



WHY SHE HURRIES.

I know a little maiden who is always in a hurry; She races through her breakfast to be in time for school; She scribbles at her desk in a hasty sort of flurry...

SAVED HIS DOG.

A boy about ten years old went to the Central police station in Kansas City, Kan., one day recently, leading a fine shepherd dog by a short piece of rope tied to his collar...

LEGENDS OF THE SEA.

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods; There is a rapture on the lonely shore; There is society where none intrudes; By the deep sea, and music in its roar...

SLEEP HANGING UP.

There is one animal which lives entirely in trees, but is able to maintain its position during slumber without the least exercise of muscular force. This is the sloth, common in the forests of tropical America.

The great ant-eater, which is both a kinsman and fellow countryman of the sloth, has an enormous tail, which it uses in a very remarkable manner. I recently saw two of these strange animals lying together asleep...

Like the sloths, many kinds of bats sleep suspended by their hooked claws without any muscular exertion whatever. Some of the large fruit-eating bats of tropics, which do not sleep in holes like the species common in southern latitudes...

WHERE SALT COMES FROM.

Salt is plentiful, cheap and has come to be a kitchen necessity. Where does it come from? Not far from the city of Detroit are salt works, the simplicity of which makes the cheapness of salt easily understood.

After it reaches the open air the brine is conducted into a vacuum, in which a temperature of 135 is maintained. The heat evaporates the water leaving the clear, fine salt, which falls upon a continuous shovel belt...

Now, Aphrodite, so soon as she was born—not as an infant, mind, but as a lovely maiden—was placed by the sea nymphs in a beautiful shell, embellished with pearls, Zephyrus, the god of the west wind, wafted this cradle to the island of Cyprus...

The output is 625 barrels a day. Though each weighs 190 pounds it sells for only 40 cents. This same stratum of salt is said to run beneath the city of Detroit to a depth of only 290 feet.

Costliest Picture in the World.

The costliest picture in the world is owned by the Duke of Marlborough, who has a large and very expensive collection of pictures, which has come down to him from the original Duke of Marlborough.

The picture was originally painted for the Church of the Servi at Perugia. It is eight feet high, representing the Madonna and child seated on a throne, with a figure of St. John the Baptist on the left and that of St. Nicholas of Bari on the right.



ITEMS OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Like Producing Like—The Modern Cow an Artificial One—Increased Demand for Mutton—Fatal Neglect in the Orchard—The Old Wagon and Low Wheels.

LIKE PRODUCING LIKE.

In the breeding of all kinds of stock it is pretty well understood that like produces like, and this applies more particularly to the breeding of dairy cows. A milking strain of cows securely established through many past generations does not easily run out.

THE MODERN COW AN ARTIFICIAL ONE.

Professor Haacker, of the Minnesota station, puts it well in saying that it has become necessary to feed concentrates in connection with roughage, because the dairy cow has been developed into an artificial animal. Had she remained in her original state, when she yielded only enough milk to nourish her young, she would find enough nutriment in what coarse feed she could eat and digest to produce the amount of milk required for that purpose.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR MUTTON.

It is agreed upon by nearly every one interested in supplying the meat market of the world that the demand for mutton is steadily and surely on the increase, and the reason for it is that consumers from all parts are forming a great taste for mutton every year. Many farmers are beginning to see this and are starting flocks so as to have a "finger in the pie."

TOTAL NEGLECT IN THE ORCHARDS.

From the School of Horticulture of Nova Scotia comes a statement that last spring, before the apple trees bloomed, there was so much wet weather that many orchardists failed to spray their trees, but did spray two or three times after the blossoms fell. In nearly every such case where no early spraying was done, the apples were badly spotted, no matter how many times they were sprayed after blossoming.

THE OLD WAGON AND LOW WHEELS.

Within the last two or three years low-down steel wheels have been put on a great many farm wagons, and with economy, too. It often happens that the wheels of the wagon become used up while yet the rest of the wagon is comparatively good, and therefore a set of steel wheels can be put on and a very good wagon had at much less expense than an entire new wagon can be purchased for.

The garden fork and the poultry yard don't come in contact with one another often enough. Dig up the yard more often and thus avoid diseased poultry. It seems proper that a cow should have a short rest before calving. Don't expect too much from the good cows, but make the poor ones do better. There is no reason in letting a good cow kill herself in making up the losses of the poor ones.

guarantee that the farmer having both wagons will hitch on to his low-wheeled one much the oftener.—F. H. D., in Farm, Field and Fireside.

