

Democrat and Watchman

Bellefonte, Pa., April, 20, 1906.

THE IRISH SCHOOLMASTER.

[All of the older readers of the WATCHMAN will remember the author of the following who prior to 1881, was its editor and is now a prosperous attorney of Charles City, Iowa, and plenty of them down the Bald Eagle valley will always have kindly recollections of those whom he refers to, although all of them have, years since, gone to their eternal rest.—Ed.]

I went to school in other days,
Those good old days are o'er;
The boys all had their merry ways,
As boys had them before.

A rippling stream flows on its way,
A searching for the sea,
But school-house near the Antes run
Is not as used to be.

But that which I remember most,
I hardly need to tell,
Is fogging which I used to get
Down in that woods dell.

An Irish pedagogue was he,
With brogue upon his tongue,
And to his school in far-off years,
I went when I was young.

Many a cuss-word from the heart,
He came from rebellious boys,
For oft he whipped them nigh to death,
For making too much noise.

Those boys were much like other boys,
They laughed and broke the rule,
To hear the teacher talk to them
His Irish brogue in school.

But who was mine—I traded knives—
I bartered in the school,
And got his Irish "dander up"
Because I broke his rule.

Some other boys he traded too,
And tradin' round was rife,
Until some lad complained that he
Had lost his Barlow knife.

We had a can on that day—
The word I ever found—
The Irish Shylock took the goods
From all the boys around.

Now, Alva Kinsloe, in that day,
With business eye to fame,
Had six per cent demerit marks
All set opposite his name.

And Jack Mulholland, too, was there,
Demerit to define;
He got into most all the scrapes
For many a "monkey shine."

Another chap, the size of me,
(His name I cannot tell),
Came up before the Irish court
For trying to do well.

The suit then came on to be heard
Within the Irish rules,
And all the boys came into court
Who traded knives in school.

"Pull off your coat, Alfred, me lad,
For it is now the rule,
For me to fog you in court,
For tradin' knives in school."

Unhappy Alf, pulled off his coat
And laid it down in grief,
And six good whips were laid on him
Before he got relief.

Day in, day out this "divil" taught
The way that we should go;
And I got fogged like other boys,
Some sixty years ago.

I always loved to go to school,
I walked a mile or more,
In good old days of yore,
I used to sit behind the stove—
Unhappy Jack and me.

And Alva, too, was on that bench
Each frosty morn'—you see,
All little girl with uncombed hair,
And German in her speech.

Looked wise to us as some great owl
Upon a lonely perch,
She sat near by; we talked to her,
And heard her words so plain,
But all the words we understood
Were, "Ich kann nicht verstehen."

"Come out here, Jack Mulholland!
You're leader of the clan;
I'll buste ye, now, intirely,
As sure as I'm a man.

I'll give ye the best trimmin' sir,
Ye've had for fortnight,
And I'll buste ye, now, intirely,
As sure as I'm a man.

"Pull off yer coat, Smithy, me boy!
I've never seen the loidke
Since I left Ireland, intide!
Among the boys and dikes."

"Pull off my coat? No, sir! No! I!
I ain't just made that way!
It's through more wicked things than that,
I didn't dare say."

He fogged me then to whip it off;
I yielded not to him,
And when he saw I stuck to it,
He scourged with greater vim.

He pulled the coat from off my back,
And whipped me sore, again,
Because I laughed to hear that child
Say, "Ich kann nicht verstehen."

I wore the "bloody shirt" that day—
The marks are on me still—
But if you think it good for me,
I'm sure against my will.

—By J. S. Barnhart.

FACTORS OF THE COAL STRIKE.

[The following figures taken from the records, and which shows the enormous profits that have come to the coal Presidents Baer and Wilcox as operators, and those of the Union Presidents Mitchell and Compere. As a neutral unit of the generous, suffering third party, and having had much experience in the anthracite regions, I will try to be impartial. Let us consider, first, the ability or possibilities of the operators under the light of the commercial history of the last five years, 1901-5 inclusive. Our coal bills on file show that in the seventies,

egg and stove sizes (all prices given will be for these domestic sizes) were shoveled into our cellars here, in Rochester, at \$3.50 and \$3.75 per short ton of 20 cwt. But to be fair in determining a profitable, reasonable price, we should and will consider a later consecutive term of constantly profitable years to coal operators and railroads.

