

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Sorghum for Stock--Why the Hens Paid--Hens Becoming Crop Bound--Good Sewerage for the Farm, Etc., Etc.

SORGHUM FOR STOCK.

Any soil that will grow a good crop of corn is suitable for sorghum and without any special fertilizer. This crop is fast becoming popular in sections where droughts are common and more or less prolonged. It is used for hog and general stock pasturing and the stalks are fed in winter with good results. The best results are usually obtained if the plant is grown in drills three feet apart but not thick in the row, requiring from six to eight quarts of seed per acre. The great value of sorghum is shown in times of drought when it retains all its green and fresh look even when corn and grass are burned yellow. It may be cut and fed in the pasture at such times with good results. The yield of seed is frequently more than 50 bushels per acre and the kernels are eaten readily by all stock. Hogs thrive on the heavy stalks which they break and strip in getting to the pith, reducing the stalk to a condition in which it makes good bedding. Horses thrive on sorghum and will eat the large canes, although the hay is preferred. A small plot of sorghum should be put in the coming season by every farmer who grows corn, and especially if he is located in a section where droughts are common.

WHY THE HENS PAID.

The best luck I ever had with poultry was with about twenty pullets, Plymouth Rocks, which were shut up in November in the basement of one of our houses, by no means the best, but given extra care they laid 1976 eggs out of a possible 3000 in 151 days from December 1 to April 30.

The profit on each hen for that period was \$2.79. Eggs were very high that winter and sold for forty cents a dozen a good part of the time. The cost of feeding was about \$10.

The secret of success was in keeping them busy all the time. The floor was covered thickly with rockweed from the sea shore nearby, and the grain was thrown into it. The hens would scratch and work away in the weed and almost bury themselves in it. I would frequently go down and stir up the weed, throw some grain in it and start them to scratching again.

I was with them about all the time; fanned over them a great deal. I gave them a warm breakfast and warm whole corn for supper. In other ways they were cared for as usual. I did nearly as well the following winter by the same means, and I ascribed success mainly to keeping the hens at work and give personal attention to their wants.—H. H. Rudd, in New England Homestead.

HENS BECOMING CROP BOUND.

Although the hen has no teeth and cannot chew its food, there is the same necessity, and possibly greater, for it to eat slowly that there is for animals that depend on mastication to fit food for digestion. The hen is obliged to swallow grain whole as it has no way to break it up before it enters the gizzard.

There it is ground among the pebbles which will always be found in a healthy bird's gizzard, which is a collection of extremely powerful muscles. The gizzard also furnishes a most effective digestive agent called *ingulvin*, and which has several times as much digestive power as pepsin prepared from the stomach of the calf or the pig. Many people whose digestion is weak prefer *ingulvin* to pepsin to aid the change of their food into blood and flesh. So long as food comes to the fowl's stomach only moderately fast there is not much danger that the stomach will crop bound. Instinct teaches the hen to scratch while she is eating. She will do so if placed before a heap of whole grain, and also if she has chicks, stop eating long enough to *cluck* and call them to it. It is not often that fowls become crop bound on grain unless cut clover is also largely eaten at the same time. The weight and solidity of the grain makes something for the gizzard to work on, and the food has solidity enough to be forced through. Hence cut clover should form only a very small part of a fowl's ration. Neither should soft feed be fed long as an exclusive diet. It also does not give the stomach enough to do, and thus weakens that organ from inaction. This is as often as any other the cause of fowls becoming crop bound. It is most common in fowls that have become very fat from high feeding, and which take but little exercise.—American Cultivator.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SHELTER.

The care and management of sheep is much like that of other stock. What is good for horse, cow and hog is also good for sheep.

In sheep husbandry there is one thing that must be observed and not overlooked, and that is thrift. Thrift means health, gain in quality, quantity and productiveness, hence profit, and profit is what we are after. It should always be the object of a flockmaster to keep his sheep in a thriving condition. The quality of the wool, as well as its quantity and the general productiveness of the flock, demands this system.

Now, the question is: What are the essentials to thrift? I will say good food, water, shelter and close attention of the shepherd. It is the worst possible practice to allow the sheep to fall

away in flesh as the grass fails in the autumn. The increasing wool conceals the shrinking carcass, much to the disappointment of the careless flock-master. Better confine them in the yard than to allow them to ramble about in some field in search of food, which furnishes a little green feed, but too light to be of any real value.

