

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

NOTES OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Protect the Barn Swallows—Stones Under Apple Trees—Hard Hoeing—To Rid the Poultry House of Lice, Etc.

Protect the Barn Swallows.
The barn swallows, which were formerly very numerous about farm buildings are great destroyers of insects. In some parts of England they were depended upon by hop growers to destroy hop flies. They subsist wholly upon insects which they catch on the wing and are fond of all kinds of gnats, moths, beetles and many other kinds. During recent years the swallow has been driven away from its home by the English sparrow, a fact to be regretted.

Stones Under Apple Trees.

A great deal of ripened fruit that might be saved is spoiled by bruising on stones left under the trees from previous plowing. The ideal place for an apple to fall is on a thick grassy turf, making not only a soft place to fall on, but a hiding place under the grass. If the ground under the tree is cultivated, after removing all the loose stones, spread a layer of straw as far as the branches extend for the fruit to fall on. This had better be delayed until near the time for the fruit to ripen, else it will keep the surface moist and induce a growth of roots close to the surface, which will be injured by being frozen next winter. Tree roots are always very porous. They absorb more water than the top growth of the tree, and are therefore more injured when frozen, as there is more water in them to be expanded.

The Benefit of Experiment Farms.

The agricultural experiment stations are doing a splendid work in the way of experimentation, but every farmer ought to experiment for himself. Not that he should go into expensive, difficult experiments, but into ordinary experimentation to test the value of different varieties of grain, fruit and vegetables. Probably there is not one farmer in a thousand, perhaps not one in ten thousand, who can say that he is growing the best and most profitable variety, or that he is using the best means to keep up the fertility of his land; and in the majority of cases no one can give him accurate information upon these points, for there is an individuality about the farm.

There are these advantages to come from conducting experiments: Obtaining the most accurate information regarding the value of different and new varieties, the best method of cultivation and of the best way to maintain the fertility—not of his neighbor's land or of some experiment station land—but of his own land. Experimentation is sure to result in the adoption of the most economical methods of farm management. It results in the production of pure seed, ultimately in such quantities as not only to furnish the best seed for the farmer's own use, but a surplus to sell at a remunerative price. An acre on the road, sown to a superior variety of oats or wheat, or planted to a superior variety of corn, or to any other crop that will show what it is while in process of growth, will advertise itself, and finally, as the years go by, if the experiments are kept up, will make the enterprising farmer a profitable business.

In Ontario they have introduced co-operative experimenting. It was begun in 1886, and the plan has been increasing in magnitude ever since. Today there are 2,000 Ontario farms on which these co-operative experiments are going on. Every year the Ontario Agricultural and Experiment Union—which is the name of the movement—publishes the results of the year's experiments. These practical experimenters have thoroughly tested from six to 210 varieties of nearly every crop that is grown, and the reports of the Union are of great interest to agriculture. The experiments must have been of inestimable benefit to the farmers who conducted them. If it is profitable in Ontario it would be profitable in the States.—The Epitomist.

Straight Rail Fences.

The old-fashioned rail fence, made to support itself, and occupying seven to eight feet of land between fields, has gone out of date as being too wasteful, both of material and land, to be longer tolerated. But the rails remain, and by the use of a seven and one-half foot post set two feet deep in the ground with a stake beside it, one-half the rails will make a better fence than all of them would under the old plan. By wiring the rails to both post and stakes, they can be spread apart at any required distance, especially near the ground. In the old worm fence, the rails had only the width of their ends to keep them apart, as one rested on the other. This caused an accumulation of water, especially with soft woods, so that usually the ends were rotted away while the middle part of the rail was as sound as ever. In making a rail fence the largest, heaviest rails should be put at the bottom and comparatively light rails at the top. This with a worm fence, unless the corners were locked with stakes, made it easy for horses or cows to push off the top rails until they pulled down the fence to where they can jump over it. With a staked straight rail fence this is impossible, as the wiring of the light top rail should be made stronger than anywhere else. A line of barbed wire at the top will also prove an advantage, as touching the nose to a sharp barb quickly oustes the animal to withdraw. If the work of setting posts is done early in spring while the soil is moist, both the posts and stakes may be driven down as deeply as needed.