From 1886 to 1900, inclusive, the retail price ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.75, generally \$4.50, and averaged \$4.55 during these fifteen prosperous years, ending with 1900. Therefore had there been no strikes, lock-outs or increased wages after 1900, \$4.50 per net ton would have been ample to deliver coal into our bins and afford prosperity for coal operators and sales agents, and to pay just freights—from 1900 down to the present date.

We will now first charge the operators with the results of the increase in price during the last five years, 1901-4 inclusive, and for three months to April 1, 1906. It will be understood that coal production always noted in long tons, 2,340 pounds, and sold in short tons, 20 cwt.

Early in 1901 the price was increased 50 cents, from \$4.75 to \$5.25; approximate 1901 production was 60,000,000 long tons, equal to 67,000,000 short tons; the increase noted gained by operators at \$1.00 was \$4,500,000.

Again in October, 1902, a third increase of 50 cents was made, making the price \$6.25, and the joint increase \$1.50; then in January, 1903, a fourth increase of 25 cents was added, making the price \$6.50, and the joint increase \$2.00. The approximate production in 1903 was 64,000,000 long tons, or 71,680,000 short tons, the operators gain by the \$2.00 joint increase being, \$143,360,000.

According to a bulletin issued March 16, 1906, by the Pennsylvania Geological Survey, the actual production of anthracite in 1904 was 65,318,480 long tons, and in 1905 was 69,386,152 long tons, a total for both years of 134,704,632 short tons, making the operators gain by the \$2.00 joint increase for the last two years combined \$301,633,118.

Total gain to operators during last five years, 1901-5 inclusive, \$521,633,118. To the above total should be added the resulting gain, to the operators, from the approximate production, between January 1st and April 1st, 1906, and in sale at \$6.50 of 18,000,000 long tons or 18,540,000 net tons, the \$2.00 joint increase thereon being \$37,040,000; but we will not extend, but omit this amount to protect the operators against any possible errors in the few unavoidable approximations made.

There are some considerable justifiable offsets, we will note herein later, against the above \$521 million dollars of increased tribute laid upon the public by the operators. But we wish to emphasize that the above \$521 million dollars includes only increases of price over and above the \$4.50 retail prices, which afforded ample prosperity to operators, sales agents and carriers during the consecutive fifteen years ending with 1900. Therefore no offset will be asked on account of sales agents, because they were and are provided for in the 15-year or 1900 price of \$4.50 which is a part of the base of the present \$6.50 price. The same reason excluded any offset for cartage, advertising and all commercial expenses. The operators will ask no offset for increased freights, because, to the actual knowledge of the writer, when the blended coal mining corporations were first formed, complete amalgamations were effected by issuing the "Coal Company" stock exclusively and pro-rata to the holders of the amalgamated railroad stock; therefore all their increased freights were and are recovered fully through increased dividends on their railroad stock, in addition to the extra freight tribute laid on the independent operators; and even the latter are now reimbursed through a private agreement requiring the amalgamated companies to purchase the entire product of the independent coal operators at a price high enough to repay them the increased freight charges thus combining all into one arbitrary monopoly. Neither will the operators ask to be reimbursed for their assumed loss of \$40,000,000 during the 1902 strike, because it was of their own free will that they exercised their right to refuse to arbitrate or to grant the miners' requests which were afterwards awarded by the commission. Sundry operators are not less many than the miners, who also chose their own free will and lost heavily and did not receive the benefit of their own error or their loss. But we hope and expect to find a just offset claim for the operators as we now proceed to examine the data at hand.

President Wilcox, of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, in his letter to John Mitchell, published in New York, Feb. 9, 1906, says substantially: "Any suggestion of an 8-hour day, for the employees by the day," (instead of the present 9-hour day) "increase the rate per hour and advance wages about 12.9 cents above the standard fixed by the strike commission" and "would amount to about 8 cents a ton of coal, or on the entire (annual) product (30,000,000 long tons) about \$4,800,000 per annum." "Such a substantial increase (8 cents on a long ton) would tend to advance the price of coal to consumers."