Shelter is very necessary to thrift. It is the first necessity in providing for wintering sheep successfully. Fine wool sheep will bear exposure better than any other kind of sheep. The open fleece of the large mutton breeds parts on the back when wet and admits the water, which completely drenches the animal so that its abundant fleece is no longer a protection from cold. Economy in feeding also demands shelter, as not only less food is required, but it is better preserved from waste. Water-soaked hay, or that which is in any way soiled, is always rejected. Sheep is the cleanest animal on our farm. It will not eat or drink that which is in any way soiled or out of a dirty trough, unless forced to. Shelter therefore is not only healthful and grateful to sheep, but also profitable to its owner. It is not necessary to build expensive buildings for shelter. Open sheds facing to the south or east, as location of ground may be, boarded up on the back and ends and roofed over with common lumber, with hay racks built against the back under the shed, make a good and cheap shed. Straw may be used for the roof and siding of a shed instead of lumber. For animals, however, I prefer a close house with large double doors on the east or south of the building, and left open except in storms or rainy weather, then shut them in, as they do not crowd themselves in shelter like old sheep, and they do better in a closed shed, however crowded, than in a roomy, stormy outdoors.—From an address delivered by Jacob Zeigler before the Illinois Live Stock Breeders' Association.

GOOD SEWERAGE FOR THE FARM.

After trying the Waring system I am not at all satisfied that it is the best for all our farm homes. Where the ground is very level the pipes are soon clogged and must be dug out and cleaned very frequently. This is not an easy task, nor inexpensive. But worse yet is the fact that the land laid full of tile for cesspool drainage gets overcharged with poison. There is at first an astonishing increase in vegetable growth; the grass roots taking up the food and giving double and treble crops of hay. This will go on for several years, after which you find your vegetation becoming sodden and the ground unable to relieve itself of its surcharge of poison. This rapidly passes into a stage where exhalations exude from the soil that are a peril to human life.

I have tried closed cesspools of different styles and have finally become convinced that not one of them can be kept wholesome without continuous care; a good deal more care than the majority will bestow upon them. But can an open cesspool be used with any more safety? I am quite sure that it is the safest plan. I am now conducting all the waste of my house a distance of thirty rods. It there falls into an open basin. Into this basin I dump frequently a load of sifted coal ashes, a load of barnyard manure, a load of sod or of whatever else comes to hand for compost. The discharge from the pipes being liquid is rapidly absorbed into the compost. The solid discharges from the pipes are composted once a day with the pile. There is no evil smell nor any poisonous exhalation. In the fall the whole is thoroughly comminuted and carted to the garden. The resultant is so inoffensive to both eyes and nose that no one, until told, ever imagines the compost pile to be a cesspool.—E. J. Powell in the American Agriculturist.

MANAGING MILK COWS.

I wish to give you a few hints on milk cows. The farm hand who knows how to milk properly is more valuable to the careful dairyman than any other help. To milk a cow requires time and patience. The milk should be drawn slowly and steadily. Some cows have very tender teats; and if you want a good disposed cow be gentle in your treatment toward her, as she is naturally impatient and does not like rough handling. With constant irritation she will fall in quantity of milk. As the udder becomes filled with milk she is anxious to be relieved of its contents and will seldom offer resistance without a cause. When a patient cow becomes fractious you can always trace it to the milker. Note this: We should not allow them to stand a long time waiting to be milked. When cows give a large quantity of milk it is very painful when the udder is filled to the utmost, therefore causing them to become restless. To delay milking at the proper time will do more to cause a cow to dry before her period than anything else. She should also be milked to the last drop, if possible, for the last portion of milk is said to be the richest. Still another point: There are many ways of conducting a dairy. Among them are: Wholesome food, such as wheat bran, cotton seed meal. Always be careful to keep the cows well salted, protected from bad weather, giving kind handling, careful milking, regular feeding, clean stabling, good ventilation and plenty of pure water. In some sections we have what is called bitter weed, which cows are fond of, causing the milk to become so much affected that it is hardly fit to use. I find that by giving the cow about two tablespoonfuls of sugar at each meal for two or three days the milk is entirely relieved of the bitter taste.—G. B. Dillon in Farm, Field and Fireside.

HELD COLUMBUS'S BONES.

