



### GARDEN AND FARM

**DAY'S RATION FOR A SHEEP.**  
A day's ration for a sheep is estimated at two pounds of hay, half a pound of ground oats and half a pound of bran in the winter season, but as large sheep consume more than smaller ones the estimated ration may not be strictly correct. Sheep should also be supplied with succulent food, sliced carrots being highly relished. They should not be overfed, but should be kept in moderate condition.

### BREEDING STOCK FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES.

The tendency among breeders to build up breeds of live stock for special purposes has done much to separate the breeds in form and markings and to fix their characteristics. With the desire to have each breed perform a certain duty has come more science in feeding. Progressive farmers no longer throw down feed promiscuously, but feed for product. Among the changes is that of feeding pigs for a better quality of flesh, in preference to a superabundance of fat. Large rations of corn are no longer the rule, as green food, a run in the pasture and clean and dry quarters are allowed, a varied ration being preferred.

### WHEN WHEAT SHOULD BE CUT.

There have been different opinions as to the best time of cutting wheat, judging from the common practice of farmers. It is generally cut when dead ripe, or at least when the grain has become hard. This, no doubt, is an error and is of more importance than many suppose. It should be remembered that wheat is composed of gluten, starch and bran. Gluten is the nourishing quality of the grain. It makes the flour stick together in the hands of the baker, and gives weight to the grain, and there is the greatest quantity of gluten in the grain just when the straw is yellow two or three joints from the ground the head turned downward and you can mash a grain between your thumb and finger without producing any milk. It may, therefore, be set down as an indisputable truth that every day the wheat stands after this stage of ripeness the gluten decreases in quality and the bran increases in thickness.—E. L. Bates, in *The Epitomist*.

### CURING MILK FEVER.

In a recent circular Dr. Samuel S. Buckley, of the Maryland Experiment Station, states that he has cured six out of seven cases of milk or calving fever. He says the following method known as the Schmidt treatment, after a Danish scientist, was used: 1. Dissolve 120 grains iodine of potash in one quart of water, which has been boiled, and allowed to cool to about the temperature of the body. 2. Introduce the funnel and pipette into the ends of the rubber tube and place in a bucket of antiseptic fluid. 3. Milk the udder dry, then place under the cow a piece of oil-cloth about a yard square (a carriage storm-apron may be made to answer), so that the udder will be about the middle of the cloth. Wash the udder and teats thoroughly with castile soap and warm water, rinsing carefully with antiseptic fluid. 4. Insert the pipette into the end of a teat and fill the funnel with iodine of potash solution. By passing successively from one teat to another distribute the solution equally among the quarters of the udder. 5. Rub the udder from the teat toward the body and massage thoroughly in order to distribute the solution throughout. 6. Eight or ten hours after the injection or when recovery is assured, the udder should be carefully milked out and then bathed with warm water, about 100 degrees. A second injection is rarely necessary, but if so it should be done at the end of six or eight hours.—*American Agriculturalist*.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

If you have any sour milk give it to the hens.  
Blood and meat are what will make the hens lay.  
The clover should be the farmers' emblematic flower.  
Burn the rubbish and scatter the ashes among the small fruits.  
Let poultry of all kinds fast about twelve hours before killing.  
Turkey hens are generally profitable until they are five years old.  
It is impossible to have good dairy products without good food.  
Cows in good condition make better butter than cows in poor condition.  
The more you take from the soil the more you have got to put back on it.  
Mutton or wool alone will not pay. You have got to work the two in together.  
If you want to be a scientific farmer you must conduct your farm on scientific principles.  
It will pay any farmer to oftentimes visit some big market in order to see just what kind of stock brings the profitable prices.  
The most successful business men—this includes farmers—are those who study the markets.  
Keep the lambs growing. Or, better yet, keep all the young stock growing. It is the easiest way to get the biggest profit out of them.  
The biggest horses are not always the most useful on the farm. The "happy medium" horse is the one that it pays the farmer to keep.  
It is a great deal easier matter to drive away the birds than it is to kill the insects. Farmers should encourage their "feathered help" to remain with them the year around.  
Of late years the most profitable branch of the sheep industry has been the raising of early lambs for market. This is the reason why sheep raisers should choose rams of a breed that are early maturers.  
It is fair to credit the sheep with a few extras now and then. They will keep the clover cropped closely, and if this is done through the early part of the summer the seed crop will be heavier from the late growth than by any other manner of handling it.

