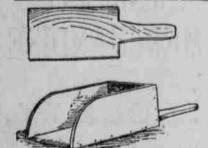
HARRANNAN FARM AND GARDEN.

CHRENEN IN KICK Feed Your Horses Properly.

Farmers generally do not give the leeding of their horses the attention it deserves. Balanced rations and food mixtures for the dairy cow and the feeding steers are carefully ex-amined and discussed, but the feeding of the horses is usually all the hay that they can eat and varying unantities of oats according to the work being done. Sometimes even the latter part is neglected. If a horse is required to do extra hard work he should be liberally and frequently fed. The amount of food given should be regulated by the size and breed of the animal and by the amount and kind of work he is required to do. The horse has a small stomach in proportion to his size, hence frequent feeding when under hard work is necessary. The human stomach can bear hunger far better than that of the horse. If driving on a journey you feel hungry you may taste they were not to be distinguis be sure your horse has felt it before from fresh, unpacked store eggs." you did and is needing his feed more than you do.

Needed on All Farms.

Grain scoops are needed on all farms. Make a half-dozen according to the pattern shown in the illustra-tions. The part left for a handle can tions.



HANDY HOME-MADE GRAIN SCOOP.

be rounded so as to fit the hand nice-Use seven-eighths inch boards for the bottom, thinning it from the back toward the front. Make the back of half-inch board and the sides of three-eighths-inch stuff and put all together with wire nails.

Feed For Jurkeys. One who has raised turkeys many years, and who takes pleasure in making experiments, states that charcoal, turkey fat, and diamonds are alike in some respects, says American Gardening. It is a fact that more fat may be gotten out of charcoal than one would suspect without a knowledge of chemistry. Here is an account of one ex-periment: Four turkeys were confined in a pen and fed on much, boiled po-tatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen, and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food-mixed meal and potatoes. They had also a plentiful supply of charcoal (broken) in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day and there was a difference of one and one-half pounds each in favor of the fowls that had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fatter, and the meat being much superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

There is a general complaint that young turkeys suddenly droop and die without apparent cause. This occurs usually during the summer scason and especially during the very clean and unclogged .- New York warm weather. If a close examination | Tribune.

methods of preserving eggs have been tested; the three which proved most effective were coating the oggs with vaseline, preserving them in limewater, and preserving them in waterglass. The conclusion was reached that the last is preferable, because varnishing the eggs with vaseline takes considerable time, and treating them with lime-water is liable to give them a disagreeable odor. There is one drawback to the water-glass method of preservation; the shell

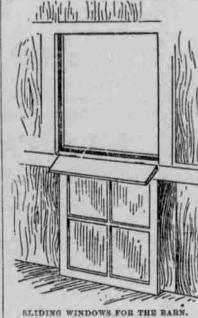
easily bursts in boiling water. This

may be avoided by piercing the shell with a strong needle. The North Dakota Experiment Station has been making tests with the water-glass method of preserva-tion, and has found that a ten per cent, solution of water-glass preserves eggs so effectually that "at the end of three and a half months eggs that were packed the first of August appeared perfectly fresh. In most packed eggs, after a little time, the volk settles to one side, and the egg is then inferior in quality. In these eggs preserved in water-glass the yolk retains its normal position, and in taste they were not to be distinguished Water-glass can be produced for

about fifty cents a gallon, and one gallon will make enough solution to preserve fifty-dozen eggs, so that the cost of the material will not interfere with its use. If this latest bulletin of the department gives an impetus to the business of preserving eggs, consumers must beware.

Light in Cattle Quarters.

In too many barns the windows behind the cows are made of board, fitted to slide back and forth. Board windows are used because manure is thrown out of the openings, and it is feared glass would be broken. Hence the cattle have dark and unhealthy quarters. Glass windows can be ar-ranged so there will be no danger of breaking them. They can be fitted to slide to one side, slipping in behind cover of boards, or they can be made to drop, as shown in the cut, or to rise, being protected by boards in front, not shown in cut. In either, or any case, the thing to provide is the hinged board that turns up over the vindow sill while manure is being thrown out. It is then turned back and the sill is left clean and entirely



unclogged for the reception of the window again. This board makes it impossible to keep the window always

A BIRD IN THE BONNET.

