FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Interesting News From Various Parts of the World.

Disabled and Derelict Ships Reported by Incoming Vessels.

More tales of the suffering of tempesttossed sailing craft have come to hand. The steamship Hudson from New Orleans reports having passed the Italian bark Leonada with the upper part of her mainmast and her mizzen topgallantmast carried away.

The bark Sappho, from Pensacola, with a cargo of yellow pine for Buenos Ayres, was thirty-six hours under the lash of the storm. She was thrown on her beam ends, and her crew had to cut away her foremast to save her from capsizing. The jibboom and main-topmest went by the board with the foretopmast went by the board with the fore-mast. Sea after sea broke over the vessel, flooding her cabin and forward house, and spoiling nearly all her provisions. Her sails spoiling nearly all her provisions. Her snils were torn and lost and part of her deck load washed away. She put into New York port for repairs.

The steamship Bermuda brought to New York from St. Croix the crew of the schoon-er N. Hand, of New Haven, which was driv-en ashore at Frederickstead, St. Croix, by the

The schooner Rosebud, from Greenook for St. Johns, reports having passed a bark with nothing standing but her mizzenmast and bowsprit; also a derelict, with foremast standing. She also passed two large icebergs

standing. She also passed two large icebergs and floating ice.

The steamship Nebraska passed the wreck of the Italian bark Barone Podesti off Shinnecock, and her decks were awash. She was bound from Pensacola with a carge of lumber for St. Nazaire. The Cuffe, from Livarnool passed the same wreck, as did Liverpool, passed the same wreck, as did also the bark Sarah Chambers, from Amster-

Johnstown Rising Again.

Johnstown Rising Again.

That Johnstown, Penn., will rise again there seems to be no doubt. The enormous task of restoring the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks from South Fork to the famous stone bridge continues day and night. With all possible energy the Cambria Iron Company is operating those departments of its works which escaped ruin. Its army of employes is busy and hundreds of men are engaged in rebuilding the structures demolished or damaged. Planing mills, gas works, electric light works, and other minor industrial establishments are being put in working order. Stores have been reopened, and although the merchants are only in temporary buildings they have a good stock on hand and find ample demand for their wares. There have been at least 1000 places of habitation erected during the last three months. Of course the majority of them are only temporary structures, but they answer every purpose. Some substantial buildings, however, are well under way and many foundations are being laid.

Our Agricultural Exhibits at Paris. Our Agricultural Exhibits at Paris.
One of the employes of the United States
Agricultural Department who has just returned to Washington from Paris, describes
the American agricultural at the world's fair
as small but excellent. Of the \$250,000 appropriated by Congress, only \$30,000 or
thereabouts was obtained for the agricultural show, and that came so late
that it was impossible to begin
work in collecting materials before November. In spite of the narrow limits of time ber. In spite of the narrow limits of time and money, the department succeeded in get-ting up a very creditable exhibit, which has attracted general attention, and will be rec-ognized in a substantial way when the awards of prizes are published. It is understood, from private sources, that a larger average of gold, silver and bronze medals will be carried off by the United States than by any other exhibitor in the agricultural

A Crew Saved From Cannibalism. The Tonga steamer Wainui, has brought to San Francisco the Captain and crew of the British ship Garston, Captain Davies, from Sydney, N. S. W., for San Francisco, which foundered in mid-ocean. The shipwrecked sailors were twenty-two days in an open boat without food or water. On the twenty-second day the men, driven to desperation by hunger and thirst, decided that one of their number must be sacrified to save the lives of the others. They were casting lots to see who should be the victim when they sighted Wallis Island. The natives of the island existed the exhaust when they sighted Wallis Island. The natives of the island assisted the exhaused men to land, and treated them in the kindest nner. A mission boat took the rescued men to Tonga.

Saved by a Tramp.

