

The Petrified Forests of Arizona.

In one of the meetings of the American Forestry Association held in Brooklyn lately Dr. Horace C. Hovey, of Newburyport, Mass., showed by specimens and by views the petrified forests of Arizona. This group of agatized wood, at least 3000 acres extent, is near the station of Corizo and Adamanna on the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, in Arizona, and resembles an immense logging camp with huge trunks thrown about. The largest are ten feet in diameter, many of them severed as evenly as though cut up by a cross-cut saw, and the sections vary from disks like cartwheels to logs thirty and more feet long. Many of the petrified logs have been broken into glittering fragments by action of the weather and by Indians and tourists, and at every footfall the traveler steps upon a petrified log or carnelian, agate, Jasper, topaz, onyx and amethyst. A petrified trunk 150 feet long spans a canon, and is known as the Agate Bridge. The name Chaleodony Park has been given to the tract. Curiosity hunters, manufacturers and speculators are rapidly destroying its beauties, and recently a company proceeded to pulverize the chips and logs, the powder to be used in place of emery. Car loads of the petrified wood are being shipped away for this use, and Dr. Hovey advocates the saving and protection of these dead forests in a public reservation by the Government.—Scientific American.

Missouri has 528,295 families; Illinois, 778,015; Kansas, 297,358; Iowa, 388,517.

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Is as cheap as it is sure. One hundred doses for 50 cents. Cures the family cough for a whole year. No nausea.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, always brings the child to sleep. Don't neglect a cough. Take some Hovey's Honey of Horehound and Tar instantly. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

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CUT FEED.

For work or driving horses, those in daily use, cut feed moistened and mixed with finely ground meal, being much more easily digested, is preferable to whole grain and uncut hay. The saving of food is another reason. Where whole grain is used a considerable portion of it is voided undigested in the excrement. The best cut feed is made by mixing clover hay moistened with oats and corn ground together.—New York World.

TO CATCH MOLES.

A correspondent of the Rural World says: "Anyone who can catch fish can catch moles. We do not catch them with a hook and line, but it requires about as much patience. Find the place where the moles are working, then open the run for about six inches and put in loose dirt at each end of the opening; then fill up the run and press it down. This will prevent him from passing. As he attempts to pass he will come in contact with the obstruction and will press the dirt up in order to get through. Now is the time to do the work for the little pest. So be ready with a mottok and dig him out. Be sure to strike behind him, or you may fail to get him. The best time is in the morning about sun up and noon and before sun down."

SELECTING HAY FOR COWS.

As a plant forms seed it takes substance from the leaves and stalks and stores it within the seed as nourishment for the germ when it shall grow. This is called "translocation," and it plays an important part in changing the chemical constituents of different parts of the plant. Perennials have still another form of translocation. Nutrients are stored in the roots. Timothy has a bulb just beneath the surface of the ground. From this bulb fresh roots come in spring. The point of interest to the dairyman is that the grass grows less nitrogenous as it matures, and the nutritive ratio becomes too narrow for a perfect daily ration. Succulent pasture grass is a perfect ration; ripened grass is too woody and carbonaceous. Experiments at different stations indicate that in feeding the results are what the chemical analysis would lead one to expect. Early cut hay has a large protein content, and is better for milk production; that cut later is more carbonaceous and is suited to beef making.

Now, since it is impracticable to cut all the grass at once, there will be some cut early and some cut late. The sensible thing to do is to stack separate, or put in different mows in the barn and feed in accordance with its suitability to the object sought, giving the cows in milk and young growing stock the early cut hay. The writer fills his long mow in sections. This grades the hay as cut, and the barn is so arranged that he can feed from any desired section. Those whose stock run outside will find it profitable to remember which stack is early cut and feed it according to the suggestion given above.—New England Homestead.

USES OF RAW HIDE.

For wide usefulness, few things exceed raw hide, though it is not commonly understood in the East, or among civilized people as should be the case, writes Hollister Sage. The Western pioneer, through necessity, learned the art of manipulating it long years ago, and its use has not been forgotten. A coil of sun-dried cowhide tied to the plow handle, turreted ring or wagon stake, is security against break-downs and many mishaps which are likely to overtake the farmer or teamster. Soaked in water, it becomes limber quickly and will tie a harness, wagon or other things together and hold them firmly, whether wet or dry. When it dries, it shrinks, binding more firmly than ever. On the treeless, rainless wastes of the Southwest, where fiercest sun and constant drying winds would shrink the tire from any wheels used in moist climates, the raw hide tire is indispensable, because the dryer it gets the closer it sticks. If after a long wear the tire is found loose, a new one can be quickly whipped about the wheel at night, ready to start with in the morning. For belt leaces, traces and other harness straps, chair bottoms and innumerable other places where hard wear is demanded the raw hide with the hair exposed, or turned in out of sight, is invaluable and could be used in the older States oftentimes with great advantage. Or these skins may be "tanned" by the process is called where the hair or fat is preserved, and no tannic acid is used. This is done by spreading a mixture of finely powdered salt and alum in equal quantities upon the moist flesh side and doubling one, or laying pairs flesh side together. The hides are left thus for several days, when they seem to have become something like leather. They are then stripped, scraped, rubbed with chalk and pumice stone until smooth, and pulled and scraped while drying to make them soft.—Country Gentleman.

