

PROPER FERTILIZER FOR TUR-NIPS.

It is said that for some soils barnyard manure to which a little superphosphate has been added seems to be very desirable fertilizer for turnips. This is undoubtedly true of soils of mineral origin which have previously been subjected to careless farming.

HAVE GOOD PASTURES FOR STOCK.

The farmer who is not willing to increase his crops and improve in his system of farming should not purchase pure-bred stock, as it will not pay to transfer a good animal from a luxuriant pasture to a barren farm. Good breeds demand the best of pastures and care in feeding, but they not only pay for the better treatment but also give a profit.

BEES HATCHING HENS' EGGS. An Illinois beekeeper has contrived a plan of hatching chicks by placing the eggs on top of the brood nest, directly over the cluster of bees, of his bee hives. Out of one hundred fertile eggs he claims every one hatched a good strong chick. At first thought this may have the plants set on a slight ridge, four seem a little startling, but the plan no doubt is feasible, when we consider that the normal temperature of a beehive is 100 degrees, which is nearly the right temperature required to incubate eggs. The time required to produce a worker back to about the same length enough bee from the egg is twenty-one days, to take in the plant, placing the plan the same as that of a chick.

This certainly promises to be a step in advance. There can be no risk of roasting the eggs, as is often the case with an incubator, and on the other hand the danger of the eggs being de-serted by freaky hens will be done away with, but we must not forget that bees are sometimes freaky, too. A beehive probably accommodate in the neighborhood of four dozen eggs at one time.-F. G. Honnon in New England Homestead.

THE CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

The seeds may be started in a hot bed for early crops the plants to be transplanted as soon as they will bear handling, which is when they are about five or six inches high. When started in the open land a sheltered place should be selected. The best method for transplanting is this, to plant in trenches which are dug about one and one-half feet deep, one foot wide and the bottom filled six or eight inches with well rotted manure. This should be covered with good soil well mixed with manure to a depth of about three inches and trodden down slightly to make it more compact, after this there should be two or three inches of good soil added to set the plants. The plants after being taken from seed bed and succors removed should be set six to eight inches apart in rows. The trenches in drills should be three feet apart. Draw the earth around the plants as they advance in growth but leave the top until the final soiling. This tarthing should be kept dry; an occa-Vional application of salt will improve the quality. The soil should be kept bose around the plants and liquid manare frequently added; from the middle of August to the middle of September being the most favorable time for growing it. A moderate or light frost will not hurt celery, but whenever a heavy frost is anticipated it should be looked after; it is best however to leave it out as long as possible. About four or five weeks before celery is wanted for table use, the stalks should be blanched by covering with soil so as to entirely, exclude the light. This operation consists in banking up the plants with earth on each side nearly or quite to the top. When celery is to be sent to market late in fall or early in winter it is generally stored in trenches .- The Epitomist.

PIG FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

The elaborate pig feeding experiments conducted at Caine under the auspices of the Agricultural Committee of the Wilts County Council have served to bring out in striking fashion the materials and mixtures that constitute the most effective and profitable feed for pigs. The influences of the different rations were measured and compared by all conceivable standards, and farmers aiming at the profitable production of good bacon pigs can scarcely be wrong in applying he lessons of these experiments in their Ageries. On a general estimate of the edits the most effective and remunerative ration was that composed of maize med, potatoes and separated milk. This mixture was the cheapest and gave the largest increase both in live and carcass weight.

The next best ration consisted of harley meal, potatoes, and separated milk. and though it cost more, weight for weight, and was less effectual in promoting growth than the maize ration, this mixture yielded a much superior quality carcass, and by reason of this fact was little inferior to the other as a profit yielding feed. It was shown that potatoes might be omitted from either ration, but not advantageously, by the addition of potatoes. A very aseful feed is a mixture of maize and barley meals with potatoes and separated milk. Barley is a most effective ingredient in raising the quality of the carcass for ewing purposes, and the economic value of separated milk is dis-tinctly shown. Maize encourages growth and flesh development, but produces a poor quality bacon unless a counteracting material such as barley is given with it. Crushed oats, bean meal, and pea meal were not economic ingredients, all being too costly for the return obtained.-

SPRAYING POTATOES AND FRUIT TREES.

