Sust ining Fracture After Fracture The Bones of His Body Little More Than Dust Held To-

gether by an Oily Fluid.

A New York letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer describes tho extraordinary condition of John Hughes, a sailor undergoing treatment in the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The writer says: half dozen men. He was born on a New | Hughes ate is not known. Bedford whaling ship, and has ever since trod the deck of a vessel of some sort.

The particular portion of his busy life which may be said to throw some light upon his present disease was that spent upon a little island in the Southern Paplant having a light yellow flower, and release. concluded he could stand what the birds

days on the island. that the attention of any passing ship might be attracted, he fastened his red shirt every clear day to the top of a dead

tree. Days, weeks and months passed,

could. He ate freely of this plant, and

soon there followed a pleasant sense of

exhilaration or stimulation. The food

monotonous existence, but it was finally broken by the appearance of a long, black streak on the horizon. This indicated that a steamer was passing, but would it come near the island? was the question that racked the mind of the castaway. It did, and the look-out's eye caught the waving shirt. The steamer was stopped, a boat put off to the shore, and Hughes, erazed with delight, was taken aboard The rescued man, after a few days, recovered the usual tenor of his mind, and worked his passage on the vessel, which proved to be an ocean tramp, to France. The day after the vessel got to France Hughes shipped on a brigantine for New York. Three days before the vessel got here Hughes stumbled over a stool and broke his right leg. It was a bad fracture, and it was thought strange that such a serious result should have followed

so slight a cause. Hughes was taken to the Charity Hospital when the vessel got to this port. This was months ago. Both the tibia and fibula bones in the leg were found by Dr. Willetts, the attending surgeon, to be fractured. After some preliminary treatment, the leg was done up in a plaster of Paris bandage. It was supposed that the usual result would follow, and that in a few weeks the patient would be able to hobble on a crutch for a while and then leave the hospital. At the end of six weeks the upper portion of the plaster bandage was cut away.

This gave the patient the liberty move the leg, and it proved decidedly unfortunate. The foot and lower part of the leg being heavy, the patient, in getting out of bed, let his leg fall heavily, and it struck the edge of the bed in the middle of the thigh bone, which snapped as if it were a pipe-stem. This tracture was thought to be due to the weakened condition of the bone and muscles from inaction. The pain was so great that Hughes became delirious, and after his entire leg had been bandaged he threw his right arm around wildly, and fractured both the radius and ulna and the collar bone. These were put up in plaster. Soon after this the patient to get relief from the position in which he had been so long, threw his left leg over the right quickly, and the shock broke the thigh bone near the knee.

The last fracture was of such an unusual nature that, taken in consideration with the others, it was thought to demonstrate some defect in the organic struc-* ture of the bones. Such a case had never pressure upon the uninjured arm, the ulna was broken near the wrist. This led to a practical examination of the bone. An opening was made in the arm, and a piece of bone taken out. It was found to be very fragile and crumbled like calcined bone. A chemical and microscopical examination showed that the disease was an extraordinary case of fragilites ossium. The brittleness was caused by an undue proportion of earthy matter; and the quantity was so great in this case that the bone was, in some places, but little more than dust, held together by an oleaginous fluid. The bones of the entire body were found to put on the body. This consisted of a tight-fitting network of wire, and stiffened the body so that it was the same as if it was all incased in a solid bone.

Internal remedies were given to counteract the crumbling tendency of the bones and the removal of tissue from the body. A good result followed, and at the end of two months an examination showed a perceptible hardening of the bones. Fortunately, the skull was least affected. The fractures united rapidly the trip at the same time on a steamboat, in the legs and arms, and the plaster was there is always an accident of some kind taken off at the expiration of three to follow. It may not be always to the months.

In order that there might be no strain upon the bones, Dr. Willets constructed an ingenious piece of mechanism of steel bands. These were fitted tightly to the least and arms lengthwise on both sides bands. These were fitted tightly to the legs and arms lengthwise on both sides, with a movable attachment at the joints to admit of natural motion. The bands were very stiff, though elastic, and took

Il the strain of the body from the bones. The patient could stand, and the haraess sustained the weight, and with this relief there is a possibility that the bones may, with proper treatment, be restored to their normal condition. It is estimated that two years will be consumed at least in doing this, and it may be that the patient will never get well.

