# AGRICULTURAL.

#### TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

should be r mo od to a new and unin-Apple Pomace. fected pasture or pen and carefully The value of apple pomace is begin- watched by an attendant. Should any ing to be appreciated by many cattle that have been thought to be well be owners in the vicinity of edler mills. come weak or appear to be sick, a ling, Some of the mills are constantly kept or off their feed, take them out and hill clear of plana c by men who cart it away them. All discased hogs should be killed free or e pense. La other sections the demand is so great that millers are get-ting a small price for it, in some cases act to prevent the spread of hog choiera selling their entire make to a single makes it the duty of owners of swine dairyman who pres rves the pomace in gying from hog cholera to ci her bury silos. A man in Pennsylvania reports to or burn them within twenty-four hours a dairy convention that he began feed- after death on his own premises." If ing a peck of pomace per day each to neighbors would see to the enforcement cows night and morning, with marked of this law they would in all probability increa-e in the quantity of milk. The save themselves frequently from serious increase continued as the pomace ration losses, and would be doing the public a was increased till a bushel and a half great service. If your hogs are healthy was fed to each cow per day. Another it is advisable never to allow new hogs found the pomace a complete substitute to intermingle with them in the herd unfor the grain he had been feeding to til after having them subjected to a strict supplement a short pisture. Pomace, quarantine of not less than seven weeks. like apples or other rich food, must be Neither is it advisable to allow anyone to fed with caution or ill results may go into hogpens after returning from an supper at 6, and was in bed at 9:30, ate that the baron's daughter was just too follow-New England Farmer. infected place without first changing

#### Egg-Producing Food.

attendant to look after sick animals, We must not forget that a hen pro- who, during such service, should not be ducing eggs equal in weight to herself allowed to leave the place. Hogs should for?" in a few weeks must require not only never be watered at a stream if it comes ample food, but that the food should be running from where the disease is known of a nature consistent with the character to exist. Dogs or other animals belongand composition of the eggs. An egg ing to infected farms should not be alcontains a considerable quantity of lowed to roam about at will where hogs lime, a large proportion of nitrogen, are kept, as they may carry the infection phosphorie acid, fat and sulphur. It to them. If these rules are carefully obnece sarily contains every element which served there need be little fear of hog goes to make up a perfectly-finished cholera causing any serious loss or bird, including the feathers. All this spreading to any alarining extent. varied material must be contributed in the load, and yet for the greater part corn is the staple provision afforded to the fowls. Corn makes fat. It has been kins to cattle. shown in these columns of late, most clearly, that this grain cannot alone sustain any animal in health, and that ex- is to raise them. cessi e carbonaceous food, such as corn, produces susceptibility to certain febrile ease among poultry. diseases, of which the common chicken cholera is one. Consequently feeding have free access to it. with corn alone is not productive of eggs, and is productive of the prevailcow, as well as the horse. ing disease among fowl at this season. Healthful feeding, and for the producfirst-rate order during leisure hours this tion of eggs, should consist of corn, wheat, broken fresh bones and rape seed, winter. all of which t gether contain every elemeat needed to sustain the hens and to theory that planting whole potatoes is

furnish materials required for the eggs. | followed by the largest crops. And when the Lens are so fed, and are According to Professor E. W. Stewart, kept comfortably warm, eggs may be apple-poma e may be considered verv expected. - New York Times. similar to corn ensilage as food.

Bitter Cream.

A correspondent writes to know what greedily and thrive amazingly on the waiting."

such rules as are herein sugge teu, they BUDGET OF FUN. would be able to reduce their los es to a minimum and cope successfully with the disease. If an outbreak exists separate HUMOROUS SKETCHES FROM all healthy from the discased hogs as

the'r boots. There should be but one

Farm and Garden Notes.

Dampness is a great producer of dis-

Water cattle frequently or let them

Currycomb and brush are good for the

Professor Shelton finds that cattle,

out which the celebrated breeders would

be little distinguished above their neigh-

VARIOUS SOURCES. soon as possible. The healthy hoge A Great Event-He Had Correct twenty miles a day over a perfect glate Habits - A Modern Proverb -Joliy Fun-He Dida't Look at It, Etc.

> A boy living on Pearl street, while studing his lesson in history the other night, learned the date of Washington's leath. Addressing his 82-year-old grand-

> father, he cried: "Grandfather, what great event occurred in 1799?" "Why, I was born in that year," answered the old man. The boy troubles im with no more questions in history.

-Buffalo Courier. He Had Correct Habits. "For ten years past," said the new

boarder, "my habits have been regular as clock-work. I rose on the stroke of 6; half an hour later I sat down to breakhalf an hour later I sat down to break-fast; at 7 I was at work, dined at 12, ate to say, although it was painfully evident only h arty food, and hadn't a sick day sleepy for anything.