It is no longer a question of whether or not it pays to spray, for this has long been settled in the affirmative. Nearly all experiments show that it does, although some seasons it pays better than others. The time and method of application and the materials to be used are important. For fruit trees one spraying before the buds open, using bordeaux mixture, is advisable to prevent scab and rust. Then give another, to which is added paris green for the eodling moth, as soon as the blossoms are nearly all off. One or two applications thereafter at intervals of ten days to two weeks of the same mixture will generally be all that is

For potatoes the same materials are by side.

used-the bordeaux to prevent blight and ot and the paris green to kill the bugs. The pumps must be started early; in much earlier than is the common practice. As soon as the vines are nicely up give them an application of weak bordeaux and repeat this from five to seven times at intervals of ten days each. This will prevent the spores from getting a foothold and it is only in prevention that any good is accomplished. The paris green may be added as needed. With the improved sprayers, which cover four to six rows at once from twenty to thirty acres may be gone over in a day of ten hours, so that the expense of labor is slight.

The spray must be fine and evenly dis tributed. A heavy application of big drops runs off and does not accomplish as much as a fine, light mist. green is commonly used at the rate of one pound to one hundred and fifty or two hundred gallons of water for both potatoes and apple trees. Bordeaux is made by shaking six pounds fresh stone lime in water, then strain and dilute to twenty-five gallons. Dissolve four pounds sulphate of copper in twenty-five gallons water and when ready to spray mix the two .- American Agriculturist

TO MAKE A GOOD OSAGE HEDGE First make the soil in the hedge. Now fine and mellow to a good depth. A foot deep is generally better than a less depth under the plants. It is preferred to to six inches above the general level. Good one-year-old plants are generally preferred to older ones. These should be root-pruned to about ten or twelve inches in length of root, and the top cut slanting with the row, at an angle of about forty-five degrees. This will induce two or more shoots to start from each plant, insuring a thick base. The plants should be set about one foo apart in the row.

After being well clultivated the first season, any that have failed to grow should be replaced with good strong plants the following spring. In June of the second year, the young hedge should be cut back to about two feet high. A year later, cut it to three or three and one half feet, and the following June to four and a half feet, at which height it should be kept perma With a sharp corn knife, or piece of a scythe, the needed clipping is quickly done. Sometimes two clippings year are needed.

Good osage plants are generally sold in the central and western States at

about \$1.50 per 1000. I saw last spring a new way of break ing an old osage hedge that had beer allowed to grow at random until it was fifteen or twenty feet high, and of little value as a fence. The plants were cut down to within three or four inches of the ground, leaving one about every twelve to fifteen feet, five feet high. Then a strip of woven-wire fencing, thirty inches wide, was nailed to the five-foot posts, with a barbed wire stretched higher up. The closely-cut stumps sent up abundant sprouts, form-ing a fairly close hedge. The woven wire made it pig-proof, and the five-foot posts will last indefinitely as living posts

This experiment promises well. Osage timber for posts is probably the most durable in the ground of any American wood, not excepting red cedar. -E. Y. T. in The Country Gentleman.

SHORT AND USEFUL POINTERS More sunlight means less tuberculo-

The all-the-year-round cow is the pay ing cow. See that the cows have a liberal

amount of salt. A change of food is appetizing for al kinds of stock.

It will pay any dairyman to make a study of feeding. Always keep a cabbage hanging up in the poultry-house.

Regular milking will develop the milk secreting organs of the cow.

There is no longer a profit in butter unless the quality is of the best. The most successful farmers now are those who are "intensive" farmers.

dry his hands just before milking. It is claimed that the demand for small sheep ranches was never so great. Under no circumstances should de-

The milker should always wash and

composed or mouldy foods be fed to COWS. It is a fairly safe plan to cover all garden seeds according to the size of the

seed. Young pigs should be encouraged to begin eating food before they are weaned.