Pittsburg Man Who Says He Touched Them in 1878.

James C. Jamieson, President of the Damascus Steel Company of Pittsburg, has a story to tell concerning the bones of Christopher Columbus. Mr. Jamieson, who has been a traveler, says:

"It is amusing to read the many stories concerning the removal of the bones of Columbus from Havana to Spain. Newspapers have said that the Spanish authorities have packed them up in a case and have secretly removed them to Cadiz. Such cannot be true. In 1878 I had the pleasure, if such it could be called, of having the bones of Christopher Columbus in my own hands.

I was in San Domingo, on the San Domingo Island, and had gone there on a trading expedition with a cargo of goods. While there I was the guest of Paul Jones, at that time United States Consul at that place. A force of workmen were engaged in remodeling the ancient cathedral, which had been built some 400 years before. One day one of the men engaged in excavating struck a leaden box with his pick just under the altar. The box was about 2 feet in length, 10 inches wide and 10 inches tall. The box was covered with inscriptions, but time and the earth had worked such changes that they could not be deciphered.

"The box was opened and in it was found a handful of dust, a part of a human skull and a number of bones. A silver plate, which had been fastened on the under side of the lid of the box, was found among the bones, the screws with which it had been fastened having given way with decay. There were a number of pieces of jewelry and trinkets in the box. On the plate was the inscription, 'C. Colon.' Spanish for Christopher Columbus. No one but the priests of the parish saw the box at that time.

A short time later an Italian man-of-war arrived at San Domingo, and as Columbus had been born in Italy, they asked to see his remains. The privilege was accorded, and, through United States Consul Paul Jones, I was permitted to be of the party, and I was among the first to pick up all that remained of Christopher Columbus. Consul Jones also held the bones.

"After an impressive ceremony, the remains were taken in charge by the priests and placed again in hiding. You know that Columbus and his son Don Diego both died in Spain; and it was about thirty years after the former's death that the remains of both were taken to San Domingo and placed in the cathedral. When the Spanish withdrew from the island, about one hundred years ago, they wanted to take the bones of Columbus with them. The monk in charge did not want to give them up, and it is now known that he gave the Spanish the remains, not of Christopher Columbus, but those of his son Don Diego. The bones of Columbus were taken up and secretly hidden by the monks, and they are in San Domingo at this day."

Sustaining Power of Ice.

"Though there is a rule in the British army about the sustaining power of ice," explained an army officer, "there is no such rule in our army regulations, though the engineers have a formula which covers the matter. Their formula in brief, is that ice three inches thick will sustain 100 pounds to the square foot; four inches will sustain a column of infantry and five inches artillery. In Central Park, New York, and Druid Hill Park, Baltimore, skating is never allowed until the ice is three inches thick on the lakes. The same rule is observed in other skating parks. Ice two inches thick is safe enough for a man to skate on, and even for a number at the same time, but that thickness of ice cannot be depended upon for parks where great crowds gather. Ten inches of ice will hold up any weight that can be put upon it, as far as people are concerned. Railway trains have been run on the St. Lawrence river on fifteen inches of ice without the slightest suspicion of danger. There have been a number of horse races and carnivals on the Hudson river on ten-inch ice. One of the best races of the kind I ever saw was on the Potomac about thirty-seven years ago, in which a half-dozen horses engaged, and thousands of persons stood along the course and watched it, and the ice was over nine inches and a half thick. In 1855 when the Potomac broke its freezing record, there were hundreds who drove wagons and carriages on the ice from here as far down as Mount Vernon, and teams crossed the river at many points. It was over thirteen inches thick and lasted two weeks."—Washington Star.

Bicycle Roads in Hong Kong.

Rounseville Wildman, consul general at Hong Kong, China, has made a report on the bicycle at that point which is in part as follows: Hong Kong is built on the side of a mountain 1,800 feet high, and all streets above sea level are terraced broken by flights of steps, making the majority of them unavailable for cycle purposes. Consequently, the available roads are reduced to two, although there are numerous excursions that the daring rider can take throughout the island. The favorite, and in fact only, road for ladies borders the harbor front, and is about eight miles long. This road has a hard, metal surface and is beautifully kept up. The view and scenery along it is unrivaled, and the breeze that comes sweeping in from the ocean is most refreshing. Every evening from 5 until 7 it is alive with cyclists, with the most heterogeneous lot of machines ever seen. Bicycles of

all dates run side by side. The other road referred to is called the Aberdeen Road, which is also eight miles long. This road contains some heavy grades, which a strong rider can take, but they do not commend themselves to the majority."