### POULTRY FOR SHOWS.

It is always valuable to the poultry-raiser to take an interest in the autumn poultry exhibitions, and even to raise show birds for them. There is nothing in the whole business which stimulates one more in good work than this. We go to the exhibition to see what others have been doing in our line of work and find out how much they have distanced us. In this way we get valuable lessons which we can take home to put into practice. Then the effort to secure a prize at a show is always a guarantee that one is making the best of his knowledge and surroundings to raise the best. Until one gets interested in these prize shows it is almost impossible to get him to do his level best. It is the stimulus of competition that makes him study everything connected with the poultry line for the purpose of improving his flocks.  
I have in mind a friend who raised poultry for a living and made a rather indifferent sort of success. She had eggs when everybody else had eggs, and her birds were a mongrel mixture and laid moderately well. She took no interest in fancy breeding, nor attempted to cull on her flocks, or to study their needs in particular. Then she visited a poultry exhibition and saw some of the birds which took first prizes. She became interested, and when told that she could raise as good birds if she only studied the question carefully she immediately secured a few well-bred birds and proceeded to lay her plans to capture a prize in the future. She did not do this in the next year, nor the following, but in the third she took second prize. But the chief part of her story, which is of value, is that she had become so interested in her well-bred poultry that she had gradually sold off her old stock and replaced it with new. Step by step she had adopted modern methods of poultry culture. She studied the needs of the birds as never before, and did everything possible for her pets,

in the second year she found that her revenues were actually increasing, and by the third year she saw that fine breeding of poultry was not only great sport for the show business, but very profitable work for every day in the year. She secured more eggs, and her birds always brought more in the market. To-day, naturally, she pins her faith to well-bred poultry and intensive methods of raising.—Annie C. Webster, in *American Cultivator*.

### COW STABLES IN WINTER.

Economy in various ways is only possible with the best arrangements in the stabling of cows. They must necessarily occupy their stalls the greater part of the time in winter, and unless their ease and comfort are well studied and provided for, there will be a vast amount of fretting among them, which has its results in a diminution of the product, or a loss of food; for the good effect of the food of an animal is greatly interfered with by every discomfort to which it is subjected. There should certainly be room enough to avoid cramping the cows, with a floor so constructed that it is always dry and clean; and this, in turn, should be covered with comfortable litter on which the animals may recline without chafing the skin over the prominent bones, and thus make resting easy and pleasant. Good drainage, to keep the floor dry and the cows clean, is of course necessary, and all interference between neighboring cows should be avoided. The feed troughs should be clean and so built and arranged that there may be no waste, and that each cow may readily get her food. Ample light should be provided, and that the cows may have the full benefit of the warmth and healthful influence of this, it should come in on the sunny side of the barn.  
The walls and floor of the stable should be wind-proof. Cold consumes food, for the first use of food is to sustain the warmth of an animal, and exposure to cold will call for so much more food in proportion to the amount of cold to be neutralized by it. Indeed, the most important part of a cow's food, the fats in it, are first to be wasted in this way. In other words, food is fuel, first of all, and exposure to cold wastes it. Even the winds, howling with force and cutting like a knife, must be excluded from the stable, if the cows are to derive all the benefit from their food and their owner all the profit possible from the feeding. Truth to tell, cow stables should have double walls with air-proof lining between them to keep out the wind, and that with proper ventilation to be made use of when necessary; for pure air must not be forgotten, this being a most important element in the sustenance of the natural heat in an animal. Why? Because the oxygen of the air is used up in the animal system in the consumption of such of the food as goes to maintain the animal heat, by the oxidizing of the carbon of the food. On the other hand, impure air, for want of this oxygen, really chills the animals, and so makes an increase of food necessary, just as fuel piled on a full fire, which for want of a draft of air does not burn clearly, is consumed without giving out its due amount of heat. Consequently, pure air is essential in the winter, and it should be supplied by proper ventilation, which will make no drafts and not chill the stable too much. A good ventilator for a winter stable is that which will draw up the foul air, and by a sufficient number of small sliding ventilators near the floor, admit enough fresh air to keep the interior pure and comfortable.—Fred O. Sibley, in *Agricultural Epitomist*.