An unknown tramp was walking on the railroad track from Council Bluffs to Missouri Valley, and between Crescent and Stony Creek he found a broken rail on a Stony Creek he found a broken rail on a high embankment where the rail makes a sharp curve. It was an outside rail next to the river, and no train could have passed over in safety. The next train due was the limited passenger, and he resolved to avert a terrible wreck if possible. He ran to Honey Creek, three miles distant, and tried to raise the operator, who was not at his post. He then aroused the section hands, and they took the hand car and went back to the broken rail, arriving there just in time to flag the limited and ston it within a time to flag the limited and stop it within a few feet of almost certain destruction.

Death of Bob Younger.

In the Stillwater (Minn.) Penitentary Bob Younger, the youngest of the notorious Younger brothers, who were sentenced to life imprisonment for murder in connection with the robbery of the Northfield Bank, died a few days since of consumption, from which he had been slowly wasting away for some weeks, and on account of which his pardon was recently asked of the Governor but not granted.

A Family Scourgeb by Diphtheria. A family named Zemthall, consisting of parents and ten children, left Boone, Iowa, a few weeks ago for Milwaukee. They went in a wagon, being ten days on the road. Diphtheria broke out in the family on their arrival at Milwaukee, and six of the children died in six days. died in six days.

Laborers of Five Republics.

A meeting of representatives from various industrial and trades unions in the five Central American republics, will be held soon in Nicaragua, for the purpose of perfecting a general organization something like the Knights of Labor in the United States.

Severe Famine in Montenegro. Advices from Montenegro are that 25,000 families in that country are likely soon to be suffering from famine. Prince Nicholas intends to visit the famine-stricken districts.

BURNT THE BANDITS.

Gendarmes in Servia Cremate a Woman and Two Men.

In the Servian village of Losowiks, retently, a body of gendarmes set fire to a house in which a party of bandits had taken refuge. The leader of the band, who was a woman, and two other members perished in the fiames, after making desperate attempts to fight their way out. The other members of the band were captured. One gendarme was killed.

THE census of the City of Mexico, taken recently under the direction of Governor Ceballeros, shows a population of 329,535.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

EIGHT straight victories is Columbus's best SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE RUSK has become an admirer of baseball.

ARTHUR IRWIN is playing a wonderfully brilliant game at Washington's short field. THE Chicagos have no chance now for the championship, but they play just like pennant winners, and never relax a bit in their efforts.

Winning the League and subsequently the world's championship means a division of seven or eight thousand dollars among the

FOGARTY, of Philadelphia, is at the head of the League base-runners, with Brown, of Boston, second; Kelly, of Boston, third, and Ward, of New York, fourth.

New Haven, Hartford, Waterbury, Providence, Fall River, Worcester, Lowell and Manchester, is the circuit outlined for the proposed New England League of next

UMPIRES McQUADE and Curry agree that the double umpire system is the only proper one for the game, and that it would be wise economy in many ways for the League to adopt it next season.

When Kelly signed a three year contract with the Bostons one of the provisions in it was that he was to captain the team during that period. Kelly says he will remain Captain until his contract expires.

RYAN is Chicago's best base stealer. Brown has upheld Boston's honor in that respect, McAleer for the Clevelands, Glasscock for Indianapolis, Ward for New York, Fogarty for Philadelphia, Hanlon for the Pittsburgs and Hoy for the Washingtons.

DURING the season there have been 19 teninning games, 5 eleven-inning games, 3 twelve-inning games, 2 thirteen-inning games, and 1 fifteen-inning game—the one played at Chicago on Aug. 2, when Chicago finally won from Cleveland by a score of 8

THE total number of tie games up to recent date is eight. The Bostons have tied twice with New York and once with Chicago. The Clevelands have tied once each cago. The Clevelands have tied once each with Indianapolis, Pittsburg and Washington. Chicago has tied once with Pittsburg, and Philadelphia once with Washington.

The number of "whitewashes" to date is thirty-three. Singularly enough, the Washington tail enders have a better record, in regard to this point, than any other club in the league except it. clubs have been whitewashed only once each. Philadelphia has suffered most with eight whitewashes. Cleveland and Pittsburg have been whitewashed six times each. Boston five times, and New York and Indianapolis thrice each.

