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Miscellaneous: Book Agent Business.

Scene in a Publisher's Office: "Did you want to see me?" asked Mr. Button.

Mr. Button, a prominent publisher, of a desolate, long, rocky farm.

"Yes," replied the man in a dejected tone. "Wal?" barked Button, inquiringly and

"No use, Mr.—Mr.—no use. You can't sell my books."

The long man, as if unaccustomed to such direct and uncompromising speech,

started perceptibly, and looked agitated for a moment, as if some one had "spatted" him.

"Uh-uh-uh-uh," he began; "I trust, sir, that the fact of my being a minister of the gospel."

"Not the least in the world," interrupted Button—"Nothing of the kind."

"You ain't got the root of the matter in you, that's the long and the short of it. You can't sell books."

I ain't no use for ye. A hundred such fellows as you couldn't sell a baby a tract.

"Yes," said Button, "so you want to get some territory to sell my history o' the Bible?"

"Yes," said Jacox, and he wore a look that testified to an uncomfortable sensation in view of the dismissal of the poor broken-down clergyman, who had as if

he was gradually being extracted from the room in a state of astonished but feeble indignation.

"Hump!" snuffed the publisher, vigorously. "That chap would have got there in ten minutes if I'd let him."

When he was with something a preaching, for what I know, where they only want a kind of nose to get them asleep, but I don't believe he can have no sales."

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But when they come home and ask you for their mother about it, you just look up at him and say 'Tain't no use."

"You see," broke off Jacox all of a sudden, "this is no fair shake. I haven't studied up the book. I don't know anything about it at all. I can't sell a book that I don't understand."

"You've done very well, Mr. Jacox," said Button with a smile, "that's just what I was a watin' to hear ye say. I was a lookin' to see how long you could run your mill without any grist in it."

"You're right, Mr. Jacox," said Button with a smile, "that's just what I was a watin' to hear ye say. I was a lookin' to see how long you could run your mill without any grist in it."

And that is the way book agents are hired.

Summer Diet for Infants.

In response to a resolution recently adopted by the New York Public Health Association, Dr. A. Jacox submitted the following schedule of directions concerning

Over-feeding does more harm than anything else; nurse a baby of a month old or two every six to three hours;

When a baby gets thirsty in the meantime, give it a drink of water or barley water. In very hot weather, mix a teaspoonful of whisky with a tumbler full of water.

When babies are very restless, take oatmeal instead of barley, but be sure to cook and strain it.

When you breast milk is half enough for the infant, alternate with bread and food.

In hot Summer weather, dip a small piece of lintus paper into the food before feeding.

Babies of six months may have beef tea or beef soup once a day by itself or mixed with other food.

Babies of ten or twelve months may have a crust of bread and a piece of rare beefsteak.

No child under two years ought to eat from your table.

The Summer complaint comes from over-feeding and hot and foul air. Keep doors and windows open. Wash your children with cold water at least twice a day.

When babies throw off and purge give them nothing to eat for four or six hours, but all the cold air you can.

When the child is settled, give it a teaspoonful of ice water every five or ten minutes, but no more until the doctor comes. When there is vomiting and purging give no milk.

Give no laudanum, no parogoric, no soothing syrup, no teas.

Unaired Rooms.

A writer in the Country Gentleman says: "I pass some houses in every town whose windows might as well be sealed in with the walls for any purpose they have but to let in the light."

In winter it is cold; in the summer the flies stray in, or, if they are netted, the dust sifts through the nets.

A person who inhabits such chambers when I pass him in the street—there is such a smell about his clothing. I always wish for a snuff of cologne or hartshorn, or burnt castors, or something of the sort, to "take the taste out."

It is never aired, and as nothing can be done by the swarm until all are out, they fly about in the air; by prolonging their exit the feeble ones become tired, and finding their plans frustrated, they slight to re-arranged their journey.

Who has not wished sometimes to hang a new servant's clothing out of doors some fine night until it should be thoroughly aired? But I have seen the fine ladies come sweeping into church with their velvets and silks, when said velvets and silks gave unmistakable evidence of having been housed in just such shut-up chambers.

Oh, what a tale that odor of pork and cabbage tells about the lady's style of housekeeping!

The very garments of the children tell the same story of uncleanliness. It is bad to have unwashed clothes, but there may be an excuse for it. But what excuse can there be for unclean ones, when air is so cheap and free? There is death in such unclean chambers. Better a swarm of flies or a cloud of dust; better frost and snow in a room than these intolerable smells.

Dear girls, the first thing in the morning, when you are ready to go down stairs, throw open your windows, and let the air blow through them as hard as it will.

There's health and wealth in such a policy. It helps to keep away the doctors with long bills. It helps to make your eyes sparkle and to make your cheeks glow, and to make others love your presence.

Girls who live in those close, shut-up rooms can only be tolerated at the best in any circle.

Running out of Timothy.