The above statements of President Wilcox show the public that 12 cents is one hour's wage, therefore nine hours, a full day's wage, is now, and has been, \$1.15 a day, as the average for all "employees by the day," which comprises the great bulk of coal producing labor. An Italian common laborer on city streets are paid \$1.75 for eight hours work, \$1.15, for nine hours, seems very low wages for the extremely hazardous work of coal mining. Some of the mine accidents in the United States since the first of the year are:

Jan. 4. Coaldale, W. Va.	Killed.
Jan. 18. Detroit, W. T.	21
Jan. 24. Potomac, I. T.	18
Feb. 8. Oak Hill, W. Va.	21
Feb. 19. Walsenburg, Col.	16
March 22. Century, W. Va.	13

Total..... 113
President Wilcox also says: "The change of one hour (from nine to eight hours) will add 8 cents to the cost of producing a ton of coal." Therefore an average of nine hours at 8 cents shows to us that 72 cents is the entire labor wage cost of producing a full long ton of anthracite coal. Seventy-two cents is a very meagre part of the present \$6.50 price. Comparatively few men perform contract labor, but more than cover the cost of their labor and other incident expense in preparing coal for shipment, let us double the 72 cents tonnage cost to \$1.44, then to this add more than reasonable freight rate, (less than one-third of the present "trust" rate) which prevailed in the early part of fifteen years, and we thus discover the cause for the exceptional and highly prosperous condition of the coal producers and their sales agents during the entire fifteen years ending with 1900.

To be fair, let us allow an offset to the operators of 12 per cent. on \$20,000,000

(estimate), of total annual wage of those hired by the day, week or hour, who now expect to be granted an eight-hour work day this spring, on the same conditions as the eight-hour day was awarded to some classes of their fellow day-workers, by the 1902 strike commission. This 12 per cent. offset, is \$2,400,000.

For the anticipated allowance of ten per cent. increase in wages for all contract miners, also for all engineers and pump men not engaged in hoisting water, credit operators an offset of ten per cent. on estimated total annual wage of \$15,000,000. This ten per cent. offset is \$1,500,000.

Also for anticipated allowance of ten per cent. increase in wages for all other employees hired by the hour, day or week, credit operators with offset of ten per cent. on \$30,000,000, viz: \$3,000,000.

Also for the establishment of a minimum day wage for all class of labor, an offset of \$1,100,000. Thus we get a total of \$8,900,000.

This offset of \$8,900,000 when deducted from the entirely unwarranted tribute of over \$21 million dollars which has been unjustly laid, within the last five years, upon the public, scarcely changes its monstrous, hideous proportions, and calls loudly upon its authors, not only to consider the dangers of the miners' avocation, but the exorbitant increase in the cost of living and to deal generously with their employees; and also to reduce the price of coal to the public.

No offset should be made on account of the past trivial concessions made to the miners, because the unjust tribute in freight rates has already repaid the operators ten fold for every award made. Americans are not to be taken in by the most popular form of an outrage, public opinion will not only condemn the vicious principles of the coal lords, but their property also to legal public ownership and operation, and will regulate the freight rates as well.

J. H. MYERS.
Rochester, April 3rd, 1906.

One Hundred Dollars in Awards for Tree Planting on Arbor Days.

The Council of the Pennsylvania Forestry Association has decided to recognize the twentieth anniversary of its organization, by awarding prizes aggregating one hundred dollars for trees planted in the State of Pennsylvania on the Arbor days appointed by the Governor (viz., April 6th and 20th, 1906), and which shall be properly cared for until the fall Arbor Day. Individuals, associations or schools may participate in the contest, the requirements being a properly authenticated report giving the number and description of trees planted, together with the location, etc.

The awards are intended as recognition of success in tree planting, and to determine this, decisions will be based upon the condition of the trees, their freedom from insects, etc., or on about the fall Arbor day, which will be designated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Pennsylvania. All reports of tree planting entered for this contest will be filed and committees appointed to decide upon the merits and distribute the awards.

It is not intended that individuals, schools or associations will be judged upon the same basis, the purpose being to encourage individual as well as co-operative tree-planting and recognize the success achieved.

The number of contestants, the record of their work, and the advantage which it is believed these efforts will be to the State of Pennsylvania and the cause of forestry, will determine the distribution of the fund.

The contestants will file reports with the Pennsylvania Forestry Association, 102 Walnut street, prior to May 1st, 1906.

London.

Queen Alexandra, according to recent correspondence, has risen to a full realization of the terrible situation in London at present, and more promptly than many others. She has started a fund for the unemployed, has directed the opening of emergency labor yards, and her efforts are now being followed by those of others. It is said that eight hundred thousand men, women and children are today being pushed just a little over the "starvation line" in London. Lady Herbert said recently, in appealing for funds:

"So numerous are the superior and respectable men out of work that their children are literally dying of hunger and cold. In the free schools in the poorer sections of London the teachers are unable to get the children to master their lessons, so pinched with hunger are the little ones."

A Hard-Older Head.