MILLINERS ARE SUBSTITUTING FEATHERS FOR FLOWERS.

Reputiful Birds Ars Sacrificed That They May Adorn Milady's Bonnet-Even the

English Sparrow is a Sufferer-Feath-ered Creatures Are Becoming Scarce. Feathers have taken the place of

flowers in the windows of the millinery marts, and the heart of the bird lover is sad. Dame Fashion seems to have decreed that the songster and the 'soft-breasted birds from the sea" must be sacrificed that the bonnet and the walking hat may be made beautiful, and where is the woman who can withstand fashion's flat? In one great store, from which once went forth the promise that so far as it was possible the sale of feathers should be limited to those of game birds and domestic fowl, there are to-day shown the bolies of birds which when living do as much as blade, leaf or flower to add to the attractiveness of nature.

In the windows of the store mentioned and in nearly all the others as vell are shown whole closely feathered breast skins ripped ruthlessly from the birds known as the great northern divers or toons. The call of this bird, a weird sort of laugh, is typical of the wilderness of remote Wisconsin lakes. The laugh of the lake loon is as much a part of the charm of the wild northern summer life as is the plashing of the water upon which the bird makes its home. It builds its nest in the sedge of some little island lake. When the bome is completed something softer comes into the diver's eyes, which before had mirrored only the wildness of its surroundings. Before the young birds appear in the mossy structure on the shore it is useless for the plume hunter to attempt the killing of the They keep long stretches of loons. water between themselve ands the prow of his predatory bost. They laugh and dive at the flash of his rifle. But the young come, and parental love makes the birds fearful for the safety of their tbrood, and then the man who shoots that woman's bonnet matters little perhays that, like the nails for anchors. offspring of the egret in the everglades of Florida, the young of the loon clamor three days for food which does not come before final silence falls upon the lake.

gull, one of the most common of our northern lake visitants, throws off its winter hood of white and takes on a cap of black. The contrasting graywhite, and jetty black make one of fashion's desired contrasts. Therefore the milliners' agents must needs seek out the haunts of the Bonaparte gull while it is rearing its young. When the cares of the household are over the bird changes its bonnet once more. So the plume hunters' work, to be done well from their point of birds are killed while bearing food to the nestlings.

Gulls and terns are confounded by most people who have not made a of winged feathered creatures. study The flight of the two species of birds northward is coincident, but they are as different in habit as they are its shooting. Comparing the Manser tions, or molecular sounds, imper-issued to the Boers and the Lee-Met. ceptible in the waking state. These, plumage. They are both beautiful and both of graceful flight. They add a living interest to the wind-swept lake shore. The torn dives for its food from a height, and shooting down head first disappears under the water. The gull comes down more slowly for its food, grasping it with extended feet. By these characteris tics the uninitiated may know them. The flocks of gulls and terns that go northward in April and southward in into the tube of a veteran telescope September are yearly getting smaller. twenty-five feet long, much in use The Illinois Audubon Society is some one hundred and seventy-five over two years old. It has many years ago, but now inhabited by sevmembers and it has done a good eral colonies of spiders. These creawork. Last winter, largely through tures find such irresistible attraction the efforts of the society, a law was in its roominess, coolness, and dark-passed by the Illinois Legislature ness that, when some years since an which makes the possession of any assistant harmless bird, living or dead, an offense punishable by a fine. Prior to the enactment of this law it was il-legal to kill any harmless bird, but in order that punishment might be in- their lodging in the form of goods flicted the person must be caught in supplied. For years an extremely fine the act of killing. For possession fabric had been wanted to stretch there was no penalty. It must be across the eye-pieces of telescopes confessed that those bird lovers to devoted to transit reading. One day whom the task will fall look with a scientific eye lighted on the spiders. some trepidation upon the work ahead The day following the spiders were which involves an attack upon a cita- raided, and now they live and weave del in the shape of a woman's bon- under official protection. net. It may be that the dealers who offer this bird plnmage for sale in defiance of law and the women who wear it as defiantly will say that the feathercovered skin of a bird does not constitute a dead bird in the eyes of the

CURIOUS FACTS. Finger nails, like hair, grow faster

summer than in winter. A herring weighing six or seven ounces is provided with about 30,000

There is an Icelandic superstition that ambidextrous people are born to good luck.