From an address delivered before the New York State Agricultural Society, by Hon. J. Stanton Gould, we make the following extract on the subject of running out of Timothy as a hay crop:

"One of the causes of its running out is not generally understood by farmers, and should be clearly stated here. Timothy is found with two kinds of roots; sometimes they are fibrous; in other cases they are bulbous. Many authors have considered that these two kinds are two different species, but as there seems to be no other perceptible difference the distinction of species is not generally been noticed by botanists."

In the bulbous variety the plant renews itself by an annual formation of bulbs, or perhaps, it would be more correct to say of tubers, in which the vitality of the plant is collected during the winter. From these bulbs proceed the stalk, leaves and roots. Hence, when the former perishes, the latter cannot be looked for. These like all other tubers, receive their growth and nourishment not directly from the roots, but some matters which have been elaborated in the leaves, are returned to them in its recesses.

The completion of their maturation is indicated by the drying up of the culm in the neighborhood of the first and second joints. If the stem is cut before this yellow spot appears the tuber is immature, and the plant will make an effort to repair the injury by sending out lateral tubers, but unless the plant is unusually vigorous, these shoots will be feeble, and the stems springing from them are weak.

Either the cold of winter or the heat of summer next ensuing will be almost sure to kill them. When the tubers are allowed to come to maturity, and one of the lower joints is allowed to remain in contact with it, they will remain fresh and vital during its winter months, but if the green portion is served near the bulb at any season of the year, root will perish.

Thousands of dollars are lost annually by neglecting this simple principle. Either the grass is shaved by the scythe down to the physics, or cattle are allowed to run in the meadows until late in the autumn, and thus destroy the Timothy. The Timothy plants, having broad roots, will bear more severe cropping and close cutting, but are more likely to be frozen out during the winter.

Nothing can show more clearly the evil arising from our ignorant use of the habit of cutting than this persistent sacrifice of our most valuable species of grass."

Corn in Hills and Drills.

At the Michigan Agricultural College, in 1887, two plots of land were set apart, substantially equal in character of soil, each measuring forty-eight rods in width.

The ground was ploughed May 3, and manure was spread evenly and worked in by cultivator and harrow.

Yellow Dent corn was planted May 31, in rows four feet apart; one of the plots being planted in hills, the other in drills.

The plots were cultivated and hoed June 15, and again July 7, the stubble being cleared so as to leave the same number of stalks on each plot, including the ear at distribution of plants throughout the subdivision of the plots.

As near as possible each of the two plots received the same labor and cultivation. The stalks were cut September 17, and stacked in good order; three weeks after the corn was husked and weighed. The stalks were then again carefully stacked, and hauled and weighed, in good condition, October 12.

The corn on the portion planted in hills was better in quality than that on the drilled plots. The drilled portion produced seventy-four and one-sixth bushels of shelled corn, and three tons of stalks to the acre, against sixty-five and one-half bushels of shelled corn, and two and two-thirds tons of stalks per acre produced by the portion in hills.

Limn Beans.

For the past ten years we have raised them in great abundance—in fact, have cooked none other for dry. The first year or so we found difficulty in ripening them as we picked them the same as fast as they were ready.

There are two points, if observed, which will ensure success. The first is to pinch off the top of each vine when they have reached the top of the stake, say 6 feet, and the second is carefully to save the earliest pod for seed. Many writers say that they must be planted eye down, etc. We never practice it; we put the ground in nice order, when it is warm enough, and plant as many other beans, from a hill, and they generally all come. By sowing the earliest for seed, we have them nice for the table three weeks earlier than usual.

Swarming Bees.

A bee-keeper gives the following plan to prevent a swarm of bees from getting far away from the hive, with the statement that after ten years experience he has never known it to fail once.

As soon as they show the first symptoms of swarming, stop up most of the outlets of the hive so as to force them to be a considerable time coming out. The swarm being made up in part of young bees, many of whom cannot fly well, and as nothing can be done by the swarm until all are out, they fly about in the air; by prolonging their exit the feeble ones become tired, and finding their plans frustrated, they slight to re-arranged their journey.

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Death to the Corn Grub.

The Germantown Telegraph calls attention to what it says is an effectual remedy for the corn grub or cut worm. Mix one part of common salt with three parts of gypsum or plaster, and apply a table spoonful around each hill when the plants are first apparent.

Be careful not to place it in contact with the plants, as it may destroy them. This method of protecting young plants from the cut-worm was practiced by the late Isaac Newton, of Delaware county, with perfect success.

Manuring for Corn.

A corn planter makes a very true remark when he says that "Nature is a great chemist, using up material, but not a creator, making something out of nothing. Whatever dressing is applied merely in the hill or upon the hill, for effect depends upon the general condition of the soil outside of the hills. Good ground, in any season, or plenty of dressing upon it, is necessary to a large crop."

Wood mold and leaves, composted in a heap, makes an excellent fertilizer.

THIS WAY, GENTLEMEN!

Harpoon

HORSE HAY FORKS!

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Monitor

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