Hughes attributes his con lition to eating the vegetable food on the island where he was cast ashore. He says that he noticed that the bones of the birds he caught crumbled in his fingers without being subject to heat, and broke easily when twisted. Dr. Willets has no confidence in this idea, but thinks that the Hughes has had an eventful career, disease was caused by the repeated atinto the fifties, he has passed through seafaring life. Scurvy is known to renenough variety of scenes, pleasures and der the hones brittle in those who have hardships to make decent histories for a the disease. The name of the plant

A Hired Man's Romance

A dozen or so years ago a young man in Harrisburg was employed by a gentleman as man-of-all-work about the house. He was a comely youth as to face and cific Ocean. It was through no choice of shape, and he was intelligent. There his that he visited this island. It was was something in him above the menial, all the work of one of those terrific cy- and, as subsequently transpired, all that clones that loiter around the Southern he wanted was a chance, and he would Pacific waiting for something to go up higher. It happened that in the run against. It struck the sh.p on gentleman's house was a pretty daughter which Hughes was sailing as mate, (ætat twenty-two), accomplished and gay, and when the vessel turned a double quite a society girl, but sensible for all back action hand-spring, Hughes was that. Seeing her every day, it was the thrown into the life boat and set adrift | most natural thing in the world for the in the fury of the storm. How long he young fellow—the "hired man"—to fall was in the boat he has no knowledge, in love with her, and one bright day he but he thinks it was several days, and braced himself and told his love. But the first that he remembers was finding the girl was not looking with favor on himself upon a sandy beach, with the sun pouring full upon his upturned face. She told her sire. After reproving the His clothes were dry, showing that he young fellow, the venerable parent had been on shore some time, and his fired him. But the young man had blood. emaciated form indicated that he had He gathered together his earthly possesbeen days without food. He was much sions and faced toward the West. He further inland than the boat. As soon took Greeley's advice and landed in one as he collected his senses, he crawled to a of the mining towns of Colora lo. There sheltered spot in the woodland, which he went to work as a prospector. Do fortunately was near a spring. After you know what the life of a prospector getting water, then came the search for means? It means hope deferred-it food. It was a dreary hunt, but finally means continued disappointments-hard Hughes found some birds of large size work, toiling and digging and hunting feeding upon a peculiar vegetable or until death itself would be a welcome

The young man went through it all. He didn't miss a trick. Many a time he wanted to lay right down and pass in his checks right then and there, but the sand in him wouldn't let him. He kept was nourishing and he gained strength. sand in him wouldn't let him. He kept He made trips over the island, but save digging away in a perfunctory sort of the half sunken timbers in the sand that way, until one day he struck pay dirt, marked the burial-place of many a good and all at once he found himself the posship there was nothing to show the foot sessor of great riches. Struck it fat, just of a human being had ever trod the des- like many another poor devil, in the last olate place. He varied his vegetable diet | ditch. He sold out well, and then sat by killing some of the birds. He built down to think. His first thoughts were a little hut out of the trees and boughs of the Harrisburg girl who refused him. and prepared to spend the rest of his Ah, the old love was still there, brethren, still there. He resolved to try again. He had hopes, as is natural to the follower of the sea, of being rescued some boodle he hied him East, and at last day. There was ever a chance that a landed in Harrisburg. The girl he loved vessel might be blown his way. In order was still there, but turning the corner of old maidism. Father was dead, and things had not gone right. She was poor. The young fellow hunted her up. There was a scene that I hope you will and never the sign of a sail. It was a not insist upon my describing, and last week there was a quiet wedding that did not get into the papers .- Harrisburg (Penn.) Telegraph.

> A Ride Down a Flume. A. G. Mason left the mills at 12 o'clock yesterday on a raft in the flume tongue.
>
> The participants were composed of two lies to within six hundred feet of the make the trip in three and a half hours, but met with several thrilling mishaps that delayed him until after dark and effectually cured him for a raft ride to Chico. The ride for the first fifteen miles was novel and grand-scenery as magnificent as any in the Sierra Nevada. But when the raft struck the deep canons and mountain gorges, with the flume stretched along looking like a silvery thread from the bottom, the ride began to take on dangers, for the lumber that had been shipped in the morning was here met with, and the real trouble commenced. In one of the deep cuts the V-box ran onto a board, up-ending the raft and throwing Bert high into the air. In falling he grasped a small board nailed to the flume and hung suspended fifty feet from the bottom of the canyon. Bert, having but one arm, found himself in a dangerous position, and, too add to this horror, the board he was hanging to began to break. About twenty feet below him was a small platform between the joists, so, just as the board gave way, Bert swung out, let go his hold, and dropped. He struck the platform. but the rebound threw him thirty feet to the bottom of the canyon, striking on his shoulder and the side of his face. He was stunned for a moment, but when he came to, he hurried down the flume and caught the raft. When twelve miles from Chico he was again thrown, but this time he struck in the flume, with a narrow escape from drowning. His hat was lost and he was wet through. As soon as he got out Bert concluded that he