A Michigan justice of the peace marries couples by reciting jingles of his own composition. Public story tellers earn a good livelihood in Japan. Six hundred of

them ply their trade about Tokio. The Turk will solemply cross hands upon his breast and make a profound obeisance when he bids anyone farewell.

The largest flower in the world the Rafflesia Arnoldi of Sumatra. Its size is fully three feet in diameter about the size of a carriage wheel. One of the features of the grand fait

and midway, which was recently held at Middlesboro, Ky., was a public wedding, when twin brothers married

twin sisters. Think of a man shedding his skin! In forty-three years, every July, J. M. Price, of Butte, Mont., has this experience. The entire skin of his body and limbs comes off. In the olden-time letters were re-

ceived at the Sea of Okotak twelve months after they were mailed at Moscow. The Siberian railway will deliver them in four days.

One of the queerest villages known is in New Guinea, and is called Tupusclei. The houses are all supported on piles, and stand out in the ocean a considerable distance from shore.

In early times any one having the the misfortune to spill salt was supposed to incar the anger of all good spirits, and to be rendered susceptible to the malevolent influences of demons.

The spider that seeks out a pebble and anchors her web with it clearly makes use of a tool. The pebble is analogous to the iron anchor used by may be decked finds an easy prey. It men. Spiders have been seen to use

Several streets in Paris are being paved with a new material called keramo, made of pressed powdered glass. It can be made to resemble granite, marble and other materials,

Riffes Used by the Boers.

The rifles used by the Boers in the war of 1881 were mostly Westley-Richards. It was the sporting rifle most in favor in the country at the time, and every store kept a supply of the paper-covered cartridges that were used for it. Each made small alterations to Each man his rifle to induce it to come into the shooting position with the balance that he preferred, and there was scarcely a rifle in the Transvaal that had not a bit of lead let in somewhere in its woodwork! It WAS necessary to shoot quickly to kill the springbok and other high veldt buck, and the Boers' arm and cartridge belt were especially adapted to rapid loading and firing. In the old days Boer was as foud and .8.8 view, must be done quickly, and the proud of his rifle as he was of his "tripling" riding horse, and knew exactly its shooting powers and

under all conditions. He has just had the best military rifle of the day put into his hands, but he will not know it as he knew his old rifle, and will

CAUSES OF NIGHTMARE.

FRESH DATA WHICH THROW A NEW LIGHT ON DREAMS.

How Character Can Ee Read by These Visions Within Certain Limits-Pleas ant Dreams Made to Order-Dreams Given to Us For a Good Purpos

"Recent experiments, which do not seem to have found their way into popular print, throw a tremendous amount new light upon dreams," said a well known specialist in nervous dis eases a day or two ago to a New York Herald reporter. "For instance, it is shown very satisfactorily how character can be read from dreams within certain limits, and how dreams can now be made to order by applying certain stimuli. Then, there is no end of fresh data explaining causes of hideons nightmares and ordinary dreams, as well as of supposed premonitory visious during the sleeping state.

"I have an instrument which has lately been used to penetrate deep into dark and unexplored chasms of dreamland. Technically, it is known as the ophthomaloscope, but I often jokingly refer to it as my dream telescope. It is ordinarily used for careful examination of the inner mechan ism of the eye. It has aided in show-ing that much of the real food for dreams is contributed by opaque particles upon the eye, which in the waking state appear projected into space as twisted bodies, drops, lines, black spots, etc., often mistaken for natural objects.

