

In using eggs for hatching purposes endeavor to select those from hens rather than from pullets, as chicks hatched from eggs layed by hens are usually stronger and more vigorous than those foundation of all sciences. Yet there from pullets' eggs. Some pullets begin to lay before they are fully matured.

DESTROYING WEEDS IN LAWNS.

When weeds appear in lawns it is sometimes difficult to eradicate them, even when the lawn is frequently mowed, as it may happen that dwarf weeds will drop seed, which will grow, while other weeds are propogated by sending out roots in every direction, from which young plants come. The best way to destroy such weeds is to pour about one teaspoonful of sulphuric acid on the crown of each weed, as no plant can stand the effects of the acid.

TEMPERATURE FOR LETTUCE.

forty to fifty degrees at night and ten to and fine looking calf may grow up to thirty degrees higher by sunlight. The be an object of great disappointment young plants will endure extremes of Nothing is more damaging to the hopes temperature very well. Now that the of a beginner than to have expensive weather is becoming warmer the young young animals shrink on their hands, plants may be put out in the open and nothing is more unnecessary if he ground. The early lettuce are artifi- gives them attention, proper care and cially grown during the winter, but with kind treatment, which no animal appreearly plants now ready good prices will be obtained from the lettuce grown before the main crop comes in.

CULTIVATING ALFALFA IN THE EAST.

in this section. Once it occupies the to the best advantage requires the highland it will produce crops for years. It est order of common sense. Another and produces from two to four tons of value of early maturity and superior hay, according to the capacity of the qualities that brings the top prices. soil. On the light, sandy soils of New Jersey it has done well, which is evidence that it can be made to thrive on cattle, cannot be too strongly urged. It other soils than those that are extraordinarily fertile.

A GOOD INSECTICIDE.

The following is recommended by a practical gardener as an insecticide : Take the leaves and stems of the tomato plant and boil them in water until the juice is all extracted. When the liquid is cold it is to be sprinkled over the plants attacked with insects, when it at once destroys caterpillars, black and green flies, gnats, lice and other enemies to vegetation, and in no way impairs the growth of the plants. A peculiar odor remains and prevents insects from coming again for a long time.

USE OF INCUBATOR SPREADING. The use of incubators is spreading. the branches.

They are now made of all sizes, begin-

cheaper when we sold them and bought our corn than we could to have fed the roots, and we thought cheaper than if we had grown the corn.-American Cultivator.

MANAGEMENT OF CATTLE. This is an age of invention, improve-

ment and progress. Those who have lived half a century and have kept their eyes open must admit that they have witnessed great and wonderful improvements in the science of agriculture, the is still room for improvement in every department of agricultural pursuits. In of incurring a little expense in procuring girl who desires her summer wardrobe the first place the majority are afraid the best breed of animals, but they go on year after year breeding scrubs that a wise farmer would not have upon his farm. Too close and saving to save a

few dimes in the first outlay they lose they been willing to spend a triffing sum at first. Unless something is known about the

animals' breeding or ancestors it is very easy to be deceived. A fine looking male or female may breed the most unlikely and scrawny looking calf which

may develop into one of the most beautiful and valuable of animals. While The temperature that suits lettuce is on the other hand, a well proportioned ciates more than cattle, as they are naturally gentle, it is then only by neglect they acquire habits harmful to themselves, and perhaps annoyance to

their owners. Good common sense is a factor not to be ignored in breeding

Alfalfa has been tested in the East and management of cattle on the farm and has been found a very useful crop To know what to do and when to do it may be moved every month or six weeks thing we must learn is the practical The importance of giving proper shelter to our young cattle, yes, to all our does not pay to have cattle left out of doors in the cold and winter winds, the animal heat must be kept up so long as life lasts, and it is cheaper by all means to keep up the animal heat by good shelter than by food .- Louis Campbell

in Agricultural Epitomist.

