ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Clover for the Dairy --- A Wet Soil --- The Butter Drier---Commercial Melon Growing Under Irrigation.

PRUNING QUINCE TREES.

Part of the lack of success in growing the quince is owing to the lack of pruning which this tree receives. Very often its pruning is entirely neglected. The tree is much more certain to be productive if trained to a single stem and its weaker shoots are cut out every spring where they grow too close together. A well-pruned quince tree, with its mass of pink and white blossoms, is a beautiful sight in spring, and when covered with golden fruit in fall is still more beautiful.-American Cul-

STARTING CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Select the strongest soil to be found on cow manure, the strength of which has be possible to make the soil too rich; ful." Thoroughly mix and make mela damp day, if possible, take the plants, American Farmer. which if secured from a florist are probably thrifty single shoots, and set some three inches below surface and sixteen inches apart, spreading out the fibrous roots and pressing firmly in place. Water and shade for a few days, and they will begin a rampant growth refreshing to see, while you gaze aghast at your roses, which have quietly departed, or mourn the absolute repose of your bedded plants.-New England Homestead.

CLOVER FOR THE DAIRY.

pasture, hay, or silage, it reduces by results will be obtained by plowing unso much the cost of purchased proteins | der alfalfa sod and growing about two in the form of bran, oil meal, etc. One crops of melons in succession on the of the great features of the clover same land. plant is its power of gathering nitro- The ground for melons should be irrigen from unseen sources, and not only gated during the winter or early spring. supplying its own needs, but leaving so that when plowed and harrowed in behind a great per centage of nitro- April it will hold moisture long enough gen in the soil to benefit the succeed- to bring up the plants, seeds of which ing crop. Clover is of great manurial should be planted about the first of value to the dairy farmers, for aside | May,or after the soil has become warm from its great feeding power fully 80 enough to hasten germination. The house which had become so important, per cent, of its original nitrogen, phos- furrows for irrigation are made before and threw a guard around it, placing tight gutters and absorbents are em- ly, the tools generally used being either ployed, this will be saved to go back a single shovel or six-inch diamond found in the roots and mulch left in and the hills about eight feet in the and on the ground after the clover is row. Cantaloupes need less room, and removed as hay. All sorts of legumes six by four feet will do very well. are being tried as a substitute for clo- The planting is usually done with a accident or a drouth, or afford a quick are scattered when the seed is replaced man's Rural World.

ALFALFA FOR HOGS.

It will sustain life and produce some dition to make good use of a little exa little later, providing the land is the hill. properly irrigated and the work is done systematically. Counting upon alfalfa to furnish the sustenance ration, the addition of grain will produce good, heavy porkers, which will return a good profit, providing the price in November is four cents or upward. Alfalfa is also of great value in wintering brood sows. If the leaves which drop off in the mows, and which are unfit for horse feed, be saved and mixed with bran or slops, they will be eaten greedily with good results, making a valuable saving of other feeds .- American Agriculturist.

A WET SOIL.

water than a merely moist or humid sects. soil. Appearance will practically determine the amount of water any soil contains. A soil subcharged with water is readily discernible from one ing formula: One pound of Paris green void of water. So also will the inter- or London purple, mixed with 150 galvening degrees be known by observation and experience. Increasing shades of stone or shell lime, a pound for each of darkness accompany the changes pound of the poison; in order to give from dry to saturated. A dry soil has better adhesive qualities, add two a dry appearance and a wet soil has a quarts of glucose, or thick molasses, to

wet appearance. force is also a guide. The pressure of ing point, put in the poisons. This forthe foot scarcely disturbs the surface | mula will have no bad effect upon the particles of a dry soil. The same prestrees, for the soluble arsenic is neutralsure slightly displaces vertically down- ized by the lime. Another exterminaward the surface particles of a merely | tor prepared by the professor is: Lead poist soil. With a wet soil there is acctate, 11 ounces; sodium arsenite, 4 cloth. The Slamese shoe has the form a displacement laterally of both sur- ounces, in 100 gallons of water; add of an ancient canoe, with a gondola face and sub-particles. There is a spewing up about the foot, and the soil thoroughly stir and apply. itself mires. Usually a wet soil is ten-

acious and always heavy. cidedly injurious. Early rains will which will thorough spray four large the Egyptians is composed of a sole diminish the injury. Without these elm trees, cost about fifteen cents. Ar- made by sticking together three thickthe soil will become hard, lifeless and sentite of soda in the second mixture nesses of leather. This is held to the void of moisture. Good soils habitual- may be obtained at about eight cents foot by passing a band across the inly broken and tilled will lose their vi. a pound and the acetate of lead at four- step. The sandal is beautifully tality and become unproductive, Soils | teen cents a pound. broken merely moist and afterwards | One of Professor Smith's contempo-

tinued drouths. If soils be broken and tilled wet and drouth follow, crops thereon will perish for want of moisture to set free fertility. Besides the soil will suffer a permanent physical injury.-Progressive Farmer.