"I am afraid," he said at last, "that I in all that time." "Dear me," said the deacon, in symam like an auger." pathetic tones, "and what were you in "Wherefore, sir knight?" she asked, vawning with that high-bred courtesy And in the awful silence that followed ppertaining to the upper classes.

you could hear the hash grate its teeth. A Modern Proverb.

At the Kindergarten: Teacher -"Johnny, do you remember the proverb gave you yesterday?" Johnny-"No'm." "Speech is silver and-what is it?"

"I dunno mom." "I know," spoke up a little boy at the foot of the class.' "Very well, you may recite it."

Remove the seeds before feeding pump-"Speech is silver, but money talks."-New York Sun. The safe way to get good milch cows Jolly Fun.

Miss Lillie Gushington-"Oh, Mrs. that her joke was too awfully premature, Matron, we are going to have such fun because muskets weren't going to be into-night!"

Miss L. G-"Yes. We are going to have a party, and the young gentlemen

young ladies are to saw and split kindling wood. Won't it be just jolly!" Mrs. M. (gloomily)-"Jolly to saw and there belong to other nationalities. Hon. split kindling wood? Well, you won't S. S. Cox, late minister to Turkey, thus think it very jolly after you are married gives his experience with a barber of

tenegrin, and had an extraordinary knowledge of tongues: "You have been here long?" he asks.

the idea. This funnel fits into the heel

of the shoe, and is used to load up with.

a pail of them. When the shoe is empty

you whistle and he loads it up again.

There's nothing like it. I can wak

"No, sir. It's the most ridiculous

"It is, ch? You'll see whether it is or

not before the winter is over! I'll sell

enough to buy you out and throw your

An hour later he was arrested for being

drunk and hilarious, and as he went

down in the wagon he was explaining to

"You puz on'er shoe, you know, an'

you puz in 'er ashes, you know, an' you

walk on 'er ice an' 'er patrol wagon

comes long an gives you sleigh ride."

He Went Off Directly.

and a little past, and still the knight

The clock on the mantel tolled 1 A. M.

"Because I bore you," he said, smil

"Ah, no," she said; "you remind me

"Spoken like a soldier's daughter,"

"Takes you so long to go off," she

At 1:15 A. M. the portcullis fell with

a clang, the draw-bridge was raised, and

the castle slept. Away in the star-lit

distance the good knight tramped

wearily in the wake of the last car,

which had sailed two hours ago, and

bitterly reproached himself for not think-

ing to tell the haughty baron's daughter

vented for nearly one hundred years-

The Barber of Prinkipo.

kipo, an island southeast of Constanti-

nople, are Greeks, but many sojourners

A majority of the inhabitants of Prin-

ing proudly at his right good wit.

of an old flint-lock musket."

quoth he, "and why?"

said, kindly.

Burdette.

of ice. Will you give me an order?"

"Oh, you hire a boy to follow you with

"But the ashes?"

thing I ever heard of."

stock into the river!"

-Detroit Free Press.

the officer:

PARADOXES. SOME ODD AND ENTERTAINING CATCH QUESTIONS.

The Moving Coach Wheel - Zeno's Paradox-Achilles and the Tortoise-Paying a Shilling -Passing Trains, Etc.

There exist, fleating about the world, a great number of catch questions and cdd propositions. Here is one of them: Which, at any given moment, is moving forward faster, the top of a coach wheel or the bottom? To this apparently very simple question nine person out of ten, asked at random, will give an incorrect reply, for at first sight it appears evident that both the top and bottom of the wheel must of necessity be moving forward at the same rate, namely, the speed at which the carriage is traveling. A little thought will show that this is far from being the case. A point on the bottom of the wheel 1s, in fact, by the direction of its motion round the axis, moving backwards, in an opposite direction to that in which the carriage is progressing, and is consequently stationary in space; while a point on the top of the wheel is moving forwards, with the double velocity of its own motion round the axis and the speed at which the carringe moves.

solution could hardly be required.

## POPULAR SCIENCE.

Dr. Henry Schlieman, says a letter from Athens, has just made a discovery of the highest interest and importancethe oldest temple in existence. It has been discovered that wool previously saturated with a ten per cent. solution of glycerine can bear a prolonged heat of some 275 degrees without

injury. Recent experiments have demonstrated that an incandescent electric light of 100-candle power, sunk twenty feet in the ocean, will illuminate the surface sufficiently to distinguish objects within a radius of 250 feet.

Astronomy is likely to have a "boom" in the United States. Among the institutions that have projected or just completed new observatories of importance are Iowa College, Carleton College, Smith College, Lake Forest University, and Bates College.

