

### Easy Work.

Too much exercise leaves one a prey to soreness and stiffness, but it is easy work for St. Jacobs Oil to get the muscles back into proper shape and cure the distress.

Every year the King of Italy receives as a New Year's gift 5,000 cigars from the Emperor of Austria.

## "Better Be Wise Than Rich."

Wise people are also rich when they know a perfect remedy for all annoying diseases of the blood, kidneys, liver and bowels. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is perfect in its action. It so regulates the entire system as to bring vigorous health. It never disappoints.

**Colic**—For 42 years I had colic, or swellings on my neck, which was discouraging and troublesome. Rheumatism also annoyed me. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me completely and the swelling has entirely disappeared. A lady in Michigan saw my previous testimonial and used Hood's and was entirely cured of the same trouble. She thanked me for recommending it. Mrs. ANNA SUTHERLAND, 406 Lovel Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Poor Health**—Had poor health for years, pains in shoulders, back and hips, with constant headache, nervousness and no appetite. Used Hood's Sarsaparilla, gained strength and can work hard all day; eat heartily and sleep well. I took it because it helped my husband. Mrs. ELIZABETH J. GRIFFIN, Moose Lake, Minn.

**Makes Weak Strong**—"I would give \$1 a bottle for Hood's Sarsaparilla if I could not get it for less. It is the best spring medicine. It makes the weak strong." ALBERT A. JAGNOW, Douglastown, N. Y.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

Hood's Pills cure liver, bile, non-irritating and the only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## BAD BLOOD

"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wanted for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascares. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." Mrs. SALLIE E. SELLERS, Littleton, Tenn.



Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Grip. 25c. Doz. 2.00. **CURE CONSTIPATION.** Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Dist. N. Y. 219

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

### TREES.

The gum trees of Australia are the tallest trees in the world. They average 300 feet in height.

One of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Okhotsk sea. A well was recently dug in that region, and at a depth of 250 feet the ground was still frozen.

A German authority on forestry announces the discovery in India of a tree having leaves so highly electrical that whoever touches one of them receives a severe electrical shock. Even upon the magnetic needle this tree, which has been given the name of phylotea electrica, has a strong influence, causing magnetic variations at a distance of seventy feet. The electrical strength of the tree varies according to the time of the day, being most powerful at noon.

**THE** Ills of women conspire against domestic harmony. Some derangement of the generative organs is the main cause of most of the unhappiness in the household.

The husband can't understand these troubles. The male physician only knows of them theoretically and scientifically, and finds it hard to cure them.

## WOMAN'S PECULIAR ILLS

But there is cure for them, certain, practical and sympathetic. Mrs. Pinkham has been curing these serious ills of women for a quarter of a century. Failure to secure proper advice should not excite the women of to-day, for the wisest counsel can be had without charge. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for it. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

Among the multitude of women helped by Mrs. Pinkham and by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, is Mrs. JOSEPH KING, Sabina, Ohio. She writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Will you kindly allow me the pleasure of expressing my gratitude for the wonderful relief I have experienced by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for a long time with falling of the womb, and those terrible bearing-down pains, and it seemed as though my back would never stop aching; also had leucorrhoea, dull headaches, could not sleep, was weak and life was a burden to me. I doctored for several years, but it did no good. My husband wanted me to try your medicine, and I am so thankful that I did. I have taken four bottles of the Compound and a box of Liver Pills, and can state that if more ladies would only give your medicine a fair trial they would bless the day they saw your advertisement. My heart is full of gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham for what her medicine has done for me. It is worth its weight in gold."

### Avoid the Night Air.

Avoid the night air when damp and cold, and you will often avoid having neuralgia, but St. Jacobs Oil will cure it, no matter what is the cause and no matter how long it has continued.

Baron Curzon is the eleventh Viceroy of India since it was handed over to the home Government in 1858.

### Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury.

Mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you may possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

General Palmer, formerly Gold Democrat candidate for President, is preparing a series of articles reminiscent of Lincoln.

### Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c. or \$1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address: Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Dr. James H. Worman, of "Outing," whose name President McKinley sent to the Senate as Consul to Munich, has been identified prominently with the magazine and publishing business in New York for a number of years.

### To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Hemo-Quinine Tablets. All Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The fortune left by Adolph D'Envers, the dramatist who wrote "The Two Orphans," amounts to more than 12,000,000 francs, or \$2,400,000, and some of his relatives are going to law to obtain it.

I cannot speak too highly of Pilo's Cure for Consumption. Mrs. FRANK MORRIS, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 23, 1894.

Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, worked at the trade of glassmaker for 12 years.

### To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascares Candy Cathartic. 10c. or 50c. If C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

### When Birds Begin to Sing.

An ornithologist, having investigated the question of at what hour in summer the commonest small birds wake up and sing, states that the greenfinch is the earliest riser, as it pipes as early as 1:30 in the morning, the blackcap beginning about 2:20. It is nearly 4 o'clock, and the sun is well above the horizon, before the first real songster appears in the person of the blackbird. He is heard half an hour before the thrush, and the chirp of the robin begins about the same length of time before that of the wren. Finally, the house sparrow and the tomtit occupy the last place on the list. This investigation has altogether ruined the lark's reputation for early rising. That much-celebrated bird is quite a sluggard, as it does not rise until after the chaffinches, linnets and a number of the hedgerow birds have been up and about.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

### Chinese Telegraphy.

The Chinese, owing to the multiplicity of the characters in their written language, have solved the problem of telegraphy by using numbers for transmission over the wire instead of characters. The numbers have to be re-interpreted into characters when received. To facilitate the operation, types are used. On one end of each type is a character; on the other end is a number. By reversing and imprinting the types upon a sheet of paper the change is readily effected, with a high degree of accuracy.

### A Brilliant Idea.

"Why ain't pap like Billy Stubbs' father?" "What do you mean, Robert?" "Why, Billy ain't a-join' to hang up his stockin' this Christmas. He says 'tain't big enough. He's goin' to sneak one of his papa's new union suits and tie up 'is legs.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

#### The Best Soil for Peanuts—Growing Onion Seed—The Care of Young Chickens—Making Milk, Etc., Etc.

##### THE BEST SOIL FOR PEANUTS.

The best soil for peanuts is a light-colored clayey soil, filled with finely comminuted, cherty, angular gravel, which makes the ground loose and prevents it from baking. The ground should be well drained and light in color, for it is a singular fact that there is a correlation between the color of the soil and the color of the nut, black or deep-red soil making a dark colored nut and light or whitish soils making a light colored nut. The darker soils may and most frequently do make a larger yield per acre, but the nuts are not so marketable and are classed in a lower grade.

Land with much humus is not suited to the growth of peanuts. The soil should be strong, but with a small amount of vegetable matter in its composition. Peanuts, therefore, do not yield well after clover nor in freshly cleared lands. In such conditions the amount of vine is excessive, but the quantity of good peanuts is very small. The best results are obtained by planting the crops after corn or tobacco or potatoes, or after any crop that requires clean cultivation.—Southern Magazine.

##### GROWING ONION SEED.

It is doubtful whether it will pay you to grow the small amount of onion seed you plant each spring, instead of buying them from the seedman, says the American Cultivator, in giving advice to a young farmer. There is no great art in growing onion seed, but there is a good deal of work in harvesting and cleaning the seed after it is grown to put into a small job. Besides, we think the seedsmen can do grow better, heavier onion seed than most growers, who begin to plant onions to grow seed for their own use. We will explain this by saying that in most cases, when the onion grower thinks he will hereafter raise his own seeds, he takes onions that he has kept over winter and which are more or less deteriorated by keeping, and plants them as early in the spring. The regular seed grower plants the onion in the fall, riding up the earth over them so that when once frozen through and including the onion, it will not be thawed out before spring. It does not injure onions to freeze them in the soil once, provided they are not disturbed until thawed out. Repeated freezing and thawing, and also handling onions while frozen, will cause them to rot. The result is that the fall-planted onions are coming up before those kept in the cellar can be planted, and this earliness makes them ripen their seed early, before hot, muggy weather comes, when whole fields of onions may be struck by blight, so that hardly any good seed can be produced. Onions for seed should be liberally manured with potash and phosphate. These will make the seed crop more abundant and the seed heavier. It is the heavy seed that is needed to produce strong, vigorous growth of onions in their early stages. If the ground is made very compact two inches below the surface the vigorous growth will make large, flat onions, and will not have a tendency to run the crop into scullions.

##### GROOMING COWS.

Winter dairymen should put these words at the head of their list of stable mixtures, "Keep your cows clean." The words are important, for they relate both to the health of the cows and the purity of the milk.

I believe that it richly pays to groom cows as regularly as horses, and to keep them as sleek looking. Plenty of bedding, while conducting to their warmth and comfort, will reduce the labor of carrying to a minimum, and keep the functions of the skin in a normal healthy state. Besides this, it keeps dirt and loose hairs removed, so there will be none falling into the milk.