As a rule you will find that the cost of milking a cow decreases as her yield increases The gooseberries and currants should

be pruned so as to form a spreading, open head Don't neglect giving the chicks some

green bone. It will make them grow and thrive. Never allow any dog around the sheep unless you have got the greatest con-

fidence in him. It is better to start a new strawberry

bed on land that has been in cultivation a year or two. Cull out the poor layers in the poultry

yard the same as you would the poo milkers in the cow barn. The chief advantage of a creamery is the reduction in cost to produce caused by the saving of labor.

Have your stalls and gutters so arranged that the cows may be kept clean with as little trouble as possible. Ventilation is a great thing for stock, but of course there is a vast difference

between ventilation and draught. One reason why so many believe poultry to be unprofitable is that they never even as much as try to make them prof-

itable. Special poultry cars are being used by some of the English railroads, so that chickens for the British market can be fattened during the journey. One attendant takes care of a number of the cars. Chickens are bought in the country districts of Russia or Italy and reach the English market alive and considerably improved by being well fed during the

trip .- New York Weekly Witness. The funnels of the Steamer Oceanic are of such gigantic proportions that two ram cars could pass through them, side

SCHWAB ADVISES BOYS.

HEAD OF CREAT STEEL CORORATION TELLS THE SECRET OF SUCCESS.

Cet Your Start Early, He Says, and Be Interessed in Your Work and Do it Bet-ter Than Other Boys-Stories About In all discussions on the present in-Himself and Frick.

Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, delivered an address to the graduating class of

That is the first lesson. indorsed by somebody of influence it alyour positions for yourself.

do his duty, but the boy who does his are simply illimitable world. genuine interest.

they are to stay a little longer to-night—tell them that they are to stay until 6 o'clock. Don't tell them why. Just tell them that and watch them. So this was which will keep pace with American exwatching the clock to see what time it sine. was. That boy was the one the manager wanted, and he was taken into the office, and as he continued to manifest the same interest in his work he got a very respon-

"Then there was another boy. began carrying water, and he did it so much better than any other boy, seeing to it always, that the men had good water, cool water and plenty of it, that he attracted attention to himself. was taken into the office, where he became in time superintendent and then general manager, and he is now the man that is at the head of the great Carnegie Company with thousands of men under him. As a boy he did more than the ordinary run of boys did and so attracted attention, and that was the secret of his first step upward.

"I was in a bank downtown the day when a newsboy came in and sold the banker a paper. After he had gone out the banker said to me: 'For two years now that boy has been coming in here at the time I told him to come-2 o'clock." He does not come before 2 nor after 2, but at 2 precisely. He has sold me a paper every week-day in that way when I have been here without a break.

"He sells it for just one cent-its price, He neither asks more nor seems to expect more. It is a cold commercial transaction. Now a boy that will attend to business in that way has got stuff in him. He doesn't know it yet, but I'm going to put him in my bank and you will see that he will be heard from.

"Another thing, boys, and that is get an early start. The boy in business who starts with a manual school education at seventeen or eighteen will get a start that the boy who goes through college will never catch up with him, other things being equal. That does not apply to the professions, of course-only to business. Out of forty men I know who are great leaders in the business world, only two are college graduates.' -New York Sun.

After a Bargain.

the office of the Police Court clerks with

What lawyer?" was asked. After considerable verbal difficulty she

made it known through an interpreter that she wanted to pay the fine of her pod is along the line of its suture. husband, who a week before had received a sentence of thirty days, in lieu of a fine of \$10.

Chief Clerk Gregg looked up the record of the case and prepared the orto count the money, however, he found the amount \$3.33 short.

"This is not enough," he said, "the fine was \$10." Then the frugal housewife graphically explained that as her husband had served a third of his sentence he was entitled to a corresponding reduction in the amount of the fine. She was pictur-

counter fashion, but was compelled to

furnish the remaining \$3.33. Many such odd customers patronize the Police Court bank parlors. Frequently a ten per cent. reduction for cash is requested and occasionally household goods and farm produce are tendered n the payment of fines .- Detroit Free Press.