THE BUTTER DRIER.

A new invention now threatens to supplant the butter-worker-the butter-drier, which rids the granules of Confederate officer at a recent reunion water without rolling or bruising them. In a recent issue of a London paper, dered to report to General T. J. Jack-Professor Sheldon goes on record quite stoutly against the practice of working butter, and commends warmly the work of the Bradford drier and molder. In the use of this invention the butter is churned as usual, washed in the granular state, and then "brined." After remaining in the brine half an hour, the granular butter is ladled out and put in muslin lined tin molds of any desirable size—for pounds, half-pounds or other weight packages. The filled molds are then placed around the inner periphery of a wheel that is revolving at high speed, and the centrifugal mo- that man?" the premises, rich in old loam, and tion drives out the water in the form of make it richer by adding well-rotted spray and also packs the butter in the that account." mold without injury to the grain, so not been wasted by exposure. It might that in two minutes' time the dried and molded butter is ready for the wrapper many things are possible which are or package. The butter is perfectly not probable. At any rate, follow the granular, and breaks freely on slight rule for sweetening currant pies: "Put | pressure, being somewhat crumbly and in all your conscience will allow, then on that account possessing-so it is shut your eyes and add another hand- claimed-an aroma and flavor that canlow. When the soil is warm, and on the rollers of the butter-worker .-

COMMERCIAL MELON GROWING UNDER IRRIGATION.

The watermelon delights in a light sandy soil, while its companion, the cantaloupe, succeeds best on clay loam, all the liquor there; don't spare a drop, or at least a heavier soil than the for- nor let any man taste it under any eirmer, says Frank Crowley, of Colorado. Both do best on the new land, and as to execute at any cost." this is about all exhausted that is under irrigation in this section some plan | back to his staff, when I called hasof renewal must be adopted. We are tily: having very good success by allowing Clover should be grown by all dairy- the land to produce a good crop of corn men, and fed either as a soiling crop, every other year, but it seems the best

soiling crop. As the dairyman looks and firmed a little with the back of the for a better and cheaper food for his hoe. When this is accomplished the top Jackson's personal order, and was esstock he cannot neglect clover, but in of the hill should be on a level with the every way should grow more of it both land, and the seeds about on a level in acreage and amount per acre.-Col- with the edge of the water when it comes slowly down the furrow in irrigating during the summer. Then the ready. growth in shoats. It will not make but never be flooded. The ground bethem fat, but it will keep them in con- tween the rows should be kept free of the pigs may be changed to the other, their vitality they should be thinned me for disobedience. will support twenty pigs from the mid- to about two or three of the strongest, dle of May till the first of October, or standing two or three inches apart in

HOW TO KILL ELM BEETLES.

Professor John B. Smith, the entomologist of the New Jersey State Experiment Station, connected with Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, N. J., has devoted a great deal of time to the subject of elm beetles and how to exterminate them. The ravages of these insects have caused widespread regret in various parts of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, particularly New Haven, over the destruction of hundreds of noble elm trees, and Professor Smith was particularly busy last season explaining his experiments and A wet soil is one that contains more advising precautions against the in-

He has found that the pests are vulnerable to stomach poisons, and he quished," makes his exterminator on the followlons of water; add a sufficient quantity every 100 gallons of mixture; when the The soil's conduct under physical water and lime have come to the boil-

The effect of plowing soil wet is de- hundred galions of the first formula, gold and silver. The sandal worn by

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES thoroughly tilled even gain in moisture, raries has recommended an emulsion clares ineffective because non-poisonous - Ecientific American.

THE FOE JACKSON FEARED.

How It Was Vanquished by a Captain Who Was a Total Abstainer.