A RECENT Toledo-Detroit game at the former city was marked by two unusual incidents. Pitcher Cushman had a bone in his pitching arm broken by a liner in the first inning, and afterward Shafer got into an altercation with Umpire Brennan for calling him out, and in his anger Shafer struck Brennan. No arrests were made, as Brennan manfully said he would not disgrace the Toledo grounds by having to call upon the police for protection.

LEAGUE	RECOR	D.	
New York	Won. 76 75 60 61	Lost. 40 41 57 61	Percentage .655 .647 .513 .500
Cleveland	54 53	65 69 68 73	.463 .439 .438 .348
AMERICAN ASSOC	LATION	RECO	RD.
Brookless	Won.		Percentage

AMERICAN	ASSOC	LATION	REC	ORD.
		Won.	Lost.	Percentag
Brooklyn			39	.680
St. Louis			45	.628
Athletic		67	50	.573
Baltimore		65	50	.556
Cincinnati		66	58	.532
Columbus		53	72	.424
Kansas City		50	72	.410
Louisville		26	28	.210

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

LORD TENNYSON walks three miles every King Alfonso, of Spain, weighs thirty-

MRS. CLEVELAND writes a letter to her mother every day in the year.

MARY ANDERSON is responsible for the popularity of English shoes among Ameri-

Mr. Edison smokes a great deal; the more work he does, the more cigars he con-

George W. Williams, the historian of the colored race in America, is living at MARSHAL FIELD is rated the wealthiest

man in Chicago, with a fortune amounting

EX-SENATOR PLATT, of New York, reaches his office by 8:30 every morning and never

Joaquin Millen contemplates purchasing a yacht and leaving San Francisco for a cruise in the South Seas. MME. CARNOT, wife of the French President, is of medium height, with olive complexion and Roman features.

CHARLES F. FARRAR, son of Canon Farrar, of England, has come to this country to complete his education.

PRINCE BISMARCK now devotes a great of time to playing solitaire. This was a favorite card game of Napoleon I.

SENATOR MORRILL, of Vermont, isseventy nine years old, and has represented his State at Washington thirty-five years. THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Civil Service Com-

missioner, is getting comfortably near im-mortality. His handwriting has been dis-covered to be as bad as Horace Greeley's. Ex-President Cleveland is still up decided as to his European trip. Mrs. Cleve land is said to be anxious to go across an spend a few months in the south of France.

MARK TWAIN asks from \$500 to a \$100 for a story or sketch and he gets what he asks. Frank Stockton's price for 3000 word is \$250. T. B. Adrich charges \$300 for a fet SIR WILLIAM MCGREGOR, GOVERNOR

New Zealand, has recently made the ascer of Mount Victoria, 13.121 feet high, the high est peak of the Owen Stanley range, New Zealand.

Miss Helen Gould, daughter of Jay Gould, is said to have always believed she had a mission to teach, and even now in structs four music pupils, members of her church, at her home. WILKIE COLLINS, the novelist, is short an

delicate looking, with very small hands and feet and a cheerful face. His luxuriant hair and beard are snowy white, and he habitually wears spectacles. He is an inveterat Among the distinguished octogenarian who make a practice of early rising may be named Cardinal Newman. He is very feeble

but still receives visitors, and always treat Americans with especial cordiality an William E. Henley, who has won recognition as a poet, was a laborer of dissipated habits when an accident that crushed both of his legs laid him up at a hospital, where he came under the influence of Robert Louis

COUNT VON MOLTKE has been appointe Honorary Colonel of the Seventy-first Aus-trian Infantry Regiment. If anything car prove that 1800 and Sadowa are extinguished in the memory of Austria this appointment, by which the Austrian army salutes its con-queror as a comrade, must do so.

When Mr. Andrew Clarke entered London Hospital as an assistant he was in poor health. "Poor Scotch beggar," said one of the faculty. "let him have a place; he cannot possibly live more than six months." He is now, after these many years of eminent service, Sir Andrew Clarke, perhaps the most famous physician in England.

ASLEEP MANY YEARS.

Prolonged Stupor of a Minnesota Man-Strange Effects of Ague.