The stake is often only slightly inserted in the soil, but it is sure to be heaved up by frost the following winter, and that will pull the fence out of shape if not driven down below the frost line. At the bottom a stone large enough to fill the space between post and stake should be laid for the lower rail to rest on. If it is not intended to be pig or lamb proof there may be a space of a foot or more between the first and second rails. Four strong rails fastened by wires will make as strong a straight fence as so many boards against cattle or horses. The difference in cost is that the board fence requires a post in the middle to support it, while the much stronger rail fence is strong enough if wired to the post at each end. One advantage of such a fence is that by unwiring the posts and taking out the rails a passage way may be made between fields almost anywhere wide enough to run a loaded wagon through it.—The Cultivator.

Sore Eyes in Ducks.

I had been neglecting the care of my Pekins one spring. I had neglected to supply them with a proper amount of sand and shell, but had fed too much concentrated food and they had been deprived of pure water at times.

It was but a short time until I noticed some of them ailing. Some seemed rheumatic, while others had matter protruding from the corners of their eyes, and in a day or so there was a hard ball of whitish substance gathered at the outer corners of the eyes of several. Some because so had their eyes entirely filled or adhered tightly together. After this they became inflamed and swollen, and had I not begun treatment at once I think it might have resulted in gray film over the eyeball.

At first notice of trouble I began giving the ducks a breakfast of oat mash, containing a good seasoning of pepper. The mash was made moist (not sloppy) by mixing the ground oats with the tea produced by boiling common clover hay in a large tank. This tea I find to be a good substitute for the prepared clover meal for those who have clover hay.

I gave them all they wanted of this tea once a day as a drink, and at other times they always had fresh water, but I gave them what they would drink of the tea first. I began at once to feed my usual amount of vegetables, such as cooked potatoes and turnips, with plenty of sand mixed with food, once a day.

Several times since I have noticed symptoms of sore eyes, but they quickly disappeared when I began feeding as I have described.—Poultry Herald.

When to Cut Small Grains.

The exact time of harvesting small grains depends primarily upon the use to which the crop is to be put. With wheat where the straw is a secondary consideration or no consideration at all, as is the case in the greater part of the wheat growing sections of the United States, it should be cut when the grain will weigh the most. To secure this condition cut when the grain is in the advanced dough state. On small farms where one machine is used for the entire crop this rule must be varied according to circumstances. If the crop is attacked by the Hessian fly, straw falling occurs and becomes more serious as the grain matures. It is consequently advisable to begin cutting a little earlier so as to secure as much of this injured grain as possible. The binder should be run low in this event, to gather up the fallen heads. Then, too, if the crop is attacked by rust the sooner the crop is in the sheaf, the better. The longer it stands, the more injury the grain will sustain. If the wheat is allowed to get too ripe great loss results from shattering when the bundles are handled. In view of all these considerations no definite rule can be given as to the best time for harvesting wheat, but each farmer must be governed by circumstances.

With oats, the condition of the straw must be considered as well as that of the grain, as this makes valuable forage, provided the crop is cut at the proper time and well cured. If the weather is dry, as is usually the case during oats harvest, cut when on the green order, bind in small bundles, put up in shocks containing not more than 10 sheaves, and stack as soon as thoroughly dried out. When threshed, the grain may not weigh quite as heavily as when allowed to stand a week longer, but the straw will be very nutritious and almost as valuable as timothy hay for cattle and horses. Some farmers prefer to cut their oats with a mower, and treat it exactly as they do hay. In this case, after it is cut with a mower, it is raked into windrows and taken directly to the barn or stack. It is not threshed, but the grain and straw are fed together.

For young stock and dairy cattle, this kind of feed, if well cured, is especially desirable. Because of the shortness of the clover crop this season more oats than usual will be cut in this manner. It is necessary when storing to put in some place where mice and rats cannot get at it readily; otherwise, there will be great loss. The rats not only destroy the grain of the oats, but cut up and mutilate many of the leaves, rendering the forage unpalatable and unfit for feed. As a rule, most farmers prefer to cut their oats with a binder.

For all kinds of small grain the modern self-binder does most excellent work. It cuts everything from flax to the tallest rye. They are now so simple that almost any one can operate them and they need but little extra attention. Keep well oiled, never allowing the machine, particularly the canvas parts, to get wet. Cover it carefully each night and place in a shed as soon as the harvest is completed.—American Agriculturist.