"About daylight of the day before the second battle of Manassas," said a of the blue and the gray, "I was or son, with a detail of 100 men for special orders. I went at once to head quarters and presented the orders I had received. General Jackson came out, and, beckoning me to follow him, rode some fifty yards from his staff and then turned to me and halted.

"Captain, do you ever use liquor?" he asked.

"No, sir," I replied. "A smile lit up his rugged face as he said: "I sent for a special detail of 100 men under command of an officer who never used spirituous liquors. Are you

"Yes, sir." I said, "I was detailed on

"Well, then," he continued, "I have an order to give upon the execution of which depends the success of the present movement and the result of the battle soon to be fought.'

"If to keep sober is all that is needed,

General, you may depend upon me." "No," he answered, "that is not all; not be retained under the crushing of but unless you can resist temptation to drink you cannot carry out my orders. Do you see that warehouse over there?" pointing to a large building a liftle way off. "Take your command up to that depot, have the barrels of bread rolled out and sent down to the railroad track, so that my men can get it as they pass, and then take your picked men into the building and spill cumstances. This order I expect you

"He turned and was about to ride

"One moment, General! Suppose an officer of superior rank should order me under arrest, and then gain posses sion of the warehouse?"

me through and through, as it seemed to me, he said, with a look of solemnity that I shall never forget: "'Until I relieve you in person you

"Coming up close to me and looking

are exempt from arrest except upon my written order. I fear that liquor more than Pope's army,' he added as he rode rapidly away.

"I took my men down to the ware-

"The next thing was to roll out the upon the soil; there to be added to a plow. For watermelons these furrows bread, which we did. Just as we were large per centage of the same elements | should be about nine or ten feet apart, | finishing that task I was called to one of the entrances to find a general officer with his staff demanding that the guards should either allow him to enter or bring him out some liquor. Of ver, but in each and every case they hoe; a hole about two inches deep is course I refused to comply with the prove to be only helps to bridge over an drawn out, into which five or six seed command, upon which he ordered his adjutant to place me under arrest.

"I told him I was there by General pecially exempt from arrest. He ordered his staff to dismount and enter the warehouse, and I gave my men the order to level their guns and make

plants when they come up should be "This made the General halt, in spite near enough the brink of the furrow to of his thirst, and hold a consultation get their roots thoroughly saturated, with his officers. They concluded to try persuasion, since they could not get what they wanted by force. But they weeds and well cultivated, while the found that method of no more avail tra feed. One acre of good alfalfa, hoe should be brought into frequent than the other. They demanded to with a dividing fence in the middle, so use around the hill, and when the know my name and what command I that as soon as one part is eaten down plants get large enough to judge of belonged to, and threatened to report

"I should never have yielded, and whether they would have pushed things to an extremity in their raging desire for the liquor. I do not know; but just at that moment General A. P. Hill came galloping up with his staff and naturally wanted to know what was the trouble. I explained the situation, which the quick-witted General took in at once, and ordered the thirsty squad off.

" 'Have you orders to burn the building?' he asked.

'No," I answered, "I have not." "Without a word he rode away, and within an hour there came an order from General Jackson to fire the warehouse, and when it was well destroyed

to report to him. "I carried out the order to the letter; not a man got a drink that day, and for that time the foe that Stonewall Jackson most dreaded was van-

Facts About Shoes.

The Portuguese shoe has a wooden sole and heel, with a vamp made of patent leather, fancifully showing the flesh side of the skin. The Persian footgear is a raised shoe, and is often a foot high. It is made of light wood, richly inlaid, with a strap extending over the instep. The Muscovite shoe is hand-woven, on a wooden frame, and but little attention is paid to the shape of the foot. Leather is sometimes used, but the sandal is generally made of silk cordage and wooden adhesives to the mixtures as before; bow and an open toe. The sole is made of wood and the upper of inlaid The cheapness of these preventives wood and cloth, and the exterior is and exterminators is remarkable. A elaborately ornamented in colors, with stitched with threads of different col-

TRAINING NAVAL

THEY GO TO SEA ON THE REVENUE BARK CHASE.

She is to Spend the Summer on the Baltic. Work and Play of the Cadets While on a

Somewhat similar to the English method of training midshipmen is that by which Uncle Sam educates his officers for the revenue service. In each case says the Detroit Free Press, the effort is to teach by practical work. The English youths are spread throughout the British navy. The revenue cutter cadets are taught on board the bark Chase, a sailing vessel.