SOILING CROPS IN DRY SEASONS.

The provisions made against dry summers and falls such as the season just been presented depend a good deal upon the farmer and the character of live stock he has. A man with scrub cows and rundown sheep or swine will not exert himself much to prepare ahead of time for emergencies.

Last year there was drought enough to convince many farmers that the silo was essential for correct summer feeding. By raising corn for the silo they made provision against any accident to the summer crops, and enabled them to carry their animals along successfully, summer or winter through any kind of weather.

The natural accompaniment of the silo for summer feeding is a good soiling crop. With these two properly raised the stock raiser or dairyman is entirely independent of the weather, and a drought does not affect him at all. Fodder corn can be planted early in the spring for a soiling crop, and when dry weather comes there will be food in abundance.

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS.

A drowsy chicken is a sign of a lousy chicken. Farmers cannot learn the value of rotation too soon. The stock are at least entitled to clean, pure water.

When you can feed only one grain to the sheep let it be oats. Scatter a little air-slacked lime in the poultry-yard after a rain.

A varied ration is what encourages the hens to fill the egg basket. Always keep the best for breeders. Nothing can be too good for breeding stock.

It is easier to give the poultry fresh, pure water than to be doctoring them for cholera.

If rats are around your poultry house don't rest until you have got rid of the last one of them.

Give the boys a little stock to take care of and call their own. Lots of farmers' boys are clothing themselves in this way.

Scaly legs can be cured by dipping the feet and legs of the fowl into coal oil. One or two dipplings will be all that's needed.

Twenty acres of land farmed well will pay more profit and cause less anxiety than forty acres farmed in a hap-hazard manner.

Once in a while throw a piece of iron, or a small handful of coppers, or some venetian red into the drinking water of the poultry.

Recent experiments in sheep-feeding at the Montana station show that alsike clover gave better results than either red clover or alfalfa.

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Hogs should only be kept for the profit there is in them. Some farmers do not really know what they keep their hogs for, but of all things it is not for the profit there is in them, for if this were the case the hogs would have been discarded long ago.

Philadelphia was the largest of American cities at the time the first census was taken, 110 years ago, and New York was second. Boston was then third, Charleston fourth and Baltimore fifth.

CLEANEST OF BAKERIES.

EXTRAORDINARY HYGENIC METHODS OF A WESTERN CONCERN.

Thirty Thousand Loaves of Bread Are Made Each Day—Each Employee Takes a Bath Before Going to Work—Science, Skill and Cleanliness Combined.

Science, skill and cleanliness have just combined at Milwaukee in establishing what, in many respects, is the most remarkable bakery in existence. An idea of the size of the place may be gained from the fact that the bread pan, as the housewife knows it, is so large that it will hold 1,200 pounds of dough.

The principle on which this big bread-making place depends for its success is that there is more profit in handling high-grade goods in large quantities than taking bit-or-miss chances with inferior things. Quality and cleanliness go hand in hand. For instance, there is in the building a little laboratory in which the yeast and milk are tested before using.

The flour is kept upstairs, and here also is the big sieve. It has a capacity of one barrel of flour, and is worked by machinery that causes the stiff brushes to revolve and press the flour through the extremely fine meshes, whence it passes down a pipe to the mixing machine on the first floor, directly below the sieve.

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A great deal of heat is generated in this machine, due to the rapidity with which it is operated, and to overcome the effects of this, a fine connects with the outside air, and a powerful fan blows a blast of pure air through a fine sieve into the mixer.

The power is then thrown on, and the big box begins to turn and tumble over and over with terrific force, the steel rods inside whirling around and mixing the mess of flour and water and milk and lard into a smooth mass.

After a thermomometer is placed in each "batch," and, if it is not warm enough, the big trough is wheeled in to the "proofroom," where the required heat is obtained, and the process is hastened. When the proper stage is reached the baker comes and knocks it down, a process that answers to the second kneading that domestic bread-makers give their dough, and after a second rising it is wheeled over to the great, long mixing board, and there the bakers, in their immaculate white linen clothes and funny little white caps, weigh it out and mold it into loaves.

One of the most interesting things about this bread-making place is that it is in no sense a philanthropic scheme, but intended purely for money-making. It shows in the strongest way that the business belief is forging around to the fact that cleanliness pays in all things.

