## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes Surah is the fashionable silk Velvet will be the rage next winter.

Many narrow flounces are among the ming styles.

Black wood furniture and brass orns nts are all the rage on the other ide.

251,000 in 1857; was 153,640 in 1860; in Black-toilets are as much worn at 1861 and 1862, for the obvious reason that arisian weddings as colored or white the labor demand so far overcame this

Instead of Valenciennes the durable myrna laces are used for plain gar. nts.

post-war paper prosperity, when labor was immensely in demand, emigration Brocaded plush is shown in designs nilar to those imported in velvet, but rith longer pile.

in 1873. Peignoirs of muslin or cambric are 1874, 227,000 in 1875, 170,000 in 1876, w made with a tucked yoke in back 142,000 in 1877, 138,000 in 1878, but rose nd front, and are quite full, so that to 178,000 in 1879, and was, of course, ey conceal the figure. very much increased in 1880.- England and Ireland (taking 1873 as a stand-

Gold colored stockinet is made into sey tunics that are rather too striking be worn by a quiet woman, but are ery elegant, nevertheless.

Ribbons of three different widths are ed to trim the waists of dresses, the ridest forming sash bows, the narrowest rosette at the front of the waist, and hat of medium width making the bows r the neck and sleeves.

Fine white muslin dresses having the ist lined with Jacqueminot silk and a laiting of Jaqueminot about the skirt, made up for very young girls.

Imported thin dresses are often cometed with sashes made of Surah silk, ither dark red or peacock blue, and ends terminate with spikes-gilt pikes on red, silver spikes on blue. these sashes are easily made. The wrah is cut in two length wise and then own together double, the er is of the ash are gathered and the spike put on.

## A Dressy Tollet Described.

A very dressy toilet is of cream-colored Kingdom to this country, and 54,697 alard and bands embroidered with went thither from this country; to Caned. The skirt has a narrow plaited ada, 9,335, and 6,229 from Canada; nce, with a red balayeuse underto Australia, 32,196, and 2,579 from math. Above the plaiting is a deep Australia; total emigration, 109,469,and and embroidered with red and scal-71.404 total immigration. The total ped on the border. Above this, in at of the skirt, is a deep creamthe end of 1876, according to these repred plaiting fastened down. The ports was 2,415,000 leaving Ireland uble tunic is bordered with an emdirect, of whom nineteen-twentieths pidered band, with a very narrow came to this country; 67 per cent of the m-colored plaiting falling below. he lower part is raised in the middle, It is perhaps a hopeful "symptom that the human tide which will for yet many d the upper part is draped diagonally raised on the side. The back form years set to these Western shores conloops, the lowest one falling able over the plaiting on the skirt. half-skilled laborers, and a smaller prowaist opens in heart-shape. The portion of the least desirable class than ue is cut up in front to show a caronsurah plaited plastron vest. The t is trimmed with embroidered s placed on flat. Around the open k is a "collarette Medicis," made of ee rows of white lace. The sleeves inate at the elbow, with deep em living, the husband's means and other idered revers. On the left side of waist is a bunch of red roses. The took her little child and went to Europe is dressed low on the head and t over the forehead. The back husband's lawyer objected that pleasure a simple twist, fastened up by a travel abroad could not be deemed neces comb.-Philadelphia Times.

## The Result of Eating Arsenic.

young lady of Indianapolis has for some years eating arsenic in r to improve her complexion. The al consequences are now reached, her sight is almost gone. The man to whom she was engaged, who was possibly captured by her tiful skin, declines to keep the con--that is, he says if she becomes nd he will not wed her. The doctors doing all they can to restore her ht, but with small hopes of success.

# Exaggeration.

habits are so unconsciously cticed that a movement to mend n is the only way to detect them. beam in one's own eye is less nod than the mote in another person's

#### FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. Up to 1820 no statistics of emigration

**Emigration** Figures.

300; in 1840, 84,000; 1842, 104,500; 1850,

369,900; 1854, 427,800. That was the

maximum number for nearly twenty

years. In 1855 and 1856 the number

was but about 200,000 each; it rose to

our war was a deterrent, fell to 91,000;

that the number arose to 176 000 in 1863,

193,400. in 1864, and 249,000 in 1865.