HE IMPROVED THE OPPORTUNITY.

Why the Realistic Novelist Was Called a Brute by His Wife.

"There, there, there!" exclaimed the wife of the realistic novelist, as she rushed into her husband's study and picked up her howling offspring.

"Did muzzie's precious little lamb think she had deserted him?"

After she had quieted him, she turned to her husband and asked,

"Did you have a terrible time with Willie while I was shopping?"

"Oh, no," replied the intellectual giant with a glad smile. "I was very much interested. I had never before made a study of how a baby cries, and I have secured some very interesting notes. I have discovered just how a baby cries when lonely. A few minutes after you went shopping he began to whine softly to himself, and to wander about as if searching for someone. Then he let out a yell. When I spoke to him and asked him what was the matter he drew down in the corners of his mouth and began to cry in earnest. The sounds he made were all variations of the vowels, altogether devoid of consonants. His method of crying is to utter from four to seven sharp barking sounds, then draw a quick, deep breath and yell at the top of his voice, with his mouth almost perfectly round. From time to time he varied this performance by holding his breath as if choking, and when he did, not only his face, but even his scalp got red."

"And you sat there and took notes, you brute. I'll never leave our darling with such a cold-blooded fiend again." As she said this she gathered up the pet of the household and flounced from the room in a huff.

The realistic novelist took a couple of turns about the room, smiling softly to himself in the meantime, and then stopped before a mirror and winked at himself in a way that suggested that perhaps after all he had simply been doing a clever little romancing that would save him from being left in charge of the baby in future.—Harper's Bazar.

Derivation of the word "General."

The word "general" is derived from the Latin *generalis*, and means belonging to a kind or species, from *genus*, kind; but the use of the word as a noun is but a few centuries old. This new expression was not formed from any Latin or Celtic word of the same signification, for, to express the same idea the Gauls had "*brenn*," the Romans "*dux*" and "*comes*," the Greeks *strategist*, commander. The title seems to have originated in France about 1450, when John, Count de Dunois, was made lieutenant general of the French forces, or commander-in-chief, representing the sovereign, who was delegated to his lieutenant general the performance of the duties that would otherwise have devolved upon himself as actual commander-in-chief of the armies. The title came into use in England in the reign of Henry VIII, when the appellation of captain general was given to the commander-in-chief of the English forces, instead of that of lord-marshal of England. From that period the title of general, with various prefixes, viz., lieutenant general, brigadier general, etc., has been preserved in the British service, as in almost all European armies; but it was not before the French Republic that the title of general alone began to be affixed to proper names, i. e., General Bonaparte, etc.

A Cruel Bicycle Invention.

An ingenious French gentleman has invented an effective, if not altogether humane, device whereby to foil the malign purpose of the bicycle thief. He had a sharp steel spike, some three inches long, fitted in the centre of the saddle of his machine and provided with a spring joint so that it could be raised erect on occasion, while it lay flat in a groove until required for use. Thus equipped, the cyclist rode up to his favorite cafe in Paris, leaving his vehicle outside after duly fixing his insidious bayonet. A few minutes later one of the marauders now so common in Paris came along, saw his chance, wheeled the bike into the middle of the road, and hoped in the twinkling of an eye to distance all pursuit. Scarcely had he started before agonizing shrieks summoned a crowd to the spot, and the impaled victim was picked up, bathed in blood and unconscious, for conveyance to the nearest hospital. The inventor is so delighted with the success of his experiment that he has applied for a patent.

An Old Paper.

Russia is not usually associated with newspaper progress, but it is a singular fact that the *Viedomosti* of St. Petersburg, is one of the oldest newspapers in Europe, for it can boast a continuous existence of 172 years. Printing was unknown in Russia until a short time before its first appearance. Just two centuries ago Peter the Great licensed one Ivan Andreievich Tessing to print at Amsterdam and export into Russia certain books, for the most part of an educational character. In 1704 he himself had types cut and sent them with a font cast by Tessing to Moscow, where under priestly direction a specimen number of the *Viedomosti* was got up. It was not, however, until 1726 that the *Viedomosti* started on its career in St. Petersburg.—London Chronicle.