SUB-IRRIGATION OF FRUIT TREES.

At the recent meeting of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, in Philadelphia, there was much talk about spraying fruit and ornamental trees shrubbery, etc., to destroy injurious insects, but I failed to hear a single argument in favor of root-spraying. The farmers' institutes in the fruit-growing sections of the State took up the subject

Admitting the necessity for spraying pathos. the limbs and foliage, to keep down the sectide will not injure the tree, and will sacrifying the root with a knife, which oftentimes is more injurious than bene-



HAND EMBROIDERY.

told she is "taking on flesh." Hand embroidery is having immense vogue just now. A little of it smartens the summer frock and gives it distinc- singers and actresses. Their appearance tion. It saves a gown from the dubious is their capital largely, and few indeed impression of having been turned out are the stage people of the better class ready-made in hundreds of the same who outrage nature by misuse of the pattern. Applications of hand embroid- palate or indolence.-Philadelphia Recery need not be profuse nor elaborate, ord. but they can scarcely be neglected by the faithfully to reflect the changes which come over the face of fashion.

A NEW CORSET COVER.

A new shaped corset cover is especial- potentates of old loaded favorites dollars that might have been made had ly designed for wear with shirt-waists, and distingushed guests with shawls, as and it is claimed to be particularly becoming to women inclined toward embonpoint. It is made with a yoke and sleeves that reach quite to the wrist. Au contraire, the stout woman should lars. adjure the suprlice corset cover that helps her too slender sisters to obtain a fuller effect. This, instead of fastening in front, fastens in the back, where the ends are brought around front again in fichu fashion. It is fitted to the figure by means of two darts just in front. mountains." The latest shape in corset covers is very long-waisted and made shorter in the back than in the front to carry out the long line so desired of fashion just now.

> fall out if not otherwise removed. WOMAN'S LEGAL POSITION. Thus in New York State, for instance, a woman has a larger control of her real. estate than her husband has of his. She if she likes may make out a will whereby she cuts him off or ignores him entirely, whereas he cannot sell, mortgoats" so much sought. There are gage, will, or alienate any of his real about three ounces to a goat, and about property without her consent in written fleeces are required to make a shawl ing, and in some instances under seal. He must reserve to her what is commonly known as her dower right or a life interest in one-third of all his real estate possessed or acquired by him during their married life. It is thus dyes, which to this day are matchless. impossible for him to alienate his real property without his wife joining in the deed to bar her dower. Thus does the posed of mere bits, some but an eighth law protect the woman in the enjoyment of her property rights .- Harper's Bazar. gether until one, not knowing, would be

> MRS. M'KINLEY'S NEWSPAPER certain it was one entire piece variously INTERVIEW.

> Of all the praises bestowed on President McKinley for his public services and personal character, nothing exceeded in value the touching tribute paid by pleted. Mrs. McKinley in the few words of the only interview she ever gave to the newspapers, when, at New Orleans, on the ed the female world, are in less demand ourney which had so unlooked for and sad a termination.

She spoke of herself in that short interview as " a wife sick, complaining, always an invalid for twenty-five years. seldom a day, well," but she said of her husband that "never a word of unkindand all agreed that it was wise to spray ness has ever passed his lips."

wool and began the manufacture him-Her words have now an additional "He is so kind, so good, so patient," fruit destroyers, frequently this is not she said. "He gives me all the time he and Paisley, their efforts being within the whole cause of failure of crop; it can; he never forgets me, no matter will be found at the root of the tree how busy he is. But I will be glad gether under one brooder, there is no I have for many years contended that when he is out of public life: I did not root-spraying is highly essential, not want him to run a second time. I only to obtain good fruit, but to save thought he had done enough for the of pulling Josephine's off her shoulders the tree; and whatever insect may be country, and now I know that he has and flinging it into the fire. at the root, this system will destroy it done enough. And when this term ex-Where there is a lack of fertilizing ma pires he will come home and we will terial, this, would furnish it; or wher settle down quietly and he will belong Oriental shawls figured Jacquard, a naa worm is suspected, the use of an in to me."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

ARSENIC FACTORIES.