The Shase, while being fitted in Baltimore for a trip to the Mediterranean, was visited by the writer a few days ago. She is rather small, but being painted white, looks the prettier for it. Her length is 150 feet, breadth 26 feet, depth 20 feet. But each cadet has plenty of space for his goods. The English middy, on the contrary, practically 'lives in his chest." Few ships have a pleasanter steerage than the Chase. The panellings of quartered oak, with the blue and white of the ceiling, give the room a most cheerful air. The cadets' rooms are in white, with ceilings covered by

canvas painted a dainty blue. At present there are twenty- four cadets on the Chase, though the ten that compose the senior class will soon receive their commissions as third lieutenants, and be replaced by new cadets. The Chase has quarters for but twenty-four cadets. They live in the twelve rooms that line the neat little

But first we must visit the genial Captain Hamlet in his cabin. The commanding officer's quarters consist of a reception room, dining room, office, two staterooms and bath room. They are finished in cherry, the ceiling being of a lighter color. Plenty of easy sofas and a number of plants quan. made the writer quite forget that ships have a habit of rolling at sea. The ship's library, well supplied with books, technical and instructive, as well as the dispensary are between the cabin and wardroom. How so small a ship contains so large a wardrobe puzzles the writer. Beside the office of the executive officer there are five state rooms to the wardroom. The wardroom proper is finished in cherry, the whole effect being cheer-

ful and light. Occupying the body of the ship, the steerage extends from wardroom to lonway to find himself in the center of He was run over and killed, and every a room lighted by skylights over two watchman about the railroad yards in phoric acid and potash are left in the planting, and should be run in the diexcrement of the animal. If water- rection the water will run most readi- neither to allow any one to enter, not by six state rooms. At the after end master buried him last night near the the steerage is an ornamental mantle over a fireplace in which no to mark his grave. fire is ever lighted. Against the forward bulkhead is a pizno in quartered watchman business occurred about oak to match the finishings. Several three years ago. Watchman Nagoski cadets have assured me that the piano rescued him from a crowd of wicked

has given. each a bunk, a luxury by the way, servant and companion. that some of the junior officers of the It is said that Danger was worth a navy that sleep in hammocks might dozen men in ferreting out the tramps appreciate. Every bit of space, over and thieves who infest the railroad the bunks, under them, the ends of the yards at night, and since Watchman rooms, the corners, all is utilized and Nagoski found the dog there has not turned into ingenious lockers and

drawers and clothes closets. The steerage is for two years the lived on the fat of the land, and was home of each class of cadets. Here the pet of all the dining car chefs they sleep, eat, work and play, Over about the yards. these long tables they recite their lessons. From the half-darkened stec. age, with its one swinging lantern, this morning. "He knew more than they creep out unwillingly to stand a great many men do, and he will be their night watches at sea. And into badly missed."-Chicago News. the same steerage they tumble noisily after a good time ashore or a hop in some foreign port. Here, too, they scribble for commissions during the county. Pennsylvania, a few miles dreaded final "oceans" that end the from the Jefferson branch of the Erie

course on the Chase. castle in which live the petty officers in a rift, which penetrates the rocks and seamen, thirty-three in number. probably to a depth of 160 feet. The Below this are the chain lockers and orifice is thirty feet long and seventeen continuing aft, come main hold, water feet wide. The rift was discovered to

Hotchkiss three-inch breech-loading one foot in diameter. on the top gallant forecastle and aft three years ago, nearly lost his life in the junior cadets are taught the set- sweets and extract a little. Within

tervals during the second year, the ca- rock. well illustrated by the proficiency rocks.-New York Press.

shown in senmanship. The severity of the entrance examinations, which require arithmetic, algebra, trigonometry, geometry, history, grammar, physics, chemistry, geography, literature, general information and either French, German or Revenue Cutter Service. The course held five days of the week, study istence:-New York Press. period lasting seven hours per day.

The Chase has just returned from a trip to the Bermudas. After a few 000,000 people.

CADETS. needful repairs she will sail for the Later a cruise in the Mediterranean will be taken. The winter will probably be spent in the Mediterranean, as the present expectation is to be gone a year.

Sympathy Among Birds.