(Cal.) Enterprise. The Harvest Moon.

did not want any more raft-riding, and

walked the remaining twele miles to

town, apriving at 7:30 o'clock .- Chico

The harvest moon is the full moon which falls on or near September 21. Its peculiarity is that its rises more closely after sunset for a number of nights after the full than any other full moon in the year. This results in four or five successive nights being almost moonlit, and the opportunity thus given for evening work in harvesting has led to this full moon being distinguished by the name of been seen before. In experimenting by harvest moon. The difference between the moon's times of rising on successive nights averages about fifty minutes. The greatest difference occurs in the spring, when it may reach an hour and a half. The harvest moon may rise over half an hour late each night, while under the most favorable conditions the difference is only about ten minutes. The full moon following September likewise rises but little later from night to night, and is called the hunter's moon. The moon's orbit makes the least angle with the horizon at the autumn equinox, and as it becomes, in advancing one day's motion along its orbit, less depressed below the be affected. In order to stiffen the spine little greater hour angle to travel over each succeeding night after sunset to bring it into view. Hence the full moon for so many successive evenings in the last of September.—Popular Science News.

> Superstitious Steamboatmen. Says an old deckhand on a steamboat: There is one peculiar superstition among steamboatmen that does not lose any of its interest by age. Whenever a minister and a white horse happen to make steamboat, but it is certain to be to the boat or some of the passengers. This

a white horse."-New York Tribune. Dogs are said to kill \$5,000,000 worth of sheep annually in Texas.

A SNAKE DANCE.

GROTESQUE CEREMONY OF ARIZONA INDIANS.

Festival Celebrated Once Every Two Years - Indians Dancing With Writhing Snakes in Their Hands and Mouths.

A letter to the Apache County Critic rom the Moqui villages of Arizona gives the following description of a snake dance:

This ceremony is celebrated only once very two years, and it takes sixteen days to prepare for it, the first eight days eing observed by the high priests and leaders in getting together the various articles used in the dance, and in the preparation of the infusion which is drank by those who are to take part, that the fumes of the serpents or even their bite may not prove injurious to any one. It is the preparation of this drink that is the profound secret of the order, and it is known to but four living beings at the same time.

The remaining eight days are devoted to hunting snakes of all kinds, handling and washing them, or, rather, "subduing their vicious habits," as the Moqui puts it. This washing is more of a shower - bath, and is accomplished by putting the snakes into large stone jars; hen pouring the water over them. This. of course, chills the serpents-puts them into a semi-comatose condition that leaves them comparatively helpless. They are then taken out of the jars, rolled in sand until dry, and then replaced in the vessels, where, covered as they are with tanned buckskin, neither light nor breeze can get at them to disturb their quietness. Usually from a half to a third are fullgrown rattlesnakes, and the idea of the removal of the fangs is altogether

The evening before the dance proper a preliminary one was held, but, as no snakes were handled, it was of no real importance. After singing a song of several verses, in the archaic, the members returned to their quarters. Next day, however, the programme was more elaborate. A large cottonwood shade-

or wicki-up-was erected upon the western edge of the dance-space, close to the line of the houses, into which just "The greatest natural wonder of this before the hour of commencing the ex- trip is Muir Glacier, in Glacier Bay. This ergises the snakes, inclosed in sacks of glacier is about sixty miles long, and five various sizes, were placed, with the miles from the bay it is about twenty-five mouths of the sacks securely tied, that miles wide. In its course it is fed by none might escape, After the placing of nine principal and eleven lesser glaciers. the snakes in this bower, a large cotton- This accumulated mass of ice moves by an wood board, which was securely fastened inexorable law through a gate of moundoorway, in the shade, was brushed jamming itself up into turrets and pinnaclean and splinked with meal mixed cles from three hundred to a thousand with corn pollen. This, I was told, was feet high, grinding the mountains till to dispel all evil influences from harming they have yielded it a sand beach of

the dancers. finished, attention was drawn to the Mount Grillon, ten miles away, is 16,000 furthermost part of the village, where feet, and Mount Fairweather, distant arose mingled sounds of rattles, shells twenty-five miles, is 15,000. At its proand other tinkling ornaments. This was jection into the sea the glacier travels at the signal for the coming up from the the rate of forty feet a day, avalanching estufas and on to the arens, of the men | icebergs into the bay with the sounds of who, dancing the next hour, would take thunder and earthquake. These retain into their hands and mouths specimens the splendid blue tints of the parent of the most repulsive of nature's handi- glacier, when floating around us in great work, the creeping, slimy, terror-bearing masses, some of them four hundred feet snake, with its little glistening black square and standing from fifty to one eyes, bearing vengeful spite in every hundred feet out of the water. The fall sparkle and lightning flash of its