From 1865 to 1873, during the term of

was heavy, reaching the highest figure

ard) sent about one-third, 152,000 out of 460,000; it may surprise most

readers, however, to know that those

two countries send about an equal num-

ber, and that in 1872, 1875 and 1876-9.

England sent more than Ireland. Thus,

for 1879, 24,000 emigrants' were of

English nationality, and 20,000 were

Irish. Scotland contributed 13,000 in

1873. Germany sends nearly as many

as England and Ireland combined-

150,000 in 1873, against 152,000, 'and

34,000 in 1879, against 44,000. Among

the other European countries, Sweden

stands next; then Norway; then France,

Italy and Austria. Not China .uone,

but all Asia, overwhelms us with such

hordes as 20,000 in 1873, and 9,800 in

1879. In the twenty-three years, 1855-

77, almost 200,000 Chinamen came in,

since gone back. It would be interest-

ing if the outward as well as the in-

1876, according to British statistics.

54,554 persons went from 'the United

whole number leaving the United King-

dom from 1853 to 1876 also came here.

tains a larger proportion of skilled or

of Life.

circumstances. A Maine lady recently

and said it was for the jury to deter-

mine whether, taking into view the means

expenses of such a journey. Not many years ago a wife bought a gold watch

The judge refused to decide this,

used to be the case.

sary.

In

ward movement were recorded.

of whom not more than one-half have

459,800. It fell to 313,000 in

into this country were kept officially, but the numbers were trivial, only 8,385 Value of Flat Turnips Many farmers will not grow any of foreign emigrants being reported for that year. In 1830 the number was 23, the best varieties of roots for cattle on

account of the expenses of weeding and proper cultivation, and it may no be out of place to remind them that after any grain crop some kind of manure can be applied, and a great many turnips grown to feed to sheep, to calves and to any cattle excepting cows giving milk. Turnips will do well sown broadcast, if the soil is well prepared and the seed evenly and not too thickly distributed; but a drill that will not run the seed more than is required, without thinning, will be better, because there are so few men who can sow at all regularly. Turnips must be singled out and the ground hoed thoroughly, but the very mention of doing any labor to a root crop will deter hundreds from trying them. I can well remember the old-fashioned English farmers growing turnips about the year 1820, and some being had between the rows of horse beans, which crop grows and ripens like corn in the United States, much later than grain; but labor being cheaper in England, there were men who would thin them out and cut all weeds for from two up to three dollars an acre. Farmers should consider the advantage of growing turnips, because of the difference it makes to young stock, if they have them every day in sufficient quantity to distend the stomach, not in a "pot-bellied" way, but by bowing out the ribs in a barrel shape. It is the absence of roots and the feeding of too much meal and rich food that causes the degeneration of many pure-bred animals.

I am not recommending the cultivation and growth of the common turnip in preference to other roots, but in consequence of the difficulty of persuading farmers to go to the trouble of producing the better sorts. I have myself been hindered from growing carrots for more than twenty years, excepting in very small plats, but this year I have nearly three acres of great promise. These carrots are from four pounds of seed bought of Landreth, and at least ten plants have been cut or pulled out for every one left. It is of essential consequence to obtain all varieties of novement of Irish from May, 1851, to agricultural seeds from reliable sources Common turnips, although of less value per ton, and not proper to give to milch cows on account of the unpleasant flavor to the butter, are yet of great service; for as they can be cheaply grown, a farmer can well afford to give a little meal shaken over the cut or pulped mess fed to the animals which it is desired should most increase in flesh.

It is admitted that Indian corn is to a certain extent an equivalent, but for young cattle, and sheep especially, there is a decided advantage in feeding both, Bonnets and Jewelry as Necessaries on the score of health. If all the labor and attendance on a corn crop is reckoned, it will be found to fall little This is difficult to answer, because the mount allotted varies with the styles of short of the cost of raising a good root crop, and certainly an equal number of acres in roots and corn would be quite an advantage on every stock farm, and on an extended pleasure trip, and the the manure is always much increased where there is an abundance of roots. Therefore let common turnips be grown, which will lead to the growth of other roots and the increase of fertility generally, which of course means prosperity of the husband and the health of the to the proprietor - George Gardiner, in wife and child, they would allow the Country Gentleman.

