

REARING IN HORSES.

ance, but it may be rather easily de- plants like grass. veloped in a young, unmade horse In addition to removing the wild the horse's head is kept down, and tivator. that to a large extent prevents the animal from rearing, since, in order to rear, it is necessary for the horse to extend its neck and get up its head. When recourse is had to a standing martingale, this must not at first be made too short, but should be put on rather long, as, when a horse is not used to wearing one, considerable trouble may easily ensue if the martingale is made very short to begin with. When the horse has got used to wearing this kind of gear. it can be shortened to the required extent. A running martingale-which is the kind generally used-is not nearly so efficacious in preventing rearing as a standing one, but if it is used very short, it is of some help in checking the habit .-- Farm and Home.

cows did not graze on bushes and Rearing is one of the worst kinds brakes, these remain and bid fair to of vices to which a horse used for occupy the space. If let alone, the saddle purposes can be addicted, it bush growth increases until the pasbeing not only very troublesome, but ture becomes a bush lot and the bush also highly dangerous to the rider, lot in time makes scattered woodsince there is always the risk of the land. If the brush and wild growth animal overbalancing himself and are cut grass growth is not restored. falling backwards. Fortunately, the because the soll no longer contains vice is not of very frequent occur- enough fertility to support cultivated

through bad breaking of poor horse- growth something must be added to manship, which two things are gen- restore the soil fert'lity. Here is erally the causes to which the vice the problem which the experiment is due. Once it is firmly established, stations will need to work out. It is it is most difficult and more often one of the most important needs in than not impossible to break the horse New England farming. It is only a of it again; hence, when a young question of time when all the hill horse is found to be at all inclined pastures will be worthless for grazto rear, the greatest care should be ing under the present system. The taken to avoid all occasion of encour- question to find out is what plan of aging it to indulge in its rearing pro- operating will pay best, how to repensities by improper methods of store the grass lands at least cost. management or by the use of too No doubt some hill pastures have sharp a bit. The young animal must kept in good condition under an anbe very carefully handled, and, above nual application of fertilizer chemiall, lightly bitted while it is being cals aided by clipping off the wild broken in and until it has acquired growth with mowing machines. The the good manners which a properly. experiment stations should find out broken saddle-horse should possess. what fertilizers and what cost will The vice of rearing when it does oc- be required, whether it is necessary cur, is met with practically only in to plow as well as to fertilize the geldings; mares are not given to rear- neglected pasture, and should be ablo ing excepting in very rare instances. to give some idea to the owner of Stallions, of course, very commonly the average hill pasture about how possess great rearing propensities, much it will cost him to improve his but we are not speaking of them here, grazing lands so that they will proas they are not used for riding pur- duce enough feed for more cows and poses. In dealing with a horse that an estimate of how much per cow the is addicted to rearing, the use of a work of improvement wou'd cost; if standing martingale is to be recom- more seed is needed on the old pasmended. This must be fairly short, tures, what seed shall be used and and may be buckled either to the how should it be applied. The whole nose-band-if one is used-or to the pasture question has been neglected rings of the snaffle (or of the bridoon in New England, even in those States when a double bridle is used). By where the pastures are the backbone the use of this kind of martingale. of the dairy industry .- American Cul-

FARM NOTES.

The amount of feed required to mature a steer will bring much more if fed to produce dairy products. It takes a good strong machine to give the best results, and for converting food into milk or butter the large, vigorous cow is no exception. One gallon of crude petroleum, one-

half gallon of kerosene; one-half gallon of fish oil and one cupful of crude



to the contrary, the fact that it is of their ways and customs and foring the land has been demonstrated by Mrs. Collard and her two daughters, who have taken up market gardening with great success. The ladies in question have made a specialty in strawberry growing, and by using business methods they have made each acre of their land yield a crop of strawberries of the value of £150. It must not be thought, however, that these ladies have an easy time, for when the season is at its height they start their duties as early as 3 o'clock in the morning, together. with the assistance of scores of pickers. The gatherers walk up and down the field picking the luscions fruit and putting it into punnets-small white baskets, each of which holds one pound. The baskets are carried by boys to the three lady assistants, who arrange the fruit to make it look as tempting as possible, weigh the baskets and then pack them into larger haskets.