Capt. Ryan, the new British naval attaché, said at a dinner in Washington to the strength of the heads of some of our old school farmers is quite incredible.

"At a harvest supper, a feast similar in its way to our Thanksgiving dinner, there was an old farmer who had drunk a good deal of champagne. The moment his glass was filled he would toss it off, and then, of course, it would be filled again.

"But the old fellow grew quieter and quieter the more champagne he drank. A trowel settled on his forehead. His eyes flashed angrily under his heavy gray brows.

"Finally, when the waiter filled his glass with wine for the twelfth or thirteenth time, he shook his head and said: 'James, when are you going to put the whiskey on the table? These mineral waters are getting tedious.'"

Price of Carrier Pigeons.

The cost of valuable pigeons, even at auction sales, is higher than generally supposed. Within a few weeks, 92 pigeons of the Cuckoo variety produced a total of 3,772 francs, or 41 francs per head on the average. More recently, according to M. Thauzies, 196 pigeons belonging to M. Hauenne, of Veriers, sold for 14,000 francs, or 71 francs each on the average. Certain subjects, where the competition was lively, brought 240, 300, 400, and even 550 francs. A single amateur paid the sum of 1,455 francs for three pigeons. After having read these facts, hunters who so far forget themselves as to fix at carrier pigeons will be doubly criminal.—La Nature.

Queen of England.

In her early life the Queen of England was living on the third floor of a corner house in Copenhagen, and her father, whom no one ever dreamed of being a king, was poorer than many a burgher in the same street. She and her two sisters, now the Czarina of Russia and Duchess of Cumberland, occupied the same room, scantily furnished, and instead of a wardrobe a curtain drawn across the wall hid the pegs on which their few dresses hung. They had never worn a silk dress in their lives. Now Queen Alexandra doubtless has all the dresses she wants, but it is more than likely that she looks back with pleasure upon those years as the happiest of her life.

A Woman Appeals in Relief of the Horse.

I wrote to defend him and your minds to renew. Do you treat him with that kindness that God's creating him? When I see him overladen it makes my heart sad.

See him strain every muscle to please the man with the gad. While you drive him all day with overhead reins. Let him stand without blanket in the cold, snow and rain. Uphill and downhill if his speed he should slack.

The sting from a whip lash brings the blood from his back. All day by the sidewalk with his face toward the sky. While the beast that has driven him is warm in the dry. He has been given to you by a merciful God. But you ruled as a tyrant with an iron rod. And your poor cold heart can say "All is well!"

What is the use of my prayer; what is the use of a horse? Now my story is ended, but would you remember. The beautiful steed is a friend of mankind.

—Wm. T. Spicer.

A short time ago we saw the above appeal for the horse published in the Daily News and thank our good friend for his timely words. We sincerely hope the lines will reach the eyes of those for whom they are intended. Daily we see some new feature of abuse to animals which would make one shudder could they be here repeated. It is a common occurrence to see horses standing many hours on our public streets in the cold, with but a light covering, while the owner is wrapped in furs, or enjoying a few pleasant hours by the warm hearth. In the last heavy rain we saw many horses standing upon our streets, patiently enduring the downpour upon them, a few unfortunately had blankets, which proved more injurious, and with the wet covering, they remained more than an hour, and the owner is wrapped in furs, and as a small expense, it would add years to the life of the horse as well as give a better standing to the owner.

Men and women seem to think unless they are members of the "Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals," they are powerless to arrest misdeeds. Others desist from so doing from reluctance to appear against a transgressor of the law, mostly from business motives. All humane persons should constitute themselves honorary members to protect the helpless sufferer by indignant protest at the time. For the benefit of our readers, as well as for the protection of the animals, we present below a clause relative to the law, in regard to the same:

EXTRACT FROM SEC. 1, ACT MARCH 29, 1889.
"Any person who shall, within this Commonwealth, wantonly or cruelly ill-treat, overload, beat or otherwise abuse any animal, whether belonging to himself or another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being convicted thereof before any Alderman or Magistrate shall be fined by the said Alderman or Magistrate for the first offense in a sum not less than \$10, nor more than \$20; and for the second and every subsequent offense in a sum not less than \$20, nor more than \$50, one-half to be paid to the informer."

By order of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals,
Mrs. H. T. Kutz, Local Secretary.

A Chinese Toy-Play.

Almost the first game your little Chinese brother or sister plays is "This Little Pig Went to Market." The action of the game with the Chinese mothers is just the same as with American ones, says the Washington Star. Taking hold of the toes one by one, the mother says:

"We'll whip her, we'll whip her, we'll whip her, This little cow eats grass,
This little cow eats hay,
This little cow drinks water,
This little cow runs away,
This little cow does nothing
Except lie down all day.