Partially successful experiments in signaling by meads of electric lights on clouds have been made by British officers at Singapore. A message of four words was read from an out-going vessel at a distance of sixty knots, but the reply escaped notice.

The French Government has again taken up the building of great armorclad ships. Eight are now being pressed forward to completion. Admiral Pallu de la Barriere has caused a vessel to be built encased with cocoanut fibre instead The foregoing mystery of motion brings to mind the famous paradox of of armor plates. It is said to have greater power of resistance than steel. Zeno, by which he sought to prove that In Breslau, Germany, a chimney fiftyall motion was impossible. Either a body must move in the place where four feet in height has been constructed entirely of solid blocks of paper firmly compressed together, the blocks being it is or in the place where it is not. Now a body in the place where it is is staplaced carefully one on the top of the tionary and cannot be in motion, nor, other and joined together with a special obviously, can it be in motion in the cement. The chimney is non-inflamable, place where it is not. Therefore it canand, by the nature of the material, quite not move at all. It was of this paradox secure from lightning. it was said: Solvitur Ambulando-"It It still seems to be an unsettled ques-

is solved by walking." A more practical tion whether wood can be ignited by the heat of a steam pipe in contact with it. It is admitted theoretically, that it is impossible for wood to take fire at a Well known also is the Greek paradox of Achilles and the tortoise. Achilles temperature of 212 degrees, or somewhat (the swift-footed) allows the tortoise a higher; but it is well known that there hundred vards start, and runs ten yards have been a large number of cases of fire while the tortoise runs one. Now when reported as occuring from this cause, Achilles has run a hundred yards the and the evidence is very conflicting. tortoise has run ten vards, and is there-

Some trials have recently taken place fore still that distance ahead. When at Shoeburyness, England, with steel Achilles has run these ten yards, the armor-piercing projectiles of 'English manufacture which were attended with tortoise has run one vard. When Achilles has run the one yard, the tortoise has good results. The first trial was around run the one-tenth of a yard. And when with a six-inch shot weighing one hun-Achilles has run the one-tenth of a vard, dred pounds against a Cammell comthe tortoise has run one-hundredth. It pound armor plate nine inches thick and is only necessary to continue the same four feet square, backed by twelve feet process of reasoning to prove that of oak, the face of the plate to the depth Achilies can never overtake the tortoise. of three inches being of hard steel. The

# HOUSEHOLD MATTERS,

Nutriment in Rice. Touching the nutritious value of various foods variously cooked, it may be well just now to point out that one pound of rice, prepared for the table, gives eighty-eight percent. of nutriment, and, consequently, a relatively propor-tional ability to labor compared with other articles of food. A pound of beef contains only twenty-five per cent. of nutriment; yet countless numbers strain a point daily to purchase beef, when they could get a pound of rice for one-third of the amount; the rice, moreover, having three times as much nutriment as the pound of beef, making a practical difference of 800 per cent. There is, also, the additional fact to be considered that boiled rice is digested in about an hour, roast beef, on the contrary, requiring three hours and a half. There is meaning, after all, in the fact that two-fifths of the human family live on rice. Mutton is five per cent. more nutritious than beef, plums four per cent. and grapes two per cent. Codfish yields only twenty-one per cent. of nutriment. Contrary to popular ideas, apples yield three per cent. more nutriment than milk .- New York Herald.

# Too Much Meat.

Most people eat too much meat. Nature has so bountifully supplied this country with animal food, that our people appear to have come to the conclusion that it is an essential duty on their part to make daily consumption of large quantities of it. While some animal food is needful, it is a great mistake to suppose that it is required three times a day, or really oftener than once every twenty-four hours. European laborers rarely get meat more than once or twice a week, and yet they are as a general thing robust ap strong, and capable of enduring hapm ships under which our great meat en ... A writer says: "The heavy YO1 PM would surely sink. the world is not done by men y.00 " meat. The Russian soldiers, w 8 84 " such wonderful roads and 4 48 " weight of armor and luggage 10 40 ." crush the average farm-harAILY. coarse brown bread and sou were temperate in diet asl. exercise. The Spanish pe PM day and dances half the AM earns only his black bre! " watermelon. The Smyrn only a little fruit and sco yet he walks off with 1

Window Plants in Winter. Window plants, says a Detroit Free Goldspondent, should not be kept very we in at this season. They should

pounds. The coolie fed c

active and can endure md

negro fed on meat."-Philadel

Mrs. Matron-"Indeed?" are to do knitting and sewing, and the

Put all farm machinery and tools into Recent tests appear to confirm the

Courier.

He Didn't Look at It.