bodies of men, thirty-six of whom danced with snakes, and a smaller number who formed a chorus of singing men. These latter were the first to come upon the scene, and were dressed in brightcolored embroidered kilts, sashes, anklets, and with beautifully-tanned yellow foxskins hanging down behind the body; bearing small flat rattles in fastened a couple of turkey feathers. or both. This stick, they claim, carries the necesthe snakes' tutelary god know that none of his progeny will be injured or carried to remote lands. These men made four or five circuits of the small plaza, and then took up a position to the west side

entire mesa at a single stride. ing it there by the teeth, started on his pent away from becoming tangled in the hair of his friend.

The snake, after being carried around gathers his snakeship up and carries him the balance of the dance, occasionally, however, giving the dancing men some to hold, which they do in a rather modest manner. How many times the circuit was made or how many snakes were on hand would be hard to tell, yet serpents were plenty, and seemed to be in excellent condition, to judge from the manner there were at least one hundred and

At the close of the dance the snakes were all gathered in a heap at the foot of the snake rock; meal was thrown over them, and then began a scramble among the snake men to get double handfuls, with which they ran off at the top of their speed, carrying their burdens down into the valley, where the snakes were turned loose and allowed to find places of security beneath rocks and in holes. That the performers are thoroughly doctored or medicated prior to the commencement of the ceremonies there can be no doubt. The eyes and the ecstatic bearing of the bodies attracts attention at once; there is a peculiar luster in the Companion. orbs, and an abnormal elasticity in t'e

movement of the body. The reaction after the dance is remarkable, and while no serious or lasting effects follow, still they are left in a very weak state, requiring many hours of sleep to fully restore them to their normal con-dition. The wives, mothers and sisters of those who take part in the ceremonies carry great bowls of cooked food to the estufas, where the men, after first washing in a liquor prepared by the Chiefs, partake of the food, and thus ends the

and, failing to get a response, bangs the envied little men their small stature. - bell against the door until he does get it. London Truth.

General Grant's Physician.

Rumors have been current for some time that Dr. John H. Douglas, who was the physician in constant attendance on General Grant during the illness of the latter, had lost his practice, his health and his fortune. For the purpose of ascertaining the reasons for these statements a reporter of the New York Herald had a conversation with the Doctor at his residence. He said:

"The published statements with rerard to me in some of the newspapers convey a wrong impression. I am not in pecuniary difficulty, neither have I an omplaint to make of the Grant family.

What is true is this. My health is very much impaired and my practice has suffered from my constant attendance upon General Grant. I am much better in nealth than I was, but I am not able to attend to the heavier duties of my profes-Those are now taken by my partner. What I need is more rest to enable me to recuperate, and I am not pecuniarily in a position to get as much rest as I think I need.

"With regard to the money compenestion for my professional attendance upon General Grant, made to me by his family, I have received all I asked for, It is well known to those who had the opportunity of acquaintance with me during the illness of the General that I did not devote myself to him night and day in the expectation that I should ever receive an adequate pecuniary reward. What I did in that respect was done out

of admiration of and love for the General. "In compliance with the urgent requests of the family on two occasions I rendered a bill for my services. These two amounted to \$7,000. That amount has been paid, and also \$5,000 which Mrs. Grant sent me, informing me that it had been designated by the General to be given to me. This \$12,000 is what I have received for nine months' medical services. It is more than I asked for. I did not know that General Grant had directed that anything beyond my bill should be paid to me until Mrs Grant informed me. It, therefore, can be readily seen that I have no complaint to make in regard to my remuneration."

A Great Glacier in Alaska.

Eliot F. Shepherd, describing a trip to beauty and smoothness. The near moun-When this act of seeming devotion was tains are from 2,500 to 4,000 feet high; of these icebergs rocks our boat like a storm, and we count twenty-six of them lies to within six hundred feet of the place of metamorphosis from glac'er to iceberg, her soundings with her longest line showing no bottom at 105 fathoms. When the iceberg is carried from the breast of the glacier it plunges almost out of sight in the sea, then rises to its full height, as if seeking to regain its place, and again sinks to rise again and one hand, while confined in the grasp of again till it finally finds its equilibrium the other was held a stick, to which was and is carried away by the wind or tide,