NEWS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ON NUMEROUS FEMINE TOPICS.

Substitute for Chiffon--New Ribbon Stocks--How Some Cloaks are Lined--Mark Twain's Clever Daughter, Etc., Etc.

FOR THE LADIES

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CHIFFON.

A milliner of international repute has hit upon a novel substitute for chiffon. She calls the new trimming "damp-day chiffon," and the effect is calculated to rob rain of its terrors for the perishable-hatted woman. The new material is composed of twists of large, soft, giant wool. A skein of this is boldly twisted and looped upon a light felt shape, and as chiffon is much used in this torsade style on hats, the little ruse is only detected by close scrutiny.

NEW RIBBON STOCKS.

The latest stock looks for all the world like the soft crinkled belts worn last summer. It is made of wide liberty satin ribbon in any desired shade, quite long and is fastened with a pretty buckle of any kind which suits the fancy of the wearer. It is put around the neck, crossed in the back, and is fastened in front with the buckle. Those of turquoise blue ribbon have a dull gold buckle, studded with turquoise; those of ribbon in any of the new shades of plum or red have buckles ornamented with amethysts or garnets, and so on. A soft stock of this kind is infinitely more becoming to young and old alike than a stiff neck dressing, and is in high favor at the present moment.

HOW SOME CLOAKS ARE LINED.

The linings of cloaks are now made so warm that it matters little of what material the cloak is made. One of the warmest evening cloaks of the season is made entirely of lace, sewed on a chiffon foundation. There are alternate rows of black and white lace and an odd contrast is a high collar of ermine, the front of the coat also being faced with ermine. This coat is not lined with fur, but is almost as warm as though it were. It has interlinings of wool and felt, and just at the back is a piece of chamois. The lining that shows is of white brocade of the heaviest quality. At the throat, fastening the cloak together, is a wide bow of black velvet, the ends of the velvet being covered with ermine. It is a curious fashion to cut ermine in this way, but the effect is good, and with the lace is extremely smart. It is one of the most expensive cloaks of the year, for the lace is real.

MARK TWAIN'S CLEVER DAUGHTER.

Clara Clemens, the pretty daughter of Samuel L. Clemens ("Mark Twain"), is a deserved favorite in Vienna society, where the family spent their second winter.

Miss Clemens is a beautiful girl, and inherits her father's ready wit and his love of pleasant company. In Florence, when she was still a slender young miss in short dresses, she was known about the Arno quays as "La Belle Signorina," and was one of the celebrities of the town almost equally with her distinguished looking papa, who was as great a lion in Italy as he is now in Austria.

When Miss Clemens went to Vienna she began taking singing lessons under the best masters, as so many girls in society do, simply as an added accomplishment. This year, however, she is devoting herself seriously to the study of music, having learned that she is the possessor of a voice of singular sweetness and power. It is expected that she will devote her talent to the concert stage.—Philadelphia Press.

PORTUGAL'S GOOD QUEEN.

Queen Amelia, the wife of the King of Portugal, is one of the many good women who now occupy thrones. The story is well known of her that in order to deal with the ill health of her husband through obesity she has studied medicine, passed her examination and taken the degree of M. D., and thus becomes the only queen M. D. at the present in existence. And be it always remembered that she took her studies not only seriously, but in the most democratic manner. She attended classes at the University at Lisbon, "walked" the hospitals for some time, and it is reported that she has on various occasions practiced her profession in cases of emergency and among the poorer of her subjects.

Queen Amelia has another accomplishment. She is a born milliner, and has a room set apart at the palace, where hats and bonnets are continually in progress of construction. And thereby hangs a pretty and pathetic story. Once while out driving in the streets of Lisbon she observed a large crowd surrounding some object. The queen sent the footman to see what was the matter, and when he reported that a young woman had fainted she immediately left the carriage and had the unconscious girl brought to a neighboring shop, and personally attended her professionally. The queen had the young woman removed to her own home, and inquiries made about her, and learned the poor girl's history. She was a milliner, and, having failed to get employment, had ventured to undertake work of her own account for the support of her invalid mother, but with so little success that she nearly starved.

Queen Amelia sent at once some necessities and commanded the girl's presence at the palace. Here she received her in the work room, and handed the poor milliner three bon-

All Kinds of Bubbles.