In the little village of Utica, Minn., lives Herman Harms, who has been sleeping soundly most of the time for the last twelve years. Thousands of people have been to visit the man. Doctors have come long distances to see him. What the secret of his long sleep is no one has been able to discover. The story is not a legend, neither is the sleeper a myth. He is sleeping still. The doctors say that he may live and sleep twenty years to come. years to come.

Harms is a German about fifty-one years

Harms is a German about fifty-one years old. Twelve years ago he was seized with fever and ague. He had long spells of fevered sleep for four years, Then the mysterious spell seemed to leave him, and for three years he was almost a well man. May 12, 1884. Harms ate his morning meal as usual. Suddenly he felt stupor coming over him. He put down the cup that he held in his hand, rose and cast himself leavily upon the bed. Almost before he touched the bed he was asleep. For three years he slumbered. He asleep. For three years he slumbered. He did not even dream. He lived, but it was a living death. Many remedies were tried, but

did not even dream. He lived, but it was a living death. Many remedies were tried, but they did no good.

The strangest thing about this mysterious man is that in this period of three years Harms woke every night of his own accord about 12 o'clock, rose famished, ate his supper and went back to http:// Once every day he emerged from oblivion and talked with his friends, entered for a few moments into the old family life and then slipped away again. At the end of three years he again rose from his bed, but his limbs had grown weak from long disuse. He was able to totter about the house in a feeble way, in constant fear that sleep would again overtake him.

For a few days he walked out in the sunlight. For a few months he kept awake. Then he felt the stupor come upon him. His eyes grew heavy, his limbs leaden, and he sank down under the weight of sleep. This time he has been asleep for nearly two years, but he does not awake in the way he formerly did. He cannot rise in bed, and it is plain that he is gradually sinking. Now he wakes only when he is awakened. It has been sug-

that he is gradually sinking. Now he wakes only when he is awakeued. It has been suggested that he is in a hypnotic condition; that while his body sleeps his mind is living

THE COUNTRY'S SCHOOLS.

ynopsis of the Commissioner of Education's Annual Report.

H. N. B. Dawson, the Commissioner of Education, has filed with the Secretary of the Interior his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1889. He says that from an analysis of the statistics of public schools for the decade of 1876-77 to 1886-87, it appears that the growth of the system, considering the whole country, outstripped during that period the growth of population, the excess of the increase of enrolment over the in-crease in population, six to fourteen years of age, being 1.6 per cent. This gain, years of age, being 1.6 per cent. This gain, the Commissioner says, is due entirely to the progress of the public schools in the two Southern sections, and more especially in the South Central Mission. Southern sections, and more especially in the South Central division. The sentiment in favor of free schools supported by public funds, he says, is becoming each year more universally prevalent. The public school systems of the Southern States have been undergoing an unprecedented development, ander laws adapted in each case to local circumstances, and are now practically all established on a permanent basis. Colored children are apportioned an equal share of the school funds, unless in the State of Delaware, and their schools are kept open as long and school fends, unless in the state of belaware, and their schools are kept open as long and under as well paid teachers as those of the white children. The funds for the support of these schools are furnished mainly by the white inhabitants.

In the course of his remarks upon the pub-

his consect his remarks upon the public schools in the principal cities, the Commissioner says: "In no department of city school work is improvement more manifest than in the primary schools, and this for the reason, perhaps, that in them there was the greatest room for improvement."

The Commissioner regrets his inability to port a general adoption of physical train ing in the public schools.

THE WORK OF LIGHTNING.

Two Girls Killed-A Tent Blown Down on a Crowd.

While Sunday school services were being held in a small fame church five miles south of Columbia City, Ind., lightning struck the spire and coursed down through the roof, instantly killing two grls, both aged seventeen, who were sitting together in the center of their class. The other ten children in the class were badly stunned, but not seriously injured. The names of the girls were Mary Hockengier and Account Hockemeier and Agnes Freyer. Beyond a small hole in the roof and plaster the church

small hole in the roof and plaster the church was not injured.

