

# THE PUZZLER

Supply the blank in each sentence with a word, each word to be spelled with the same letters.

- No. 23.—Word Puzzles.
- If you go into that —, you will be in — of an attack from a fierce —.
  - Those — of poachers have stolen all the best of our — this season.
  - If all those — trees were placed in a line, they would reach a —.
  - If you will — that — for me, you shall — a reward for your kindness.
  - What dreadful singing! The — are nearly all out of tune. It would be almost better to be — deaf than to have to listen to such distasteful —.
  - I cannot think how you — to go into that wood. I should — meeting with an — at every step.

- No. 24.—Crooked Paths.
- |    |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | C | Y | O | F | F | A | T | H |
| 2. | I | T | H | T | E | M | R | E |
| 3. | T | S | E | T | D | I | F | O |
| 4. | R | A | I | S | C | I | N | E |
| 5. | H | O | F | T | O | L | I | T |
| 6. | U | B | U | H | L | D | I | I |
| 7. | V | R | N | E | R | P | B | E |
| 8. | E | I | S | E | O | B | A | S |

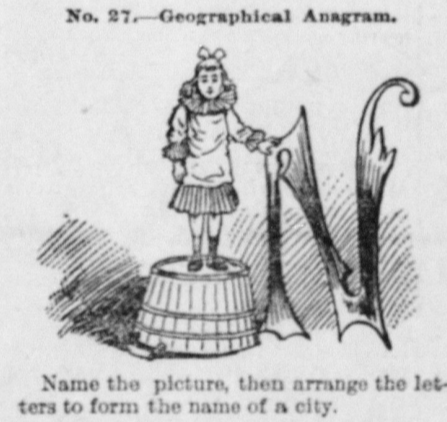
Read — forward or backward, up or down, or diagonally in any direction—from the upper left hand corner to the lower right hand corner and find:

- A name popularly given to Detroit.
- A title often applied to Hippocrates.
- Dr. Holmes' burlesque designation of Boston.
- A humorous nickname for the government weather bureau of the United States.

No. 25.—The Lost —  
Youthful —er Kaffer, our im—uous friend from Ca—own, with a—ition in one hand, and a—unia in the other, stood on the para—? The soft —als fell upon the car—, which had the effect of apparently plunging him into —rifaction. He did not betray any —alancy, but suddenly, with tremendous im—us, leaped and fled from the spot. Directly afterward we heard the blare of a trum— from a brass band.

No. 26.—Progressive Enigma.  
O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O, O.

- 1, 2, 3, a conveyance.
- 1, 2, 3, 4, a family of fish. The goldfish is a member of this family.
- 4, 5, 6, "an inclosure."
- 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, "to penetrate."
- 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, a workman.



Name the picture, then arrange the letters to form the name of a city.

No. 28.—American Cities.  
Anagrams: 1. Larch notes. 2. As a gold. 3. T. Polen Mire. 4. P. Fines Gidr. 5. Chindrom. 6. Mall to rob. 7. Her corset. 8. Dar froth. 9. When Nave. 10. P. Vine cor.

No. 29.—A Handful of Pess.  
Example: Take a p from a certain shrub and leave an iron pin. Answer—P-rivet.

1. Take a p from a wild animal and leave part of a flower.
2. Take a p from an atom and leave a particular thing.
3. Take a p from tropical trees and leave a gift of charity.
4. Take a p from a jewel and leave a nobleman.
5. Take a p from a certain country and leave another country.
6. Take a p from a bird and leave the hero of a novel.
7. Take a p from a fruit and leave a valuable organ.
8. Take a p from an adherent to a party and leave a mechanic.
9. Take a p from a surgeon's instrument and leave a dress of state.
10. Take a p from a preacher and leave a crime.
11. Take a p from to trifle with and leave to change.
12. Take a p from an allegory and leave fit for plowing or tillage.
13. Take a p from roasted over a fire and leave curved.
14. Take a p from part of a horse's foot and leave behind a ship.

Wise and Otherwise.  
A frog is always in the spring of life. Do not ask a fugitive how he "comes on." Ask him how he is "going off."