The number of children and youth in the United States is 11,925,472.

USES FOR CORN PITH.

WILL MAKE OUR WARSHIPS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Defensive Belts of Cellulose—Novel Utilization of a Waste Farm Product—Cornstalks Found to be Valuable for Many Other Purposes.

A new device in warship construction has been found, which, it is believed, will make the American navy, ship for ship, the superior of any other in the world. Curiously enough, the material for this improvement comes, not from our seaboard products, but from the waste of Western farms. Its value lies in the fact that it will prevent a vessel's fighting ability from being destroyed even after she has been pierced in a dozen places.

Mr. Lewis Nixon, formerly a United States naval constructor and who is now engaged in building warships for the government at Elizabethport, N. J., says of the new invention:

"The value of some light substance that will preserve the stability of light armored vessels by displacing water that might enter after a projectile has been appreciated by naval constructors ever since we began to build steel armored vessels.

"To meet this need the French originated the use of cellulose, which, when fired into, swells up under the influence of water and prevents further inflow. After various trials it was adopted in our navy. Thus, in the Columbia, the New York and the Olympia, there are protective decks of ample strength to keep out the shells of any vessels they are liable to engage, while their stability is protected by belts of cellulose several feet thick along the edges.

"No thoroughly satisfactory cellulose material for this purpose was discovered, however, until the pith of cornstalks was utilized in its manufacture. Corn pith is a perfect obturator. It absolutely prevents water from coming in by the opening made by an eight-inch shell. When chemically treated it is thoroughly fireproof and in every way it meets the requirements of the situation. Maize is exclusively an American product. This gives us an immense advantage over other nations. We have in the waste matter of our Western fields the very best material in the world for imparting this sort of strength to our warships.

"For keeping out water a cellulose belt of three feet may be said to be about as efficient as a six-inch belt of steel, so that we can protect our stability, when we have a good protective deck back of it to protect the vitals with 100 tons of cellulose, where we should require 1,000 tons of armor.

"In vessels of high speed, where weight is needed for machinery and an armor belt cannot be carried, cellulose is used to preserve the stability. In battle ships thick armor is used amidships and a protective deck and cellulose belt beyond the limits of this armor. In accordance with this plan, the Navy Department has provided for cellulose protection in the Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Wisconsin, Illinois and other new ships of the navy.

"The use of corn pith for this purpose was suggested several years ago by Prof. Mark W. Marsden, who had observed its remarkable absorbent qualities. He brought the matter to the attention of the Cramps, and at their suggestion devised an apparatus for separating the pith from the stalk. In 1895 the naval authorities were induced to make a test of the new product. A 250-pound projectile was fired through a steel boiler tank packed with cellulose three feet thick. The shell made a hole a foot in diameter through the structure. The water was immediately turned on and continued for an hour. At the end of that time not a drop had come through, and the packing at the hole in the rear of the plate was not even dampened. The cocoa cellulose, tested at the same time, failed to come up to these requirements and since then the use of corn pith has been adopted in all of our naval construction.

The cellulose is packed in the coffer dam space between the outer and inner walls of the ship. A belt of it three feet thick backs up the armor belt, extending six feet above and six feet below the water line, entirely around the vessel. Fifty tons of it is required to equip a vessel of the Illinois class, and this is computed to equal 500 tons of steel in adding to the defensive strength of the ship. It takes about fifteen tons of the raw material to provide one ton of cellulose. To supply this important feature in the construction of each of our new battle ships, therefore, requires 750 tons of stalks, or the product of more than 200 acres of corn land.

In the same way that the corn pith enables our fighting vessels to keep afloat, even after holes have been punched in their sides, it may be used to add to the safety of merchant and passenger ships.

In trying to find a product that would answer the needs of the navy, Mr. Marsden unwittingly stumbled upon a product that is useful in a greater variety of ways than any other growth of our fields. Since the manufacture of cellulose for the use of the navy, two years ago, it has been applied to a dozen other practical uses, which ultimately will utilize the whole product of our cornfields. It is estimated that a hundred and fifty millions tons of cornstalks go to waste every year now. When this amount is all utilized, it will add three-quarters of a billion dollars to the yearly resources of American farmers, and will increase the annual business of the country by considerably more than a billion.