"A washerwoman applied for help to a gentleman, who gave her a note to the manager of a certain club. It read as follows:

"Dear Mr. X.—This woman wants washing."

Very shortly the answer came back:
"Dear Sir—I dare say she does, but I don't fancy the job."—London Tit-Bits.

"Mamma—"Why, Johnny, what's the matter?"
Johnny—"M-my new shoes hurt my feet."

Mamma—"No wonder, dear; you have them on the wrong feet."
Johnny—"W-well, I can't help it. I ain't-got no other 't-feet. Boo-hoo-oo!"

"Of course," said the ponderous statesman, "in the course of my remarks I said some things which were not popularly understood."

"How do you know that?"
"Because," rejoined the ponderous statesman, dropping his voice to a whisper, "I didn't understand 'em myself."

"One of the amusing sights of the world is the spectacle of a man who is trying to get something for nothing, dicker with a man who is trying to give nothing for something."

"Those three balls displayed by a pawnbroker indicate that the odds are two to one in favor of his getting the best of the transaction."

As a rule married men do not care to attend public lectures—probably because they get too many lectures at home.

It's always difficult for a young man to understand what there is about his sister that attracts other young men.

It sometimes comes to pass that after a man has eaten everything set before him he wonders what ails him.

The man most ready to risk failure are usually the ones who achieve success first.

If the world owes you a living it is up to you to hustle out and collect the bill.

Most of us, when demanding justice, are merely trying to secure mercy.

The men who are easily pumped seldom contain anything worth having.

A man is stingy when he spends money only on pleasures for himself.

You can never earn an increase in wages by watching the clock.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

A DAILY THOUGHT.
When people will not weed their own minds they are apt to be overrun with nettles.—Horace Weiland.

This spring is to be a green one—green of every tone, olive in all its shades, even parrot green, and green and blue in Scotch combination.

Yellow is another new color; deep shades of it touch up brown hats and costumes. Pale canary yellow is used on straw color hats, oftener combined with sky-blue. Brown is fashionable in velvets and chiffons. Checks of white and brown have replaced the popular black and white of last year.

All materials are soft; nothing heavier than "marquise"—a sort of supple etamine—is permissible. Chiffons are used a great deal for afternoon gowns, making noticeable inroads on the ever-popular tulle. The latter, in radium variety, is used only to a limited extent. Taffetas are soft-finish are making a stand. There are oftentimes in small checks and Irish lace chemise and cuffs.

Corsets-skirts are the most conspicuously new thing. They may be made like the taffeta described, the plaits extending up and spreading out over the figure to form a girle, although the most popular form of corset is that having a bias seam down the front and circular sides. These skirts with a soft lingerie blouse give the effect of a pretty costume with a white guimpe, when the little fancy bolero is removed.

Not only waists, but whole gowns are fashioned in this way. At present, white silk linings are the thing. Liner gowns have never had such a vogue. They are thought the most "ohio" for evening gowns, whether décolleté or high neck. One of the most beautiful models is a princess made of embroidered motifs held together with scrolls of baby Irish and valenciennes lace.

Very pretty gowns are fashioned from all the broderie Anglaise or fine mail, with little ruffles of fine valenciennes which ever it is possible to put them. The main thing with such gowns is to have them made heavily with work and lace so that they fall closely.

Lingerie waists, by the way, are more slimy and feminine than ever. All have sleeves above the elbow, small yokes of lace, and the most delicate embroidery.

Another new note is a combination of linen with fine muslin in the foundation scheme.

Over one blouse, made of strips of the sheerest of stuff and lace, was flung a design of fuchias, apparently without regard for lace or material.

Eyebrows in tear-drop patterns—long things rounded at the lower end—combined with the tiniest of round ones make up one attractive design.

Black voiles and veils, and for the hardest wear, those wonderful new serges, make nine out of ten mourning suits, while for the little dresses which are just one remove from shirtwaist suits black pongee heads the list, with those soft newer silks, neither pongee nor china silk, but with some of the characteristics of both, next in favor.

Crepe de chine makes some very rich evening and "best" gowns, trimmed, perhaps, with nothing at all except tucks and shirtings and pleatings, or perhaps with dull jet and with chiffon ruffled on to give a touch of lightness to the sombre gown.