An Accidental Puzzle.  
Clever puzzles have been the result of accident—as, for example, the following inscription from an old English abbey. The color from the intermediate vowels, which were red, having faded out, it created the following perplexing drop letter puzzle:

- Key to the Puzzler.
- No. 15. Numerical Enigma: Democritus.
  - No. 16.—Picture Puzzle: Pheasant. Initials—Parrot, harp, eyeglasses, anvil, skeleton, armchair, nuts, tollgate.
  - No. 17.—A Winter Rhyme: Cutler, sleigh (slay), bells (bellies), robes.
  - No. 18.—Central Acrostic: Kill, ton, lye, tan, ell, Ate, aye. Centrals—Loyalty.
  - No. 19.—A Riddle: Hannah.
  - No. 20.—Word Changes: 1. Cat, oot, dot, dog. 2. Boy, bay, May, man. 3. Elk, leg, peg, pig. 4. Cold, fold, ford, fore, fire. 5. Boat, boat, bare, pare, pier. 6. Stag, star, seat, seer, deer. 7. Star, tar, torn, morn, moon. 8. Lock, lack, back, back, bark.
  - No. 21.—Double Acrostic: Crosswords: 1. Judae. 2. Ordal. 3. Sample. 4. Embryo. 5. Phillip. 6. Hegira. 7. Insult. 8. Number. 9. Europa. Initials—Josephine. Finals—Clopatria.
  - No. 22.—Hidden Capes: Clear, Bon, Sable, May, North, Henry, Race, Henlopen, Horn.

## RAISING TEA IN AMERICA.

The Pioneer Plantation is at Pinehurst in South Carolina.

The only plantation on this continent where tea is grown successfully for the market is at Pinehurst, S. C. Dr. Charles U. Shepard, who is making tea culture his life work, thinks 20 acres enough to lay out in gardens at present, though eventually he expects to double this area. And it is a queer looking patch, this 20 acres. The doctor has simply made a clearing in the woods, and as the visitor emerges from the trees into the open space he sees what is apparently a stunted peach orchard, only the leaves are too small and of a very dark green. On a closer examination the leaves resemble those on currant bushes, though they grow on stalks thick enough for tree branches. Some plants are as high as the waist and some nearly as high as the head. Planted at regular intervals and in rows with branches carefully pruned, they resemble an orchard of small fruit trees, with the branches forking like peaches. But it is not an orchard. It is a garden similar to thousands in China and other Asiatic countries. It is a genuine tea garden.

To those who have seen the cheap prints and china representations of tea bushes growing on mountain sides these straight rows along the flat ground have an unfamiliar look, but it is the climate, and not so much the "lay of the land," that fosters them. Right in this Carolina forest the temperature happens to be the best in the country for tea growing. It is just about warm enough, and just about moist enough, and heat, combined with moisture, is the special requirement to make good tea leaves. The 20 acres of "gardens" contain several thousand "shrubs." From these the owner hopes to secure this year about 1,000 pounds of black tea, which will retail at \$1 and \$1.40 per pound. Last year his crop was about 500 pounds from an area of 15 acres. This is considerably better than raising cotton at the present prices, so he thinks.

The garden contains shrubs raised from tea seed imported from Japan, China, Ceylon, Formosa and Assam, Asia; also what are called Assam hybrids, which are considered the most profitable, and Ceylon hybrids, which are obtained by mixing the seed of the pure Assam or Ceylon with some other grade.

The shrubs grow six feet apart, as they require a large amount of nourishment and exhaust a large area of ground. Shingles or straw are placed over the plants when the first shoots appear, and every care is taken to protect them from frost until they have reached a height of two or three feet, when they become fairly hardy and can withstand usually the changes of temperature which occur during the year. The shrubs can be grown by grafting, but are less hardy than if raised by the seeding process.

When the shrub is about three feet high, the harvesting of the tea begins, and this is perhaps the most interesting stage of all. Armed with a sharp knife, the fieldhand cuts off in May about half of the leaves and smaller branches. If the growth has been healthy, the shrub throws out a new foliage of leaves at once. These are the tea leaves of commerce. They will run from one to two inches in length, according to the variety. They are picked off as fast as they reach a suitable size, and the operation is repeated from May until October as often as the leaves come out. It is termed "flushing." The most profitable species are naturally those that can bear the most flushing. At Pinehurst seven is the largest number of flushes during the season—"America's Only Tea Garden" in Boston Herald.

Two Corporations Clash.  
"This bill," protested the man at the window, "calls for \$2.64 for gas burned in June, and there wasn't anybody in the house during the entire month, to my certain knowledge."

"The meter tells a different story, sir," replied the cashier at the gas company's office, "and we have to go by the meter; \$2.64 is right."

"Well, I'll pay it," said the other, taking out his pocketbook with great apparent reluctance. "Your name, I think, is Ruggles. Here is your ice bill for last February, amounting to \$2.96. We have called your attention to it several times, but you have always refused to pay it on the ground that you did not know any ice was left at your door during that month and you didn't need it. It wasn't our fault if you didn't know it. The books show that the ice was left there, and we have to go by our books. The difference is 32 cents, and if you will just hand over the amount!"

Here they clinched.—Chicago Tribune.