At Hartford City, Ind., the Christian tent in which Elder Aspy has been holding meetings, was entirely demolished and a panic was caused in the audience. The large centre pole of the tent fell among the terrified people, and the heavy canvas enveloped them. Above the roar of the elements could be heard shrieks from the women and children. Some of the men in the audience crept from beneath the canvas and commenced the work of rescuing. None of the menced the work of rescuing. None of the people was seriously hurt, though many had narrow escapes from suffocation.

WILLIAM J. FRY, a well-known young man in Allegheny, Penn., committed suicide recently by plunging a lead pencil repeat-edly into his breast directly over the heart.

THE MARKETS.

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	38 NEW YORK.
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D-	
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	Sheep 4 25 @ 4 75
X	Lambs 6 25 @ 7 00
ME.	Hogs-Live 4 40 @ 5 50
la.	Dressed 5%@ 6%
to to	Flour-City Mill Extra 4 15 @ 4 30
	Patents 4 60 @ 5 40
	Wheat-No. 2 Red 831/@ 841
ď	Rye-State @ 55
it	Barley-Two-rowed State 75 @ 85
1	Corn-Ungraded Mixed 40%@ 42
×	Oats-No. 1 White 68 35
	Mixed Western 25 @ 28
y	Hay-No. 1 70 @ 75
e	Straw-Long Rye 65 @ 75
	Lard-City Steam @ 6.00c
20	Butter-Elgin Creamery 171/6 23
	Dairy, fair to good. 14 @ 20
đ	West, Im. Creamery 10 @ 16
d	Factory 8 @ 12
	Cheese-State Factory 7160 914
	Skims-Light 6%@ 7%
蝐	Western 5 @ 8
8	Eggs-State and Penn @ 20
88	Starry Western BUFFALO.
53	Steers-Western 3 25 @ 3 90
8	Sheep-Medium to Good 4 25 @ 4 60
	Lambs—Fair to Good 4 50 @ 5 50 Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks 4 25 @ 4 70
	Hogs-Good to Choice Yorks 4 25 @ 4 70
84	Flour—Family
881	Wheat—No. 2 Northern — @ 84
81	Corn-No. 3, Yellow
81	Barley—No. 1 Canada 25 @ 2516
81	
81	BOSTON.
81	Flour-Spring Wheat Pats. 5 20 @ 5 75
	Corn-Steamer Yellow 471/68 48
	Oats-No. 2 White 33 @ 36
	Rye-State 65 @ 70
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET,
100	Boof-Dressed weight 53/2 n

-Live weight ...

Northern....

PHILADELPHIA.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

SWEET CORN FODDER.

Where sweet corn is used in the family or sold in the market, the stalks on which it is grown should be promptly cut and fed to the cows; they are better fodder than they will ever be again, and and a protecting scale of whitewash hung all the better if a few imperfect nubbins remain on the stalks. Some farmers foolishly save these for seed, leaving the If a house is really infested and it bestalks to dry up as they grew, and the nubbins after all yielding little corn, and that poor. Only the largest and earliest ears should be saved for seed if the value of the variety is to be maintained .-American Cultivator.

CONCERNING WEEDS.

Weeds are usually plants that do not contain much valuable plant food. For this reason they are not worth so much for green manuring as are cultivated plants, such as the grains and clover, The damage they do is more in abstracting moisture from the soil than plant food, though what fertility they take is usually near the surface, and therefore possesses greater value for crops. The common rag weed has very little value as a manure. Pig weed grows only in rich soil, and it contains more valuable plant food than any other plant; but it takes it mainly from near the surface. Clover has the great advantage as green manure of drawing fertility from the subsoil .-Prairie Farmer.

RYE FOR PASTURAGE.

Rye sown in September will make durprofitable. This grazing has an extra value because it comes when other green feed is very scarce. The rye may be grazed during the winter when not buried by snow, and pasturing on it may begin early in spring and continue until the last of May, when the ground can be broken and put in corn. A better crop of corn will be grown than if the rye had not been on the ground. Or the rye may be pastured until June 15, and the aniin turnips. Rye used in this way makes vation is difficult.