HOW HE KILLED 'EM.

Tom Black's Marvellous Fight With Sixteen Indians.

One hears some good stories in the Bowery shooting galleries when business is slack. Here is one Oklahoma Bill repeats, as told by Tom Black, "Tom," Bill prefates, "was the greatest hunter and trapper of his day, and he was the biggest liar that ever trod in shoes. The following is one of his lies that he often tells the people in bars when he feels good: 'One day I was out a-huntin' and I was tired and sot down to rest, rite along the edge of the Missouri River, and I looked up and seen 16 Injuns comin' down the river in a canoe. I knowed if they got hold of me they would try to scalp me, so I jist wait-ed till they got about 25 yards off, I was layin' down behind a stump, and I raised my rifle and let go at 'em, and killed six of 'em, and as soon as the others heard the shot and seen six of their party fall dead, they seen my head stickin' up behind the stump, and they made for the shore and started for me with their war-whoops. I was jist a little skeered when I looked up and seen jist ten of 'em, so when they got up to me I went at 'em with the butt of my rifle and killed five more of 'em; then I dropped my rifle and went at 'em rough and tumble and killed two more with my fist; the other three got hold of me and throwed me down rite close to the edge of the river, so I got hold of one of them and held his head in the edge of the river, and with my other hand I held another by the throat and kicked at the third one with both feet. I kept this up for about twenty minutes, and then I fainted away, and when I came to I saw the one I held in the edge of the river was drowned, and the one I held by the throat was choked to death, and the one I kicked was still alive, so I took my huntin' knife and finished him. I tell you, boys, that was the worst fight I ever had with the Injuns.'—Forest and Stream.

A Century of Expansion.

In the year 1800 the territory of the United States was 815,244 square miles; in 1900 it is 3,768,521 square miles. This is an expansion of nearly 3,000,000 square miles in 100 years. It is the most amazing record of territorial growth ever made by a nation, if we consider that the great bulk of all the area gained forms a continuous domain on one continent, which it spans from ocean to ocean, and whose inhabitants speak the same language and live under substantially the same laws.

Great Britain has expanded the area of her empire from 1,042,595 square miles in 1800 to 12,151,000 square miles in 1900. But her newly acquired territories are widely scattered and are peopled by a large variety of alien races, speaking different languages and living under different laws. France, which ruled over 1,056,726 square miles in 1800, now flies her flag over 3,538,755 square miles, but in her case also her enlarged territory is populated by many alien races.

Russian territory has increased from 5,018,127 square miles in 1800 to 6,438,682 square miles in 1900. Germany is a brand-new empire, which dates from 1870 only, and now embraces territory that aggregates 1,023,840 square miles.

And if the world is regarded simply as a big landed estate, these four nations—the United States, Russia, Great Britain and France—own 23,000,000 of its total area of 51,000,000 square miles, including by far the most valuable of it all.—New York World.

Minding His "Ps."

"I have lost my grip." This phrase is applied by men to all kinds of failures. One of the technical usages of losing one's grip is in the case of telegraph operators.

Many of the most skilled operators suffer at times from loss of the "grip," and are compelled to give way temporarily to a substitute. This "grip" is the hold on the key, and the moment the operator begins to lose the control of this "grip" he realizes a rest, as though for only a brief time, is due him.

Another, but unpleasant, term applied to this loss of "grip" is "telegraphers' paralysis." It shows itself in many curious ways, all showing that the muscles brought into play in working the key are badly worn.

One of the most skillful operators in Louisville, who is subject to these attacks, cannot send "Ps." The Morse manual calls for five dots for this letter. The operator in question has by some hook or crook lost the power to stop at the fifth dot, and it is a common thing for him to warn the taker to look out for his "Ps."

Recently he asked a fellow operator to watch him send "Ps." and to stop him at the end of the fifth dot. It resulted that, although he would be warned at the fourth dot, the fingers, no longer mastered by the brain, would continue dotting beyond the fifth.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Dignified Frogs of Corea.

Frogs in Corea do not hop or jump. They walk like well-ordered animals, quietly placing one foot after another until they arrive at the end of their journey. It is an amusing sight to one who has always seen the frog of America jump.

There are many indications of a growing popular belief on the Pacific slope that the petroleum-producing industry that section is to assume a more important proportion.