Bikes and Books.  
The latest charge brought against the bicycle is that it injures the bookseller's trade. Books never have the same sale in summer as in winter, despite the fact that paper covered novels are in demand by the longhairs at the seashore, but this year there is said to be a more than usual depression in the trade. The wheelman is blamed for this, as it is logically argued that while indulging in his favorite pastime he cannot possibly be reading a book, and that when he gets home from his spin he is too tired to read. As the cycling craze is constantly increasing, the result of its growth upon literature would make an interesting study.—Philadelphia Record.

His Gentle Hint.  
Mr. Spriggins (gently)—My dear, a Kensington man was shot at by a burglar and his life was saved by a button which the bullet struck.

Mrs. Spriggins—Well, what of it?

Mr. Spriggins (meekly)—Nothing, only the button must have been on.—Pearson's Weekly.

The state of Kentucky, including blue grass land, blooded horses and tobacco, is worth \$370,743,384.

## FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

### KEEP ACCOUNTS WITH THE FARM.

It Helps to Reduce Expenses and Show Which Crop Pays the Best.

Farmers, as a rule, are too negligent in this matter. They often complain of hard times, cheap wheat and low prices for all other farm products when they are utterly unable to state just what their products cost them per bushel or per ton. It is one of the most satisfactory accounts a farmer can keep and has been largely the means of enabling a correspondent of American Agriculturist to reduce the cost of producing a bushel of wheat from \$1.25 in 1882 to 84 cents in 1894, allowing the same pay for labor expended and for rental of land in each case. The cost of all other crops was also reduced, but the reductions were not so marked as in the case noted. While it has a strong tendency to reduce the cost of production, this is not all. It enables a farmer to know whether he can afford to sell his products at prices prevailing when he wants to sell. If he raises them at a loss, he will know it, and, again, it is a great help in showing him which crop pays best on his farm, so that he can grow more of what is adapted to his soil and climate and is most profitable.

Any cheap memorandum book will answer the purpose, but an indexed ledger is better. Then plant your farm and name or number the fields, stating how many acres each contains. When you begin farm operations in the spring, charge the field with all labor at a given price for hand and team, a given price for hand where team is not used; also all seed grain at what it is worth at the time as seed, and lastly charge the field with a certain amount of rent or interest on investment.

Don't forget to keep dates for all these charges, for they are a wonderful satisfaction in after years. When you gather the crop, give credit for the product in bushels or tons, and at the end of the year it is an easy matter to determine the exact cost of each product. When once accustomed to keeping such accounts, the desire to continue them will grow.

Calking Joints of Batted Glass.  
In greenhouses built with batted glass the problem of keeping the joints between the glass tight has been one of the most annoying. As long as the roof is new and the lead between the glass remains solid all goes well, but as soon as this becomes broken or loosened from any cause the question of calking it without removing the glass has been a great obstacle. The usual plan is to have such houses gone over each fall by a man with a putty knife and a mixture of putty and white lead soft enough so that it could be easily crowded into the cracks. This is a tedious and expensive operation, and as a means of saving time and at the same time cheapening the operation a correspondent of American Gardening writes that he prepared a thick paint of white lead and boiled oil; then with a small, round marking brush the cracks between the glass were merely traced with the brush. The space between the glass drew in and held the paint as in a capillary tube, and in this way the houses were rapidly gone over and more effectually calked than they ever had been by the use of putty put on with the knife in the old way. The cautions necessary are a small, stiff brush and care in doing the work to see that the space is well filled and that the paint is not unnecessarily dabbed upon the glass.

Does It Pay to Cut Corn Fodder?  
Rural New Yorker expresses the opinion that the cost of cutting corn fodder may amount to more than the increased value when the farmer has to pay regular hired man's wages for turning a hand cutter. This matter of cutting fodder is one of the operations of the farm that requires wholesale power in order to make it profitable. There are men who feed cornstalks to cattle without even husking the ears. They reason that what the cows leave the hogs and poultry will make use of, so that the waste is not large enough to balance the cost of husking, shelling, grinding and cutting. This cost of cutting up the fodder must be reduced to the lowest limit before it will pay to attempt it. The new shredding machines promise to give a new value to the corn crop because they will do the work cheaply and quickly. Our experiment station should now find out for us the best way to keep the shredded fodder without loss.

Improved Library For Harvard.  
The Harvard library looks just now like the ruins of some ancient Gothic cathedral. Its churchlike walls—and, by the way, all visitors to Harvard naturally mistake the library for the chapel—now stand at night like ghostly sentinels guarding the thousands of learned and unlearned volumes buried there. But in the daytime there come throngs of artisans, who are doing their best to make the library a perfect sepulcher for books and students. Where five men were previously accommodated, there will soon be room for ten, and the enlargement of storage capacities for books will be also carefully looked after. In short, Harvard is at last to have a library building in some measure adequate to her reputation as a seat of learning and to the size of her library, which now numbers nearly half a million volumes.—Boston Transcript.