THE MODERN HOG.

There has been a great change in recent years in all domestic animals, but in none has the type been more completely altered than in the hog. The original animal, the "rustler," certainly left much to be desired as to survive and thrive under the conditions of neglect which prevailed.

But with the growth of the country and the development of the pork market came the application of modern methods of breeding and feeding. Early maturity and more compact, heavy frames were the qualities so successfully sought, that every farmer went into the business, with overproduction as the result. Then a great many went out of the business in disgust. Those who stayed in made money, and now the rest are trying to get back.

ICE CHEST MANAGEMENT.

Food that has little odor itself, and food that absorbs odors readily should be placed at the bottom of the refrigerator. All foods with a strong odor should be kept on the top shelves. Sour milk or cream should not be kept in the refrigerator. Salad dressings, tartar sauce and celery should be covered closely so they will flavor everything that is shut up with them. Pineapples, strawberries and raspberries, should not be shut into a common ice chest with milk or cream. In the refrigerator where there is a circulation of dry air, butter, milk, cream and other delicate foods may be kept in the lower part of the refrigerator, and the fruits, vegetables, etc., with stronger flavors and odors, may be kept on the top shelves. If arranged in this way there will be little danger that one kind of food will absorb the flavor or odor of another.—New York Telegram.

HOW TO TRIM A LAMP.

There is such a vast difference between the quality and quantity of light given by a kerosene lamp properly trimmed and that given by the same lamp unskillfully trimmed that it is surprising any person of average observation will endure the light given by a badly trimmed lamp for even a single hour. But few people can trim a kerosene lamp properly, and not many people who read or sew by kerosene lamp seem to mind it. Many implements for trimming lamps have been invented, but few of them are of any signal value. The best instrument for trimming a lamp wick is the human forefinger. It is much superior to a pair of scissors. Whether the wick be cylindrical or straight, turn it up until the part that is thoroughly charred is exposed, hold the wick firmly in place with the screw and rub the charred portion. A little practice will enable one to make a perfectly straight, smooth edge to a wick this way, and a single wipe on a piece of paper or cloth will cleanse the finger.

Lastly, be careful not to let any of the charred refuse from the wick stick on the burner, where it will obstruct the draught of the lamp. Brush it off or blow it off, and keep the draught clear.—New York Mail and Express.

THE ART IN GOOD SOUP.

In the art of cooking there are untold details to be learned, and among them the most important in that great art—the making of soup. A noted traveler once remarked, "Oh, the bad soups I have eaten at people's houses!" The old-fashioned soup of fifty years ago was a thick glutinous mass which was a dinner in itself. When the soup was done the soup meat from which the soup was made was served and considered an excellent dish. But nowadays the soup has become a separate institution, the commencement of the dinner after the half dozen oysters are served.

In this age the French soup is the delicate liquid that is usually given. It requires a genius of a home woman to accomplish this desirable end, for it is only one in a hundred of ordinary families, whose cooks are not up to the mark in all dishes, that really can make a good pot of soup. For the breakfast a la fourchette, the soup, if one is to be part of the menu, should be light and delicate, and for dinner the same should be served.

Meat for soup should always be lean, and that from the flank is excellent. It is muscular and full of nutriment. For every quart of soup allow one pound of meat without fat. It should be washed, then placed in a kettle with one quart and a pint of cold water and a teaspoonful of salt. After boiling slowly for five hours there will be only one quart of liquid, the extra pint having been lost by evaporation.—New York Recorder.

RECIPES.

Spanish Toast—Take stale bread, cut in thick pieces and dip in egg with milk prepared like custard, but without coloring or flavoring. When the slices are all well saturated, fry in a very little butter, enough to prevent adhering to the pan. Serve immediately, with a sauce.

Hollandaise Sauce—Rub one-half cup butter to a cream, and beat well. Stir in the juice of half a lemon, one saltspoonful of salt, and a pinch of cayenne pepper. When ready to serve, add one cup of boiling water, place the bowl in a steam kettle and cook until thick as custard, stirring all the time.

Rice Croquettes with Raisins—Make rice croquettes, using enough eggs to give them the delicacy of custard. Be sure the fat is boiling, otherwise the croquettes will be greasy-logged. Make a tart pudding sauce, flavor with lemon juice and throw in a few boiled raisins and chestnuts. Pour this over the croquettes and serve with fish or meat, in place of potatoes and gravy.

Egg Muffins—Take the yolks of two eggs, beat well and stir in gradually two level tablespoonfuls of sugar. Four in one and a half teaspoonfuls of sweet milk, add a level teaspoonful of salt, a teaspoonful of cornmeal—yellow or white—two teaspoonfuls of sifted flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls of good baking powder, and one tablespoonful of melted butter. Bake in egg pans.

Prune Soup—Soak one-half cupful of prune for one hour in a cupful of cold water, then add one quart of water, and cook in a double boiler until transparent. In the mean time cook together one cupful of raisins in a small quantity of water until soft, then add the whole to the soup when it is transparent, with the juice of one lemon and one tablespoonful of sugar. Strain and serve hot with croutons.