The Bride's Last Words.

There is no hurry. Keep time to the music and look as indifferent as you possibly can."

Thus the package goes, continually growing, to Boston, New York, Pittsburg, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, But, mother, I have no ear for music, and how can I keep time?"
"Well, anyway, don't run."

"But, mother, you must remember that it is a long way from the door to the altar, and George is so fidgety. He'd have plenty of time to change his mind if the march was a slow one, and he's my very last chance. If a sprint is necessary, mamma. I'll sprint—and don't you forget it."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Resources of Her Colonies, On Which She Will Depend.

The resources of Great Britain's colonies are her future strength. In the resources of Canada alone the British Empire possesses a guarantee of a con-

dustrial crisis the importance of the colonies as a basis of supplies and as future fields of vast industries has hardly been touched upon. It is the duty of Canadian writer to call attention to the St. George's Evening Trade School the inestimable natural riches of the great at the commencement exercises in the Canadian Dominion. One reason why Memorial Building, 207 East Sixtieth street. Mr. Schwab's address was the last thing on the programme with the cause they realize that the hope of the cause they realize that the hope of the exception of the awarding of prizes and British Empire lies in the development diplomas. He was introduced by Chair- of the colonies. It is to be regretted man Frank E. Hagemeyer as a man who that the people of Great Britain and her had fought battles and won victories in public men have failed to awaken to the the struggle of life and therefore was fact that a country as large, and in many well qualified to give boys advice that respects as full of resources, as the was founded on practical experience. United States is theirs to develop. If "I will speak to you," began Mr. the Briton is densely ignorant respect-United States is theirs to develop. If Schwab, "just as though you had come ing the resources of Canada and other of to my office asking for advice, and the the colonies, the American is not; he is first thing I will say to you is to come casting covetous eyes upon the vast alone. Don't come with somebody's country to the north of him, and already backing. Learn to rely upon yourself. some of the most important industrial If you come enterprises in the development of the natural wealth of Canada are due to ways will leave room for others to say Yankee "push" and alertness. It is most that whatever position you may get you humiliating to every Canadian that their got it by influence and not because of country is being exploited by American your individual merit. No true success capitalists while British money lies idle is built on influence. You must win at home or is being sent to the States "Then here is another thing that is essential—you must do what you are emin Canada for all efforts that can be put ployed to do a little better than anybody into operation by British capital during else does it. Everybody is expected to the present century, and the resources

duty and a little more than his duty is If the worst should come, and Great the boy who is going to succeed in this Britain should be destined to lose half You must take an interest in her population, those who are forced to what you are doing and it must be a emigrate need not go outside the empire, for Canada's greatest needs are British Here Mr. Schwab told a story which capital and British people. At present everybody understood referred to him- the Dominion Government finds the Afterward he told another story greatest difficulty in inducing Britons which it was equally well understood to emigrate to Canada, due partly to the referred to H. C. Frick. The stories widespread illusion that the wesern colonly is a land of snow and ice. When "There were ten boys employed by a Great Britain begins to send gold and concern once and one night the manager settlers, manufacturers and workmen to said to his subordinate: 'Tell the boys Canada, she will find a way out of her done, and when 6 o'clock came around pansion of t-ade, and will establish more there was just one boy who was wholly firmly than ever before the industrial interested in his work, and was not power of the empire.-Cassier's Maga-

THE ANATOMY OF PEA PODS.

Described With Botanical Accuracy by the United States Circuit Court.