Cattle enjoy currying and brushing even more than horses, and by their actions show evidence of their pleasure while it is being done.

Care should be taken that lice are not transmitted by means of these manipulations, as one lousy animal may spread parasites through a whole herd.

##### THE CARE OF YOUNG CHICKENS.

The time is not far distant when preparations must be made for the care and comfort of early hatched chicks—for 'tis those that require extra care and food—the later broods thriving with practically what nature has provided for them.

For the benefit of those who are desirous of adopting the very best methods, I give what I consider a good common sense system of food and care from time of hatching to two months of age.

One of the most essential points to consider is the vigor of parent stock, for it is absolutely useless to attempt to raise chicks from eggs laid by weak or debilitated hens. This settled, I shall presume the chicks are hatched; the next thing then is to start them right.

Dust the hen thoroughly with a Persian insect powder when you remove her from the nest, carefully rubbing the powder through the feathers so that the skin is completely covered. A slat coop, which you have previously arranged, with board floor and placed under a shed will now serve as a house for the brood.

Do not put the coop out in the rain and snow, but let it remain where the chicks will be both dry and warm. On bright days open the slat front and let the little fellows come out and run around, but do not give the hen her liberty.

Their first food should be oatmeal, with a little fine grit, slightly moistened with sweet milk. This should be given them every two hours first few days, after which morning, noon and night will suffice.

At two weeks of age they will eat and relish cracked corn and wheat and in fact almost any cracked grain will furnish an appetizing change. A little cabbage or lettuce chopped fine should be given twice a week and if convenient a little green ground bone or lean meat should be given every other day.

When ten days old, dust the hen again with insect powder, so that any lice which may have escaped the first application will not have a chance to get another start.

When chicks are six weeks old both hen and brood may be allowed their liberty on nice days, though they should be compelled to return to the coop each night. After being weaned the chicks will still return to the coop at night and should be allowed to do so until four months old.—Farm and Home.

##### MAKING MILK.

The man who owns the cows is the one who makes the milk. He can make little or much of it. He can make it clean or dirty, cheap or expensive. In fact, he can vary the milk to suit himself. The cow is only a complicated apparatus in which he turns his various fodders and out of which he obtains the finished product in the shape of milk. Like all other machines, the cow is subject to the law of thermodynamics. She must use a certain amount of her fodder to keep the vital machinery in motion. This includes the keeping of the animal heat at the right point, the circulation of the blood, the digestion of food, the elaboration of milk, and all the other vital actions which go to make up the life of the animal.

Experiments have shown that it requires sixteen pounds of dry organic matter to keep this machinery in motion—that is, to keep the animal alive and in health. From the rest of the food given above that weight the dairyman may expect greater or less returns in the form of milk. Here comes the first point. Now, how much fodder does it take to keep the cow? Sixteen pounds or twenty pounds? There is a wide margin here—all the difference between profit and loss. Ask the cow and see what she says. If she is using twice as much fodder as she ought to to keep the machine in motion, then she is not a profitable animal. If she cannot use the excess of feed given her over her maintenance ration to produce a profitable amount of butter fat, she is not worth keeping and should be disposed of as soon as possible.

No dairyman can afford, under present conditions, or even under any conditions, to keep animals that eat food that they cannot return a greater value for in the milk pail. If he does keep such animals, his progress down the financial hill is neither slow nor comfortable. His life is one long struggle against conditions that he might change if he only would. There are many roads that lead to loss and profit on the farm, but the broadest, smoothest road with the steepest downward pitch is the one travelled by the unprofitable cow.—Herd's Dairyman.

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Cows should be curried and brushed in the morning before milking, as then they have just arisen from an all night's recumbency, and are as dirty and dusty as at any time during the 24 hours. A prevalent custom for some milkers is, to brush off the udder and teats after they have sat down to milk.

This is wrong, as then more or less of the dirt will get in the empty udder, or, adhering to the hand of the milker, drop in afterward. All of the cows should be curried, and their sides and udder brushed, before the milking process has begun.

If you try currying, you will notice that after you have practiced it on your cows for a few weeks that there will be little, if any, loose hair and scales brought away, the skin being healthy and the hair glossy.

Stables should be cleaned at least twice daily, as this will materially assist in keeping the cattle clean.

Should lice appear I have never found any better remedy than a strong decoction of tobacco applied along the back and about the base of the horns. The stanchions should be washed with a one-to-1000 strength solution of corrosive sublimate. This is a most effective germicide, but may have to be applied to the wood work more than once to kill larvae not hatched out at time of first application.