The absorbent qualities which make the corn pith cellulose so valuable as a packing for warships also makes it the cheapest and most useful material

for the manufacture of smokeless powder. All such powders are made by dissolving gun-cotton and nitro-glycerine in a solvent and then mixing them. Corn pith makes a cheap and successful gun-cotton, and a company has recently been formed, with a capital of \$10,000,000, to manufacture this form of powder. The company's works are located in New Jersey, and are now under operation on government contracts.

It is not alone to warlike uses that the humble cornstalk is to be devoted. The absorbent pith makes the best sort of a bath brush. It has also been used as a packing for steam pipes, boilers, refrigerators and car journals. The fibrous portion of the stalk is manufactured into paper and paper boxes, and the residue, the leaves and the outside of the stalks, is chopped up into a prepared food for horses and cattle, that has been adopted for the cavalry and artillery of the United States army. All this reads like the claims of a patent medicine cure-all, but they have all been tried and proved by practical experience. These uses and others which will probably be discovered raise the maize plant from the position of a nuisance to the farmer to one of proud importance as a source of revenue.

Three factories now in operation are employed in turning out the various products mentioned above. The largest of them is at Owensboro, Ky. The others are at Rockford, Ill., and Chester, Penn. Later in the season another factory for the manufacture of the navy product is to be opened near Newport News, Va.

Since the whole process of this manufacture is a new one, the machinery by which it is carried on had to be especially devised. The problems which it presented baffled the inventor for some time, but he has at length succeeded in perfecting machinery which makes it possible to turn out the finished products on a large scale.

To be useful for manufacturing purposes, the stalks must be well ripened before cutting, and must be thoroughly cured. After stripping off the ears, the farmer hauls the stalks to the factory, where they are paid for at the rate of three dollars per ton.

The piles of stalks, just as they come to the factory, are fed into big cutting machines, which chop them into short lengths. Elevating shafts carry them to the roof of the factory, where they pass over great screens with fans to separate the leaves and lighter parts.

An ingenious machine, with upright knives, strips off the "silvage," the hard outer portion of the stalk and the tough fibers that run lengthwise of the stem. Only the soft inner portion is left.

From the stripping machines the whole mass falls upon long traveling strips of canvas. The elastic nature of the pith causes it to bound up and down on the canvas until it falls off into a receptacle prepared for it. The chopped up stalks and leaves go on to the end of the traveling curtains, where they are dumped into cribs.

The pith goes next to the compressor, where it is packed to about one-fourth its former bulk. Even then it is so light that only about three tons can be packed into an ordinary freight car. The other products are carried away for mixture into the prepared food in which they are used.

An Indian's Awful Self-Punishment.
H. P. Myton, United States Indian agent at White Rock, Utah, has among the Ute Indians on his reservation a man who for twenty years has done awful penance to atone for the accidental killing of his mother, but who, in spite of what he has passed through, thinks that he has not yet suffered sufficiently for his transgression.

The killing was entirely accidental, and the tribe held the Indian blameless, and did not punish him. His conscience, however, was his accuser, and it held him up as a criminal.

When his first burst of grief was over he imposed a harsh sentence upon himself. He made a solemn vow that for the rest of his life he would not wear clothing or enter a house, tepee or other dwelling.

For more than twenty years the redskin has kept his word. He sleeps in the open air with a piece of an old blanket about three feet square hung over him on some sticks. He is entirely nude.

Mr. Myton says that the Indian lies on the ground through the winter, even when the thermometer goes as low as 40 degrees below zero.—New York Journal.

Kissing in Ancient Greece.
Greece of the olden times had a law providing that any man who kissed a woman or girl on the public street should suffer death. It happened that an Athenian youth who was in love with the daughter of Pistratus, the tyrant, kissed her on the street. History tells us that even tyrants may have softer moments, for when the wife of Pistratus remanded the death penalty for the offending youth, the tyrant replied: "If we remove those that love us, what shall we do with those that hate us?"

Publius Maevius of Rome, on the other hand, had a liberated slave torn to pieces by wild horses because he had kissed the Roman statesman's daughter. The censor Cato promulgated a law prohibiting married people from kissing each other in the presence of their daughter.

When Sunstroke is Desirable.
The shadow of debt is rather gloomy but some of us would run great risk of sunstroke if we ever got out of it.—Puck.

There are only 100,000 Britshers in India—one to every 3,000 of the population.