That lawyers and judges find it necessary to know something of everything as well as everything about some things is illustrated in a decision which was

priority of a number of patents claimed various persons for machines for shelling green peas. Incidentally it apall the green peas that are canned in this country every year are now shelled George is good-looking and his uncle machinery, and that the device which has money, but you can never tell how successfully performs this work has only recently been perfected. To illustrate the different methods by which the machines performed the work the court found it necessary to describe the anatomy of the pea pods, and did so in the

following language: The hulling of dried peas, rice, wheat and other grains by machinery was old in the art. They were subjected to a process of thrashing or abrasion by which the pods, hulls or husks were dispeas, rice, wheat or other grains, being or husks containing or surrounding them, escaped uninjured by the serverity of the treatment,

The hulling of green peas by machinery presented a wholly different problem of their nature and the construction of the pods containing them. pod consists of two trough-shaped half shells. The juncture of these shells find it on tap, and be compelled to fall along their edges or their suture, is of back like a common person on objurgaa leguminous growth. Each pod contains a number of green peas connected therewith along the meeting edges of the half shells by a tender and fragile filament. The peas do not fill the pod, the time he wouldn't do it at all.-Sidney A hard-fisted Polish woman entered filled with air. The pod is practically hermetically sealed or airtight. green peas are soft and tender, but the "Vhere ish dot liver?" she inquired in pod is tough. But, though tough, it is not brittle. not brittle. It is not capable of being disintegrated by a shattering process without destroying or bruising the inclosed peas. The weakest part of the

out crushing them, and then shows that the desired result is produced by a mader for the man's liberty. When he came chine which hits the pod a sharp blow while it is suspended in the air, thus releasing the peas, which fall into a receptacle prepared for them, while the hangs out a sign, "Besetzt," which pods and vines are carried away.—New means "occupied," and is absolutely forpods and vines are carried away.-New York Tribune.

A Family Letter.

Two-thirds of a century ago a young esquely wrathful when told that the law did not carry on business in bargain- in the town of Portsmouth, Ohio. Ten children were born to them. All but one lived to grow up, and most of them married.

Ten years ago the descendants of the original pair held a reunion and perfected the plan of a "family letter." The letter starts, let us say, with a descend-ant who still lives in Portsmouth. He writes the news of his own household and whatever else he thinks may interest are instructed to watch the cars sharply, the family at large, and sends it to the and if they find a car carries even one relative living in the town nearest him. more passenger than its proper comple-"Now, my dear, don't forget that you must walk down the aisle with dignity.
There is no hurry. Keep time to the Thus the package goes, continually

> and a score of other places-so many that it takes two months to complete the circuit. Then the man who wrotes the first letter withdraws it, puts in a new

CREAT BRITAIN'S FUTURE STRENGTH | HOW TO BE A PHILOSOPHER

NECESSARY TO HAVE NOTHING THE MATTER WITH YOURSELF.

Lessons Drawn From the Careers of Senaca and Monsieur Montaigne-A Modern Value of Money,

After considering the matter for about thirty-minutes I have come to the connecessary for a man to have nothing the across the sky, has risen half way to the clusion that to be a philosopher it is matter with him. Take Seneca as a He wrote on a table of gold in runs a fringe of visible flame. praise of poverty. Do you grasp the significance of that? Could he have been as eloquent and convincing writing on a pine table, with a cold potato as a side dish?

I read about Seneca in the pages of Monsieur Montaigne. He was a philosopher. In an age when all Europe was overrun with kings and princes trying to cut each other's throats on questions of honor, and all dukes and barons willing to fight for thirty cents, it was tac-titly agreed that no one should touch Montaigne's castle or steal his chickens; so there he sat and wrote about how nice a world it was, after all. After enjoy- ed in the same direction, so as to leave ing his essays for so many years it has in its wake a space in which shelter may just dawned upon me that it wasn't so hard for Michael to write that way.

Coming down from the ancient sage to the modern one-Russell Sage-is it not inspiring to hear him proclaim that a young man is better off with a pure heart and ten dollars than with ten millions and no way to invest it at a better rate than four per cent.? And there is my friend Carnegie, telling men to not try to amass a fortune, because it is alnost impossible to give it away in fifty thousand-dollar libraries faster than it accumulates. Why, I believe I could talk that way myself if I had lashings of money and bonds and real estate, and did not have to write my name to anything but bank checks.