sary protection for one's life, and lets Curious Relies of a Prehistoric Age. At the White Plains Saltworks on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, bevond Wadsworth, in sinking large pits or wells many fish, perfectly preserved, have been found in the strata of rock of it, leaving the cotton wood shade in salt cut through. The salt field occupies the center of their line. After they had what was once the bottom of a large arranged themselves properly, in a state lake. The fish found are of the pike of extraordinary exaltation, the snake-men or pickerel species, and from twelve to came marching with tremendous energy, sixteen inches in length. No such fish as though inspired to bound across the are now seen in any of our Nevada lakes. The specimens are not petrified, but are These dancing men, like their prede- preserved in perfect form, flesh and all, cessors, made four circuits around the as though they had been frozen up in same rock, which stands near the center cakes of ice. The saltworks are located of the plaza, halting to face the chorus, near the centre of a basin in which was where as on the day before a song was once a lake thirty miles long, by from gone through with. The snake-men were twelve to fifteen miles in width and over formed into groups of three each, and 300 feet deep in places, as is shown by now an individual from each group went the ancient water lines on the bordering into the cotton-wood shade and extracted hills. The fish found imbedded in the a snake from one of the bags, and, after layers of rock salt are doubtless thousands putting it into his mouth and firmly fix- of years old. After being exposed to the sun and air for a day or two they beround. His companion, with an arm come as hard as wood. At the time around his neck, kept the tail of the Jason Baldwin, now watchman at the snake in position, while with the right, Osbiston shaft in this city, was Superinin which was carried a stick with two tendent of the White Plains works, he long feathers attached, he held the ser- found great numbers of these fish. In a wheat and that by meadow, many farfeet deep dozens of them were found, there being sometimes five or six in a the circle, is thrown from the mouth, bunch. It was found that they could when the third member of the group even be eaten, but they were not very them in fresh water for two or three days corn in the spring. Many farmers ginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

Miserly.

certain other rich men had had in their vouth, exclaimed: "And I, too, came into Paris with

wooden shoes on my feet."

"That could not be," said one of the party who heard the boast. "You must have carried your wooden shoes in your hand, to save the wear on them.

Another miser, seeing a wooden-legged man walking along the street one day, exclaimed:

'A lucky fellow, that," "Lucky? Why should you call him "Because he needs only half as many shoes as a two-legged man."- Youth's

The Misfortunes of Giants. I should not like to be as tall and bulky as the Emperor of Russia and af-flicted with rheumatism. It's very well to be a giant when young, but if the mass of bones, flesh and muscle gets inert through the weight of years or disease the big body becomes a fearful dead weight to the spirit which has to desert it. I do not know spething derful than the longevity of the German partake of the food, and thus ends the festival.

A North Branch (Mich.) hotel dog takes a bell in his mouth each morning and rings at every door along the hall, and failing to get a response beautiful than the longevity of the German Emperor. who is a very tall man. M. Chevreuil (101 years old), is under the middle height and spare. Turgenieff was as tall as the present Czar, but of a less burly figure, He found, as he advanced in life his bulk a fearful load, and little men the longevity of the German Emperor. who is a very tall man. M.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Pruning Peach Trees. Peach trees produce fruit next year on the present year's growth. Consequently this should not be cut away or shortened portion of the young growth wholly, leaving sufficient wood to bear fruit next scason, and shorten this about one-third so as to secure perfect ripening before winter. It is the unripe wood which is killed by severe weather and the cold winds in the winter; hence, the pruning should be done early in the fall, in October, for instance, rather than later. If manure is applied it is better to defer this until late in the winter, when it will tend to prevent early growth and escape the danger from early frosts. - New York

Seed Corn.

The importance of improving seed corn by careful selection has been necessity for care in the storing of the the farm. selected seed. In sections where short seasons have to be provided for, early varieties may not only be kept early, but in two or three seasons be made still earlier, by selecting for seed such ears as ripen first. The importance of choosing fair-sized, well-developed ears taken from stalks which produced at least two ears, is also apparent to any one who has given the subject any thought. In the selection of seed corn too much care cannot be observed in keeping a well-tried and desirable variety unmixed. Remember that two sorts growing in near proximity will in the nature of things mix, hence it is not wise to save for seed such

There does not appear to be any safer course or better mode of sowing seed corn than the old-time one of pulling back and braiding the husks of twenty or more ears together and then hanging these braided strands of corn from the rafters of a corn house, a smoke house, the attic or some dry outhouse. The corn must be kept dry and out of reach of rats and mice. Dampness and mould will ruin it. It is a wise plan to select only wellripened ears. When picked a little green they do not dry quickly and are liable to mould. Not a few farmers plan to hang their seed corn between the rafters of their smoke houses, believeing that in addition to the dryness there found, the smoke permeating the kernels has an excellent effect as a preventive to insect pests after the crop is planted. - New York