The Faure Family.  
The French president and his family generally live simply, although observing so much state on ceremonial occasions. The other day Mme. Faure was late for dinner. President Faure grew anxious and paced the dining room, repeatedly asking the officer in attendance where his wife could be. The cook grumbled that the dinner would spoil, and all the Elysee was upset. At last the missing lady appeared. "My dear," she said to the president, "I am so sorry to be late, but the omnibuses were so full that I had to wait such a time for a seat." Mme. Faure had never thought of taking the carriage when she went out shopping.—New York Tribune.

## CANARIES FOR CONVICTS.

### Michigan Prisoners Keep Them For Comfort and Raise Them For Profit.

Convicts in the Michigan state prison have many more favors than those of almost any other penitentiary in the United States, and it is the belief of the management of the institution that for this reason there are fewer outbreaks of lawlessness than are found elsewhere. Among the favors granted to them here is that of keeping and caring for birds. There are fully 600 feathered songsters in Michigan's principal penal institution, all owned and cared for by the convicts, and as soon as daylight approaches on bright mornings their sweet notes are heard in striking contrast to the natural feelings of their owners.

Many of the most hardened criminals, who from their general appearance and history would not be expected to care for anything of a refining nature, tenderly care for and cherish their little pets. More than three-quarters of the cells in the prison contain one or more canaries, and they are also found in various shops throughout the institution. During the day the cages are hung outside the cells to give the birds light and air, but as soon as the convict returns from work at night the cage is taken inside.

This practice has been carried on in the prison for years, and the officials say that instead of any detrimental effect being noticeable the little songsters have proved a benefit, as they not only give the cells a more homelike appearance, but they also wield a decided influence in the way of humanizing the most reckless and hardened criminal.

Besides being permitted to keep the birds for the sake of their company and influence, the convicts are also allowed to raise them to sell, and many a dollar is credited to the accounts of the prisoners from this source. Of course the convict handles none of the money realized from the sale of the birds until he is discharged, but it is placed to his credit in the prison bank.

It is interesting to walk up and down the prison corridors and note the different kinds of canaries in the cages, and more particularly to note the different methods adopted by the convicts in caring for their pets.

All styles of cages are to be seen, and while one bird is provided with a veritable palace of a home and all the luxuries known in the bird world the one in front of the next cell will have simply the plainest wood or wire cage and only the ordinary seed and water holders. This is also true in the shops, and the character of the convict can in almost every instance be safely estimated by the care he gives his feathered friends.

Through the day the music of the birds is hardly noticeable, although it can be heard more or less at almost any time, but on a bright morning the songsters are pleasingly noisy. One of the officials who has been connected with the prison for years says that when he first came to the prison the music of the birds in the morning made him wild, but he has now become so accustomed to it that the place would be terribly silent without it.—Jackson (Mich.) Letter in Chicago Record.

## Agos of French Actresses.

An ungallant writer in the French press, M. Yve-Plessis, has been criticizing the accounts given of the agos of actresses and operatic singers in a little work called "Nos Artistes." In all cases the dates given have been furnished by the ladies themselves. M. Yve-Plessis has gone to the records of the Conservatoire for his facts. At the time young people go to study there, they have no motive for concealing their ages, and there the records remain.

The conclusion one arrives at is that there is hardly one actress in Paris who can be trusted to be quite accurate respecting her age. Some take off only one year, like Mlle. Reichenberg, the little "doyenne" of the Theatre Francaise, who was born in 1853, not, as stated, in 1854. Mme. Bernart of the Gaite, however, appears to have taken off six years. M. Yve-Plessis is not altogether without merit. Ladies who have allowed themselves a still wider margin he purposely omits from his list. It is noteworthy that the weakness of wishing to be thought younger than one's age is not absolutely confined to the ladies, as the same records show on reference to the real ages of one or two popular actors.—London News.

WHAT OUR AGENTS HAVE TO SAY:  
We give below a few samples of reports showing the great success of our Agents selling this great book. They show that there is a great demand for this book, and every family desires it:

Mr. JAS. ENYER, N.Y., writes: "I send another order for 50 books. Please forward at once, as I wish to deliver them to keep up the canvass. You know I have sold within the last month 70 books. This is pretty good for a start."

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We make it as simple as possible for you—have a Mail Order Department that sends samples every where whenever they are asked for, and makes no charge, and if you'll write and say you want them, they'll come with prices attached that will do what we want—sell the goods.

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