As soon as a load is ready it is on sale at Covent Garden Market an -men, women and children.

the ladies do not let the grass grow back. crops.

removed all this opposition and start. and the under part of the body was ed to work with a will. They com- white.

dealings with them. Be neither servile nor arrogante a la la la la la Beware of combining against the foreigner and disliking him because he is a foreigner; men are to be indged by their conduct and not by their nationality. As intercourse with foreigners ba-

comes closer and extends over a series of years there is danger that many Japanese may become enamored possible to make money by cultivat- sake the good old customs of their forefainers. Against this danger you must be on your guard.

Taking off your hat is the proper way to salute a foreigner. The bending of the body low is not to be commended.

Hold in high regard the worship of ancestors and treat your relations with warm cordiality, but do not regard a person as your enemy because he or she is a Christian.

Beware of selling your souls to foreigners and becoming their slaves. Sell them no houses or lands. Aim at not being beaten in your

competition with foreigners. Remember that loyalty and fillal piety are our most precious national treasures, and do nothing to violate them.

CAUGHT A SEA BAT.

Strange Fish Taken in a Seine Off North Carolina Coast.

One of the rarest specimens of the fish kingdom known to waters conimmediately conveyed to the station tiguous to the North Carolina coast and despatched to London by the 4:45 | was captured in a seine at Masona. m. train, and the strawberries are boro Sound Monday by William Hewlett, a fisherman. The fish, which hour later. The picking goes on was brought to the city last eventhroughout the day, and by 7 o'clock ing, is what is called "the sea bat" there are generally over 100 helpers and it is a perfect reproduction of a leather wing bat on a large scale. Although the strawberry season The fish is about fifteen inches long does not last longer than a few weeks, and about thirty inches across the

under their feet for the rest of the Strange to state it had a thin year. They plant the ground with threadlike tail about fifteen inches cucumbers and vegetable marrows, in length and on each side of the which thus yield another £59 per rear appendage were two perfectly acre before the end of August, and formed gloved feet, with a smaller during the winter and spring months diversion having the exact appearutilize the ground for early and late ance of a thumb, with the other part of the hand mittened. The mouth Not only in market-gardening are of the strange specimen was about

women making their mark, for Miss five inches acress and on each side Hall and Miss King have made quite of the mouth or the under side of a success of a large flower garden Lue body there were five "strainers" at Crowthorne. They commenced op or holes through which the fish is erations a year or two ago with two said to rid itself of refuse products acres of land which was originally resulting from the forage it picks up overgrown with firs, gorse and brack. at the bottom of the sea. The top en, but the plucky young ladies soon of the fish was a dark slate color



TRIBUTE TO GENIUS.

It is always pleasant to read of the tributes paid to genius by the common people, such, for instance, as the demonstration in London recently in honor of Marcel, "the Great Master of the Art of Hair Waving," as the hairdressing journals, with a prodigality of capitals, proclaim him. It was a great day for this master. "Different experts built coiffures for his delectation," we read, and "although Marcel has long since retired with a according to his biographer Capitol fortune of a million francs, yet he inus, also used the same means in orgracicusly consented to wave a head der to maintain his slender appear of hair for the benefit of his admiring friends."