A young tailor named Berry, lately succeeded to his father's business, once sent in his account to Charles Matthews somewhat ahead of time. Whereupon Matthews, with rigorous care, wrote him the following note: "You must be a goose—Berry, to send me your bill—Berry, before it is due—Berry. Your father, the elder—Berry would have had more sense. You may look very black—Berry, and feel very blue—Berry, but I don't care a straw—Berry, for you and your bill—Berry."

London has 1,300 miles of streets. Paris 600.

nets of her own creation. "Take these as models, call them 'bonnets Amelia,' and tell your customers they are made after the queen's own fashioning." Her majesty wore herself one of the identical bonnets, and commanded her ladies do likewise. Within two months the once starving girl could take larger premises, and to-day she is herself an employer of over 200 women.—New York Herald.

THE CARE OF BLACK SKIRTS.

The care of several black skirts, and those in mourning need at least three, is no small task, for the finest spots show, as on no other goods. Never hang them away with the dust of the streets upon them, for the longer it remains, the more difficult it is to remove. A few vigorous shakes frees it from the loose dust, while the whisk broom soon finishes the task.

Sometimes a skirt loses its stiffness while yet unsoiled, the result of cheap linings, and excessive dampness. In this case the lining should be dampened and pressed out with hot irons, being careful to leave no wrinkles upon the right side, as often happens when the goods and lining have not shrunken alike. If the skirt is stiffened with canvas, instead of haircloth, dampen the lining profusely to the depth of the interlining, before it is ironed, which will leave it equally as stiff as when new. When the skirt is so much soiled that the usual sponging has little effect, do not think it must be made over entirely, which means a large amount of work. Instead rip off the worn binding, loosen the goods from the lining and interlining, remove all collected lint, then brush the goods, lining and interlining, until perfectly free from dust. Sometimes spots thought to be grease may be entirely removed by rubbing the goods dry between the palms, the motion one uses to wash clothing.

Be sure that every particle of dust about the seams, as far as you can reach, is removed. Then sponge the goods on both sides for several inches above the bottom, also the entire front breadths. Make the canvas quite damp, and iron. Then press the goods upon the wrong side, for about six inches from the bottom. This can be managed without ripping open the seams. Turn the skirt, put it upon the skirt-board, sponge the lining with clean water and iron, adding a crease down the front breadth, a bit of pardonable deception, for it gives the effect of new goods.

Trim off all worn places about the bottom, even if all around and sew on the new binding. Brush braid is now considered the most serviceable binding, as only the brush portion wears off, leaving the braid intact. When, however, the lining and stiffening are much worn, in addition to the skirt being soiled, it is best to rip it up, wash the goods and make it over new linings, which are now so low priced that none need go to the trouble of washing, starching and mending the old ones.

NEW FASHION FANCIES.

Pretty neck clasps are enamelled and jewelled in both silver and gold. A novel and useful chain purse of silver or gold has a screw cover containing a small watch.

The newest color is known as Napoleon blue. It is a bright marine shade that promises to be quite popular.

Gorgeous colorings are noticeable in next season's skirts, and many of the designs are reproductions of natural flowers.

The latest friendship bracelet of plain silver has at short intervals small tablets for the initials of the wearer's friends.

Skating skirts should be cut to flare well around the bottom, stiffened narrowly with hair cloth and finished inside with one or two plucked ruffles of taffeta silk.

Fancy belts will be even more popular next summer than they are this season, and most of them are pointed, thus allowing a large surface for elaborate decoration in which contrasting colors are used with great effect.

A solid plaid in white goods makes up attractively and with a certain style of its own. Figured white has the advantage that it does not show every wrinkle, as do the plain goods. A waist made of the white plaid with sleeves and yoke of the plain is very pretty.

Cuba's New Stamps.

The new Cuban one-cent stamp will bear a representation of the statue of Columbus which stands in the patio, or courtyard, of the Captain General's palace in Havana. The two-cent stamp will bear a map of Cuba; the 3-cent stamp a reproduction of the statue of "La Cubana," a female figure in marble, emblematic of the island, which stands in one of the parks of Havana. The five-cent stamps will be decorated with a picture of one of the new steamers of the New York and Cuban Mail Company, and the ten-cent stamp will present an agricultural scene, a Cuban ploughing in a tobacco field with a yoke of oxen, and a group of royal palms in the background.

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