Marble Cake—Dark Part—Brown sugar, one cupful; molasses, one-half cupful; butter, one-half cupful; sweet milk, one-half cupful; soda, one-half cupful; flour, two and one-half cupfuls; and the yolk of four eggs; cloves, allspice, cinnamon and nutmeg, of each one-half teaspoonful. Light Part—White sugar, one and one-half cupfuls; butter, one-half cupful; sweet milk, one-half cupful; soda, one-half cupful; whites of four eggs, and four two and one-half cupfuls.

A plumb-line by the side of a very large building inclines a little from the perpendicular because the weight is attracted by the mass of the edifice.

NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Idaho has a woman horse dealer. Black bengaline silks are the latest. New York buys more lace than any other city in the world.

There is \$7,000,000 invested in corset factories in this fair land. The size of a woman's shoe should be just half that of her glove.

Anatomists say that the tongue of woman is smaller than that of man. Bristling bows of thin material, accordion plaited, are seen in all colors. Fully one-third of the female population of France are laborers on farms.

Mrs. Lease, the Kansas Populist agitator, gets \$100 a piece for all her public lectures. A photographer claims he has "taken" Sarah Bernhardt in 1007 different attitudes.

The Dowager Empress Frederick, of Germany, has a chain of thirty-two pearls valued at \$175,000. To Mrs. Strauss, a Washington lady, belongs the honor of having the largest rose farm in the world.

Helen Blackburn is one of the most popular advocates of woman suffrage in Great Britain. She is an Irish woman. Extremely pretty costumes for girls are made with knit-plated skirts. The plaits are about four inches wide and pressed flat.

White woolen "sweaters," they say, with soft black silk sashes, will be the thing to wear for bicyclo riding on cool mornings. Russian newspapers are not permitted to make any reference to the dresses worn by the Empress on state or public occasions.

Dr. Margat Abigail Cleaves, of New York, is the second woman in the world to occupy the position of physician in a public insane asylum. Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt sometimes wears what irreverent young men call a "hawsor of solitaires," which, fastened on one shoulder, is bound round and round the bodice of her gown.

The woman who gets a tobacco-brown cheviot dress for fall will be in good style. And it she trims the bodice with black soutache braid and gives her hair a bouffant style, she will be in good style.

A court in Toledo, Ohio, has appointed three women to act as appraisers of a decedent's estate, probably the first time women have been thus officially recognized. The estate is that of a woman.

William Cullen Bryant's mother, it is said, kept a diary for fifty-three years without missing a day. This is the entry for November 3, 1791: "Storming, wind N. E.; charred; seven in the evening snow born."

Some of the brotherhood insurance societies are giving women the benefit of the insurance privileges. The Knights of the Golden Eagle has amended its rules to admit the women members to the insurance branch.

The magnificent marble palace that Mrs. Vanderbilt erected at Newport, R. I., at a cost of more than \$1,000,000 resembles the White House at Washington in its architecture and is one of the finest samples of that school in the world.

Senorita Maria Gonzalez Hermsillo has been appointed by President Diaz postmistress of Tocoatlche, State of Jalisco, Mexico. She is the first woman to hold office in Mexico, and the appointment has created a stir in the Republic.

At present there are 157 women studying medicine in Paris, of whom only sixteen are natives of France, the largest number being Russians. On the other hand, of 161 women attending the faculty of belles lettres 141 are French women.

Royal Baking Powder

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Chameleon Spider.

"It has always been a hobby of mine," said T. L. Grimshaw, of Raleigh, N. C., "to collect strange bugs and insects during my travels, and I think I have succeeded in getting together a pretty choice collection. Of the whole assortment I think the chameleon spider, which I got last summer on the coast of Africa, is the most valuable. The capture of this insect was highly interesting to me. One afternoon, while tramping along a dusty road, I noticed in the bushes which grew along the side what appeared to be a singular-looking white flower, with a blue centre. Stopping to examine it I found, to my astonishment, that it was not a flower at all, but a spider's web, and that the supposed light blue heart of the flower was the spider itself, lying in wait for its prey. The mottled brown legs of the spider were extended in such a way as to resemble the divisions between the petals of a flower.

"The web itself, very delicately woven into a rosette pattern, was white, and the threads that suspended it from the bushes were so fine as to be almost invisible. The whole thing had the appearance of being suspended in the air upon a stem concealed beneath. Upon knocking the spider from his perch into the white gauze net which I carried, my surprise was greatly increased by seeing my captive instantly turn in color from blue to white. I shook the net and the spider changed color, and its legs its body becoming a dull greenish brown. As often as I would shake the net just so often would the spider change its color, and I kept it up until it had assumed about every hue of the rainbow."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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In time, if you are a sufferer from that scourge of humanity known as consumption, and you can be cured. There is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its early stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but a large percentage of cases, as we believe, fully 90 per cent, are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

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The photographs of a large number of these cured cases of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic nasal catarrh and kindred maladies, have been skillfully reproduced in a book of 160 pages which will be mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write to those who have been cured and profit by their experience.

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