Hair waving as perpetrated by this artist is a revelation of character as well as of skill, for we are assured salutation and farewell and mode of that "M. Marcel in his methods pleasingly illustrated the innate modesty to go the way of many other cus of his character, consonant with the toms. We have started a crusade self-effacement which marks the gen- against it and a great French doc lus of the master mind." The de- tor very strongly condemns osculascription of the "operation" is too tion as dangerous and unhealthy. In long to be reprinted here in full, but Japan it is unknown, and apparently the following excerpts certainly are they get on perfectly well without it. worthy of preservation for the edification of future generations:

the head, combing the hair gently are still about as many millions who and almost caressingly, he quietly and have survived osculation as are nec unostentatiously selected section af- essary on the face of the earth. If ter section for his purpose. . . . we heard week after week of cases Having taken sections over the head, of sudden death and of infectious dis-M. Marcel took under sections over ease transmitted from the practice the top also, waving the hair in lines of kissing one's friends and relations uniform with the latter-cne of the it would be time, indeed, to raise essential features of Marcel undula- an outcry against it; but who ever tion insuring the full bouffant result does hear of such cases? The ex

suffice to reveal the genius of the go about promiscuously klasing all man who has caused two waves to ap- and sundry, and that sensible ones pear where nature placed none. He do not kiss babies and sick peopleis growing old now, is this artist who when they can get out of it -- New "realizes that he is a benefactor to Haven Register. womankind." as he himself remarks,

but a grateful sex surely will hope that long may he wave .-- Chicago Evening Post.

This is the time of year when the

velled lady is seen in the streets. in the late summer or the early fall a sudden crop of veils, of all shades, styles and methods of adjust-One old negro fisherman more than ment, springs up. This is not beuntil tea time, having a short break 70 years of age stated that this was cause of the high winds nor because for lunch. Now they are able to de- only the second specimen of the sea all the women have been driving or spatch some hundreds of boxes of bat he had ever seen in his long ex are about to drive in automobiles, but choice flowers in the course of a perience as a fisherman. The speci because summer hats are at their pearance, will probably be sent to the ing a fall hat This may be for reasons of economy-she may be determined not to invest in a mid-season hat, which can be worn but a few times-but even if she is prepared and willing to buy she can find no stock to select from. The styles are not yet in. On a few counters tentative shapes are displayed, but they are so manifestly experimental that madame hesitates to be "the dog" on which they are to be tried. The usual solution, therefore, is a vell. This can be made to cover any kind of a hat sin-a dusty straw, a battered shape, crushed trimming or weather-stained lace. Veils admit of -and invite to-the most delightful individuality, and a pretty woman nevor looks prettier than when her charming head is swathed in folds of soft chiffon or silky net of white or of her best beloved color. The dealers have no complaint to make, either, for they lose no money. Veils cost anywhere from 25 cents to \$25, and, with her usual delightful inconsistency, lovely woman will refuse to pay \$4 for a hat but will pay \$8 for a veil and then tell her husband how economical she has been-"See. my dear, by just throwing this over my old summer hat I can make it last down 'is back, as us big fellows would at least another month, for you know. dear, I am doing all in my power to retrench!"-New York Press.

ence, whose enamoured youth in ta. "Eunuchus" rejoices at having a sweetheart who did not wear a corset; "for it is ridiculous," he says, "to compress the waist to such an ex tent as to resemble a rush."

StA I anistov

But not only women employed stays to reduce their waists; men also used them. These stays were made of linden wood. According to Aristophanes. such stays were used by the Athenian poet Conesius. Emperor Antoninus. ance .- New York Tribune.

SHALL WE KISS?

It begins to look as if this form on demonstrating affection would have Yet western civilization appears to regard it as indispensable, and, really "Bending almost affectionately over when one comes to think of it, there attained without under 'frizzing.'" treme hygienists and doctors might There is much more, but this will at least remember that people do not

SARTORIAL JAGS.

