

Farm and Garden Notes.

If you want a good kitchen garden that it becomes.

Nothing on the farm pays better than a good garden.

There is as much in planning as in doing farm work.

An early, healthy growth of a plant wards off many evils.

See that your horses have plenty of exercise—and feed, too.

Millet contains nearly 50 per cent. more nutriment than corn does.

The cows will enjoy the brush or card as they begin to shed the hair.

If your cow is in heat and has been served keep her confined away from the herd.

A little flaxseed meal given daily to the cow about to calve will be well used.

Young chicks should be kept warm at night, a chill means early death.

Don't neglect them.

Ponies are classed among the earliest grown of our flowers and yet they are but seldom found in our gardens.

Straw is cheap on many farms, but it is not so cheap that you can afford to have it the only feed your cow has.

Remember that in nine cases out of ten failures in the germination of very small seeds is the result of too deep covering.

Do not have the incoming cow too fat. A good thrifty condition is desirable, but "beef fat" may cause milk fever. Look out for that.

Tomato-seed ought to be sown early in a hotbed, cold frame or window box, and transplanted to open ground as soon as danger from frost is over.

A grape grower says that his best success has been through the use of green bags of the same shade as the leaves of the vine for bagging grapes.

Will an average of 125 pounds of butter per year pay you for the average keep—or is your average keep so poor that it does? Then raise the average keep and see if the butter average does not rise. If it does not, better raise the average of the cows. Wouldn't it pay to do that anyhow?

It is not always the best and most elaborate poultry houses that shelter the choicest stock. Success, however, mainly depends on warm, dry coops with proper care and management and freedom from overcrowding. This latter trouble is often the cause of ill success. If you wish a healthy flock keep few in a pen.

Chickens like ground bone occasionally. There are grinding mills made that will crush fine all kinds of bones, as well as crack corn. You will find a mill of this kind very useful and indispensable around a poultry coop.

Ground bone can either be fed with soft food or alone, and will eat it in any form, and is one of the articles of diet suited to them.

The Girls of the Treasury Attie.

Some of the queerest work of the Treasury Department at Washington is done in the attic and in the basement.

You have no idea of the varieties of business carried on within its great walls. I stood for ten minutes and watched about fifty women sewing on carpets in the top loft on the Tr. sur.

The carpet was stretched on frames like carpenters' saw horses, and the girls were having a kind of quilting in it, joining the widths together. All the carpets of the Government, the country over, are sewed here, and if the custom house at Cleveland or New York wants a carpet, it sends a diagram of it room to the Secretary of the Treasury and the carpet is here made and shipped.

The charwomen of the Treasury take charge of the building after the clerks have gone away and for an hour or so they turn the Department inside out.

They wash the windows.

They scrub the floors.

And they polish up the knobs on the big front doors.

They are under the charge of a head charwoman, who receives a good round salary for watching them scrub, and they get their \$240 a year for the business. A number of the girls of the basement sort waste paper and it takes quite a regiment to attend to their business.

All the old envelopes, wrappers and scraps of paper which accumulate during the day are saved and are shoveled down into the waste paper room. This room looks like a grain country and its walls are whitewashed and oiled.

One-half of the room is divided into three great bins, which are filled with three kinds of paper. The girls are carefully watched and they sometimes find important documents, and in instances have been known of money coming down to this room.

The Canteen System.

A recent announcement to the effect that the "canteen system" was to be introduced in the military posts in the West, awakened no little curiosity, not only among the younger generation of civilians, but among Grand Army men, veterans of the war of the rebellion.

The canteen system, as understood by the latter, consisted during the eventful years intervening between 1861 and 1865 in smuggling peach and honey and commissary whiskey into camp.

This, in reality, about all the canteen system which the old boys in blue were recognized. But the canteen system which it is now proposed to introduce into the American Army is altogether a different one. It is an adaptation of a custom now general in European armies, particularly so among English troops. There is to be a "wet" and a "dry" canteen. The wet canteen consists simply of a past club room fitted up with a library, games and refreshment annex, where for an exceedingly small sum, the private soldier can procure coffee, tea, cocoa, or chocolate; eggs, soup, or a square meal.

The dry canteen will dispense articles of wearing apparel, notions for the toilet and all the stocks usually found at the post trader's on the sutler's. Both will be under government control, and, instead of exorbitant prices being the rule, first cost is all that is expected from Uncle Sam's blue coats.

The canteen system has proved a success in Europe; that it will be in the United States is regarded as undoubted.

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The Emotional Life of a Horse.