PRIMITIVELY CONSCIENTIOUS.

No Hesitation Here About Giving Those Presents Back.

"Taint everybody that's got such right feelings as Sally Potter and her ma; I will say that for the Potters, even if our family aren't going to be connected, after all." Mrs. Roberts was speaking to her next-door neighbor, Miss Elizabeth Sprawle.

"They're honest as the day, I know that," said Miss Sprawle, "and I only hope your Ned will find another girl as good as Sally."

"There's not a mite of hard feeling betwixt Ned and Sally," answered Mrs. Roberts; "they're good friends still, only they made a mistake getting engaged. They were too young to know their own minds, and Mrs. Potter and I both take blame that we didn't counsel them to wait. But that isn't what I was going to tell you. You remember that sprigged muslin dress pattern that Ned gave Sally when the engagement came out?"

Miss Sprawle nodded assent.

"Well," continued Mrs. Roberts, "it being so hot last summer, Sally had it made up and wore it, as you probably know, but not enough so but what 'twould have given excellent wear this year if they'd been married. Well, as soon as Sally and Ned decided to break off Mrs. Potter came over, and nothing would do but I should tell her just what the material would cost."

"I hinted to, but she would have it, and at last I told her Ned paid \$6 for it; and to-day Sally brought over the money in an envelope, and there was not only the \$6, but 26 cents interest for the year."

"I told Sally that there weren't many folks that would have thought of paying 6 per cent. interest in such a case, but she was real surprised, and said 'twas only what was right. Now, what do you think of that?"

"Ned never'll find another such, I'm afraid!" said Miss Sprawle, and Mrs. Roberts agreed with her.—Youth's Companion.

Dog Understood the Conversation.

A collie, Roger, who belonged to a Kentucky gentleman, has given remarkable proof of understanding conversation. His master and his guests were sitting on the veranda after the middle dinner and Roger lay stretched out upon the lawn nearby. One of the visitors commented upon the dog's good points, his fine markings and other evidences of breeding.

"And he is as clever as he is handsome," said his master. "Every evening he goes to the pasture and brings up the cows. He never needs any one to remind him of his duty and he never neglects it."

During this eulogy Roger lay apparently sound asleep. No one paid any further attention to him and the conversation turned upon other subjects. Suddenly a commotion was heard, the jingling of a bell, a joyous barking, and there, before the gate, stood the whole herd of Alderneys, roused from their noon siesta and driven home at that unwonted hour by the over-zealous Roger, thirsting for still greater praise. But alas for the vanity of canine expectations!

"What do you mean?" his master shouted, knowing that the dog must be roundly rebuked. "You rascal! Take those cows back to the pasture instantly. What do you mean by bringing them up at this time of the day?"

The light died out of Roger's dancing eyes; tall and ears drooped in mortification. Dazed and as much astonished as the cows could be, he rounded up the herd, they faced about and went solemnly down the lane again and back to the pasture, the too-officious Roger timing his feet to the ding-dong, clang-clang of the leader's bell.—New York Sun.

New Orleans's Water Ballast.

"The report that the cruiser New Orleans is dangerously top-heavy," said an old sea captain now in the government short service, "seems to have grown out of the fact that her water ballast was a trifle light. The remedy is simply letting in more water, and the incident is chiefly valuable as showing the immense superiority of American-built ships. Water ballast on a modern war vessel is a good joke. Ballasting is a corrective measure intended to overcome too much buoyancy. If a ship is properly constructed it oughtn't to be over-buoyant and oughtn't to need ballast of any kind. The presence of such a thing is conclusive evidence that the designer made a mistake in his calculations. Every inch of an armed cruiser should be occupied by something useful, and the space taken up by the water tanks is dead waste. The New Orleans, as you will remember, was built by the Armstrongs for the Brazilian service, and while she is a fine craft, she is distinctly inferior technically to those constructed in this country. None of the American-made ships carries a pint of water-ballast."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Rare Disease.