"There's nothing in woman's dress to indicate that a wave of prohibi tion has been sweeping over the THE DAY OF THE VEILED LADY. country," said the woman as she turn ed the pages of a fashion magazine "Just look at these fashion plates. Doesn't every woman in them look as if she had been dining too well! Their hats go off on a slant; their skirts are clinging around them diz zily; their gowns are cut in such a way as to make them seem to lean forward gropingly, as if searching for the support of a friendly lamp-post. ere is nothing straightforward about them. They are all droopy and tipsy. The trim, tailored woman is greatly in the minority and in fact the practical plain skirt and the well fitting but unpretentious waist look almost masculine. Instead, the up-to date woman's clothes all seem to be sliding off her, and as a woman is al ways affected by the clothes she wears, the expression of her face is one of dreamy helplessness. Some times it is almost maudlin. When ! see this new style of woman shopping it is with difficulty that I restrain myself from offering to call a cab to take her home."-New York Press. EDUCATION AND INDUSTRY. Mrs. Mary Martin Kehew, presi dent of the Women's Educationa' and Industrial Union of Boston, it the chairman of the committee of women named by the Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education te investigate conditions among the workingwomen of the country. Among the members of this committee are Jane Addams of Hull House, Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons Col lege, Boston, and Emily Green Balch professor of political economy in Wellesley College. In their report recently made to the society they state that the American home is rapidly deteriorating and on its way to possible downfall. For this con dition they name two reasons, firs' the lack of scientific housekeeping second, the immense number of boys and girls who are growing up with out any training by which they will be able to earn a steady living .- New York Sun.

FINISHING STEERS IN SUMMER.

If steers have been roughened through the winter it would be impossible to get them on feed and finish for early summer market. Such cattle should be placed on good pasture and will make good and cheap gains through the pasture season without grain. As the pastures begin to fail in the fall, supplementary feeding should begin, using the new corn crop, the whole plant being fed. They may be gradually worked up to full feed and finished in the dry lot for the early winter market.

Cattle , which have received from a half to three-quarters of a full grain ration through the winter season, cannot usually be turned to pasture as profitably as those carried through the winter on a lighter and cheaper ration. A start has been made toward fattening, and it will be lost if they are placed on pasture. The gains made on grass will be less and the steers will have the extra cost of the previous winter's feeding hanging over them.

The use of corn or kaffir corn stover as the feeding period progresses.

will shorten the time necessary to Put not your faith in medicines. finish the cattle, and necessitates fewcent. of the grain ration in the form Life in America. of oil meal or cotton seed meal.

The cattle should have an abundant supply of fresh, clean water, have salt before them at all tires; great regularity should be practiced in the hours of feeding, and the feeder should keep his eyes open con-

THE OLD PASTURES.

place the fertility removed. As the tions,-American Cultivator,

carbolic acid mixed together and applied in a spray over the cows at least once a day will protect them

from the torture of the fies. Do not put off the little task of cleaning out the weeds between the rows and in the fence corners, whether it be a field, a garden, a little grass plot or a walk or driveway. Those left will go to seed and as a stitch in time saves nine, so one year's seeding makes seven years' weeding.

To prevent the taste of turnips in butter from cows fed on them, a western creamery practices the following method: Put the cream in a vessel and place in hot water at 200 degrees. When the cream reaches the temperature of 150 degrees, set the cream dish in cold water to cool

The dairyman who produces perfectly clean dairy products, should make capital of this fact. Consumers are always looking out for such food as they believe to be above suspicion as to lack of cleanliness, and the man who can assert that his wares are absolutely pure, and show his assertion to be true, is the man who can command the best price and secure an ever increasing number of customers.