The emotional life of a horse is remarkable. There are many instances on record where death of the horse has traced directly to grief.

One instance is called to my mind which occurred more than twenty years ago. A circus had been performing in the town near where I lived, when one of the horses sprained his leg so that he could not travel.

He was taken to the hotel and put in a box stall. The leg was banded, and he was made as comfortable as possible.

He ate his food and was apparently contented until about midnight, when the circus began moving out of town.

Then he became restless and trumped and whined. As the caravan moved past the hotel he seemed to realize that he was being deserted, and his anxiety and distress became pitiful.

He would stand with his ears pricked in an attitude of intense listening, and then as his ear caught the sounds of the retiring wagons he would rush, as best he could with his injured leg, from one side of the stall to the other, pushing at the door with his nose and making every effort to escape.

The stableman, who was a stranger to him, tried to soothe him, but to no purpose. He would not be comforted. Long after all sounds of the circus had ceased his agitation continued.

The sweat poured from him in streams and he quivered in every part of the body. Finally the stableman went to the house, woke up the proprietor and told him he believed the horse would die if some of the circus horses were not brought back to keep him company.

At about daylight the proprietor mounted a horse and rode after the circus. He overtook it ten or twelve miles away, and the groom who had charge of the injured horse, returned with him.

When they reached the stable the horse was dead. The stableman said that he remained for nearly an hour perfectly still and with every sense apparently strained to the utmost tension, and then, without making a sign, fell and died with scarcely a struggle.

The veterinary surgeon who was called remarked after the circumstances were told him that unquestionably the horse died of grief. If it is possible for all the mental faculties to become abandoned to grief to such an extent as to cause death, how much more does he appeal to the sympathy and regard of mankind.

Is Man's Height Decreasing.

A French statistician who has been studying the military and other records with a view of determining the height of men at different periods has reached some wonderful results.

The recorded facts extend over nearly three centuries. It is found that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was 1.75 metres, or say 5 feet 9 inches.

In 1700 it was 5 feet 6 inches. In 1830 it was 5 feet 5 inches and a fraction. At the present time it is 5 feet 3 inches and three-quarters.

It is easy to deduce from these figures a rate of regular and gradual decline in human stature and then to apply this, working backward and forward, to the past and to the future.

By this calculation it is determined that the stature of the first man attained the surprising average of 16 feet 9 inches. Truly there were giants on the earth in those days.

The race had already deteriorated in the days of Og, and Goliath was a quite degenerate offspring of the giants.

Coming down to later times we find that at the beginning of our era the average height of man was 9 feet, and in the time of Charlemagne it was 8 feet 8 inches, a fact quite sufficient to account for the height of the Paladins.

But the most astonishing result of this scientific study comes from the application of the same inexorable law of diminution to the future.

The calculation shows that by the year 4000 A. D., the stature of the average man will be reduced to fifteen inches. At that epoch there will be only Lilliputians on the earth.

And the conclusion of the learned statistician is irresistible, that "the end of the world will certainly arrive, for the inhabitants will have become so small that they will finally disappear"—"finish by disappearing," as the French linguist expresses it, "from the terrestrial globe."

Grass Seeding With Clover.

The pea-vine clover lasts five or six years and makes good hay and pasture. It may be mixed with timothy and orchard grass, but although timothy runs off if not treated liberally, it is by far the best grass for hay, the heaviest and most nutritious.

Orchard-grass hay is light, and unless cut early it is only second-rate hay. On the whole, it is more profitable to have a meadow for three or four years than to have a poor one for ten, and it is an easy matter to break up the sod and reseed.

By using one peck of timothy and ten pounds of the clover there would be about equal parts of the two in the hay. The seed may be sown with oats without risk if the proper course is taken, thus: The land should be well manured or fertilized or the grass will not make a full growth; it should be well ploughed and thoroughly harrowed.

Two bushels of oats may be sown and harrowed in; the grass and clover are then sown right after the harrowing, and another light harrowing is given to cover it. This harrowing is important, as it insures the germination of the seed in dry weather and the safety of the young plants.

After the oats are harvested the young grass should not be pastured, except late in the season by calves or a few cows. Under this treatment there is little danger, although the season may be dry.

Oh, What a Corner.

Will you heed the warning. The signs perhaps of the sure approach of that terrible disease, Consumption, Ask yourselves if you can afford for the sake of save 10 or 20 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Care Will Cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year it relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Orders do not be without it. For Lane Back, 516 or 517 West 42nd Street, New York.

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NOT QUALIFIED TO JUDGE.