While a few red or golf-green jackets are seen on the links, the fashionable golfing girl elects to wear an ivory white or pearly white cloth jacket, if one is needed over the bodice. Now that some of the club houses have uniformed their caddies in scarlet jackets the ladies who play there are looking for golf jackets of another color. Of course, if you have a new jacket of brilliant green or red you will probably want to wear it a little but one of pure white is now thought to be rather better form.  
The new golf jacket is trig-fitting and has no gilt buttons to give it a professional air. It looks, as it is, "made to order." It has a postilion back, headed by a strap, and in front appears to have triple forms. That is because the rounded edges of the jacket front display just beneath another narrow jacket front and still a third. There are narrow slips of cloth, edged with two rows of machine stitching. There is a strapped line of machine-stitched cloth crossing the shoulders as a brettele and running down toward the waist line. A V-shaped strap of white serge, carefully machine-stitched, is the opening to a tiny hip pocket set at each side.  
The jacket opens in front and below the tailored collar we see a trefoil-like arrangement of the serge, also edged with machine stitching. A small strap of cloth holds the jacket together over the breast.

### TO LEARN A LADY'S AGE.

Il Mondo Che Ride, an Italian journal, recently offered prizes for the best three answers to the following question: "How can one, without giving any offence, induce a lady to tell her age?"  
Answers poured in by hundreds, and finally the prizes were awarded.  
"Go to a lady," says the winner of the first prize, "and say to her—'Madame, I dreamt last night that you and I could win a large prize at the lottery by playing a number corresponding to our ages, and therefore, if you will just tell me your age I will go at once and buy the ticket.'" The money will impel the lady to comply at once with the request.  
"Ask the lady," says the winner of the second prize, "how long she has been married, and, after she has replied, express great astonishment and exclaim:—'Mon Dieu! You must have been a mere child at that time. How old were you then, at any rate?' From her two answers the lady's age can be ascertained without arousing any suspicion on her part."  
"Ask the lady," says the winner of the third prize, "how many years younger she is than her husband. This is an everyday question, and she will answer it promptly and correctly. Then find out the husband's age, which can very easily be done, and by working out a little sum in arithmetic you can easily solve the problem."

### ONE WOMAN'S LIFE INSURANCE.

One of the largest life insurance companies in New York has on its books the names of many women who years ago insured their lives in the company. The dividend results on their policies are precisely the same as on men's policies. Where the premiums are paid



### WOMAN'S AFFAIRS

**JEWELS AND LOVELOCKS.**  
Have you ever tried wearing your old paste buttons and buckles in your hair? A broad buckle, with a twist of silver gauze threaded through, or a row of buttons straddling a velvet band, to meet a half wreath of leaves, can look charming.

### A FAIR AERONAUT.

Miss Clara Polzsky is a Russian inventor whose forte is aerial navigation, says the *Lady's Field*. The *Czarina* recently honored Miss Polzsky with her presence at a dress rehearsal of the high-flying machine Miss Polzsky has designed, on distinctly original lines. She uses no gas, but has her egg-shaped airship just opened at the top, and fitted at the base with an electric motor apparatus. Accompanied by a little girl, the lady ascended to a height of about sixty yards at her demonstration meeting, a sail spreading gracefully as she arose in the air, and after remaining there poised for a while she descended in her ship, proving that it was perfectly amenable to control and a very promising invention.

### FAMOUS YACHTSWOMEN.

Of American society women the number of yachting-experts is fairly legion. The two most prominent, so far as records go, are Mrs. J. W. Martinez Cardeza and Susan de Forest Day-Parker. The former owns the steam yacht *Eleonor*, whose lines are familiar to port wardens and pilots the world over. It is an ideal yacht of the largest size, being 232 feet over all, thirty-two beam and fifteen draught. Mrs. Cardeza's favorite cruise is from Philadelphia or New York to Newfoundland, where she has a hunting lodge in the middle of a noble wilderness.  
The record of the steam yacht *Seythian*, which was owned and commanded by Susan de Forest Day-Parker, is familiar to all yachtsmen. One of her cruises was truly remarkable for the number of places visited and the distance covered inside of three months.—*Woman's Home Companion*.