REARING CALVES. E. D. Richards, writing to the American Cultivator, says: In the earlier days it was the general practice among dairy farmers to allow the calf to run with its dam during the first season. Such a

it is well to let it drink part of the mother's milk warm from the cow, but after a few days give skim milk. It is advisable worth wintering. Long experience and observation have confirmed me in the belief that the best and most suscessful way to raise calves by hand is the English custom of keeping them in the barn the first season; give them a small yard where they may go to and from their pen at pleasure and take the fresh air. Keep their quarters strictly clean, feed them upon skim milk either sweet or sour, I prefer it sour, give them all the good hay that they will eat, and they will soon learn to eat quite a quantity. Milk does not take the place of water. They should have fresh water daily. A few ground

The future of any animal depends greatly upon the start it gets the first year. Calves need salt. The best way to sait them is to place a lump of mineral salt within their reach then they will lap be the means of saving many dollars anit as they need. A box of fresh loam is nually. When the weather is dry a good also an excellent thing to place within thing is to lead the horse in a pool of their reach. Calves fed upon milk crave something of this sort. If the floor is bedded with dry sand, it will guard ing. so as to give the hoof a thorough soakagainst lice, which are a deadly foe to calves or older cattle. The main point which I wish to call attention to is the benefit to be derived from keeping calves in the barnyard the first year in preference to turning them to grass. I have grass as forward and strong in the fall as the hen. those which are kept in and treated as above indicated.

HARMFUL WHITEWASH.

I have long distrusted the broad claims made for the much-recommended whitewashing of poultry-houses for prevention or extermination of the vermin which it is claimed, says O. S. Bliss in of food and detracts from none. the New York Tribune, habitually infest them and their occupants. I have had no personal experience with it, because I easier, cheaper and more permanently effective means than the advocates of whitewashing have ever ventured to good. claim for it. I have, however, taken pains to lock the matter up, without prejudice, and am now persuaded that so far from accomplishing any real good of itself, the whitewash is actually harmful. for his own toil and interest on the capi-It may be admitted that some immediate benefit appears to be gained, as would be the case with any other substance so thoroughly applied to every crack and crevice, but it remains true, nevertheless, that the whitewash is a protector rather than an exterminator of the vermin. This very day I examined a whitewashed ouse and found a confirmation of this view. Carbolic acid, kerosene and varand rendered ineffective by dilution.

and as harmless as sand, every destruc- breeding.

tive agent in it being effectually locked But the habitable retreat of the insects have been increased in number : hundred or a thousand fold. Cracks and other places without number which be fore were uninhabitable by them have had the dust wiped out, or wet down, up before them, thus creating many s new nidus where none existed before. comes desirable to clean it out to get rid of the vermin, it is easier, cheaper and far more effective to apply strong soapsoaps with or without the addition of kerosene, spirits of turpentine, or any other of the agents employed to render it more effective. Such a wash not only kills the vermin, but detaches the accretions which protect them and leaves a free open space, which is greatly preferable to one partly filled with anything, except it be fine, dry dust in which insects cannot live. If the cracks and other open spaces in a poultry house are to be filled at all it should be with mortar containing sufficient amount of plaster of paris, raw or calcined, or other similar substance, to make the filling solid. But I repeat what I have often said, that there is no occasion for any of these things when the supply of dust is what it should

be in every case.