Once upon a time when Olive Thorne Miller and Florence Merriam, two writers on bird life, were taking notes in Lewis county, New York, the found a widowed redstart and her baby in the wood lot. Like all babies, the little redstart was constantly teasing for something to eat, and, like most mothers, the redstart was just wearying herself into the grave trying to supply the demand. Then came the kindly hand of a good-hearted and wholly unselfish neighbor to help her. A jolly bachelor of a chestnut sided warbler heard the bay cry and saw the weariness of the overworked mother, and he fluttered his wing at the thought that here was a chance to be courteous to one of the other sex, without any one being able to say that he had an ulterior purpose in the kindly attentions he might give

Gathering a goodly worm, the bachelor carried it to the baby. At first the poor widow didn't know about that. She might be without her natural protector, but no meddling stranger need think her unable to take care of herself and little one; and she made some pretty harsh remarks to the chestnut-sided warbler. But he, good fellow, did not mind that. He would have taken the baby in his arms and walked up and down to soothe it, had that been the fashion with baby birds; but, as it was, he kept on bringing worms and other things until even pert little Mrs. Redstart was calmed into a peaceful state of mind and, the baby being satisfied, was able to smooth out her much rumpled skirts and attend to the gloss of her beautifully-contrasted breast and arms. It was a most charming little episode in bird society.-The Chautau-

A Dog Detective.

Danger, the dog detective of the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate Railroad companies and the terror of tramps and evil-doers, is no more.

Danger was the comrade of Special Watchman Leopold Nagoski of the Nickel Plate Railroad, whose shanty stands in the midst of the Lake Shore tracks at Seventeenth street. The dog and his master were crossing the Santa Fe tracks early yesterday morning when a cat ventured in Danger's path. The dog chased the cat and did not notice an approaching passenger train. shanty, with a coupling pin and link

Danger's entry into the railroad is easily worth a million dollars, if its boys who had tied a tin can to his tail value be measured by the pleasure it and chased him on the tracks at Eighteenth street. The old watchman took Cozy is the best word to describe the the can off the dog's tail, invited the rooms. All are alike, each accommo- brute into the shanty, and ever since dating two cadets. The cadets have the dog has been Nagoski's faithful

been a car seal broken in the Nickel Plate or Lake Shore yards. Danger

"Danger was not a pretty beast, but he was a wise one,"said a crossing man

Tons of Honey in a Rock.

On Elk Mountain, Susquehanna Railroad, there is an extraordinary Forward of the steerage is the fo'- lot of wild honey. The hive is located tanks, store rooms and sail rooms. be the abiding place of a huge swarm For main battery the Chase has four of bees, which flies in a close column,

rifled guns of the old pattern. The Many persons have tried to get to secondary battery consists of one 3- the honey stored by the bees, but were pounder rapid fire Driggs-Schroeder; invariably driven back. One man, are two one-pounders of the same the attempt. Others have built a scafmake. The cadets are drilled quite fold, 125 feet high, in the hope of regularly at these guns. Also during reaching a place whence they vainly pleasant weather at sea and in port, tried to run a tube into the hoard of ting up drill and infantry manual. four years the bees have added prob-Being constantly exercised in the duably not less than fifteen feet of honey ties of a sailor during the first year, to their treasure. It is thought that and having charge of the deck at in- there are several tons of honey in the

dets acquire a practical knowledge of A man named Duncan, who lives in seamanship that is not to be had by a cabin, not far from the spot, each any other method of instruction. At summer obtains from the rock, by the sea, all the cadets are on watch in sun's heat, more than enough for his the day from 8 to 8, and they stand family. All through that region, the quarter watches at night. The old second highest point in Pennsylvania, saw, "practice makes perfect," is wild honey is found in cracks of

Negative Sort of Animal.

Double-headed, double-tailed, fourhorned and six-legged calves have been exhibited throughout the world. but Adelbert Bivins, who lives near Spanish, insures candidates who may Roscoe, N. Y., owns a calf without at once be taught those branches re- eyes or a tail, and the sex of which quired to equip them as officers of the cannot be determined, or which is sexless. The calf is now over a week old, includes gunnery, seamanship, navi- apparently happy and thriving. The gation, signals, revenue law and inter freak has been seen and examined by national law. In port recitations are a multitude of persons in its short ex-

Spain has a population of about 20,-

An Aerial Cable Ferry.