A case came up in the court over which Judge Brill presides in St. Paul, in which a big colored woman was a witness. She testified that she had whipped her little boy very severely, and as she went on with the story of the exceedingly stiff beating she had administered, the Judge's clear brow grew a little darker, and he interrupted her to ask if it had been necessary to chastise the boy so severely. The colored lady looked astonished at the question. Gazing intently at the Court she required: "Judge, was your father of a wretched mulatto boy?" "No, no," said the Judge, hastily. "Then, Judge, you don't know nothing about de case."

THROUGH the wide world he only alone who lives not for another.

How Lozenges are Made.

The lozenge-maker dies, but the lozenge never," said a wealthy New York ex-merchant the other day.

"Years ago," he continued, "all lozenges were made by hand. The dough or paste was rolled out as a pastry cook rolls out his work, and then stamped by hand into the circles, hearts and diamonds so dear to the juvenile eye.

In those days there many lozenge-makers. But into the trade, as into every other industry, the inventor found his way, and in a few years made so many labor-saving machines as to drive workmen into other trades. To-day lozenge-making is simplicity itself. The ingredients are thrown into a large trough, and a kneading machine converts them into fine dough. This is put into the lozenge machine in quantities of fifty to one hundred pounds at a time. The machine rolls it into fine sheets, cuts it in any possible pattern, revolves the dough between the shapes, embosses the lozenges, prints monograms, initials, or names upon them, or writes such pleasant sentences as 'I love you,' 'Yes, darling,' 'Come off, please,' then moves them off to drying boards and rings a bell to announce when each board is covered. They are dried in huge racks, and then cleaned, polished and boxed or barreled by a third machine. The entire cost of manufacture is so slight when these machines are employed that it is possible to turn out finished lozenges at a fraction over the cost of the sugar. Under these conditions it is impossible for hand labor to compete."

"Where do lozenges go?" "To everywhere, is the best answer. They are still the favorite filling for all mottoes, and seem as popular with children as ever before. The sale is larger, proportionately, in the country than in the city, just as it was twenty years ago. Beside these sources of demand, an immense number is manufactured for druggists and patent medicine men. Cough lozenges and those for dyspepsia, sleeplessness and other ailments are made almost exclusively by these machines, which accounts for the perfect uniformity and finish. It may be a good thing for the public, but it has been ruin to the skilled workmen who once made a handsome living in their manufacture."

Poison for Arrow Tips.

We are indebted to a well-known writer for a graphic account of the manner in which a Hindu Indian prepared his deadly arrows. He gathered up snakes or more rattle snake heads and put them in a spherical earthen vessel. With these he put a half pint of a species of large red ant. The bite of this ant is more poisonous than that of a bee. Upon these he poured a bit of water, and then sealed up with moist earth and a lid this vessel. He then dug a hole two feet deep in the ground, in which he built a roaring fire and put in some stones. When the interior of the hole and the stones were red hot he made a place in the bottom for the earthen vessel and put it in. About and upon it he put the hot coals and stones, and upon the top he built a fierce fire and kept it up for twenty-four hours. Then he dug out his vessel and, standing off with a long pole, he disengaged the top and let the fumes escape. He insisted that had they struck his face they would have killed him. The mass left in the vessel was a dark brown paste.

To test the efficacy of his concoction, the Indian with his hunting knife made a cut in his bare leg, just below the knee, and let the blood run down his ankle. Then, taking a stick, he dipped it into the poison, and touched the descending blood at the ankle. It immediately began to sizzle as if it were cooking the blood, and the poison following the blood right up the leg, spreading its way, until the Indian scraped the blood off with his knife. He assured our informant that he had allowed it to reach the mouth of the wound he would have been a dead man.

Hints to Smokers.

I would say to any one who finds total abstinence too heroic a stretch of virtue let him smoke only after a substantial meal, and if he be a singer or speaker, let him do so after, and never before, using the voice. Let him smoke a mild Havana or a long-stemmed pipe charged with cool smoking tobacco. If the charms of the cigarette are irresistible, let it be smoked through a mouthpiece which is kept clean with ultra Mohammedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar, cigarette to the bitter, and it may be added, rank and oily end. Your Turk, who is very choice in his smoking and thoroughly understands the art, always throws away the rear end of his cigarette. The singer who wishes to keep in the "perfect way" let him take it as an axiom that the man in whom tobacco increases the flow of saliva to any marked degree is not intended by nature to smoke. Let him be strictly moderate in indulgence—the precise limits each man must settle for himself—and he will get all the good effect of the soothing plant without thebane which lurks in it when used to excess.

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