ABOUT SHOEING HORSES. A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says: I am convinced both by experience and observation, that shoeing orses is not only a great inconvenience but I also say it is a nuisance to the horse. ing the autumn enough grazing to be Of course this is intended for farmers, as city horses that are constantly kept on hard, stony pavements need to be shod. But a farmer's horses, for either farm work or road, do not need to be shod constantly. The less the better, and my belief is, no shoeing still better. The horse in its natural state has a good hoof and by a little application and patience it can be made to be as pliable as rubber and as hard as steel. The horses in Iceland are not shod and they travel over mals taken off, when it will set consider. stony roads or ice as easily as our horses able grain. The land may then be put travel on our smooth roads with their costly new steel shoes for which hundreds enough feed to pay well for the use of of dollars are annually spent. In our the land, and also purifies and recuperates the ground. It can be used to especial advantage in corners cut off by many farmers that keep a team for speccreeks, or otherwise so formed that culti. ial road use. Many farmers make the keep a nimble footed horse that they have to keep him shod. But this is a grave mistake. To keep a horse constantly shod he needs to renew his shoeing at intervals. Such is dangerous and liable to injure the hoof, and perhaps maim him for life. method is too expensive for these days. on account of too frequent and carehorses' legs are ruined when young Again, it works great damage to the cow less shoeing. By negligence a horse if she is to be kept for the dairy. When is sometimes allowed to wear the the dam's bag becomes healthy and in old shoe for a long period without renormal condition, the sooner the calf is newing. Such negligence is abusing the removed from her side the better for the horse greatly, and very often is the cause of lame feet. And again, how can a horse In order to give the calf a good start, be worked with the same shoes on, on dry or muddy roads, or working on soft plowed ground without being quite exhausted at times? I have a six year old to scald the milk for a few days to pre- team that never had a shoe under their vent sours, which are inclined to trouble feet and never will have as long as they feed calves upon whey and turn them out | tate to hitch them to the plow or buggy, to grass. Such calves, if they live at all or drive them over soft or hard roads in until time to go to the barn are seldom their own shoes. My other horses have to be shod once in a while because they were used to it when younger, or their hoofs will crack or become sore. But I make the practice never to shoe young horses, and I believe that they will do better than those that are kept constantly shod. A young horse has always good, sound hoofs, unless accidents occur, and by a little attention they can be kept sound as long as the horse lives. The trouble lies in young horses when they are shod too young. Young horses as a general thing are vigorous and we take a fancy that they can be driven hard because they are young, and to keep their oats daily will give them a fine start the hoofs and legs sound they must be kept shod. My advice is: Do not drive the young horse too much at nrst. Take the older horses for road use and leave the younger horses for farm use till they have reached the stage of maturity. This will

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Dispose of all surplus cockerels while they will pass as spring chickens.

never seen calves which are put out to consideration, the duck lays more than which has been added salt and a little Did you notice that big thistle when

you were out in the garden yesterday? Go and get it and burn it before the seeds fly all over the garden. All forage and grain crops may be pre-

served in the silo. The silo adds very materially to the palateableness, digestibility and nutritiousness of many articles Camphorated oil is one of the best

things for roup or swelled head; you can never fail to accomplish the purpose by easier, cheaper and more permanently of the finger to the inflamed parts. Vinegar reduced one-half with warm water is also It is not the number of acres that s man skims over that makes him either a large or a successful farmer. It is what

he makes net, above cost of production, tal invested. Don't throw away the chicken droppings. The spring will bring forth a need for them. Early vegetables and shrubbery thrive wonderfully when the roots are sprinkled lightly with it. Some

reduce to a liquid form before applying to tender plants. Once in a full year should be considered often enough for a milker to bear a ious other things which of themselves are destructive of insect life are put into fourteen to sixteenth months. Older both fresh and dried—staple of foed in qualities are all more or less neutralized veloped and of established habit, cows

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

HOW TO SWEEP.

Some persons advise scattering small bits of wet paper over the carpet, to take up the dust when sweeping. This may answer well where a broom is used, but if you use a carpet sweeper, you will find that the paper does not always come off the carpet readily. It hugs down so closely that the sweeper slides over it without being able to take hold of it. We have found nothing so satisfactory as bran and sait well-moistened but not wet. The bran takes up the dust, and the salt seems to freshen up the colors in the carpet. The sweeper will take up every particle of dust without any trouble, -American Agriculturist.

MOTHS IN CLOTHING. More than 150 years ago Reaumur, ob-

serving that clothing moths never attacked the wool and hair of living animals, inferred that the natural odor of the wool or of the oily matter in it was distasteful to them, consequently he rubbed various garments with the wool of fresh pelts, and also wet other garments with the water in which wool had been washed, and found that they were never attacked by moths. Experiments with tobacco smoke and the odors of spirits of turpentine showed that both were equally destructive, but it was neceasary to close the rooms very tightly and keep the fumes very dense in them for twenty-four hours to obtain satisfactory results. Chests of cedar or sprigs of this tree are so disagreeable to them that they will not deposit their eggs where this odor is at all strong; but should the eggs be laid before the garments are packed away the odor will not prevent the hatching of the eggs nor the destructive work of the larvæ afterward. Clothing may also be protected from moths by packing it in stout cotton or paper bags made perfectly tight, but this must be done before the moths appear on the wing.