### WHITE SERGE PREFERRED.

At Smith the cap and gown have not been adopted, and scarcely any headgear at all is worn by the students on the campus, except in very severe weather. A favorite outdoor garment at Smith is the easily adjusted golf cape, with its picturesque hood. The cap and gown are not worn at Vassar, but at the Woman's College of Baltimore the cap and gown are in high favor and are worn by freshman, sophomore, junior and senior.  
No college makes so strong a point of the cap and gown as Bryn Mawr. There all four classes wear them, the gown of black serge being put on in the morning only to be laid aside at dinner. The gown is modeled after the English Oxford scholar's gown, having an open front and a short open sleeve. The bachelor's gown has long, pointed sleeves and a hood trimmed with fur. The master's gown has a hood trimmed with white velvet, which is twelve inches longer than the bachelor's hood. The doctor's gown is the only one that may be made of silk; it has bands of velvet down the front and a round open sleeve, with three bars of velvet. All hoods of doctors of philosophy are edged with blue. The fellows of Bryn Mawr College wear bachelor's gowns and yellow and white hoods, these being the college colors. These various gowns are worn on all state occasions.  
The seniors alone at Wellesley sport the cherished cap and gown, this custom having been introduced of late years. At Mount Holyoke, too, the flowing black robe and suggestive mortarboard adorn the senior only. She prizes them immensely, and her younger colleagues regard them with mingled longing and respect.  
At Barnard College these academicals are adorned, and the seniors wear them even on class day. At Radcliffe they are not customary. Much diversity of opinion exists concerning them in all educational circles.—*Chicago Tribune*.

### FASHION NOTES.

One hat, velvet trimmed, has the under side of the velvet faced with fur. Lengthwise trimming effects, bias folds, insertings, etc., applied up and down will be in high favor.  
Renaissance will be quite passe as a fall trimming lace. Gouppure, clyny and point d'arabe will be much preferred.  
Parisian slippers are made of flowered muslin, with lace-edged ruchings, for wear with flowered bodice negligees.  
The new flounced skirts and the many variations of flounces, treble and double skirt effects are satisfactory if not popular.  
The very narrow lingerie tucks now used on waists, negligee jackets and skirt tops have changed their name from "welt" to pinch tucks.  
A fanciful belt just now making its appearance has the buckle at one side of the waist instead of directly in front. Leather or corded satin is the material most frequently chosen.  
One begins to think of corduroy skirts again, and there are pretty ones to be seen. A wide-ribbed corduroy is stylish. The material makes the most durable of skirts. This is almost one of the faults.

### DRESSING AT WOMEN'S COLLEGES.

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### A Tramp in Trouble.

"I had an old barn in a field half a mile from the house," said a Nassau farmer the other day, "and it was a camping place for tramps. One night this last summer there was a big thunder storm, and I felt pretty sure that a bolt hit the old barn. I didn't turn out 'till morning, however, and then I saw the barn had been burned. As I wandered down there I came across a tramp in a fence corner. He was looking dazed and done up, and when I asked him what had happened he slowly explained: 'Why, this thing is going to make me lots of trouble.' 'What thing?' I asked. 'That old barn. There was nine of us in there when the lightning struck, and as I was the only one who got out I suppose I'll have to hang around here and attend the funerals of the other eight.'—*Brooklyn Citizen*.

### Truing Railway Wheels.

A simple device, it is reported, has been put in operation on some of the railroads by which the wheels can be trued up without interfering with their use. It consists of a brake shoe that contains no jets, filled with a grinding material, so that when a wheel becomes flattened it is only necessary to remove the old shoes and put it in its place, doing the braking as usual, the wheel being trued down in the course of a little while.

each year in cash and in full, the dividends accumulate very fast, producing excellent results.

For example, the history of a policy that was issued in 1848 to Sarah C. Truair, of Watervliet, N. Y., of \$500 is interesting. Miss Truair was twenty-four years of age when the policy was issued, and paid annually \$9.90. This premium she paid each year in cash until 1893, when dividends were used for that purpose. The cash dividend thus used amounted to \$41.09.

The total premiums paid to the company on this policy amounted to \$514.80; after deducting the above \$41.09 from the total premiums it leaves the net premiums paid by the insured at \$473.71.