How, then, can the dreamer see in the dark? That is easily explained. Few people realize that the human body normally has the glow worm characteristic of self illumination. Yet it is true. Phosphorus exists in all healthy bone, tissue, muscle, blood and nervous gray matter. As is well known, phosphorus emits light. So does the protoplasm in every cell of the body. So do calcie sulphide, borie sulphide and chalk, naturally found in the body. So do teeth.

THE EYE ILLUMINATED.

"As oxygen is being constantly brought to these ingredients through the lungs and circulation, light is being generated inside every part of the organism. The eyelid, as well as the inuer eye, thus becomes illuminated to a degree imperceptible in the waking state. Some people have been known to be so phosphorescent as to be normally luminous anywhere in the dark. This is so especially in certain diseases, such as phthisis and during 'luminous sweat.'

"Foreign substances upon the eye thus throw their dark shadows, and suggest objects which set the dream mechanism in motion. Particles in or aron the retina seem when the eye is closed to be five or six feet distant. The same is often true of shadows due to folds in the cornea, shadows of twitching blood vessels and their corpuscles within the retina. Indeed, increased blood pressure through the reting is known to cause various spectra.

"In our dreams we see more than we hear. In a storm portrayed in a dream we see the lightning but seldom hear the thunder. Likewise we hear more than we feel, feel more than we taste and tasts more than we smell while dreaming.

"However, we have all noticed what dream images have been suggested by noises. The sharp banging of a door suggests a dream in which the re-port of a gun is heard. During sleep the ear receives innumerable vibraas well as shadows, furnish food for many inexplicable dreams.

steadily at a beautiful picture just THE SABBATH

before the eyes are closed in sleep. Experiments have also shown that dreams of certain colors can be in-duced by causing the subject to gaze steadily at disks or through glass of the same color, shown in such a way as to cause surprise just before retir-

ing. "Experiments further show that cold compresses applied to the head will banish bad dreams. A layer of cotton wool, similarily placed, will, by raising its temperature, make reams more vivid and intelligent. Placing the sleeper on his right side will make his dreams absurd, extravagant and of a remote time; on the left side, reasonable and of a recent time. Experiment also shows that placing a candle in the otherwise dark room c the sleeper will serve often to dissipate bad dreams.

ENFORCED BY ASSOCIATION.

"Experiments further show how dreams are enforced by association. A man who, while traveling in a certain place always used a peculiar perfume, invariably dreamed of that place when a drop of this perfume was placed upon his pillow. Another important fact lately brought out is that many people on awakening from vivid dreams retain these dream images in their eyes. These dream images can be retained until the position of the eye is changed. This phenomenon may account for many supposed ghosts seen immediately after awakaning, when the parent dream images have not been retained in memory. Dreams and hallucinations have the same radical cause. "It has been said that dreaming is

a normal, temporary iusanity. Elaborate notes lately made on thousands of dreams show that the dreaming brain, like the savage brain, has but feeble appreciation of cause and effect. Simple resemblances of form, color, sound, etc., will bring together dream images without sensible relationship. Bad dreams are sometimes so vivid as to drive men permanently mad. Cowper's madness is said to have been due to this cause.

"A characteristic of dreams of the aged is that scenes portrayed to them in the present are usually composed of influences figuring in younger days. It is also found that dreams almost invariably appear to be in the pres-ent time, that they occur most frequently during the light morning sleep, that those after four o'clock are more vivid than those before, and that the deeper the sleep the less we participate in our own dreams. Did you ever note that you never see your own face in your dreams?

"I have told you that character can now be read from dreams. At least, this possibility is indicated by these researches. The data show that the greater the individual development of the subject, the more rich and varied his dreams. The uncultured seldom dream, and when they do, their visions are usually limited to crude repetitions of experiences of the previous day or week. Recent investigations of the sleep of idiots and imbediles show that they are poor dreamers.

"Criminals are found the same. No sleep is like the proverbial 'sleep of the just' as that of the murderer. Even during the night following his crime he is not apt to dream.