#### Small Farms Best.

and other jewelry to the amount of \$175. Apropos of this subject, the Spring-The husband argued that these things field (Mass.) Union says: There has vere ornaments, not necessaries; but been some lament over the tendency in the jewelers proved that the husband this country to mass great areas of rea kept a fast horse and wore diamonds. state under one management, and fears and the court decided that if a man have been expressed that, in the West marries he engages to support a wife ac-cording to his social conditions and at least, we shall some time experience the evils of landlordism which have wealth; and if they enable him to keep cursed older parts of the world. But horse and wear diamonds they may such fears appear to be groundless. We well make it necessary that she should have no law of entail, and the probability that these vast areas will remain Georgia milliner sued the husband of a under a single management for more lady for a bonnet which she had refused than one or two generations is rather to take because it was a "botch." The small. The big farms of the West are husband proved that she was well supproving comparative failures. Dalrymple, the Dakota farmer, and Glenn. California nabob, have not succeeded well. The Sullivan farm in Illinois has been cut up, and the work of subdivision is more likely to go on than that of accumulation. The To ronto Globe points out that great farms require a vast amount of machinery, which, to be made profitable, must be kept at the same work year after year. The most successful farmers of the West are those who own comparatively small farms, which they can keep entirely under their own supervision and man age with little help, and improve rather

#### tific method. The same method may be applied anywhere in Massachusetts, and the dawdling away over hundreds of acres, and getting only half a crop, a at the same time impoverishing the soil, is the sheerest folly.

#### Clean Cereal Food.

While ingenuity seems almost to have exhausted itself in devices to secure the entire purification of the grain of w heat before it is ground into fine flour, it is strange that so little care is taken with other grains in the preparation for breadmaking. Even wheat designed for Graham flour is rarely cleansed as it ought to be, and it is notorious that for this kind of flour the lower grades of wheat are commonly used. When it comes to rye and buckwheat, and especially to corn, we may say that they are, as a rule, ground in their filth, original and acquired, and so come to the table for hu-man food. Wheat must be cleansed to make white flour. This whiteness is a prime element in the price, and therefore of main consequence to the miller. The cleanliness or otherwise of other flours and meals is not so manifest to the eye of the purchaser, and the millerhandle them as though it made no difference what is ground up with the grain. This fact is known to many, and prevents them from eating what they would otherwise regard as wholesome and agreeable food. The extent to which this disregard of cleanliness concerning an important class of our food materials is carried, is so great that it is often detected by the taste, and people who are fond of bread made from the coarse meals are given a disgust toward them which endures through life.

It is difficult to designate a remedy for an evil like this, so far as the people of towns and cities are concerned; but farmers carrying their own "grists" to mill can inaugurate the reform by insisting upon the thorough cleansing of all grain before grinding. If they will do this they will establish a standard and secure a general use of the proper apparatus in all custom mills, which will extend in time to merchant mills, and be a wonderful boon to all bread eaters .- Rural New Yorker.

## Pasture for Hogs.

The subject of good pastures for hogs air acts upon it in some way. in summer is becoming one of special interest to farmers. So also the providing of a supply of roots for them during the winter is beginning to receive deserved attention from the more progressive and successful farmers. The continuous and excessive use of corn has long been deemed wrong both in theory and in practice, although comparatively few feeders ever seem to have considered who it might be avoided. The light. however, is breaking, and a radical change in the management of hogs as regards feeding seems fast going on. This change, we doubt not, will result in a very marked decrease of disease among swine. Of the grasses most suitable for hog pastures may be mentioned timothy. red clover, blue grass and orchard grass. In timber pasture, where red clover would not do so well on account of the shade, white clover will be found valusble. The best pasture is one containing several kinds; but it is no easy matter to keep a variety of grasses on the same ground. The more hardy will sooner or later crowd the others out. We are sure more hogs are being grass fed this year than ever before, and men interested in pork production are closely watching the results. We shall be glad to have readers of the Ruralist report regarding any experiment in this way they have made, and give their views on the subject of grass for hogs in summer, or the raising of roots for them in win-

## Health Hints.

ter.-Ruralist.

Lemon juice will allay the irritation caused by bites of gnats and flies.

A weak solution of carbolic acid in rain water will cure pimples and simple eruptions

Ammonia, saleratus water, and other alkaline washes are the usual remedies for bee stings. A fresh tomato leaf crushed and rubbed on the puncture is recommended as an easy and sovereign cure.