I am candid enough to admit that there was a time when I did talk something in that fashion. It was while I was oung and believed myself going up the adder of fame, two steps at a time, Then I used to tell other young men not to be in a hurry, that merit would dead before reaching his threshold.—
win surely, every man got exactly what Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post. he deserved, a mad scramble after riches was not compatible with morals, it was better to be right than to be president, and a hundred more axioms that I had invested or absorbed and delivered with great impressiveness. That is the time when I ought to have written my essays on philosophy; but now, honestly, I have not the heart. When I am still lingering around the bottom of the ladder, and a lot of commonplace people are roosting on the top, there doesn't seem to be

nuch sustenance in philosophy. The boy of ten, who has to climb the stairs, go along a hall and get into bed, all in the dark, because he might upset the lamp, and there is a moon shining into the next room where he can't see it, handed down a few days ago by Justice is not consolent by the knowledge that Bradford, sitting in the United States Circuit Court in the Delaware circuit. not believe in ghosts. The philosopher The case involved the validity and does not have to go to bed in the dark; when he did, he did believe in ghosts. Nor is Mamie a bit satisfied when when Mother says that she is glad George peared in the testimony that practically no longer comes to the house, and now visits that Johnson girl. To be sure, Mamie a young man will turn out. thinks that Mother would not talk that way if it was Father visiting her; and Mamie comes pretty near hitting the

right note. If you wish to enjoy a snowstorm to the utmost, draw your easy-chair up to the window, have a rousing fire in the room, a fine cigar in your teeth, and then look out an see other people beating hard against the gale. Then you will realize that it is just the thing to bring integrated or torn apart; but the dried out the noble qualities of human nature On the same principle, after you have harder and tougher than the pods, hulls had a large dinner with trimmings, it is inspiring to observe a number of humble people looking for restaurants with signs of, "A Full Meal for Ten Cents." Then

you know that it is all for the best. Do not put off being a philosopher until your philosophy is necessary to bear up against hard luck and your wife's relations. If you do, like as not you will tions and loud language; and, worst of all, have to listen while some other fellow tells you what he would do if he were in your place, and you knowing all

Peril in Politeness.

An American who has returned from a summer trip to Europe says he found it more difficult to be polite as he wished in the City of Hamburg than in any other place in Europe. There the most chivalrous man has to think twice before od is along the line of its suture.

The court then recounts the efforts of as he may be turned off the car for his inventors to discover some method politeness. It seems that the Hamburg whereby the peas could be shelled with- trolley cars will seat, according to size twenty or twenty-eight passengers, ten to fourteen on each side. In addition, four persons are allowed on the front and five persons on the back platform. When the car is full the conductor bidden to take on another passenger until some one gets off the car.

Sometimes, while the conductor is in front collecting fares, a lady will step Star. on the car which is already "occupied." As there is no conductor on hand to prevent her, the lady steps inside, and the gentleman who may offer her a seat comes out and takes his stand on the platform. When the conductor, after going his rounds, returns to his post, he promptly requests the gentleman to in the melting of the sand. It has taken step off the car, as he has forfeited his a great deal of time and requires the best seat, and the car is fully "occupied." Should he refuse to leave the car he is put off. The policemen on the streets ly the manufacturer saw a globe on an are instructed to watch the cars sharply, are light break, and a piece of glass fell ment the conductor is fined seventy-two cents, which is paid to a charity fund of his cue, and he directed the constructhe street railway company,

Thought He Was No. 13,

It is discovered that the reason a cerain man looks so sad is that he was the welfth child born to his parents; got the notion when he first arrived that he was unwelcome, and has carried it ever since. -Atchison Globe.

When a cat washes her face, it is a when a cat wasnes her face, at boy sign of bad weather; when a small boy great as by using oil or coal, though it may be more expensive than natural gas.

TWO PRAIRIE TERRORS.

Hayoc Wrought by Two Extremes of Temperature - Fire and Snowstorms.

One of the most terrible of the dangers encountered by the homesteaders on the prairie has been the prairie fire. Its beginning was a trifle—a careless brand from a hunter's camp fire, perhaps—but Wise Man Who Has Views About the the outcome is dreadful and momentous indeed.