A New Method With Dahlias. A new method in Dahlia cultivation, successfully practiced in France, is described in Vick's Magazine. It consists in pegging down the stems of the plants as they grow; by so doing the foliage preas they grow; by so doing the foliage pre-sents a horizontal surface—a carpet of ness which will soon make bad galls if green-through which rise the flour

stems bearing the blooms. with a slight inclination, in order to fa- hard. vor laying down the stems afterward. The stems are to be fastened down as ging down Verbenas, Petunias and other The only care necessary is to direct

the flower stems, to an upright position. Plants of strong growing varieties will cover a space of a square yard or more. All the stems and branches should be The pegs are used to keep the stems in

place at the commencement and afterward can be pulled out and used again, thus economizing them. According to the writer in the Revue Horticole, from which these notes are taken, this mode of culture will adapt itself to a great number of ornamental combinations. Borders can be formed of a single colored flower, or. on the contrary, the colors can be varied, and every other

some prepared design. In planting large grounds these ideas are well worthy of being put into practice, and the skillful gardner will readily perceive the advantages offered.

Application of Manure.

Not only is the preservation of the manure with minimum loss a matter of great importance, but application to the soil, or to crops, is also an important matter. Science would, perhaps, indi-cate that to spread it upon the soil just before plowing, and then to sow the seed and have the roots of plants ready to absorb the plant-food as fast as released by decomposition, would be the better way of saving the valuable ingredients of manure, but recent practice of many farmers would seem to afford evidence that there are some things which chemists have not yet satisfactorily explained. Since the ordinary rotation of crops, so generally adopted in Western New

York, has been practiced, that is, manure upon clover and timothy sod, followed by barley and oats, those crops by pit eight feet square and about sixteen mers have practiced hauling out their the winter, sometimes daily or weekly, when the weather and circumstances would permit, and continuing so to palatable, and it was necessary to soak do until ready to plow for before attempting to cook them .- Vir- have informed us that the favorable results of this course were plainly visible in the corn, and that on those parts of the fields where manure was spread The avaricious person's boast of his earliest in winter the corn was best, the humble beginnings never awakes admira- growth diminishing as the time of spreadtion on the part of others. It was in | ing neared the time of plowing. A Gering been dropped from the mouth, but Paris that a very rich and very miserly man farmer who watched for several banker, hearing of the hard times that | years the effects of surface application of manure became convinced that a load of quite raw, unfermented manure had quite as much effect as a load of manure that had been condensed and shrunken by fermentation. If, then, farmers will, by the use of absorbing litter and gyp-sum and compacting in the stables or manure sheds, do what they can toward preserving the manural elements before the manure is applied to the soil, and will, from time to time through the winter, when the weather is favorable, the earth frozen and little or no snow upon the surface, haul out and spread the manure evenly over the surface, they will do the best possible, in the light now shed upon the subject by both science and experience toward husband ing the manure of the farm and preventing the soil from deteriorating .- Ameri-

Farm and Garden Notes. Rve sown now will give a welcome bite

to milch cows several months later. Feed pigs little and often. They have small stomachs and great appetites and they are easily gorged, but their digestion is rapid.

One of the greatest drawbacks to beginners in poultry raising is to attempt to keep fifty fowls in a house or lot none too large for twenty-five.

Hogs are capital gleaners of wheat-fields, especially if there be also a good set of clover in the field and drinking water is convenient to them.

When the farmer has wood ashes and charcoal on hand, it is a great advantage to mix salt with them and give the mixture to swine as a preventive of disease. Authorities differ as to the best time to this should not be cut away or shortened cut hay. As a rule, farmers wait too much. It is better to cut away a long before cutting, and to strike it just right requires judgment and experience. In regard to the use of plaster in asso-

ciation with manure, the best way is to sprinkle a little behind the cattle every day-say two or three ounces per head. Save the wood ashes to use as a fertilizer. It is more profitable than to sell them to the soap maker. Wood ashes never come amiss on the farm or in the

Turkeys as well as chickens should not be allowed to roost on narrow roosts while growing, as it causes crooked breasts, especially in the large variety of

Mixed farming is most useful in keeping up the soil to a degree of fertility. preached from time out of date, and ex-periment has proven that there is also a keeping with the soil and conditions of

> A more profitable crop or a more palatable crop cannot be grown than green Lima beans, picked in the cool of the morning and shelled by ready fingers for the noonday meal.

The Saffolk sheep, as claimed by their friends, have few superiors as a mutton sheep. They make extraordinary weights and are popular in England. They are hardy and good grazers.

To prevent lice on fowls, the best thing is the dust bath, which must consist of fine dry clay or coal ashes. Kerosene should not be used on the bodies of hens, as it may sometimes kill them.