### The Spider.

The spider has never been at school a day in his life, he has never learned a trade or read a book, yet he can make the straightest lines, most perfect circles, beautiful little bridges, and many of his family can spin and weave, some of them can hunt and swim and dive and do mason work almost as well as if they had a trowel and mortar. There is a spider in my garden that makes so many lines and circles you'd think it had been all through geometry. It makes circles, every one a little larger than the other, about twelve of them, and then from the smallest circle begins and makes about twenty-eight straight lines, going to the outside circle, like the whalebones in an umbrella. It makes its web so perfect and regular that it is called the geometric spider. You'd see late in sum-mer, clusters of its eggs on bushes and hedges. When hatched the spiders all keep together in a little ball. You touch this ball and the little spiders will scatter in all directions, but as soon as they can they'll get together again, as before I left my silk dress last night hanging over a chair near the wall, and this morning I found that Mrs. Spider had been there in the night and made a beautiful little bridge of spider silk between my dress and the wall. The spider that made this bridge for me had eight eyes. It can't move any of these eyes; each eye has but one lens and can only see what is just in front of it. It has a pair of sharp claws in the forepart of the head; with these little pincers it catches other small spiders. When the spider is at rest it folds these little claws one over the other like the parts of scissors. The spider has eight feet; most insects, you know, have six. At the end of each foot is a movable hook. It has five little spinners, or spinnerets, with which it makes its web. Each of these spint ners has an opening which it can make large or small as it likes. There is a tube like a little hall communicating into each of these little openings. In this tube are four little reservoirs, which holds the "gluey substance of which the thread is spun.' As soon as this liquid comes to the air it becomes a tough and strong thread. I suppose the

## How Grain Corners are Made.

The process of cornering in wheat is brought about by an unlimited number of falsehoods told by those who would not ordinarily be charged with them, hence they work better. The house of Corn, Barley & Co. conceive the idea that it is its time to make a corner in grain. It proceeds at once to form a ring within a ring. This ring, consisting of A, B, C and D, proceeds in August to quietly buy September wheat, not directly, but through brokers. Before the end of August this ring, without any excitement, secures the control of the wheat in market deliverable in Septem-E has sold to these parties, and finds himself unable to extricate himself from the position into which the forced rise in September wheat places him without buying of A. This completes the ring, and it only remains for E to give his check to A for the difference between the price of wheat bought and the price of wheat sold. This is a margin, and that margin is obtained by A, not by the investment of capital, neither by the exercise of brain power, success fully applied to the forecasting of the probabilities of the market, based upon the varying influence of supply and demand, or the still more effectual influence of a favorable season or an adverse one. Now this corner upon unsuspecting E is accomplished by the four coadjutors, which like four gamblers fleece a victim in the game known as draw poker. B bets, C raises the bet, D and E do the same. A, who deals either in cards or wheat, raises the bet, B raises also, until poor E often "planks up" his last dollar on 'change or in a gambling hell, without having had a single chance to win in any contingency.

# Squatter Life in New York.

The metropolis abounds with contrasts of splendid intentions and miscarried achievements. Princeliness of space and brilliance of architecture are confronted by dilapidation and uncleanliness, and even on Murray hill, that pinnacle of all earthly ambition, disreputable little taverns and tenements exist in sight of the fashionable mansions with their carved balustrades and ample porticoes. But these contrasts, which have led one writer to describe New York as Paris with a touch of the backwoods, and another to say that the city is more like a savage, the resplendence of his trinkets, war-paint and chromatic blanket only half covering his abundant dirt-these anomalies are nowhere so apparent as above the southern borders of Central Park.