"Jchanie, when will your sister be when accustomed to kohl rabi, eat them down? I'm getting awfully tired of

and have to do it all the time." -- Boston | Prinkipo, who was determined to discover his nationality. The barber himelf might have been either a Greek, a Maltese, a Slav, Bulgarian or Mon-

makes his cream turn, bitter. It is sweet | diet. 

Hang up cabbages in the hen-house, where there, re no vegetables, the cellar has blick walls, and is declared well- hang up hazletts now and then, and hens ventilatel; but in 24 hours after skim- will not eat each other's feathers, affirms and look at the clock and see how long negatively: "Ja, nei, min herre." This ming, the cream turns bitter. Without Lural Ne + Yorker.

actual inspection of all the surroundings | When breaking in young colts put and conditions, it is difficult to give the them beside fast walking horses. The cause for a certainty. In this case, it is first few lessons will make a lasting improbably a fungus growth in the milk, pression on them,

the seeds of the fungus plant falling in | It may be accepted as a truism that if the cream while the milk is set, or possibly a man keeps his little garden and its surentering the systems of the cows through roundings neat, trim and fruitful, he is a the water they drink, the food they eat or | steady, industrious and useful member of the air they, breathe. Possibly heating the community to which he belongs the milk in a hot-water bath from Winter pears frequently shrivel and 130 to 150 degrees before setting, might become woody and do not ripen nicely. remove the difficulty. If the tempera- They should be kept in a cool and moist ture of the cream, before or after skimatmosphere until they begin to soften, and ming, is subject to sudden and extreme then ripened up in a dryer and warmer changes, this may cause the development place. of a bitter principle. Or, if the souring

of the cream is carried too far-that is, together. The conditions best suited to to the point of alcoholic fermentationsome are not the best for others, and this will give it a bitter taste. If the when mixed the result will be that all rushed to the nearest dwelling for a matbitterness comes from cating bitter food, will come short of their highest possible or from some of the cows giving bitter milk-as they sometimes do-it ought results.

Turkeys fatten best when fed three to show in the milk when first drawn. Perhaps our correspondent can find in times a day, allowing them all the corn these suggestions a hint that will they can eat. If penned in coops they lead to the discovery of the cause of the become discontented and will not thrive bitterness. With all our knowledge and or fatten, no matter how much food they the manifest progress in the art of dairy- | may receive.

ing during the last two decades, there is When the farmer begins to estimate the still a wide unexplored region for inves- value of sheep from the standpoints of tigation, and it is to be hoped that some meat, fertility and general advantage to of our recently-established Agricultural the farm, he will not allow the market Experiment Stations will soon take up price of wool to determine whether or the subject of milk in an intelligent man- not he will raise them. ner and give us some additional light on The grand requisite of success, with-

it.-Prairie Farmer.

#### About Harrowing.

boring farmers, is feeding. It is food It is laid down by a writer in the and management that makes a beautiful' American Cultivator as good husbandry specimen of any strain of, blood. that grain and corn should be often harrowed, and the argument is used that and until that time they may be kept at it disturbs the soil and takes out the but little expense. Cooked turnips, grass and weeds; again, that this can be with a small amount of corn meal, make done with perfect safety and without ingood feed for them. After they begin jury to the future crop.

to lay they should have a proportion of animal food. Now let us take corn, for instance. It is said that this should be often harrowed, and that it may be done without injury until the corn is at least six inches high. To stir the soil often is so important a matter as to admit of no doubt. Equally important is it to remove the grass and weeds; but is a increased thereby. harrow the implement with which to perform this work?

If it be said that to harrow a field of the cows, and knowing to a dollar what young corn or grain will injure it some one is doing, is a great help to the dairy and benefit it more, and upon the whole farmer. It enables him to get rid of the benefit would outweigh the injury, poor milkers and replace them with lished. In one of the churches in the this would be a proposition which, while good ones, and the latter cost no more open to covtroversy, would still be en- to keep or handle than the former. tirely different from the one laid down as good husbandry. It would seem as best thing to do is to hold a block of though grass or weeds with their numer- wood on one side of the gullet and of his pasture and came swaggering down ous roots must adhere to the soil as firmly strike with a mallet on the other a the road, growling as he came. The ers. When these things got cold you as young corn with its one root, or at most its very few roots, better than trying to force it down or to ing up toward the singers' seats with a again. I never got anyone to believe If so, whence comes all that nice dis- lose the cow. The throat is not seriously grave face, he said: "I would thank the this story, and yet it was true. I have crimination on the part of the harrow hurt. tooth to destroy the one and do no injury to the other? Will not a blow from a harrow tooth do as much vio'ence to the tender blade as would a blow from a hoc or a club or a falling hail-stone? To be sure, it is said the teeth of the har-