Habits Acquired by the People Who Work Iron the blood must have to be rich, in Them.

and that means rosy cheeks and lips. White arsenic is the form in which Moreover, no woman can have grace arsenic is taken by the peasants of Styria who eats, drinks and is merry when and the Tyrol. Prof. Schallgrueber, of Gaetz, was the first to call attention to None are so abstemious as our great this practice, in a report which he made in 1822 to the Austrian Government on the cause of the numerous deaths from arsenic poisoning in those districts. He found that arsenic was kept in most of the houses in Upper Styria under the name of "hydrach," evidently a corruption of "huttenrauch," or furnace smoke, THE SHAWL IN HISTORY. His statements were subsequently con-Shawls may well be styled the garfirmed from personal observation by a ment of antiquity. For thousands of Dr. McClagan, of Edinburg, but for years shawls have been a staple in the many years afterward the arsenic eaters way of expensive presents. Eastern were generally disbelieved in; and it was

convincing evidence. well as with diamonds and pearls, and Arsenic is principally eaten by hunwhen they journeyed to European courts ters and woodcutters, with the object it was their custom to carry with them of warding off fatigue and improving shawls of the value of thousands of doltheir staying powers. Owing to the fact that the sale of arsenic is illegal in Aus-Though the silk shawls of China are tria without a doctor's certificate, it is undoubtedly of great antiquity, yet hisdifficult to obtain definite information tory and romance have most to say of of a habit which is kept as secret as posthe valuable ones that have made famous sible. According to a Dr. Lorenzo, in the beautiful Vale of Cashmere, "smiling in the sun" in wondrous fertility and that district the arsenic is taken fasting, usually in a cup of coffee, the first beauty and surrounded by "terraced dose being minute, but increased day by day until it sometimes amounts to the From the goats of adjoining Thibet enormous does of twelve to fifteen comes the wool which goes to make these grains. He found that the arsenic eatprecious shawls. Though usually combers were usually long-lived, though lied out, it is said that this wool will able to sudden death. They have a very Afterward the hair is separated from fresh, youthful appearance, and are seldom attacked by infectious diseases. it; this hair, which is eighteen inches in After the first dose the usual symptoms length, of wonderful fineness and quite straight, is used for dolls' hair and of slight arsenic poisoning are evident, but they soon disappear on continuing judges' wigs. It grows over the fine wool which has made these "shawl the treatment.

not till 1860 that C. Heisch published

In the arsenic factories in Salzberg it is stated that workmen who are not arsenic eaters soon succumb to the fumes. The manager of one of these works informed Mr. Heisch that he had been medically advised to eat arsenic before taking up his position. He considered that no one should begin the practice before twelve years old nor after thirty, and that in any case after fifty years of age the daily dose should be gradually reduced, since otherwise sudden death would ensue. If a confirmed arsenic eater suddenly attempts to do altogether without the drug he immediately succumbs to the effects of arsenic poisoning. The only way to obviate this is gradually to acclimatize the system by reducing the dose from day to day. As another evidence of the cumulative properties of arsenic it is interesting to note that when the graveyards in Upper Styria are opened the bodies of the arsenic eaters can be disinvasion of European modes, the soft, tinguished by their most perfect state of preservation, due to the gradually accumulated arsenic.

Division of Labor in Hatching Ostriches. Early in the year, just as spring 1784 Johnny Bull imported the Thibet dawns, a pair will begin to build a nest, or rather to scrape one out of the

AUSTRALIAN SUNDOWNER.

A PECULIAR PRODUCT OF ANTEPO-DEAN SOCIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

Why the Ne'er Do Well and the Chronic Idler Find No Necessity to Beg in the Cities-The Vagrant in the Bush Gets a Hearty Welcome.