The opinion is gaining ground that the proper feeding and care of swine has much to do in warding off disease; and this in the face of the fact that the most carefully fed lots sometimes die in an incredibly short time.

At sixty days of age, says an exchange, lambs will net from \$2 to \$5 or more a head, according to quality; and the bus-iness is just as proper as to keep them two or three years to sell them for the same price per head as wethers.

The Iowa Agricultural College experiments show that deep culture in the middle of the row does less injury than near the hills. Level culture of a medium depth accomplishes all the purposes of working the soil without serious injury to the roots.

Hogs are excellent gleaners of the wheat fields. We have never observed any ill effects upon the animals if there is plenty of clover and water as well as some wheat in the field. Sheep, on the other hand, we should hardly care to trust on the stubbles.

Horses put to hard work will almost neglected. Lift the harness and bathe spots with cold water when the team In planting a bed for Dahlias to be rests at evening. Make sure that collars trained in this manner, set the plants especially fit well and are smooth and

Many farmers who have an abundance of straw are too careless about stacking they grow, and so arranged as in time to it. The stack should be will built, even cover all the soil. Wooden pegs are if one intends to rot the straw. Dry used for fastening, the same as in pcg- straw is comparatively light and easy to handle, and it can be thrown from the ttack and scattered over the yard from sime to time without much trouble

Poultry yards should be on sandy soil, if possible, in order to avoid mud or slush on the ground, as roup is liable to All the stems and branches should be preserved and allowed to grow their full locations. The yards should be well drained, the surface covered with sharp, fine gravel, and cleaned off at least once

every two weeks where the flock is large. Oxford Down sheep attain to very heavy weights, the ram at three years of age reaching as high as 400 pounds, and ewes 300. They are the largest of the mutton breeds, and yield a fleece of medium wool weighing twenty pounds. These weights are for special individuals that have been on exhibition, but 300 pounds is not an unusual weight for rams plant can be introduced according to

over two years old. Bats Are Not Birds.

There are few animals about which so many superstitions have been believed from very early times, as the bat, and even now the creatures are by many regarded with dread. When one of them flies into a room at night, all hands give chase, and the useful little insect hunter is too often killed. Our bats are quite harmless, and the stories of blood sucking, told of those in South America, are only partly true. Our bats, of which we have about half a dozen, are all small, being but a few inches in length, but there are those in the East Indies, the wings of which have a spread of four feet. These monsters are fruit eaters, and do not attack animals at all. The early naturalists classed the bats with the birds, but their ability to fly is the only thing they have in common with birds. They only differ from other animals in their having long fingers, over which a thin skin is stretched, reaching to the hind feet and tail; this forms the wing, and usually ends in a hook by which the animals can suspend manure at convenient seasons; during themselves. The hinder feet are supplied with stout claws, by which they also hang when at rest. The eyes of the bat are so small and hidden by hair, that it was at one time supposed that they had no eyes, and "as blind as a bat" is proverb still in use. However it may be as to their sight, their senses of smell and hearing are very acute. Some species of bats, like the Long-eared Bat of Europe, have enormous ears, and some species have curious leafy appendages to their nose, which are thought to aid the sense of smell.

Bats are nocturnal in their habits, flying at night with great rapidity, and whirling about with the ease of a bird, in their chase after night-flying insects, of which they consume great numbers. In the day time, they secrete themselves in old buildings, in caves, in hollow trees, and such places. In Texas there are a number of churches which, when that State belonged to Mexico, were built by the missionaries among the Indians. These are now deserted, and more or less in ruins. We visited one of these buildings that had been taken possession of by the bats, which hung to the timbers of the open-work roof, and wherever they could get a foot-hold, in myriads. Upon being disturbed, they would set up a tremendous chattering, and, although it was daytime, would fly about our heads in swarms. Some idea of their great numbers may be formed from the fact that their droppings covered the floor to a depth of three or four feet.—American Agriculturist.

Feminine Perception. "Oh dear! how I do hate to see cold weather coming," sighed Miss Brown in church the other day to Miss de James.

whispered to Miss Smyth: "Poor thing. I don't suppose she ever had a sealskin sacque to her name." -Merchant-Traveler.

And then Miss de James leaned over and

Sixty millions of matches are said to be made daily in Akron, Ohio,

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

Velvet yokes are seen upon dresses all

Apron fronts are again a feature askirt making. Colored pearls are much esteemed to clegant jewels.

Jerseys have come to be more populationable.

Moire silks have lately become excused The tournure is narrower, but have perceptibly smaller.