"The best dreamers are usually the best thickers and the best sleepers. Absence of dreams often is a premonitory symptom of mental and nervous disease. Diseases which exhaust the organism and depress the emotions diminish dreaming power. I might also add that women are found to dream more than men of their own age-unmarried women than more those who have husbands. "A man once told his son, a small child, where he had deposited his will and where it might be found should he die. The son grew to middle age before his father's death. He had forgotten about the will, and after worrying about the settlement of the estate for weeks, dreamed one night that his father appeared and revealed the hiding place. Evidence of witnesses present when the disclosure was actually made could not convince him that the dream was but a rejuvenation of memory. Dreams are given to us for a good purpose. Their function is to exercise regions of the brain left idle in the waking state. They certainly vary the grinding monotony of a uniform, workaday life. There is a new theory that premature age may be hastened by dreamless sleep. The The circumstances of each man's life determine what sort of repose his consciousness should enjoy during sleep. Hence, things which interest us most during the waking state seldom enter our dreams."

INTERNATIONAL LESS FOR NOVEME

Subject: Nehemiah's Pia -Oulden Text: Nel. Verses, 8-10 - Com

Day's Lesson-Its Tes CONCECTING LINES. F. tory of the first restors people after the Babylow of the building of the same emiah came into Juda years later than Ezra, a in the governm at there have a further account a in Jerusalem, the build the city, and also of some about

the city, and also of some about. 1. "The words of Near the narrative or record link." Probably of the in-of the royal family of Day bearer to King Artaxerxes capital, This title implies was a counsellor, states ernor of Judea, leading revival and rebuilding the lem. At the end of twen-back to Persia, but after returned to Jerusalem asreturned to Jerusaie reforms there. After N no more governois ap by the Persian kings; b to have been laft to the high priests. Nehemia cal book of the Oid T written." "Month Chis corresponding to the en-the beginning of Deca-year." Of the raign of manus, who reigned fr if was under this al granted letters to go to 2. "Manual." Has on he afterward may the o have been left to th

2. "Hannah." His ow he afterward gave the c of Jerusalem, Chap, 7.3 Jerusalem to Shushan Respecting Jerusalem "Jews that had escaped dangers to which the Jerusalem had been exp 3. "It the province." Serusatem had been ext 5. "In the province." province of the Persia affliction and reproach." to Persia for sei liself of turn. The tribute impo-heavy burden to a poor cruits had doubliess be Persian armies. The co-in open day, and many into shavery by highlic into slavery by nightly corpses of nurdered me on the road. "The wall is broken down." Th had been destroyed by more than 140 years before and their rubbish still h were partially robuilt 4:12. The neighboring r

the rejection of their fri sistance by Zerubbabel, still more so by Ezra's re-ing back to their home ing buck to their home non-Jewish rates found i Judes, and attacked Jer force struggles had brok ly-built walls and burned 2:11-15. 4. "I sat down and we for the first time a deep, people's woes came "Mourned." Over the people, the desolution of reproach upon the name

people, the desolution of reproach upon the name sins which had brought u "State, which had not ye "Certain days." From C four months, until the grief. "Fasted." A toka ness of his sorrow, "Pray protracted prayer that is the purpose which he ness

the purpose which he see ly formed of asking the re go to Jerusalem. No such permit had ev-ed since its cestruction h

drew from his court do time in retirement in mos His prayer was off repeat of these days of separatio at hours of the night of usual hours of daily pra father's house." Neber sense of his identification sense of his identification in sin as in misery. 7. "Have dealt corru

these sins are mentioned 11; 13; 15; Ezra 0:1; 2 "Thy commandments."

