By H. J. O'Higgins.

acknowledged that the wild man" had endured more chaffing, that day, from the "barker" of the show than his self-respect as a white man and a citiallow him to bear cheer-And for that reason he sulked table when the management and the staff of the Bowery "Palace of Illusions and Turkish Beauty Show"

nat down together in their eatingroom to a luncheon of bread and sausages. It was the midday intermis-Below stairs, the barrel organ was dumb. The wicket of the ticketoffice was empty of its vision of bells. doung eyes and cornstarch shoulders. The hall of illusions -- of incandescent form in front of "Aguinaldo's" box. A lights and bewildering mirrors-was dark and deserted. And the curtains the Hall of Illusions, and behind that in the last compartment of the exhibition parted limply on a vacant stage where two ancients in flaxen wigs had been posing against the shabby hanging of a Turkish harem. Here in the eating-room, the com-

pany was gathered about a greasy pine table that stood between the cooking-stove and the sink. A feeble light, filtering through the dirty windows upon the bare arms and bare shoulders of the women, showed a scrawny beauties posed. There was suspicious difference in color between rough arm that had not been powdered and the tender white of the lumber neck that had. The lad who tortured rhythmically on a tough crust of bread, his head still turning tunes, his eyes set in the vacant stare of an animal at feed. A young girl beside him, with a smudged face and untidy hair, posed as the human target in the sions. facetious "Think yeh'd been swallowin" swords.

the manager's wife, grinned at this next compartment. wit, and the scrawny beauties in the tawny wigs lifted their pencilled eyebrows appreciatively-but with care.

The manager-he was the "barker" the company to the sulking "Filipino" that they must not inform the police with a wink and a nod. "Think he'd about. It would cost ten cents more been swallowing insults," he chuckled. to see it. If any were fools enough

the table. He had covered his painted nudity with an overcost and an rusty wig, and taken out the ring of were glad to escape by a side door bone that had been pinched into his and say nothing. nostrils. But around his eyes were still two circles of yellow ochre. His color was red brick-dust to within an from the door, "Are yeh all ready?" inch of his flat black hair, and there The organ staggered into an uncertain it turned skin white. When he ate melody for answer. "Snipey" twirted his sansage, he drew back his painted his tiu-bladed daggers on the platlips and took the food carefully be- form. The vision in the ticket-office

temptuonsly.

eyes over her husband slowly, and the precious liquor over his face and swung a glance down the table at the down his neck before he knew it. Filipine. "Aguinalde" was staring at Then he jerked out the inconvenient his tormentor dumbly. "Looks as if he'd like to eat me,

to the table. They either laughed or they did not. The organist did not liquor-loosened colors and drank cocause he was thinking of nothing. piously. "Snipey" laughed to curry favor with game that was being played and in. ocked at it. They knew that "Aguinaldo" did not dare to face an open rupture for foar he should find inal Palace of Illusions an' Turkish himself on the street. There was a Beauty Show. Children not admitted. note in their cackling that was a challeuge to the manager.

me, I'm game," he blustered. There was no answer.

"I sin't heard that Filipines are "Snipey" much on the fight,"

"Aguinaldo" picked up his overcoat, and slouched away to his sleeping room, pattering down the hall feet. The organ grinder, who shared the room, followed him, erving,

self and the boy. "I'd sooner be a sandwich man again." The imitation hips did nothing to warm or console bim. He put on the overcoat again, and coughed tentatively. "A man might's well be in jail as cooped

np in a splintery packin' case. An' that fool pokin' fun at him." He picked up the wig of red-black hair, and fitted it tightly to his scalpso tightly that it pinched his skull as if in a vice, and pulled his eyebrows high on his forehead. Then the bone ring found a sore spot in his nostrils. He looked at himself in the glass. He and a hot itch of revolt in his bloodthe revolt of an irritated skin against the discomfort of a hair shirt-and he shook his fist savagely at his reflection in the mirror. Then he went the invisible "Aguinaldo" steadied a into the back of the shop which whirling head at the voice of his tormerved to house the exhibition, and mentor. "He was cap-tured eighteen from the wreck of a discarded peep-show draw out a flask. It would keep out the cold. It also kept in the heat—the heat, that is of his irrian -and mixing with the luncheon, tarted a rebellion in his head. en he heard a thundering demand for his prompt appearance from that trium oppressor, the manager, "bark-er" and "bouncer," he lifted the tail brute that ever cat a pork sausage. of his bearskin and thrust the flask Women faints at sight of him. But to the hip-pocket of his legless