hand, if the teeth are sufficiently slant-vation of these favorites. useless. Again, if the teeth are suffi- The various begonias of the flowering ing to disturb nothing, then the work is ciently upright to affect the grass and class, not embracing the tuberous rooted weeds in any manner, how can they run section, are among the most satisfactory over the feld without affecting the corn house plants that can be employed for in like manner ?" When in the parable winter cultivation. Indeed, it is but the servants of the household instinc- justice to say that they often succeed tively asked permission to go forth and under conditions so unfavorable that few gather up the tares the answer was: "Nay, lest while ye gather up the tares ye root up also the wheat with them." It There is no benefit in keeping too may be said that the Testament is not an much stock. Runts, stunted animals, or authority upon agriculture, yet it is a those that seem to eat all they can get book which we reverence and belive, and without gaining in size, should be got I submit that the direction therein given rid of. Many losses occur from keeping is much more sensible than that of the unprofitable stock on hand too long. late uninspired writers on this subject. An animal that does not show the effects

"She'll be down in ten minute, gues.' "Well, I'm going to time her. I'll go

it will take her.' "You'd better not." "Why."

"Dad would be mad if it wasn't runniper" "What do you mean, Johnnie?"

"Why, sis says you'd stop a clock by looking at it."-Lincoln Journal.

Remarkable Presence of Mind. Pat Hoolihan, while slating the roof of

one of our highest buildings, lost his footing and fell. Over and over he went until within twenty-five feet of the pavement, when he struck a telegraph wire and managed to grasp it, first with one hand, then with

Whisky was used, and Pat finally came

"Hang on for your life, Pat !" shouted province, and he asks: his fellow-workmen, and the bystanders

emphatic negative. Pat held on for a few seconds, when "You have been quite a traveler?" suddenly, with a cry of "Shtand from This suggests Chinese as a fitting languunder !" he dropped and lay senseless in

"Yon like the Chinese, monsieur!" I answer promptly in the negative;

When asked why he did not hold out "Oi wuz afraid the woire 'ud break." "You like Constantinople?" "Samasan !"

Rather Hard to Miss. The fact that this is a very big country never strikes one so forcibly as when he has traveled a couple of thousand

miles due west and still finds the prairie stretching out before him. A young sprig of British nobility was over here last summer, accompanied by the inevitable ". Jeems." They saw the seaboard Ducks usually begin to lay in February cities, tarried for a time in Chicago, in St. Louis and in Kansas City, and then struck out into the great West. Somewhere near the edge of Colorado the train was delayed at a small station, and the passengers got out to stretch their legs, among them his lordship and

N. F. Murray, of Missouri, is an ad-"Jeems," who seemed in a brown study. vocate of thorough and continuous culti-"What is it ?" asked his master. "I vation in apple orchards. He does not was just thinkin', me lud," said Jecms, fear any harm from breaking the roots "that Columbus didn't do such a mighty with the plough, but finds on the con- big thing when he discovered this 'ere trary that the fruitfulness of the trees is | country, hafter hall's said and done. 'Ow could 'e 'elp it ?"-Boston Herald.

tress.

the street.

onger he feebly replied :

He recovered.-Life.

The weighing of the milk, testing of The Parson Disturbed. A good story of old days in Massachusetts has recently been pubeastern part of the State a bass viol was procured to help the choir. One sum-When a cow is choked with an apple the mer Sunday, while the parson was in the middle of the sermon, a big bu'l got out smart blow to crush the apple. This is minister heard the low bellow, and look-

The fact that hyacinths and bulbs of choir was surprised, but nothing was said. a similar class reach such high perfection in Holland, a land constantly swept by moist sea breezes, and well watered. should teach us that free moisture in the row must be slanting. On the other age), are prime factors to the best cultiatmosphere, and in the soil (with drain-

I reply in Bohemian: "Ne." "You are here for your health?" I reply in Danish, affirmatively and

puzzles him. "An army gentleman, perhaps?" I reply in Hungarian: "Igen" (yes). "Your vessel is at Constantinople?" I answer in Italian: "Si, signore." "You will bring your vessel to Prinki-

It is the modern Greek in which reply: "Nae veyayos." He is thunderstruck; it is evidently his mother tongue. When he asks me in French: "Will your

vessel touch at Athens? I respond in Polish: "Tak" (no).

"You will visit Egypt? I respond in Swedish: "Ja," adding in Roumanian the affirmative: "Gie." He believes he has fixed my nationality and that I come from some Balkan

"Have you been in Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, Montenegro and Herzegovina?" I give him, in Roumanian, an

age and I sav: "She."