"Thy commandments." cepts by which our lives inted. "Statutes," Wh

ated. "Statutes," Was rites and ceremonies of "Judgments." The pre-relative to our conduct to 8. "If ye transgress." I tation, but a reference sense of various passage 26:27-30; Deut. 28:45-51. God had fulfilled His word

was a proof that He would of promise. of promise. 9. "But if ye turn unto" turn to sin God turns to d

turn to sin God turns to a we turn to righteousness mercy. "Yet will I gath had a place devoted to when they wars content to gave them liberty and right 10. "These are Thy sort devote themselves to do " Thy people." With whom covenant, They are the those whom Thou has Egypt: "to whom Thou has by Joshua, by Samson, by caused to overthrow the All their history shows the bas given them.

has given them. 11. "Who desire to feat desires are: 1. Constant, Hearty, strong and grow the favor of God and spi

Regard the means of salv Thy servant this day." H ask of King Artaxorxes to to Jerusaiam and help

to Jerusaiem and help asked definitely for exact

"Mercy in the sight of this Nehemiah had decided the reproach of Jorusalam he person. That to do so he

king's permission. To ge he must be in special fav was the king's cupbearer. offleer, having charge of royal household, standus

side at meals, and tasting

side at means, and fasting that it was not polooned. "Teachings." Love it should prompt us to ince terests. When God's poor with them. The wisest of times of sorrow is to seek We should never blame 0

In and is said to be remarkably durable.

In death they are not divided.

the same windows which show the beautiful black and white plumage of the loons are to be seen hundreds of terns and gulls, birds which when flying northward accompany the great diver in its spring migration. The coloring of the plumage of these graceful winged water birds shows that they were killed at the breeding sea-

In the spring the Bonaparte

the presence of lice. The best remedy is to dust them with insect powder and remove them to a new location from the one to which they have repaired for the night. As a further precaution, make a mixture of ten parts carbolic acid and 100 parts cotton seed oil, and grease them on top of the head and around the vent, but do not grease them on the body.

Boney in the Hive.

Every colony of bees should have twenty-five or thirty pounds of good sealed honey to carry it through the point. It should not boil for any molasses

Before feeding begins it would be well to arrange the brood nest, but in most cases the bees have already done this. The center of the hive should contain three or four comba that are empty in the center and lined at the top and ends with honey. Other frames, heavy with honey, may be placed at the sides until the hive is tilled. During autumn we often find frames of combs filled with pollen near the brood nest, and an excessive amount of this is not desirable for wintering. and may be removed. Pollen is used in the can while being filled. cency to produce dysentery. Any polleu thus removed should be replaced early in the spring.

Bees suraly need some other treatmont in winter than leaving them ont ized and have a loop in the end to in ordinary hives. Different modes of wintering have been adopted, but two methods are most in vogue. One is to place them in cellars, and the other in chaff protection on summer stauls, or, in other words, chaff hives. The latter plan is the most extensively practiced. The chaff hive is an outside box or shell enclosing the hive of bees, and much larger. It admits a packing space of two o, three inches around the sides, ends, and bottoms, and from six to ten inches on top.-A. H. Duff, in Farm, l'ield and Fireside

Preservation of Eggs.

A recent bulletin of the Departmens of Agriculture, at Washington, throws some light upon a very old subject, interesting alike to producers eggs during the summer months, when they are plentiful and cheap, and an aerator, he should choose one keep turn in good condition until the torough which water is run for coolwinter months, when they are scarce and dear. This accomplishment has long bacu atmed at by egg-producers,

and if it could once be made entirely

The Milkman's Best Acrator

For a long time it has been generally supposed that milk while still warm from the cow's udder was less susceptible to odors than after it had become cool, but Dr. H. L. Russell, the eminent Wisconsin bacteriologist, has shown this to be a mistake and that warm milk actually takes on more odor than does cold under similar conditions. This is an important discovery, and throws much light upon the proper handling of milk for best results.

Clean milking, by clean hands, in winter properly. The only feed that as pure a stable atmosphere as obtain-I would recommend is granulated able, must be supplemented by a sugar, thoroughly melted by adding rapid and thorough cocling of the water, and bringing it to the boiling milk. Cooling at once lessens the espacity of the milk to take up odors, length of time, or it will certainly arrests the process of fermentation, crystallize. The syrap should be thin and, if well stirred during the cooling, when fed-about the consistency of the cream is kept from rising to the surface and will afterward more surely remain mixed with the milk whil being distributed from the wagon. These are valuable considerations for a milkman who desires to give his customers a good service.