CONCERNING POULTRY DISEASES

I haven't much faith in poultry doc-For the summer markets cattle will toring. Fowls are naturally healthy, necessarily be finished in the dry and disease is almost always the relot. In some cases it is more profit- sult of neglect or carelessness. Roup able to feed on grass. Where alfalfa and cholera, the most serious poultry hay is available for roughage, no pro- diseases, come as the direct result tein concentrates will be required, of filth and unsanitary conditions. Lice and mites are sometimes the or prairie hay will lessen the cost starting point of disease. Fight them of the ration during this full feeding constantly. Dampness should be period. If the corn can be ground avoided, as it may prove a factor in cheaply, good results may be obtained disease conditions. Crowding in by feeding it in the form of corn laying house or brooder is dangerous. and cob meal, adding clear corn mea! Avoid extremes of temperature and rapid changes if you would guard This method of feeding the grain against bronchitis and pneumonia,

Keep your fowls in a clean, comer hogs to save the waste than where | fortable house, see that they get plenear corn is fed. Where alfalfa or ty of exercise in pure air and sunclover hay is not available as at least shine, provide good wholesome food, part of the roughage ration, it will pure fresh water and grit, and they be necessary to feed at least ten per won't need much doctoring .-- Countre

THE EARLY MOULT.

The Colorado Experiment Station has been trying the new system of making hens moult early. The hens are given three weeks pasturage.on alfalfa in July, feeding them nothing stantly, observing every individual .- else but dry bran. About the first of Wm. H. Underwood, in the Epitomist. August they are given a liberal grain ration with meat. Under this treat-

ment they begin to moult early and Many of the old pastures of New soon finish the process in time to England are about done for as graz- begin laying the first of September ing grounds unless some plan for and they keep it up through the seaimprovement is adopted. Grass has son of high prices. This plan is esbeen continually removed from the sentially that adopted by some eastland for the past half century or more ern poultrymen, a period of light with scarcely anything added to re- feeding being followed by liberal ra-

week to all parts of the country by post.

They specialize in violets, narcissus and chrysanthemums, for which flowers they have a great demand. It might be interesting to note that in their grounds is an orchard known as "Friendship Orchard," which consists of over seventy fruit trees, which have been presented by friends from time to time. These two ladies have also made quite a success of tomato growing.

The fair sex have even invaded the domain of the poultry farmer. To Miss Edwards, of Coaley Poultry Farm, belongs the honor of being the owner of the largest poutry farm in England managed by a woman. The farm, with a stock of well over a

wand birds, is run by herself, with the assistance of a lady manager and a few boys. Miss Edwards started business with twenty fowls, and for a time did all the work, with the exception of cleaning out the houses, a boy being employed for that job. A successful branch of Miss Edwards' farm has been the rearing of pedigree birds. In fact, to illustrate her success in this direction it is only necessary to state that she has taken over 1.000 prizes at the principal shows throughout the country.

The first lady to take up pedigree goat rearing was Miss Nellie Hall, on her model farm at Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Miss Hall commenced two years ago with three goats, but has now a total of twenty-five. A dozen of her animals were sold last year st prices ranging from £6 to £25 cach.-Tit-Bits.



They Are Taught in Their Schools How to Treat Foreigners.

An English newspaper published in Japan printed at one time an interesting synopsis of the rules which the public schools of that country were teaching their pupils on the subject of the treatment of foreigners.

This synopsis is reprinted in a recent book, "The Empire of the East," by H. B. Montgomery, and is accompanied by some interesting facts concerting the schools of Japan. The rules are as follows:

Never call after foreigners passing along the streets or roads.

them understand inform the police of the fact.

eiger when there is no reason for his giving it, and never charge him to his heels. The book was made of expedients in order to prevent or get anything above what is proper.

Do not crowd around a shop when a foreigner is making purchases gled into Paris by this man only thereby causing him much annoyance. during the past years may easily be grates us as a nation.

Since all human beings are broth- was neither old nor a clerk. He was ers and sisters there is no reason for a thief well known to the police, but en to lace tightly in order to prevent Silk Directoire belts have hanging fearing foreigners. Treat them as used a clever disguise every day for plumpness; and that the use of the ends, and a large rosette catching equals and act uprightly in all your this particular crime.

men, which had a truly uncanny ap State Museum at Raleigh,-Wilmington Dispatch.

A Double Play.