"Puh!" He then asks if I have visited Jerusalem. I respond in Arabic: "Na'am." I answer in a sweet Japanese accent:

"Perhaps you have been in America?" "Waal, yaas, I guess." Then began a fusilade of questions and replics. "You have lived in Paris?" "Jamais." "Been to Genoa?" "Si, signore." "Ah, you are English?" "Yok!" an intense Turkish negative. · 'French?" "Non."

"German?" "Nein." "Well," said he, taking breath, "will you tell me, monsieur, where you do come from?

in the world where the barber is as good as a king?' I said proudly. "Oh, Switzerland !"

And so the matter ended, but next day the Minister found that his identity had been discovered.

#### Heated by Chemical Foot Warmers.

Luke Sharp says in the Detroit Free Press: I once brought a good deal of ridicule upon myself by asserting in these columns that I traveled on an English train heated by chemical foot warmshook 'em up and they gave out heat musicians not to tune during service found out since that the chemical used time; it annoys me very much." The was some sort of soda affair, and I understand that the fact that this compound Pretty soon the bull gave another grum- of soda will give out heat has caused it ple, and then the parson was mad. He to be used as an engine for running street stoppec skort, and looking directly at the cars. I believe that they are going to bass-viol player said: "I now particu- use the soda motor on a Chicago street larly request Mr. L. that he will not tune his instrument while I am preaching." This was more than the fiddler could

You will find people in real life trying to solve the following: "A man, who owes a shilling, proceeds to pay it at the rate of six-pence the first day, threepence the next day, three half-pence the next, three farthings the next and so on -paying each day half of the amount he paid the day before. Supposing him to be furnished with counters of small value, so as to be able readily to pay fractions of a penny, how long would it take him to pay the shilling?" The answer is that he would never pay it. It is true that he will pay eleven pencefarthing in four days. But the remaining three farthings he can never pay.

Excellent as are the preceding, the

following is even a better paradox: "A train starts daily from San Francisco to New York and one daily from New York to San Francisco, the journey lasting seven days. How many trains will a traveler meet in journeying from San Francisco to New York?" It appears obvious at the first glance, that the traveler must meet seven trains, and this is the answer which will be given by nine people out of ten to whom the question is new. The important fact is overlooked that every day during the journey a fresh train is starting from the other end, while there are seven on the way to begin with. The traveler will, therefore, meet not seven trains, but fourteen.

The following proposition is both curious in itself and admits of some interesting variations in the application of the principle on which it depends. "If there are more people in the world than any person has hairs upon his head, then there must exist at least two persons who possess identically the same number of hairs, to a hair.'

Readers who fail to perceive at first the necessity of this conclusion, should consider, as a simpler case, instead of the hairs on a man's head, the number of teeth in his jaw. Let him suppose thirtyseven persons to be assembled in one room; then, the full number of teeth in a man's jaw being thirty-two, it is easily scen that—even supposing one member of the party to be so unfortunate as to have no teeth at all-there must be at least two persons present possessed of identically the same number of teeth. The application of this example to the proposition in question is quite evident. It is, in fact, merely a matter of larger aumbers.-Philadelphia Times.

#### Russian Bankers Count Chinese Way.

I have been in four or five of the largest banks in Russia and many of the most extensive commercial - and railroad nouses, and nowhere where I seen figuring done by pen or pencil like they do in America and England. The Chinese counting machine, seen occasionally in the hands of John and Jap in the United States, is everywhere. If you buy a pair of socks for fifty kopecks and a handkerchief for seventy-five kopecks the shopkeeper, even the brightest and oldest and most experienced, has to go to his machine to learn the result-one rouble twenty-five kopecks. I venture that there are not a dozen bankers in Russia who would attempt to discount any draft, or issue a letter of credit, or change a ten rouble note into kopecks, without push-

projectile successfully penetrated the plate and passed about five feet into the have all the sun and air and as little of wood backing.

Samuel Rosenblast, a telephone support. It has two arms, each of which is conthe wall near a telephone, it takes up very little space and is rather ornamental. It enables one to receive answers through the telephone without calling the hands into play, as the "support" will hold the "ear receiver." The instrument is simple in construction and cannot well go out of order.

A solitary female vulture had dwelt for twenty-five years on the Blotschorn, in the upper Valais, Switzerland, and escaped countless attempts at capture. Recently during severe weather, a poisoned fox left below the cliff proved a successful bait, and the bird was found dead. The body was stuffed and placed across the wings eighty-eight and a half inches. It is possible that one or two from Swiss territory.

"Home Sweet Home."