Stripes and plaids still hold a legge position in popular favor. Braiding is used in great quantities as a garniture for tailor-made gowns.

Fancy hairpins are generally wormand continue to be ornamental and elaborate Belts made entirely of gilt brand and stylish and are worn with white

The gilt and silk braid trimmings fismes an attractive garniture for tailor

The sailor jacket with a blonse underneath is a favorite model to with a kilted skirt.

about the size of a pea, are favorite and ments with young ladies. Blue and black is a new color-comfair-

Beads made of Swiss lapis-lazuli and

nation which is exemplified in some ways pretty woolen materials. Brier stitching, as well as fantierer stitch, is used on children's clothers.

both dresses and jacket. Large buttons enter into the triummings of many costumes, and are very beautiful workmanship.

Checked silk handkerchiefs, in variance color-combinations, are much favored a garniture upon traveling hats. Plaited shirt waists of various faces

materials are in high favor for newline wear with skirts of plain fabrics. Nancy Lewallen, aged 102 years been sent to the poor-farm at Marting-ville, Ind., from Monroe Township.

The prettiest footgear are the sliggests of dull kid in darker shades. They a Moliere buckle and large bow of saking

The prophecy is that less jeweily be worn on undress occasions than common only with full dress will diamonds be A wide band of velvet at the food aff the dress is one of the most attractions

models of trimming, and promises to popular again. Miss Ada Leigh, who successfully founded a home for American girls

lar home for young men. Costumes of striped fabrics are some times varied by making the skirt sadd bodice one way of the material, and the draperies and vest the other.

Patent leather tips and foxings were still worn, and will continue to be during the present season. Lace boots stall

hold the favor of young people. Sashes are often worn with basques being folded narrow and arranged to follow the outline of the basque in frank and over the hips, and tied in a large bow at the back.

Jet has not yet been superseded in popular favor. Bead trimmings in colors and colored cord passementeries with beads, are fashionable decorations for woolen costumes. Pinked-out flounces appear as a

lops or points are plaited very closely together, the flounces thus made being carried entirely around the skirt. The blouse polonaise is likely to be-come popular. It is worn with a bell and shirred at the neck to form a round

niture upon silk skirts. The deep seed

yoke. It is but little shorter than the dress skirt, and very slightly draped. The large pins for fastening hats and bonnets are becoming claborale affaire. Even the precious metals, jewels

pearls are used to ornament them, and the heads are in many artistic shapes. Coat sleeves are gradually being super-seded by more elaborate designs for dressy toilets. It is not probable, limited

ever, that anything equally appropriates will rival them for tailor made costorers. Now, that full blouses are so generally worn, fancy belts are coming into farmer. Many tasteful designs are seen, and young ladies who are skilled at factors work make beautiful belts for these selves with comparatively small expense.

The Khedive's wife is at most 26 persons old, and has an extremely charmi face. Her whole appearance would be bewitching were she not an Oriestal and, therefore, young as she is, about too stout to be perfectly beautiful surcording to European notions.

The seares of basques have undergames no change, but the outside is put or various ways. A preference is shown to V-shaped trimmings both back and free set between folds of the material was a set between folds. are plaited wide on the shoulders assi taper into very fine plaits at the

Mrs. Morace Lewis, of Ketchang. Idaho, recently received a young are lope as a present, and the animal become so thoroughly domesticated 2 with it follows its mistress at all times, and vades the kitchen, and seemingly takes great interest in what is being ween pared for the meals.

The widow of Ezckiel Webster, see born with the century, but she reads at current literature, hears well and exerwas forty-five years old and she twenty-four when they were marzin and he lived only five years after man event, dying in 1819.

Poisoned Arrows.

The Nome-cults were the only tribe in the vicinity of Round Valley (Cah) tlesnakes obtainable, and consequent the most venomous, were caught willed, the poison glands carefully tracted and placed in the gall bladdessed animals until the whole became thorough ly mixed and decomposed; the arrestheads were then anointed with access sticky substance, usually the pitch composition and left for a fixed time. These arrows were always used in .. fare, and also when the deer and other The animal even if only slightly wound would soon swell up and die, and not ing able to run very far would soon to come up with. — Overland.

Remembrance.

How like a picture comes the past again.
With various scenes of pleasure and of pulse.
As musing in the lonely smoking-car,
I sit and speed toward home, from care

How sweet to dream of days that are now And live some happy moment o'er and con To resurrect the hours of many joys, And buried leave remembrance that asses

Tis pleasure unalloyed to think—Great State
How can I tell my wife that I forgot
That thread and worsted, what an awful him
Why couldn't I remember that before.
—Merchant-Traveline.