A London urchin ran into a baker shop and, placing a halfpenny on the counter, asked nervously and timorously: "Mister, 'ave you a 'alf penny buster (ban)?"

"Yes, my little man; here is one quite hot." "Thanks, mister, would you mind

a-shovin' it down my back," "Down your back, my little man! Why down your back?"

"'Cos, sir, I'm only a little 'un, and if those chaps outside know I've 3 buster they'll take it, and I am sc 'ungry, I am."

"Dear me, how wrong of them! Cime around here, my little chap There-there, it is down your back. The boy ran off. In an instant an other entered-a bigger boy. "I say, mister, 'as a little boy just

been in 'ere?" "Yes." "And did 'e buy a 'a'fpenny bus

ter?" "Yes."

"And did 'e ask you to shove it take it?"

"Yoz." "Yah! Where's your watch and

chain? E's got 'em; 'e's just around the corner.'

Out rushed the baker. In a trice the big boy collared the till and bolted. The shopman never saw the comic

side of it all .- Strand.

Defrauding the Excise.

One of the most curious museums has just been opened in Paris-the "Museum of Fraud," says a continen tal writer. It is situated in the town hall, and in it are exposed all the different kinds of objects used by smugglers to deceive the perspicacity

er portfolio, with a ledger, which has a most amusing story. It was car, ried day after day for several years by an aged clerk, who with his large red book of accounts was quite a familiar passerby. The man was well known-he passed regularly, and was went on to his "office."

One day a new "douanier" took it Never accept a present from a for- into his head to examine the large red book, while the aged clerk took zinc and weighed ten pounds-of; brandy. The quantity of cognac smugabout the story is that the old clerk | reasonable proportions.

WHERE CORSETS CAME FROM.

The corset is not, as commonly believed, a modern invention. Homer, describing the toilet worn by Juno in her attempt to lure Jupiter, speaks with complacence of the two belts that girdled the waist of the goddess. the one fringed with gold and the other borrowed from Venus, adorned with all the splendor suggested by the poet's fruitful imagination. In Athens and Rome corsets were used during the early ages, first only as supports, but later to conceal the defects of shape by compressing the waist. Under the generic name of fascive mamillares (bandages for the bosom), there existed three kinds of belts, known respectively as strophium, taema, and zona. It is highly probable that these fascive mamillares served nearly the same purpose as modern corsets, as among the Greeks and Romans a slender waist was considered a mark of beauty. Martial makes fun of stout women, and Ovid, coumerating the various remedies calculated to cure the lovesick, is careful to name above all a stout figure. No wonder, therefore, that the women of list. that period recurred to all sorts of rid of so grave a defect! Screnus Sammonicus, a physician of the third contury, acquired great wealth by

the sale of a prescription which he any waist. The continuance of this practice dis- imagined! The most amusing fact claimed would reduce the waist to All the ancient actors advised wom-

corset was general we learn from Ter- the ends together half way down.

WOMAN PAID \$10,000 TO DINE. Society in London is interested in trying to learn the name of the wom an who surreptitiously paid \$10,000 for the privilege of being numbered among the house party to meet King Edward at a noted country house in the midiands.

A woman was among the party whose name was not on the list submitted to the King, as is the custom The omission was mentioned to the hostess. She excused herself by say ing the woman was a relative.

Owing to a quarrel between the hostess and the guest whose name wasn't submitted to the King, it has leaked out that she paid the hostess \$10,000 in cash to be permit ted to bask in the presence of roy. alty as a guest.

It is reported that the King heard of the incident and caused the hostess' name to be stricken off the court

FASHION NOTES.

Directoire ribbon bodices form an Empire back, and may be worn over

Have you noticed how easily the princess and Greek frocks fit about the hips?

A feature of the museum is a leath

When foreigners make inquiries an. polite. He often indulged in a chat swer them politely. If unable to make with the officials at the gate and then

of the city toll officials.