The peculiar sociological conditions under which Australia has grown up into a great and vigorous young commonwealth have brought about some unusual results. Not the least of these is the total absence of anything like the tramp, as we know him here, in the large cities like Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The ne'er-do-well and the perennial idler, thanks to a form of paternalism that has reached its limit in the southern hemisphere, find in the large centers of population no necessity to beg either for food, recreation or shelter. The free lunch counter has reached mammoth proportions, the art galleries, public parks, libraries, gardens and museums bar none who behave themselves, though they may be in rags, and every city has public and private "shelters for the homeless" whose doors

swing inward easily. But "out in the brush," that generic phrase that covers a description of the whole vast acreage extending through the eastern half of the continent, there are none of these things. The country is widely diversified in character, with sheep runs, great wheat farms, vineyards, enormous stretches of mallee scrub and gum trees, and desert covered with salt marshes and brackish lakes. This is the domain of the sundowner, the tramp is not a tramp, a recognized institution, but not a recognized evil.

The sundowner, so called because he would never dream of making his appearance at a farm or bush hut until within a few minutes of the time the sun sinks beneath the horizon, exists by reason of the kindly, generous nature of the people he travels among. No Australian rancher would turn a dog away from his door hungry, and the wanderer, with the blue blanket strapped to his back and the "Billy can" in his hand, knows that he is sure of good food, a warm-hearted greeting and a comfortable shelter till morning. At sun up he is off again on his day's jaunt, with a "Good-bye, and a good luck to you, mate," ringing in his ears.

"Shall I put out the dogs yet, Henry?" I heard a woman say to her hus-, band one evening.

"No," answered the rancher, "there may be a sundowner or two along yet? Let's wait a bit, wife."

The wanderer is as much an institution out in the bush as the sun himself, and is about as regular in his habits. If he ever wants to stop at a place a few days and work for his "grub" and fair wages, he is welcome, for labor is often at a premium among the cattle ranges and sheep runs. But, if he doesn't care to work, the greeting he gets is none the less warm, and there is a whole heap of human kindness wrapped up in the bundle of food they thrust into his hand when he leaves again on his day's trudge. The utter loneliness of many pioneer ranchers makes the sight of a new face a genuine pleasure, but the sundowner never wears out his welcome. He may be able to sing a new song that was the rage a few months before in the Melbourne music halls or to tell the latest news about the crops down South or the discovery of new gold fields in the West. But whether he comes with all or none of these things he is never made to feel like an intruder. It is a poor sundowner indeed who cannot play a merry tune on his host's concertina, the universal instrument out in the bush, and in this and other ways he tries, as best he can, to make payment for the hospitality shown him. His pleasant bearded face, good spirits and generally quick wit often make him the only element of humor that ever comes in contact with these desolate farmhouses. He never steals, is cleanly in his habits and, stranger still, is very seldom a drunkard. He shuns the cities, or, if he ever visits them, has money in his pocket and lives well while there. The sundowner ambles up to the ranch house gate and as he comes into. sight gives a cheery "coo-ey." The boss steps out of the door.

in the bath room and ends in the dining room, if the woman has too fervent a love for the flesh-pots.

ners preferring the smaller sizes. As a 100-egg incubator will hatch as many chicks as eight or ten hens, and as the chicks can be kept in a small space toto a large number of broody hens. As all the chicks can be hatched at once they consequently reach the market in one lot and are uniform in size. The best time to learn with an incubator is in the summer, when eggs are cheap, as the cost of running the brooder is also then low. It is not difficult to operate an incubator, but there is something to learn, hence the incubator and brooder should be operated as a trial before attempting to hatch for market.

IMPORTANCE OF CLEAN CREAM

"Ripening," for want of a better word, expresses the whole series of changes that take place in the cream caused by the growth, nutrition and death of bacteria. The flavor they produce is the substances of things sought for. The changes they produce in the cream are but evidently the result in producing exists between the dairyman and butter maker.