White crepe has become a sort of fad with the wearers of mourning who have been in Southern cities this winter and spring—all white crepe, with never a touch of black about it.

The use of white for mourning is growing in every way, aside from this rather extreme style, especially necessary to wear hot-looking black stuff all summer long; instead, the freshest of white gowns are donned as freely for the street by women in mourning as by those out of it. But those dresses must be as plain as plain can be—no lace nor embroidery, except it be blind embroidery and then most sparingly applied, is allowed upon them.

Ribbons are the taffeta or gros grain sort—never the satin, messaline or loulaine, and plain black or white being in liked best of all.

Buttons and braids—both of them in dull finish—are as popular upon mourning styles as they are upon every sort of thing this season.

Short sleeves are in evidence upon mourning suits and dresses and blouses alike, but less pronouncedly so—more often three-quarter length than above the elbow length so approved of by Paris for everything but mourning; and long sleeves as often as three-quarter sleeves, which isn't true, by long odds, in other styles.

All the tricks resorted to by the makers of dress materials these past few years have had some form of expression in mourning fabrics. The pretty little shadow check, covered by a curious shifting of weaves, is holding its own among the voiles and veils. The utter softness and "chiffoniness" of every sort of stuff lends itself particularly well to the soft drapings which, somehow, seem to go by rights with mourning.

Even mourning has bow to that triumphant tilt—indeed, mourning millinery is made as prettily and becoming as anything can be, every harsh line softened by the use of quantities of tulle, or by the coarse mesh nets which are pleated and draped so attractively upon that important band.

Crape makes the most effective little toque—every bit of the hat the same crape, laid in set folds, the world-be severity utterly belied by the soft, crinkled material, and with rosettes of the stuff for its only trimming.

Maline makes the lightest weight hats it is possible to get. Some of them are like those of crape—foundation and trimming all of the same material, or little French sailors are trimmed with a quill and perhaps a combination of three or four olive and bronze tones on the same hat is very new, and particularly lovely with a brown costume; and brown is the street color par excellence.

Hats that contrast with suit or gown are still wonderfully popular; in fact, the season is positively lavish in its use of color.

In the suit hat picture there is, first, a little brown straw sailor touched with red and a peacock shaded aigrette—peacock feathers are the rage in any shape or form.

The little new straw toque has a green wing and deeper green bow, while a lighter brown straw is trimmed in the most fragrant of peacock blue.

FAIR NOTES.

—Every stable should have a bran pan.
—Look out for microbes in the calf's pail.

—Break the heifers by kindness, not by cudgels and kicks.
—Every horse should have a bran mash at least twice a week.

—Cool the milk as soon as it is out of the cow. This is very important.
—A dairy cow should give milk for at least 300 days in every 12 months.

—Let the horses come at the spring plowing gradually—the easy the first week.
—Do not send the cows out into the pasture till the grass has obtained a good start.

—The front rank of dairying has plenty of room for all of us. Let's try to get some of the good things up there this year.

—The tinkle of the sheep bell is music to the farmer's ear. It makes him think of the jingle of the good, bright silver dollars coming by and bye.

—When buying pigs look at the mother. If she is all legs, and thin as a racer, go somewhere else for your pigs. Legs, snout and backbone do not make full pork barrels.

—Peaches and plums are reported to be seriously injured by severe freezing during the late cold weather throughout the country. Apples and other fruit give promise for a fair crop if nothing occurs to change present prospects.

—A potted strawberry plant will serve well as a window ornament, and if carefully attended to will produce fruit long before the regular season arrives for such. Ladies who find pleasure in window plants should not overlook the strawberry.

—What is believed to be the record price for a single bird, \$750, has been paid for a buff Plymouth Rock hen at the Boston poultry show. Dravenstedt & Hutchins of New York, the purchasers, wanted the bird for exhibition at the Crystal Palace show, in London, England.

—News from Bucharest, Hungary, states that the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has taken a very important step in the interest of horses. The members of the society, believing that a Sunday off would be good for horses as well as for men, exerted itself to this end. It has secured the passing of a law providing Sunday rest for horses and other domestic animals.

—Moss in lawns is a nuisance. One of the methods of eradicating it is to scratch the surface of the ground with a sharp steel tooth rake and loosen the soil. Sow lawn grass seed and cover it to the depth of one-fourth of an inch with dirt, using a small quantity of mixed fertilizer on the dirt. Moss is more thrifty in shady lawns than where the ground is bare of trees and shrubbery.

—It takes close observation and constant study to make a practical and intelligent "beekeeper." One needs to