> dark cloud on the horizon. An hour later, or less, the cloud, like a black band zenith, and along the lower edge of it It is quick work then. Nobody who has not seen a full-fledged prairie fire can realize its immensity, its tremen-

At first there is only a low bank of

dous rate of progress, which is swifter than that of the fastest horse, and its power of destruction. The mass of heated air thrown up from it causes a great suction, producing a wind which ollows the first and pushes the column of smoke to the front. When there is time enough, a fire is started in the grass toward the approach-

ing fire, so as to make a burned space that will check the coming flames. there be not time for that, a fire is start-Great snowstorms, accompanied by cold waves, in the East, are commonly called blizzards, but they are not at all

like the Western blizzard. In a real blizzard the air is filled with a peculiar vapor of snow, which drifts before the wind at the rate of forty to sixty miles an hour. The vapor is so dense that in it the traveler can hardly see his hand before his face. A person caught abroad in a blizzard

is in a dreadful plight, indeed. The snow drifts through his clothing and beats directly against his skin. clothing, however thick, will keep it out. Thus he is subjected to dreadful distress; but what causes most of the deaths that occur in blizzards is that the snow-vapor is carried into the lungs in breathing and paralyzes those organs. Often it has happened that a man has ventured out of his house a few yards to the barn, and in returning has fallen

The Lady and the Teeth.

"Some of the queerest experiences of doctor are pretty certain to be connected with the administration of anæshetics," said a New Orleans physician, chatting the other day with a news-paper friend, "and apropos of the subject I recall a little story that I don't mind telling, as the incident occurred long since and in another city. A dozen years ago, when I was called one day to a certain hotel to give chloroform to a young woman who was about to undergo a slight surgical operation to remove a morbid growth in the ear. The patient, as it developed on my arrival, had been married only a few days before, and was in the city with her husband on their bridal tour. quite handsome, she was no longer exactly in her first youth, and she was very much averse to having her husband present at the operation. However, he insisted, and she finally agreed that he should stay; but I noticed that she seemed very nervous and preoccuwas trifling. She took the chloroform easily and all went well until she was just regaining consciousness, when she opened her mouth and out fell a set of false teeth. She had said nothing about that detail, and the truth was that she had hoped, poor woman, to pass through the ordeal without the fact of her wearing such things being known to her husband. But the effect on that individual was entirely unexpected. He gave one horrified glance and then rushed at the old surgeon and seized him by the throat. 'You infamous scoundrel!' he yelled, 'you have broken my poor darling's jaw!' At that stage of affairs I beat a retreat. I never did learn exactly what the husband thought had happened or what sort of explanation was offered."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

One of the Heirs.

A certain amount of freshness is natural and desirable in youth, but there is a young man in social Washington who is offensively and incurably fresh. One day last week, however, he had a setback, which to most persons would have been ample for all purposes. He was at a tea and had been presented to a young woman from Ohio who believes in heroic treatment of desperate cases, which she very soon perceived his to be In the course of the conversation she suggested that something might be learned from the past.
"Oh," he said, "I am the heir of all

the ages in the foremost files of time. and I can't waste my precious moments looking back, like Lot's wife. "At least," she responded, with a sweet insinuation, "the result in the case of

Lot's wife could scarcely be possible in "I don't quite understand," he said, groping for her meaning. "Don't you remember she was turned

into a pillar of salt?" He understood it then, for a wonder, and somehow afterward the conversation lost interest for him .- Washington

Classmaking by Electricity.

A lamp chimney manufacturer has patented a new process which may revolutionize glassmaking. Heretofore the greatest trouble in glassmaking lay fuel, natural gas being the best adapted. While passing through his plant recenton the carbon. It was only a second until it was reduced to a liquid and dripped to the ground. This gave him tion of a big vat, with sides and bottom composed of carbons, over which he could turn a lateral and longitudal current. An arrangement was made to run the sand through this vat. It worked perfectly and the best molten glass is being urned out in almost as many seconds as it required hours for the old fuel to melt it. It is so arranged that it can be adapted for every kind of glass-making, from plate to bottle. The cost