RECIPES.

Carrots with White Sauce-The small, French carrots, or larger ones sliced, are delicious if simmered until tender in salted water, and served in white sauce, made by adding a spoonful of flour wet with cold milk to a cup of boiling milk. Stir in a lump of butter, season to taste, mistake in lelieving that if they want to lay in the carrots and let them get hot

Deviled Fish-Half a pound of any cold, boiled, flaky fish; shred fine. Mix one tablespoonful of flour with a little milk and stir it into a gill of boiling milk; add a desertspoonful of butter and remove from the fire. Pour over the fish; add also two yokes of hard-boiled eggs mashed fine, a tablespoon of finely-minced parsley, and salt and cayenne pepper to taste. Fill clean scallop shells with the mixture, brush over with beaten egg, cover with crumbs and brown.

Apple Pudding-A very nice pudding is made from stale cake and stewed apples either fresh or dried. Crumble the cake and put a thick layer in a buttered pudding dish, add a layer of stewed apples and add another of cake crumbs. For a quart dish of this mixture, beat the yokes of two eggs and the white of one with a pint of milk and three tablespoonfuls of sugar; pour over the cake and apples and bake thirty minutes. Draw to the oven door and cover with a meringue, made from the white of the egg beaten with sugar.

Shoulder of Lamb-A shoulder of lamb cooked as follows is a very cheap and excellent dinner: Have the butcher cut out the shoulder-blade, and the first length and half the second of the foreleg, taking care not to mangle the meat. Stuff with a forcement made of bread crumbs with one boiled and mashed onion, seasoned with salt, pepper and sage. Truss it up something in the shape of a duck and sew shut. Lay in a dripping-pan on a few sliced vegetables, pour over a gill of hot water, and bake twenty minutes to the pound. Garnish with new, small carrots, onions and new potatoes; strain and thicken the gravy, pour it over all and serve.

Rolled Beefstake-Make a dressing of a cup of fine bread crumbs, an ounce of minced salt pork, sage, salt and pepper, and mix well with a tablespoonful of water for an hour or so once in a while melted butter. Lay two pounds of round steak on a board, trim off the fat, and with a chopping-knife gash the upper surface, but do not cut through. Spread the dressing on this side, roll up like jelly cake and fasten with skewers. Lay over a few thin slices of salt pork and If we take the weight of the eggs in and carrot, cover with a pint of water to lay in a saucepan a little copped onion vinegar. Simmer until very tender, probably three hours. Lay in a bakingpan, dredge with flower, and brown quickly. Strain and thicken the gravy and pour over the meat,

Sweetbreads-Farmers frequently kill their own calves and sell them to a country butcher, who does not know the value of sweethreads, for which a city customer must pay from forty to seventyfive cents a pair. They are easily cooked, and most delightful when prepared properly. Soak them in a bowl of cold water for ap hour; pull off the skin and fat; parboil for twenty minutes in water with a little salt; throw in cold water for five minutes and then press between two plates with a weight on top until perfectly cold. Dip in beaten egg and bread crumbs, and fry in hot drippings. They are especially nice with green peas served in a circle around them .- American Agriculturist.

Edible Flowers.

The flowers of an Indian tree, the Mohwa, are mentioned by Mr. P. L. Simmonds, F. L. S., as being most remarkable on account of their large proportion of sugar, which reaches 634 per cent. They fall off and cover the many places, and, as a rule, are exten and rendered ineffective by dilution.

In a few hours the wash becomes dried as barmless as sand every destruction of great value, be put to rapid in parts of Rajpootana, Bombay and in parts of Rajpootana, Bombay and once or twice a day by the poorer classes