The balance of unused dividends remaining to the credit of the policy at death was \$846, which is nearly twice as much as the net cost. The sum paid to the heirs of the insured as a claim was \$1,346.—*The Statement*.

### DONT'S FOR GIRLS.

Don't waste emotion. Life is very short, and exclusive feeling disturbs the brain, weakens the heart and ages the body.

Don't be proud. Be self-respecting. Let none use you for a step-ladder. Offer to assist when you can.

Don't preach; live your sermons. Be honest, virtuous, obliging, merry and wise, but don't be Pharisaical.

Don't judge men by their raiment or by their speech. Flattery is a cheap and belittling thing, and many a shabby man has a noble soul.

Don't spend other persons' money. While you owe your butcher or baker part of the money you think is yours is in reality theirs.

Don't tell your weird dreams before your little brothers and sisters, lest the "Goblins ketch 'em." Poor Kidlets! dreams are their special cure.

Don't be too artistic. Your father rejoices in his shabby armchair. To crowd it out would be very undauntedly. Art is long, but fathers sometimes deserve humoring.

Don't ask financial aid of your dearest friends; obligations menace friendship.

Don't be superstitious, as most persons are. Reason out causes rather than dwell upon effects.

Don't consider yourself the axis of the world. You are only a spoke.

Don't expect unreasonably, then blame fate for niggardly ways. Much misery is caused by this.

Don't gush; it is non-effective. Be cordial and show loving kindness. Gushing is stupid and coarse.

Don't be idle. Idleness is the mother of all ills, mental, physical and spiritual. Work for some goal.—*Philadelphia Record*.

### THE WORDS A MAN UTTERS.

The Average Per Day is About Two Newspaper Columns.

"I have been trying to figure out how many words the average man utters in every twenty-four hours," said a gentleman yesterday, who has a penchant for peculiar things, "but I have been unable to reach any satisfactory conclusion on account of the different rates of speed at which different persons talk. Of course, I have no reference to the different kinds of words which may be found in the daily vocabulary of the average man, but I am talking about the total number of words uttered, counting repetitions and all, during every twenty-four hours. There is the quiet, melancholy gentleman who will not speak on an average five hundred words a day, and there are many who for one reason and another would not utter anything like this number. On the other hand, there is the conversational Gatling gun, not always a woman either, who will roll off words at a fearful rate of speed, and whose aggregate for one day would run up to dizzy heights. Then there is the normal talker, who will strike a good decent average, the man who will neither bore you with his indifferent silence nor tire you with his meaningless verbosity. But suppose we figure that the average person will utter an average of sixty words every minute. This would amount to 2,400 words every hour, or about 57,600 words for twenty-four hours. Of course, no person will talk this much, as the windiest of men and women would probably break down before they had talked as much as fifty-seven columns in the average daily newspaper. The only question is as to how much time each person puts in talking during each day. Some men and women are situated so that they cannot talk during the day except at meal time, on account of the character of work they have to do. There are others, such as traveling men, for instance, who depend upon talking for their living. I have figured that the high man, probably the traveling man, will talk five hours out of every twenty-four, which would give him a total of twelve thousand words every day. I have figured that most any sort of a man will talk as much as ten minutes of every twenty-four hours, and this would give him a total of six hundred words for the day. These are two extremes. I am satisfied that the normal man, the man who strikes a decent average between indifferent silence and disgusting verbosity, will talk probably one hour, all told, each day, which would allow him twenty-four hundred words. And this, by the way, is considerable talk, for it will fill two columns in a newspaper, and a whole lot of wisdom can be crowded into two columns."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat*.

### Rice vs. Potatoes.

The shortness of the potato crop at the north and the unprecedented high prices for the tubers have drawn attention to the comparative merit of other food, notably corn and rice. It would be a wholesome thing for the north if this scarcity of a favorite article of diet induced them to add rice to their menu and benefit them correspondingly. Oriental people have long known the value of rice, and the southern people, as a class, especially in the gulf and south Atlantic States, appreciate it so much, along with corn grits and cornbread, that no meal is considered complete without it. It is excellent with butter or gravy and a superior addition to soup. It can be converted into most palatable and nutritious desserts. Cornbread, cornmeal, and corn grits are southern dishes. On hog and hominy the negro maintains his great muscle and the white man thrives in this section. As much depends upon cooking, attention must be paid to these matters. As a rule the northern people know how to prepare potatoes for the table and southern people do not. The northern cook makes the potatoes mealy and delectable; the ordinary southern cook converts it into a hard, soggy, indigestible mass. The northern cook turns rice into glue and imperils its palatability; the southern cook brings it to a dry, and succulent condition. We of the south should learn to cook potatoes properly and the northern folk should learn how to manipulate rice. The ladies who go about teaching cooking at schools might become patriotic as well as gastronomic missionaries if they at once began a campaign of education east and west.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