Properly looking at the subject of keeping the cows clean, sweet and neat is as important a one as supplying their stomachs with nutritious and well-balanced rations. It not only conduces to their good health, but indirectly stimulates the milk flow, and insures that milk against contamination in the stable.

Cows that are well groomed and free from parasites are never seen rubbing their hair off against posts and fences about the barnyard. "It takes cows to make money," and it takes cows that are cows to make milk production profitable. Cows are largely what their owners cause them to be. In fact, a cow by her appearance reflects her owner's character pretty thoroughly.

### QUEER ANIMAL AGREEMENTS.

#### Unlike Creatures That Get Along Very Well in Common Quarters.

An intimate connection subsisting between different animals is known as commensalism, commensals being creatures which may be said to sit at the same table, but which do not prey upon one another. Of late years naturalists have become acquainted with numerous examples of this form of animal partnership. In one of the Chikien Islands, off the New Zealand coast, a curious lizard known as the tuatara and certain species of the petrels were found inhabiting the same burrows, apparently on the best of terms. In rare cases the burrow, which consists of a passage two or three feet long, ending in a chamber a foot and a half long, one foot broad and six inches high, is the work of the bird. As a rule, however, the lizard is the excavator. Each builds its nest on opposite sides of the chamber, the lizard almost invariably choosing the left and the petrel the right side. The lizard feeds partly on worms and beetles and partly on the remains of fishes brought to their common table by the petrel, both animals being thus benefited by the partnership. This is probably more than can be said of the prairie dog, whose underground home is frequently shared by the rattlesnake and the burrowing owl. These were at one time supposed to form a "happy family," but considerable doubt has been cast on the point by the discovery of young prairie dogs in the stomach of the rattlesnake, which seems to indicate that commensalism in this particular case has been a one-sided affair so far as the benefits were concerned.

It is among marine animals however, that the most striking examples of commensalism have been observed. A feeble fish called the remora owes its success in life to the powerful alliances it forms. One of its fins has been transformed into a sucker placed right on top of its head, by means of which it attaches itself firmly to any passing shark, whale, or even ship, not doubt mistaking the latter for some huge sea monster. By these it is transported without any exertion on its own part over great distances, meanwhile picking up such food as may come in its way.

Several small fishes have been found also, to habitually lodge in the mouth cavity of a Brazilian catfish, sharing such food as the latter succeeds in capturing. The enemies of the smaller fishes are so numerous that it is only by retreating to places inaccessible to their foes that they have a chance of survival. A favorite shelter for many small fishes is the round disk of the larger sea jellies, the stinging properties of which probably cause them to be avoided by the other denizens of the deep. As many as twenty fishes have been counted swimming within the fringed margin of one of these pulsating umbrellas. The sea cucumbers are another group of lovely sea forms which afford shelter to fishes.

Other instances might be given, such as that of the little pea crab, found in mussels and other bivalve shells, which in return for the protection given them by the mollusk shell gives its host a share of the food it captures.

#### Carried Off by an Eagle.

"Did you ever see an eagle carry off a baby to the skies?" said a Broome County drummer, who is in New York for the sights. "There's a farmer named Vandewater living near Cascade Valley, in the County I come from. Last summer he caught a big eagle in a trap. The bird grew tame and became a household pet. A few mornings ago Mrs. Vandewater went to a neighbor's to borrow some salt, leaving her small children with the eagle. When she returned the eagle was sitting on a shed, with the baby in its talons.

"A hunter came along with a gun. Before he could shoot, the eagle flew away with the baby. The child was heavy, and it was impossible for the bird to rise for more than twenty feet above the ground. It appeared an easy mark, but the man was afraid to shoot on account of the child.

"After chasing the eagle and its prey for a quarter of a mile, the hunter shot at the bird and broke one of its wings. The eagle bent the air furiously with its remaining wing for a full minute and then began to fall.

"Mrs. Vandewater rushed for her crying child, and soon had it in her arms. The eagle continued to fight, but it was soon killed with the butt of the rifle. It measured seven feet from tip to tip. The child was not hurt much, but when it grows up it can prove that I'm a truthful man occasionally, even if I am a drummer."—New York Press.