For us the simplest and best way to complish all of these good results is to have a tank of ice water in a room near or adjoining the milking room. As fast as the pails are filled, take immediately to the tank and pour the milk 10to tin cans, which are suspended in the ice water. Have an agitator The only for rearing brood, and to contine simplest and best form for this is not bees on it for winter food has a ten- unlike an old-fashioned churn dasher, only make the dasher of a piece of tin six or seven inches in diameter, soldered firmly on to the end of a wire haudle, which had better be galvan-

haug it up by. Two or three plunges with this implement in a can of milk cach time that a pail is emptied will be found to be very effective in agitating and consequently in cooling the milk.

We much prefer this simple and effective method to any of the more elaborate and expensive ones, and it is our experience that milk so treated will keep longer than as though exposed to the atmosphere in a fine spray or a thin sheet, in neither of which case are any germs removed, but it is reasonably certain that even under very favorable conditions, a few are added to the milk. Milk or any other fluid will cool much more read ily when brought in close contact with water than in air, even though the air is considerably colder than the water. and consumers-how to put away This is especially true of milk in tin cans or glass jars. If one must have

ing purposes .- F. W. Mossman, in New England Homestead.

Large sums of money have been parity batween the two seasons by who invented the rollor skate mails bringing winter prices down name to an one control the rollor skate mails ng winter prices down near to \$1,000,000, and the gimlet-pointed those of summer. In Germany twenty screw has made fabulous wealth.

The water birds are not the only ones which have suffered this season that hat plumes may be flaunted. The ranks of song birds have been de pleted, and to the eye of even the casual observer the cry of "dyed English sparrows" availeth nothing. If it be true, as the best scientists de- ly small. clare, that man's disappearance from a statement somewhere the other day the earth cannot be long delayed after the disappearance of the birds, then it is time that the subject of bird pro- onlytection be considered seriously .- Chicago Record.

City of Maples.

Angelica, N. Y., is famous for the size and number of its maple trees Its principal street, which runs in a straight line for over a mile, is bordered on either side with a row of immease maples. In the center of the village is a flowing well, which sprouts water and fire at the same time. The same pipes, burns flercely when ignited

Unhealthy Slate Pencil.

The use of slate and pencil by childreu is denounced as unhealthy. It has been forbidden in the schools of Zurich, Switzerland, and pen, ink and paper have been substituted instead. The easons given are that the light gray marks on the slate cannot be fold without straining the eyes.

ford the English use, the former is the stronger and simpler weapon, but the British know their rifles oughly, the Boers do not-which should about equalize matters .-- New York Commercial Advertiser.

Protected Spiders.

At the Royal Observatory at Green-wich, England, the visitor may peer endeavored to bring

about their removal

No Fear For George.

"I suppose you worry a good deal about your son, don't you, Mrs. Magaus?" "Yes," I just tremble every time I

see a messenger boy coming down the street, and until he gets past our house I am always sure that he must have a telegram telling me that something terrible has happened to my

boy." "Still, you must remember that the chances against him are comparative-Let me see, I think I saw that the percentage of soldiers killed or wounded in the Philippines was "Oh, it isn't George who enlisted

that I'm worrying over. It's Harry, who has been made a member of his college football team this year."-Chicago Times Herald.

Poets and Poetry.