George Melville is known to fame principally as one of the survivors of the ill-fated Jeanette Polar expedition. His return to America from that terrible voyage was one of the inspiring causes that led the rich Washington banker, W. W. Corcoran, to have brought back to America the remains of the sweet song writer, John Howard Payne. It happened this way : When Lieutenant Melville and his

companions reached Washington after their rescue they were given a reception by the principal citizens of the Capital. An escort met them at the depot on their arrival, and, headed by the famous Marine Band that furnishes the music at the White House, the proceision started up Pennsylvania avenue. It was a bright, sunny day and the wide street was When the band moved along crowded. the avenue it played the heart-touching tune of "Home, Sweet Home," and it filled the air with the old-timed music that has found an echo in every heart for so many years.

In the first carriage rode Lieutenant Mr. Corcoran had known and befriended John Howard Payne in the struggling days of the song maker, and the tune awoke old memories in the rich man's heart and suffused his eyes with tears. to so many breasts, and remembered that his bones lay mouldering in a foreign | nice. land, homeless even in death.

Then and there he resolved that all that was mortal of John Howard Payne should find and an abiding place here at home. That night he wrote to Secretary Frelinghuysen about the matter, and the Government lent its aid through the United States Consul at Tunis, near which place the almost forgotten grave was located. The details were soon perfected, and one bright June day in 1883, the remains of the dead poet arrived in this country and were given a resting place in the land he loved so well. Mr. Corcoran bore all the expense attached to the transfer, and it was the old familiar tune ringing out along the avenue on that pleasant day when Melville came home that first awaked in his heart the resolve to give a lasting burial place to the poet's remains .- New York Graphic.

the artificial heat of the room as possible. An ingenious and convenient bit of | These remarks apply especially to mechanism is called by its inventor, | mignonette, which is very impatient of indoor confinement. Succulents, such as cacti, are excellent window plants in trolled by a ball joint, so that they can | this respect, as the dry air does not afbe moved in any direction. Fastened to | fect them. To keep the air about the plants moist is one of the secrets of winter culture. Some who have very fine windows well stocked with fine plants make glazed cases with folding doors to them, by which, when the room is highly heated and very dry, they can be inclosed in an atmosphere of their own. In such cases ferns and mosses can be grown to perfection. Hanging baskets, on the other hand, are generally too dry. Beside the daily waterings, about once a week they should be immersed in a bucket of water. Plants stored away for the winter in cold pits require more care for the first month or so than at any other time through the winter season. in the museum at Lausanne. It measured | Many of them have unripened shoots, or shed many of their leaves, and unless they be cut off and removed, gangrene solitary specimens still remain, but it is quite certain there is no nest, and the species is believed to have disappeared tunity, and nothing comitted that will, in any way, tend to harden the plants, and send vegetation to rest.' No more water should be given than just sufficient to prevent withering, and the temperature should be kept as near forty degrees as possible, and every chance taken to render the air about the plants dry. When frost actually does come, no further care than protection from its embraces will then be required. Plants so hardened may stay covered up for weeks, without any light or air, and secure from the slightest injury.

Recipes.

APPLE PUDDING .- Prenare a paste as directed for pork pudding, using a table-spoonful of butter instead of the dripping. Slice the apples, but do not peel them; lay them in the paste and sift over them one cupful of sugar and half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, draw the paste together over the top-and steam two hours and a half, or boil in a floured cloth an hour and three-quarters. This paste is much more delicate steamed that boiled.

CROQUETTES OF CHICKEN. -- Mince the remains of a roast or boiled chicken or turkey. Add two well beaten eggs, Melville, and with him the rich banker. and flavor to taste with pepper, salt and a very little grated lemon peel. Then stir in one ounce of finely crumbed bread, and form into the shape of pears, not too large; roll in beaten egg, then in bread crumbs, and fry in boiling lard to a light He thought of the man whose tender | brown; dish in a warm napkin or entree lines and sweet music had brought joy | dish, after having stuck a stalk of parsley in each for a stem. Try them; they are

AN ENGLISH DISH. -"Toad in the hole" is an old fashioned English dish and very appetizing for supper on a cold night, in spite of its disagreeable name. Cut a pound of meat-steak, mutton or lamb-into small pieces and put into a well buttered baking dish. Season it nicely and then pour upon it a batter made with one egg, one cup of flour, one pint of milk. Beat the egg light, add the milk, season with salt; pour this upon the flour and beat up a light, smooth batter. Bake one hour and serve

"Don't you remember the only nation "No, I am not Swiss."