No dairyman is doing his whole duty when the cream made from his milk is bacteria; no butter maker can do his duty when he is compelled to receive such cream, and, although the butter maker may receive many hard words for not producing "extras," the loss ultimately falls where it belongs-on the milk producer. The only injustice is that the loss does not fall on the dirty one alone, but on his neighbors as well, on the just as well as the unjust .-- | Hoard's Dairyman.

RAISING OR BUYING FEED. Where the farmer grows the fodder

for his own labor, the labor of his team All of that forms a part of his profit, before it can furnish good, strong bud and the crops may be said to have cost for the following year's bloom. him the seed, hired labor and fertilizer bought. But it may not be the cheapbe so independent as neither to buy or tleman. sell, had better set up a hand loom and

a cobbler's bench, to save spending hogs and cattle on turnips and onions chine.

ity and quantity should more than come ing and drawn in at the waist with a pensate for labor expended.

certainly the evidence of things unseen, the gist of argument at the meeting looking costume is a hat of Tuscon successfully the first or last condition it "blight" for want of a better name ther decorated with a big bow of velvet. depends on to what extent co-operation Now what is blight? It is solely at A similar frock is of creamy white al-

tainted by the presence of dirt produced full of vigor. Why? Because the vig tied at one side with a fringed bow. growth,

ting good crops. He has made a market tree, as it will make a large draft upor far down the skirt .- New York Comsoil moisture while making new wood mercial Advertiser. and use of tools, and for the manure and large fruit, and if moisture fails that was a waste product of his stock. then it may be forced into dormancy

I believe root-spraying to be thor oughly practicable, notwithstanding the est feed for him to use. He may be able fact that it seems to have been neglect to sell it and purchase other food ma- ed. The keynote of success is to supply terials that would give him enough bet- the tree with fertilizer and moisture a ter results to repay him for the labor the proper time. Some years ago it or drawing both ways. Bran and gluten damming water for an ice-pond, I ob feed produce so much more milk than served a leak. Investigation showed if corn meal that he may sell the corn he followed the course of a root and found has raised, and buy the other feeds exit at the end. This convinced me that which he does not raise. Other foods water could be artificially supplied to in" exercise, yet are too lazy to arise are better for hens than the corn, or the roots by a spraying process with suc even than oats. The man who tries to cess .- F. C. Hall in The Country Gen

"That makes me soar," remarked the ish beauty seekers. money for clothing. We could fatten inventor as he looked at his flying ma-

SUNSHINE.

Some very summery frocks are bing ficial. And again, in time of drouth sent home from the big couturieres patience. what is more reasonable than using these days to the brides who are soon water and ammonia, thereby producing to start off on their travels. Among sufficient moisture to save the treei these airy costumes-all with picturesque Spraying the roots will certainly cause or perky hats and sunshades to matchthe growth of the tree to be doubled is a country dress of pale green linen. Orient. in one season, and the increase in qual ornamented with many rows of stitch-

