancock, Me., owns a horse, whose days of usefulness being over, he lived a man to kill. The man, taking an axe, started to lead the horse into the woods, but, after going some distance, the animal suddenly attacked the would-be slayer, and, throwing him down, trampled upon him and injured him so badly that it is feared he will not recover. At present the horse's prospects of living were much better than the man's.

ART OF SHEEP RAISING.
Eastern hill farms will never return to old-time productiveness until again tamped, fed and nurtured by sheep, declares Hollister Sage in the N.Y. Tribune. Large flocks cannot be kept now, but as fertility of pastures increases the numbers may be increased gradually until a high degree of intensive agriculture results. Dogate a great hindrance to easy success, but are they as troublesome and persistent as wolves and foxes in the days of our ancestors? Moreover, is it harder to combat a dog than to take rambous prices for beef or dairy products? Is decisive legislation against dogs cannot be enforced at once, there are other means. "I had every second sheep," says a Bradford (Conn.) shepherd. "Beds are not early, and I never lost a sheep without one, nor had a single dog's attack." He keeps two flocks of twenty or twenty-five clean pastures for his Jersey cows. "Let a pair of Angora goats come with the flock," is the advice of some. They are believed to beat off wild dogs any day. The Horned Duroc sheep is also recommended in this particular.
But most dog depredations are committed at night, and can be avoided by nightly folding the flock in the old manner practiced by American and Holy Land pioneers. This calls for less labor than setting the cows and locking twice a day. Dishes replaced by forks being more convenient, and to farmers' wives, because they have less help to board and no milk to take time and care. The lessening of the bill for live hounds is in itself a favor toward success with sheep. Subsequent favorable elements and improvers of land. In reply to the query, "How in the deuce your sheep prosper?" a practical shepherd said to me: "One hundred per cent. in cash from selling wool and lambs, besides doing the pastures good and paying for all my expenses." He does not take handsome lambs, either they would ruin the profits still greater. A man may raise a man to care for a sheep and learn to care for a sheep and learn to care for a sheep and learn to care for a sheep.

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THE LETTER R.
In early English R was always trilled, says a writer in Science, as it continues to be in Scotland, where most of the characteristics of early English are still prevalent. But in modern English the trill has been softened away wherever R follows a vowel, until little is left of the R but its vowel quality. We are accustomed to the entire omission of it in negro speech, where do and sto are all that we hear for door and store; but in educated utterances there is some phonetic effect left in R even where it is least manifest. Such delicate shades of sound are the distinguishing marks of refinement in pronunciation, and they should be carefully preserved by teachers and by writers on phonetics.

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Do You Know That—
The trouble in love affairs is, that the parties to it love too much to love long.
How polite and gallant a man is to the women of the world who are not related to him.
A woman's grief in church because they are frightened by the boisterous talk of the preacher.
There is nothing more profound than pride, and, strange to say, nothing more ridiculous.
A woman's greatest rival in a man's heart is the pleasure he enjoys in having his own way.
A man's best friend today is often the skeleton in his closet that torments him the most to-morrow.
The best loved man is he who gives the most; he is also the one least regarded when he stops giving.
One very good reason why a man should tell the truth is that it is not the tax on his memory that a lie would be.
Men judge a man's religion by his actions outside the church, and the women judge it by the brilliancy of his prayers within it.
It is all well enough to tell a man when he is in trouble to look on the bright side; the rub is to find the bright side to look on.
Some men will not stop doing a foolish thing because if they did, it would be an admission on their part that it was foolish.
A woman who has everything to lose and nothing to gain, is always more reckless than a man who has everything to gain and nothing to lose.
If people in Bible times were like they are now, Christ found it easier to die for sinners than to find any man afterward who would admit that he was one.
Men are brutes. They have better times occasionally without their wives, and tell them so. Women are hypocrites. They enjoy life without their husbands once in a while, but they will never admit that they are not miserable without them.
We have noticed that the more jealous and clams a man belongs to, the more often his neighbors see his wife splitting wood before breakfast. Jamming too many judges seems to have the same effect on a man's family as if he were given to the drinking habit.—[Athens Globe.]

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A man's best friend today is often the skeleton in his closet that torments him the most to-morrow.
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