Preparations are under way at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the construction of a stupendous novelty in the way of a steel rope suspension ferry. It is intended to carry passengers from Sedamsville, & suburb of Cincinnati, directly over the river to Lagoon Park, on the Kentucky side. The startling feature of the scheme is that the transport cars are to be lifted 120 feet in the air and then swung across the river by the overhead pulleys. A similar scheme is in successful use for transporting earth and rock in the Chicago drainage canal, but has never been attempted for passenger traffic. Two steel towers, each 152 feet high and fifty feet square at the base, are to be erected, one on each bank, 1,760 feet apart. The towers are to be connected with four patent stedl carrying cables of fifty tons tensile strength. Beneath each tower there is to be a waiting room, and at the side of each tower will be a landing, to which the car descends. The hoisting and propelling malocated in the towers. The cables will leave the towers 150 feet from the ground and have a sag at the center of from sixty to ninety feet, according to the load suspended from them. The cars will weigh ten tons empty, and will carry fifty people. When the car is loaded it will be hoisted vertically from the landing, until, by a series of automatic clutches, it is suspended to the pulleys on the four carrying cables. It will then be propelled across to the opposite tower at the rate of 1,200 feet per minute. At the opposite end it will be lowered to the landing for disembarkation. The plans have been sent to the Secretary of War for his inspection, as his permission is required for the erection of any structure crossing a navigable stream.

Czar and Peasant.

A man who was present at the coronation of the late Czar of Russia, says in the New York Courrier des Etats-Unis that he has kept like a never-tobe-forgotten vision the memory of the ecstasy of the crowd prostrated at the threshold of the church where the holy mystery was taking place.

"I recall," he adds, "a certain little old woman, whose extrordinary fevor drew tears to our eyes. Over her dirty dress she carried a ragged bag, which contained, doubtless, a piece of black bread. She was evidently from some distant province, and had been walking for a month or more, living on alms, sleeping in a stable with the cattle, impelled by a mysterious force. Perhaps she was fulfilling a vow; perhaps her poor disordered brain pictured Moscow as a place of felicity, a paradise, where the unhappy would be cured of their sorrows. Squatted in the mud, her hands clasping a shepherd's staff, she was gazing fixedly before her. Her wrinkled face of waxlike color WAS transfigured with enthusiasm. Her lips murmured a prayer, but her eyes were gazing into heaven. There was in this eye a superhuman expression, sad and sere at the same time. This woman was dead to all thought, to all sentiment of real life; she existed as in a dream. Touched with pity, I approached her and slipped a ruble into her hand. Without a glance at him who bestowed this fortune, the old woman evidently believed that a miracle had been accomplished, tears ran down her cheeks, and she extended her arms toward the Father, toward the Czar, to whom she attributed this ben-

A Timeless Village.

On my return from Belchen, said a recent traveler in Alsace, I looked upon the beautiful villages of the Lewen valley, and being a tourist who likes to poke his nose into everything, I turned by chance into the church at Kirchberg. On coming out I took out my watch to regulate it by the clock in the church tower. But there was no clock to be seen. Hence I went into the village inn and there asked the time. But mine host could not oblige

"You see," he said, "we have no use for clocks. Mornings we go by the smoke arising from the chimney at the parsonage upon the hill. The parsonage people are very regular. We dine when dinner is ready. At 4 p. m. the whistle of the train coming from Massmunster tells us that the time has come for another meal, and at night we know that it is time to go to bed when it is dark. On Sunday we go to church when the bell rings. Our parson is a very easy-going man; he does not mind beginning half an nour sooner or later."

Paris a Creat Fortress.

The German Chancellor, Caprivi, in a speech said that "Paris is the largest and most formidable fortress the world has ever seen-a stronghold with fiftysix forts and an outer line of fortifications of nearly 100 miles." The wall of Paris is built around the inhabited portion of the city, inclosing all the n onuments and business houses. It is surrounded by a broad ditch. The original plans provided for a second wall come thousand paces beyond this one, but instead there is a circle of forts from one to two miles away from the ipper wall. Nearly 2,000 cannon are used to forcify these forts. The firstclass forts number about thirty. They are polygons in shape, strongly basnoned and bomb-proof, with bricked up ditches, covered ways and outworks.

A Fee to Pneumatic T.res.

Australian cyclists have a great deal of trouble with little, sharp-pointed seeds of a weed, which when dried by the sun, become hardened and easily puncture the tires. These seeds fall oint upward, and make cycling almost impossible at certain seasons of the reer.