black velvet belt and a cut steel button, Growers frequently notice signs of whose long curve reaches across the diminishing vitality; in fact, this way back. To wear with this "woodlandy" spoken of, and the tree-doctors called straw, wreathed with poppies and furmospheric, or it is solely confined to the paca, with a big sailor collar of old soil? It has been noticed that in at ivory muslin enriched by hand emorchard some trees were termed blighter broidery, and a deep waistband of while others standing beside them were checked silk in cornflower-blue coloring, ish. orous trees were capable of extracting The accompanying hat is of yellow and from the soil and atmosphere all that white straw, with blue morning-glories was necessary for their sustenance and black velvet ribbon. Fragilely lovethereby preventing the weaker stock ly is a frock of white mousseline, painted from absorbing it; hence we hear or with trails of lilac and pink roses, while "blight." You must give the weaker a dream of summery grace is a frock of trees that which is necessary to their ivory batiste, with encircling insertions set in a little frame of metal, of ecru lace on the skirt, and a bolero Vegetable nature is very much like hu of the lace opening over a full vest of man nature-it will steal from its neigh white chiffon. The accompanying hat bor, and in vegetable life we must give of white rice straw is tilted up at one back to the tree that which has beer side to show a lining of shirred white taken from it. Lack of moisture may tulle and a bandeau of black velvet, and prevent bearing the following year. The it is trimmed with trails of fuschsias. and grain for his animals he is justified full annual duty of a tree is to perfec whose vivid tones of pink are repeated in feeling that it has cost less than it its fruit and prepare for the next year'! in the scarf of crepe de Chine, which is would if he paid the cash for it in the crop. A continuous moisture supply drawn across the bodice of the dress market if he has been successful in get- is necessary to maintain activity in the and caught in at the waist before it falls

BEAUTY WISDOM.

It is wise to be beautiful in the sense that health is beauty and disease its antithesis. No sick woman ever was or could be lovely.

Sustained effort and a big amount of are made in regular outing style. patience will move mountains of flesh and cover valleys of dry bones. Fresh blood will paint sallow checks and redden bluish lips, but in order to do the work one needs self-control and faith. It is another case of "faith without gloves. work" being "dead" when we "believe earlier or retire later in order to pursue the work,

A week spent in frantic over-exertion or daily steamings is the method of fool.

There are no secrets of beauty these days. It begins in the kitchen, continues Australia.

self, or rather tried to. Still later the canny Scot tried his hand at Edinburgh the memory of the present generation. Shawls became the vogue in Paris after Napoleon's return from Egypt in 1801, yet we are told he had a little way In the great wave of imitations that

one and a half yards square.

ornamented.

Handed down from father to son for

thousands of years have been the pat-

terns so familiar to admiring eyes, as

well as the secrets of their beautiful

Containing hundreds of pieces, these

shawls have their intricate whole com-

of an inch square, and all woven to-

On the frame upon which the small

pieces are woven the pattern is not seen

by the industrious toiler until it is com-

But now, even in enchanted Cashmere,

these shawls, which for centuries charm-

than ever before. This is due to the

flowing draperies being pushed to the

wall by the stiff tailor-made and the

Cashmere or camel's-hair shawls were

first taken to England in 1666, and in

uncompromising corset.

followed in the wake of these beautiful tive of Lyons, who invented a loom which could be adjusted to most other obviate the necessity of digging and FROCKS TO WEAR IN SUMMER looms, whereby an ordinary workman could produce elaborate patterns, hitherto requiring incredible labor and skill and

> Shawls of thread, cotton, wool, lace and the like all seem to be so many variations upon this thome so beautifully wrought upon in the dim past of the

FASHION NOTES.

Very pretty girdles are made of white glace silk or white ribbon, appliqued with the new cretonne flowers, Wash skirts are trimmed with bias

folds stitched at the top, and sometimes extend from the waist to the hem. Summer suits of brilliantine or mohait trimmed with narrow bands of taffeta will be much worn, and are very styl-

The golf glove opening in the back has more reasons for being than the regular kid glove, which buttons on the side of the wrist.

Suede gloves, the stylish gloves of the season, have, many of them, the clasps the color of the glove; some of them,

Foulards having white grounds with colored dots or large flowers are to be more the rage than any others. They are trimmed with taffeta and lace.

White currants and their foliage make a pretty, light, attractive trimming for a summer hat. Long, white breasts are charming on hats principally trimmed with white,

-made of the material of the waist. Outing skirts of wash materials come

small figures of various styles. They

The coolest things in gloves are the so-called novelty gloves in silk, which have coarse-meshed backs and the regular silk palms. These gloves finish with three or four clasps of the shade of the

The most comfortable things to be worn in golf gloves open in the back instead of the front, and there are no additional seams or buttons to hurt the hand in playing, while more freedom is given to the muscles.