#### Guarding Against the Swine Plague. be no better in as many months.

The State Veterinarian and Live-stock | It is said that the following prepara-Commissioners of Nebraska have issued tion applied on the surface will prevent the following circular on preventing the any rusting on plows or any other metal introduction and spread of the swine surfaces: Melt one ounce of resin in a gill plague: Whether the ravages of hog of linseed oil and when hot mix with two cholera can be prevented by inoculation quarts of kerosene oil. This can be is still very questionable. It has never been satisfactorily demonstrated that any benefits can be derived from this method, nor does it seem probable that inocula- for a few days, preventing any rust, and fips out in advance of you." tion can be made practicable. If, there- saving much vexation when the time ore, farmers and swine-breeders apply comes to use it again.

stand. Popping up in his seat, he snapbed out: "It isn't me, parson, it isn't me. It's :hat old town bull."-Boston Traceller.

of good treatment in a few weeks will

"Want to make \$50,000 this winter?" meried a hawk-eyed man with a lophoulder to a shoe-dealer yesterday. "Of course."

"Then buy my patent?" wood ashes,

The Man With a Patent.

dealer. "It is Bronson's Patent Safety Shoe. are dangerous from ice. By sprinkling

und render travel safe. Do you follow? \*\* But-\_\_\_?" "Of course you don't, but I'll explain,

This is a double-soled shoe. There is a space between the two soles, and the toe and heel ends are open. You fill this space with ashes, and as you walk it "The idea!"

### "Yes, I worked twenty-two years on

little island when I was there last winter, though urged by my unbelieving friends to do so for the sake of my own reputation for veracity.

#### Died With Horns Locked-

E. J. Shipman came across two large deer in the woods north of Thorp, with their horns locked together, in which condition they had evidently been for several days. One of the animals was dead and He unrolled a package and brought to frozen stiff when found, but the other light a shoe, a tin funnel and a quart of was alive and evidently in a starving condition, having dragged the dead deer "What on earth is it?" asked the a distance of about forty rods and ripped

the brush and ground up generally in his efforts to get loose. Mr. Shipman de-

Here's the idea: In winter our sidewalks spatched the live deer and to get their heads apart had to break the horns of ishes on ice you produce decomposition | each. - Wausau (Wis.) Central.

# The Apothecary's Scheme, Before anothecary store he stood, Or, rather, he did try to stand; He coul in t keep his balance, as he should, So, on the icy pavement he did land.

"Why are no ashes on this place?" said he, To spread them not, is wickedness and sin; He looked up at the store, and this did see,

#### "Arnica and Liniment Sold Within!" Goodall's Sun.

ng backward and forward for some time the strings of colored buttons in his machine, indicating numerals. But it is wonderful how adept some of them are in the use of the counting machine. You may buy a bill of goods ever so large. The salesman keeps the machine beside him, pushing out the numerals as the purchases are made, and the instant you call for your bill he repeats the total.

The Russians were taught most of their business knowledge by the Chinese and Turks, and these counting machines are vet indispensable in all Oriental places of

business. - Kansas City Journal.

#### Chicago's "Diamond Joes."

There are two "Diamond Joes" in Chicago, one of whom gets his name from his habit of carrying diamonds around in his pockets as a boy would marbles. The other is Joe Reynolds, who owns nearly all the steamboats on the Upper Mississippi. All of his boats, wharves, warehouses and stationery are marked with a red diamond containing the word "Jo" in black. He is very wealthy and very charitable, though he has the repuration of being remarkably shrewd at driving a bargain.

Crazy King Ludwig's Property. The sale of every scrap of property left by the late poor King of Bavaria is proceeding apace at Munich and other places. Even a royal stag -a favorite animal of His Majesty-was to be brought under cake, add more flour. Beat hastly very the hammer; but the noble animal has thoroughly, put into a well-buttered pan, and bake quickly. had the good sense to elude his pursuers by bolting into the forest wilderness (

Hohenschwangau. Among things lately Two celebrated bandits who flourished sold were the splendid dresses in which in the early days of Kentucky once lived Louis loved to dress himself when personifying Lohengrin and Tannhauser in | in a stone house on the banks of the Cumhis nocturnial journeys in the Bavarian | berland, near Dycusbury, and there has since | een a tradition that they buried a mountains. They fetched good prices, a great store of gold and silver near the . but their destination would no doubt make the sensitive art Prince turn in his house. In late years many people have searched in vain for the hidden treasure. grave were he cognizant of it, their purbut a number of men in Crittenton ( ounty chaser being a Viennese actor, who hopes have now organized themselves for a to gain notoriety by appearing in them. systematic search for the buried coin. -Vanity Fair.

very hot.

MOLASSES CARE .- Put in a pan two or three cups of flour, half a cup brown sugar, one and a half teaspoonfuls of ginger, a scant teaspoonful of cinnamon. Have two teaspoonfuls of soda dissolved in a little water. Put together one cup and a half of molasses, one cup of nice beef shortening, or butter, and set over the fire; as soon as it boils up stir quickly, and pour over the flour, stirring or beating all together very thoroughly. Then add two cups of sour milk, and the dissolved soda. Stir again quickly, and, if ne ded to make as thin as cup