#### The Competition of Brains.

He is a young man who means well. He was invited to a small assemblage, where all the people were supposed to be truly clever. In fact, there was no supposition about it. They were truly clever. They had to be. They wrote things or drew pictures or composed music. The well-meaning young man didn't do any of those things and he felt a little embarrassed. It was not long before he grew uncomfortable, under the impression that he was a jarring influence. They were evidently trying to bring the conversation down to his level. He wished they wouldn't. He knew it must pain them to utter commonplace about the weather or to discuss the platitudes which content ordinary people as topics. It was kind of them, but he was unworthy of such a sacrifice. He resolved to do what he could to show it wasn't entirely necessary. A queer incident had occurred

in his office a short time before. He had welcomed it with delight and cherished it in his memory for this occasion. He summoned all his powers as a raconteur and related it. He gave it all the animation and expression he could, feeling rather confident, because he had tried it on a number of friends previously with encouraging results. When he concluded there was no demonstration of approval. Everybody had displayed attentiveness and was almost eager. But when it was all over each face wore a look of deep mental abstraction. And in a short time all had said good night and gone home. The well-meaning young man was the last to leave.

"I thought that was a rather novel and clever story I told," he said be-seechingly, as he was putting on his overcoat.

"Yes," she answered with a sigh. "It was unmistakably novel and clever."

The next day before noon the anecdote he had related was before eight different editors, in the form of stories and poems, and in the hands of two music publishers, arranged with rag-time accomplishment.

The hostess never invited the young time accompanist.

#### The Fungus in Art.

The fungus in art is certainly a new thing for one who is seeking novelties, and in one of those small cross-town stores which are very like the Paris shops, and where one runs across all sorts of novelties which the larger stores have not yet made common by quantity and display, an interesting exhibition of the queer, misformed excrement of trees and earth may be seen. They have been used by the clever hand of an artist for dainty little landscapes in sepia and India ink, the delicate browns shading into darker tints of the natural substance, forming a charming monochromatic effect.

Any one who is a student of natural history recalls what strange shapes these fungous growths assume. Sometimes they resemble sea shells, sometimes human heads, sometimes flowers, their differences as many as cloud effects. With a deft brush one end of pretty "bits" may be made. Truly, there is nothing that cannot be turned by the trained hand and eye into decoration; nothing in nature which is really unbecoming. The largest growth on trees in the world may be seen on the enormous oaks of Richmond Park, near London, but one has never connected them before, it is safe to assume, with anything beautiful.—New York Herald.

#### Wood For Cane.

Oak and hazel have always held their own. Holly was almost an equal favorite. The ground ash has constantly been used by country folk of all degrees having any association with horses or cattle. At one time it was fashionable in London simplex munditia, just the plain supple, elastic stick, but with gold band around the top to give it a mark of distinction. A present the hazel seems fashionable. Those who use it are not in the majority of cases, we surmise aware of the magic lore always associated with the hazel and its nuts, as to which much might be written. Orange and lemon wood find favor with some. Curious sticks there are, too, if this be not a "bull," made of huge cabbage stalks from the Channel Islands. The blackthorn has always found Ireland true to it as the needle of the pole, while some part of Scotland likes the rowan. This is a tree of much magic legend. Twigs of it nailed on cow-houses or stables act as does the horse-shoe elsewhere, and the herd boy or girl often carries a rowan stick with a bit of red thread attached to ward off from the cattle the evil eye, warlocks, or witches.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

#### Silk Umbrella Was a Luxury.

Some twenty-five years ago a silk umbrella was generally regarded in this country as, comparatively, a luxury. Only twenty-one years ago, an old salesman said, he remembered going "on the road" from New York to New England, and being told by the head of his house that it was absolutely useless for him to put any silk umbrellas in his sample trunk, because people would not buy them. "Now," said he, "I can't sell anything else there." The great majority of people now buy umbrellas which are covered either with silk or with a fabric which is silk mixture. Going back a very long way, one finds no umbrellas except silk for the exceptional few, and cotton for the kind affected by Mrs. Gamp. Succeeding this time, however, there was a considerable period in which alpaca and gingham were largely used as an improvement on cotton. Alpaca was given up because it was heavy and clumsy to roll, and gingham also gave way to more desirable substitutes.—New York Post.

#### Rabbit Kept a Dog Guessing.

I once heard a lady mention the fact that in Colorado they have jackrabbits seventeen feet long. She knew it, for her son had told her so. What she meant was that the rabbit jumped seventeen feet. Guy says they don't have any such rabbits in the fauna of the Adirondacks, but he has seen one that jumped ten feet straight into the air. He had set some twitched-up snares on one occasion, and a rabbit that a dog was chasing happened to get into one. The dog tried to catch the rabbit, but every time he made a dive for it the rabbit jumped, and with the spring of the elastic snapping to which the snare was attached shot up in the air to a surprising height. It kept the dog guessing, for he had never seen a rabbit come so near flying.—Forest and Stream.