Here is a Georgia boy's composition on "Poetry:"

"A poem is a thing which rhymes at the last end. A poem also has feet, but some poems don't stand water is clear and cold, and the gas steady on 'em. Poets mostly has long which rises to the suface through the hair, because times is hard, and its cheaper to let it grow. Posts used to live in garrets, on a crust of breadwhen the baker would credit 'em. Now they live on the ground floor, where they can escape easy when the My father says bailiff is after 'em.

poetry makes the world better, but my mother says it sin't the kind he writes. Posts have a monument when they die, as people want to weigh 'em down so's they can't come

"How sensations of touch and of temperature so act during sleep is well known. I know a man who upon feeling a hot water bottle placed at his feet dreamed that he was walking upon hot lava. In another such case Mexicans were holding the subject's feet to fire to make him confess the secrets of alchemy. A woman so treated imagined herself a bear being taught to dance over hot iron plates. If you want to have some fun, try this experiment upon some unsuspecting friend.

"A cold application will probably suggest walking on snow or ice in the bare feet. This often occurs when the feet become uncovered. Then there is the very common dream of walking about the street divested of your lower apparel, and of suffering great embarrassment at being so discovered. When you dream this note that you have kicked the covers off your legs. Another common dream is that of flying through the air. This is due to a draught blowing over the body. The sensation suggests to the backward dream reasoning that the body is moving through the wind.

EFFECTS OF SMELL AND TASTE.

"Likewise with the sense of smell. I heard of a physician who when required to spend the night at the ill melling house of a cheesemonger dreamed he was sealed up in an immense cheese, where an army of rats were running over his body.

"Taste will not similarly. Former Surgeon-General Hammond tells of a if you can find anything in this house young woman who put aloes on her thumb to cure her baby habit of sucking that member. She dreamed that the slide of his lautern, "Good-she crossed the ocean in a vessel of night," he said, and left the house wormwood and that she tasted its bitterness whenever eating or drinking. In Europe, she imagined a physician treated her with ox gall, and the Pope ordered her to eat a piece of Lot's wife turned to salt, from whom she broke a thumb, which she put to her mouth. When she awoke she was sucking her own thumb, and all of the

"Nightmares are similarly suggested by fatigue, changes in circulation, hunger, thirst, and especially by indigestion, when gases of the stomach press against the diaphragm and act indirectly upon the heart. Pains caused in this manner will appear in nightmares to be due to some accident. Often the nightdress collar is accidentally tightened or the head has assumed such an angle as to interfere with circulation, causing a smothered sensation, which suggests hanging or falling from some high point, and being unable to breathe the while.

'Pleasant as well as had dreams can be made to order. Experiments prove that hideous faces seen in sleep may be replaced by attractive ones if The water pouring on the child's head the subject is made to gaze long and apparently puts it to sleep.

Her Cordial Beception

A strong-minded woman, albeit she looked it not, moved into a rather lonely suburb and the house was topsy-turvy from the moving. On the second night the strong-minded woman was awakened by the light of a dark lantern shining into her face from the hand of a burglar. It was the last straw, and she sat up in bad and exclaimed with veration: "Well. yon're welcome to, it; it's more than I can do," The burglar snapped down without touching a thing.-New York Commercial Advertiser.

If Weilman Had Discovered the Pols. Walter Wellman, the returned Arctic explorer, has a quaint gift of humor, which was happily displayed just before leaving upon his last trip to the frozen north. A pompous merchant, who does not believe in Arctic exploration because it produces no financial results, said to the traveler: "Supposing, after all this trouble and expense, you do reach the North Pole, what will you do then?"

"Why, come back again, of course," replied Wellman. "There really doesn't seem to be anything else to do."-Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

A Daugerous Southing to Sleep.

In certain parts of the Himalaya Mountains the native women have a singular way of putting their children to sleep in the middle of the day. The child is put near a stream of water, and by means of a palm leaf the water is deflected so as to run over the back of the child's head.

The relations betwe the United States at closer than those of other western powel herself from the leths teristic of oriental nat accomplished a marvel terprise. In her effor herself among the gro should receive every d especially from Americ her relations have all friendly and with who likely to be brought contact through trade

Three stauch cruis added to the Navy, Spanish ships Isla de Cubs and Don Juan de make six ships of w Navy by capture, not a small gunboats and a The largest one is the raised at Santiago at equipped for service.

pines.

aloes had disappeared. CAUSES OF NIGHTMARE.