Reaching as far as Manhattanville on the west, and to Harlem on the east, the land has nearly all been graded, and many streets have been laid out, and in some instances paved, curbed and illuminated. Ten years ago or more, when the imperial Tweed was seated with apparent firmness on the municipal throne, this region, with the splendid park as a center, was seized upon by real estate speculators, and predictions were made that in a very few years it would be covered with handsome dwellings. But the tide of success turned another way, with what effect, as concerns Tweed and his ambitions, is well known; and though on the east side some of the vacant spaces have become populous, and some notable churches, hospitals, armories and houses have been put up, the west side has altered so little that it has seemed to be lifeless. The new museum of natural history, with its imposing facade looking over the hill and dale of the park, glances from its rear upon a neighborhood which," in my experience, is quite unique. It is not to be precisely described as city, nor as suburb, nor as the unsettled but broken territory that outlies most cities while waiting to be absorbed in their advance. The antici-pations that led to the grading and paving of the streets have had a very limited fruition in isolated rows of pretentious and rectangular "brownstone fronts," which seemed oddly out of place. Here and there a vestige of old times remains in a pre-metropolitan homestead, with an impoverished orchard around it, or in a grand mansion with a classic front of Doric columns, and a genesis far antedating Fifth avenue. But it is not the new buildings, premonitory of the city's advance, nor the old ones reflecting the past, nor these two in contrast, that give the region its characteristics and peculiar interest. All down in the hollows between the graded streets, and in spaces where, no streets having been opened, the gray Lauren-tian rock stands with but a superficial layer of soil upon it, thousands of acres are under cultivation by squatters, and without other inclosure to the land than the embankments formed around the hollows by the trap-rock foundations of the streets. Agriculture is carried on with a primitive simplicity of life and under a picturesqueness of condition that set an artist on the edge of desire. Many square miles are green with vegetables. You see the gardeners with their wives and mothers bending to their work; you hear the querulous call of geese and the contentions of pigs ; and if you could shut out from the view the immature streets and the precursory dwellings, you would never realize that you are within the limits of the city, or that immense steamers are loading with grain by the river-side a quarter of a mile away, and that the buzzing which

vated railway. The holdings are of various proportions, sometimes being limited to an irregular strip, and sometimes embracing three or four blocks in possession of man. It is not an the product of one patch, that goes to Washington market, but a large proportion of all the green stuff consumed in the city is grown in these hollows the lettuce, the parsley, the celery, the cabbages, and the potatoes. But though one man trebles the quantity his neighbor produces, he is no better off nor more ambitious in the matter of architecture than the poorest; and in the corners, or in the center of the hollows, or perched high up on the wintry gnelss, is found a grotesque variety of makeshift dwellings, mere concessions to exigencies in many cases, which by no means indicate the pecuniary re sources of the occupants. Some of them are simply squalid, but upon others the sunshine and the rain have brought out a soft color, and the scraps brought out a soft color, and the scraps of which they are built have borrowed a quaint grace from the weathering. It is scarcely safe to let an artist loose among them. They abound with pictu-resque "bits," which he declares it next to impossible to exhaust; and not long ago, when I scared into the sky-ward region where C—has his studio, I found him black to the metal with I found him black to the wrists with ink, with which he was printing etch-ings of some things that he had discovered among these shanties.-per's Magazine.

vibrates in the air comes from an ele-

family while at the breakfast table morning pledged to observe the ot the family tells the "conse-

a first fruit of the resolve, we asked ne who suggested it:

What made you so late at breakfast morning?"

She hesitated, began with, " Bec. us aldn't-" and then, true to her comsaid: "The truth is, I was lazy didn't hurry, or I might have been n long ago."

resently one of them remarked that had been very cold, adding: "I was so cold in my life."

inquiring look caused the last er to modify this statement intly with : "Oh, I don't think it was after all."

third remark to the effect the s So-and-So was the homeliest girl the city," was recalled as soon as , the speaker being compelled to that Miss So and-So was only r plain, instead of being exces ely homely.

it went on throughout the day, ng much merriment, which wa d-naturedly accepted by the suband giving rise to constant corns in the interest of truth. ae thing became more and more sur. ing, however, to each one of us, and was the amount of cutting down h our most careless statements dended under this new law.

e Rev. Phillips Brooks is said to be first American who has preached in atminster Abbey before the queen. plied with bonnets, and that she had in tended to give this one to a friend. The court said he was justified in refusing to pay for it. A hat might be neces sary to a lady herself, but making presents to one's triends was not necessary. But how about Christmas, New Year, and birthday presents? If a lady in society orders these little things, can her husband refuse to pay for them?

have some moderate ornaments.

# Hiding Money.

The fact that Spain, though chronoogically in the nineteenth century, is really living in the seventeenth, is illus trated by the following from Temple than deteriorate, by a proper rotation of Bar. In old Spanish houses there is crops. generally a very cleverly-contrived secret receptacle for money, akin to the "secret drawer" of the English desk. Even now this secret cupboard is much used, the Spanish idea of security being (an idea founded on bitter experience of many years) to cage the windows in iron bars, lock up the house at night in winter, look at the money, and then say in security and self-congratulation :

Why, I am very safe; all I love and all I need is contained within the four walls of my casa."