There are 10,000 camels at work is

ground. The male bird rests his breast bone on the ground and kicks the sand behind; when one side is sufficiently deep he turns around and operates in a like manner, until a round hole about three feet in diameter and one foot deep is the result of his exertions; occasionally he intimates to the female that help is required, and they take turns.

The hen forthwith begins to lay an egg every day, until twelve or fifteen are located side by side in this hole in the ground. They scatter a little sand over the eggs to protect them from the firce rays of the California sun. This habit has doubtless led to the supposition that the eggs of the ostrich are hatched by the sun, unaided by the birds. As soon as the full number of eggs are laid the couple share the labor of hatching. the male bird setting on the eggs from 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 9 o'clock the following morning, and it may be understood with what skill this is performed when it is remembered that 250 pounds of ostrich is bearing down upon fourteen eggs. At nine o'clock the hen takes his place. The male ostrich, however, with remarkable intelligence, relieves the female for an hour in the middle of the day while she goes in

search of necessary nourishment. A pair will follow this regime with the greatest regularity for about forty days, when the eggs are hatched .-Colorado Springs Gazette.

Sherlock Holmes, Jr.

"Hist! Hist!" whispered Sherlock Holmes, Jr., nudging his companion and leaning over so that they could converse without being heard by the congregation.

It was in church, on Sunday morning, and the organist had the soft pedal on. "What is it?" the great amateur detective's friend asked.

"The man who just passed the plate in here," said Sherlock, "used to be a street car conductor."

"What makes you think so? Do you know him?"

" Think?' My friend, 'think' is not Many of the wash shirt waists come the word. Did you ever know me to with the unlaundered stock of white and merely think? I know. Yet I never a broad pointed end tie, one of the ties saw this good brother before, never which are single thickness and hemmed heard of him. As you know, we are in a church where neither of us has ever worshiped in the past. The people here figured in many ways-polka dots, small are all strangers to us, and we are plaided designs, and with embroidered strangers to them. But the man who passed the plate to us used to be a street car conductor. When you dropped that nickel in he began fumbling around, in the vicinity of the third button of his vest, for the bell-punch."-Chicago Record-Herald.

Trousers Required.

Knights present at the opening of Parliament were officially directed to wear their collars, also full dress with trous-Men of title might naturally be exers. pected to wear collars, and surely conan instinct ?- London Chronicle.

"Good evenin', matey. I've come clos" ter thirty miles since mornin'.'

"Hard trampin', I s'pose. Drop yer pack in the barn and come on in.

His majesty, the vagrant, asks for a towel, gets it and goes down to the creek or maybe the cement water hole for a plunge. In ten minutes he is back at the house, where he takes his place among the men and cats a hearty meal of damper, boiled potatoes, beans, and if the fates are lucky, jam or fresh meat.

His increase in numbers has not yet become so great as to make him a problem. When it does, no doubt it will be settled by progressive Australia in the way she has settled questions of much more serious moment .-- John R. Rathom in the Chicago Record-Herald.

He is Not a Philanthropist.

Dr. D. K. Pearsons of Chicago, who has given over \$2,000,000 to educational institutions, says he is not a liberal man. "I am not a benevolent man. I am the "I am not a benevoient hinted man you most economical, close-fisted man you "You can tell it by my face. It's there. I never went to a horse race or a football game or a baseball game in my life. What I am doing is done on business principles. After practicing rigid econ-omy for seventy years, I asked myself what I should do with my money. I could not carry it out of the world in my dead hands, and coffins were not to carry money in. For that reason I turned my attention to sixteen difpected to wear collars, and surely con-ventionality would have suggested the latter without formal instructions. Where are the courteous old-world gen-themen to whom these little matters were an instinct?—London Chronicle.