The assessed valuation of the State of Idaho has increased \$4,649,580 in a single year, and the total now is \$32,195,486.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Marconi has been awarded a medal for inventing the wireless telegraph. As a rule, the inventor of anything is awarded a lawsuit.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

In Italy Sundays are usually preferred for marriages when the principals have never been married before. Widows, however, respect an old custom by marrying on Saturdays.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

The city of Pensacola, Fla., now claims to be the third in commercial importance of the Gulf of Mexico, being excelled in exports only by New Orleans and Galveston.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

A Boston paper has discovered over three hundred happy couples in New England who have passed their golden wedding anniversary, and it is still continuing the search.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Efforts are being made to develop a taste for rifle shootings in Japan and rifle clubs on European lines are being formed. The Emperor is greatly interested in the project, and has given large sums for prizes.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

The Court of Civil Appeals in Texas holds that a person who receives a letter addressed to another and who retains it an unreasonable length of time is guilty of obstructing the mail and is liable for whatever damage may thereby result.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

European inventors look to America to perfect the flying machine, because there are men here who can afford to experiment with such expensive luxuries. But even the wealthiest people dislike to squander their money, without some prospect of getting, in the parlance of sport, a run for it. And the flying machine seems very much inclined to remain stationary.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Only about 2,200,000 people in the United States buy novels as they run from the press. They do much of this simply that they may keep up to date in literature. It is part of their capital in society. Most of these buy liberally. Plenty of readers are to be found whose book bills for novels run from \$100 to \$150 a year steadily. At an average of \$8 spent by each the total is imposing.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Some check should be placed on the foolish people who attempt to swim through the rapids below Niagara Falls. Many have lost their lives in the attempt, the latest being a woman who was induced to go in a barrel. Such feats as this appeal only to morbid curiosity and they should not be tolerated. They are not legitimate tests of skill or strength, and therefore there is no excuse for them.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Arizona is commonly regarded as a sun-dried and arid territory which produces little besides hot air. But she comes forward this year with the proud report that she has raised \$10,000,000 worth of alfalfa. This is a sort of succulent grass, peculiar to the West, which makes an excellent kind of hay. So, Arizona is taking its place in the agricultural column and may yet develop into a flourishing State.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Whatever argument may be framed against capital punishment in ordinary cases, it is the opinion of a writer in the *Christian Register* that no adequate reason has ever been given for sparing the life of an assassin. The safety of rulers, the stability of government, and the welfare of all nations would be advanced if, in cases of public assault where there is no doubt of the criminal, he being caught in the act, there were prompt and speedy execution.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

Souvenir collectors will be interested to learn that 100 large tables, six dozen chairs, twenty dozen work-boxes, eleven desks, twelve dozen dozen knife handles, twenty-four dozen cigar-cases, 100 dozen umbrella handles and over 100,000 pen-holders have so far been made out of the only original surrender tree of Santiago, and the tree is nearly all there still. The apple tree at Appomattox did less than this for the faddists of a great country.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

A large minded corporation in London is venturing upon the gigantic task of providing two millions of twopenny meals daily for the masses of the hungry who need substantial food at low figures. This is a brave undertaking, in which the margin of profit seems to waver close to the edge of the invisible. If it achieves a lasting success its promoters ought to have medals. If it fails the promoters may find a touch of consolation in the thought of well meant endeavor.

### NOTES AND COMMENTS

There are some things which seem household necessities in the United States for which there is no market whatever in France or Southern Europe. One of these is the range with a hot water back, another is the refrigerator and a third is the rocking chair. Americans living abroad often want these articles so badly that they even send home for them, but among the French there is no demand for them whatever, and American manufacturers only waste time in trying to create a market for them.