The condition of the unfortunate man who is being gradually ossified into a state of absolute helplessness in New York City is one which quite naturally arouses public interest in the melancholy and inevitable outcome. Although the disease in question, which is scientifically known as rheumatoid arthritis, is not very rare, its extreme manifestation, as in the present instance, is somewhat unusual. It is characterized by a calcareous deposit at first around the joints, then afterward into the surrounding tendons and muscles, and finally throughout the entire fleshy portions of the body. The apparatus of locomotion is particularly involved, and the more vital processes of the body suffer in conse-

quence of the original trouble. Thus the patient is unable to feed himself, on account of the rigidity of his upper limbs, is confined to his bed by his inability to walk, and not infrequently his reputation is affected by the gradual and progressive solidification of his chest walls. It is easy to understand that the disease is occasioned by a profound constitutional error of nutrition, and is virtually incurable.—New York Herald.

SPORT FOR THE MULE.

He Kept a Whole Regiment Awake Down in Cuba.

The following interesting story is told by G. A. Thompson, Company B, First Illinois Regiment:

"Speaking of mules," said the dough-boy, "did you ever notice the insane desire a mule has to step on somebody? Well, sir, when a mule sees a lot of people asleep on the ground he can no more help making a run for them than a policeman can help going to sleep. When I was with the First in Cuba we made a night march from Siboney for the front. We landed at Shafter's headquarters at 11:20 p. m. and camped on the wet ground.

"We had just got nicely fixed for sleep when one of the mules remembered that he had not stepped on any one for some time and started through our line on the jump. He upset the gun stacks for six feet on each side of him and stepped on every one in sight. Heads, faces and legs were all the same to him and he made a bigger row in a short time than a dynamite cracker would in a Sunday school convention.

"He stepped on everybody in the company but me, and I was up in the air when he went by. The rest of the night we were kept awake by the guard trying to talk that mule out of the notion of doing it all over again. You bet a mule ain't happy unless he is using his feet for some devilry."—Chicago News.

Origin of a Coin's Name.

It is among the things not generally known that the guinea obtained its name from the gold from which it was made having been bought from the Guinea coast by the African Company of traders. The first notice of this gold was in 1649, during the Commonwealth of England, when on April 14 of that year the Parliament referred to the Council of State a paper presented to the House concerning the coinage of gold brought in a ship lately arrived from Guinea, for the better advancing of trade. But it was in the reign of Charles II. that the name was first given to this coin. It is also among things not generally known that when the guinea was originally coined the intention was to make it current as a twenty-shilling piece, but from an error, or, rather, a series of errors, in calculating the exact proportion of the value of gold and silver, it never circulated for that value. Sir Isaac Newton in his time fixed the true value of the guinea, in relation to silver, at 20s. 8d., and by his advice the Crown proclaimed that for the future it should be current at 21 shillings.—New York Times.

A Very Sanitary House.

Japan has long rejoiced in earthquake proof houses, and now we hear of an abode in Yokohama which possesses the unique distinction of being microbe proof. A writer in Chambers' Journal says it is supposed to have been erected by an eminent German bacteriologist, who hopes by its aid to avoid all the ills to which human flesh is heir so far as they are due to zymotic causes. The house is built of glass bricks, so that there is no need for windows, and the doors when closed are perfectly air tight. Ventilation is brought about by air being forced into the building through cotton wool filters, and in case this treatment does not rob it of all its bacteria, the air is further driven against glycerine-coated plates of glass.

Of course when the door of this strange domicile is opened to admit visitors armies of air-borne microbes must come in too; but the sunlight which plays around the rooms will soon kill off these.

Does All His Own Work.

Vinalhaven, Me., has a hotel proprietor who does all his carpenter work, paints his house, drives his hack to the ferry, or will take passengers to North Haven, nine miles distant. He does all his cooking and chamberwork, and one morning recently got up in the morning and got breakfast for his two boarders and family of five, and then did his weekly clothes washing, having it on the line to dry before many of the people in the town were up. At 9 o'clock he went down-town and bought articles for dinner, and while these were cooking the landlord amused himself by scrubbing the floor of the hotel office.—New York Press.

By Comparison.

Friend—And so the members of the committee at the Academy sent this picture back! What fools!
Artist—Aye, what fools!
Friend—It would have given their own pictures such a chance, you know.—Pick-Me-Up.

Portland, Ore., claims to have the fastest stern-wheel steamboat in the world. The Hassalo, recently completed for the Columbia River trade, has made spurts of 26 2/3 miles an hour.

A handsome jewel box of cut glass is oval in shape and has tracings of gout. The cover is handsomely enameled, and its edges are set with semi-precious stones.