There is a vast deal of distrust of banks and government securities, and a great holding to the proverb: "No friend save God, and a dollar in your pocket." And now with the middle class there is no banking of money.

The bankers, to begin with, give no interest as a rule; and so, just as in Scotland in the troubled year of 1650 the goldsmiths were the only bankers, so now, in Spain, the gentry constantly hoard their money in their own houses: some put their jewelry and plate in the montes de piedad."

A still better example of the superiority of small farms over big ones, is found nearer home, in the market gar-dens near the great cities. Some of the finest of these we know of are in the vicinity of Boston. For an example, there is one of five or six acres within the limits of that city which produces its owner a clear annual income of from \$3,000 to \$5,000. Instead of spending his money for machinery and labor, the farmer devotes his capital largely to the enrichment of his ground. The amount of manure he applies to his few acres seems almost wasteful, but the results prove his wisdom. Within two or three weeks he has marketed from a small patch \$175 worth of string beans. His early potatoes are already dug and have brought him something like \$2,000, and the ground where they grew is already at work producing a second crop of vegetables. The amount of truck which he manages to secure from his few acres, which he about his house and barns, is really marvelous, but the secret is high cultivation and a

A correspondent residing at Honolulu Sandwich islands, says that a good health preservative is to sponge the body in cold water, containing a small percentage of some alkali, such as ammonia. The ammonia combines with the oil or grease thrown out by the perspiration, forming a soap, which is easily removed from the skin, leaving the pores open, thus promoting health and comfort.

#### Milk for Chickens.

Sloppy food is unfit for chickens. Their stomachs are formed to grind hard substances, and if given soft food he gizzard, a portion of the stomachwhich is mutiple in fowls as in cattle s weakened, and does not perform its partial digestive functions. Milk may be given with coarse cornmeal, both being scalded together until it is a stiff mass, or it may be curdled and separated from the whey, and given dry. But it nust not be sour. Sour food is sure to bring on intestinal disorders and pre-pare such a weakened condition of the system as will offer favorable opportunities for contracting infectious disases, as poultry cholera.

A Paris merchant, who has been several times robbed by unfaithful cashiers, has invented an infailible test of competency. The cashier presents himself, offer his services, shows his reference." Then the merchant: "Show me how you would erase a mistake in your figures." The aspiring cashier sets to work with scraper, ink-craser, and what not, and if he succeeds in destroying all trace of the erasure he is invited to take his hat and leave.

#### An Interesting Cave.

Crystal Hill cave, near Stroudsburg. Pa., has just been carefully explored by Professors Leidy and Porter. The bot-tom was found to be covered with clay, on the top of which was a deposit of dark substance, and on this is an incrustation of lime, which has fallen from the roof of the cave. It is the de posit of rich, dark material that particularly interests the scientists. The explorers found many indications of the presence in the cave at one time or an other of many animals, some of which were doubtless brought there by animals of prey, and others used it for their dens. Among the bones of animals were the jawbones of the raccoon, dens. skunk, weasel, beaver, squirrel, porcu pine, woodchuck, fox, wildcat, elk, deer and bison; the shells of two or more turtles, the bones of wild turkeys, and the vertebræ of snakes in large quantities. The most interesting speci-mens found, however, were the head and teeth of a gigantic beaver and a large peccary, neither of which have ever teen found before in Pennsylvania. Besides these were bones which had been burned and split-evidently the work of the aborigines, who sought the marrow. Indian relics; were also found. A flint spear head was picked up far back in the cave, imbedded in the clay. How it came there is a mystery, unles How it came there is a mystery, unless some Indians, entering the cave and finding a wild beast there, attacked it, and this spear, hurled at the animal, missing its aim, sped far back into the recesses, and there remained. No other traces of any kind indicate that the portion of the cave had been visited by man or beast.

There are hard times in England, and yet there are had, times in England, and yet there is plenty of money. It is es-timated that \$1,000 009,000 [is at present out of employment there. This is greatly to be regretted, especially as there are hundreds of men in this country—also out of employment—who would; gladly take charge of somebody's surplus cash.