knickerbockers, planning to have an ather drink in his cage. her drink in his cage. The manager did not see anything his manuer except a childish bad mor, and "Aguinaldo," climbing humor, and "Aguinaldo," climbin; case. "Aguinaldo" had pushed back up to his platform, got over the side his wig to cool his forehead, and the

explanation it must be of a box which was seven feet long, three feet wide and four feet high. "live Pilipino warrior and He sat down in the bottom of it, wire top was added, making the side three feet higher, so that when the exhibition began he might stand up without showing more than his head and chest to the public who had not yet passed the ticket office to the platform on which he was elevated. When not roused by the manager to a mock fury that flung him with savage hands upon this wire netting, he sat with his back against the end of the box and his legs ontstretched before him, scowling at the faces which

showed over the side of his cage. The enameled beauty was already in the ticket office. "Suipey" and the human target were on the platcalico screen hung between them and screen the boy waited with the hand organ. There were two lines of mutascopes in the hall, and at the far end of it, behind a row of curtains, there was the machinery of three optical illusions-arrangements of lights and mirrors for the production of the "vanishing lady," the "beheaded lady," and the "animated bust," A door beside these curtains led into the second compartment where the a third room with nothing in it but the broken peep-show and such old

And the method of the entertainthe agonized organ down stairs chewed ment was just this. A crowd was rhythmically on a tough crust of bread, gathered by the invitations of the 'barker" at the door, and welcomed into the free show beside the ticket office. From that the honey-tongued orator drew them past the office (where choked on her sausage, and "Snipey," they paid five cents each) over "Aguin-the counterfeit Mexican for whom she aldo's" platform into the Hall of Illn-The entertainment there was great dagger-throwing 'stunt' of the rather disappointing after the prom-free performance, rallied her with a ises of the placards and pictures in the windows and of the manager on the platform. It would cost ten cents The ticket-office beauty, who was more to realize those promises in the next compartment. A number of "touts" led the gulls into the Beauty Show, where they received another disappointment when the goldenhaired antiques were posed for them and the official "bouncer" in one They were told then that in the last muscular person-directed the eyes of compartment there was something "Aguinaldo," as they called him, to pay that ten cents, they came upon pretended not to hear, hum ed over the lumber room. The three touts his plate and glowering at a knot in laughed at them. The manager and "Snipey" awed them. The lights had been turned down, and if they had underskirt. He had pulled off his any money left in their pockets, they

It was this progression the mauscer intended to begin when he called out tween his teeth. The grimace set his smiled, and "Aguinaldo," hidden in face for a savage snarl.

"Eats human flesh," the manager under his bearskin and attempted to his packing-case, got the bottle from quoted at it, and laughed again con- tilt it to his lips. He had forgotten the bone ring that hung from his nose The ticket-office exhibit drew her as low as his lower lip, and he spilt decoration-scratching the tender skin of his nostril as he did it, so that his don't he?" the latter whispered loudly nose began to bleed-wiped off his face with his hand, smudging the

The manager had thrown open the the management, and the two women door and was already easting bait to laughed because they understood the his gudgeon. "Walk in, gents, walk Free performance right on the inside. No charge for admission. The finest show on the Bowery. Th' orig Beauty Show. Children not admitted. Walk in, boys, walk in. It's free gratis-fer nothin'. Step right in-

"Any time he likes to try a chawat side. Don't block the entrance." The three "touts" who had been gazing at the photographs of the chorus-girls in the window, led the invasion. It was a holiday afternoon. There were youths sight-seeing on the Bowery who would not venture there after dark, and the barker's invitation gathered them in. "Free performance just beginning," he kept

"Aguinaldo," in his room, cast off "Snipey" began to juggle, with his the shirt he wore, and appeared in a daggers. When the crowd increased, pair of knickerbockers, from which he cast one against a shield of thick the legs had been amputated high on planks. The organ stopped. In a the thigh. He had only a coat of nervous silence "Jenny," who had brown stain to protect the bulk of his been waiting in the back-ground, who had from the chill air. "I won't stood up beside the dagger in the stand it much longer," he said to him-self and the boy. "I'd sooner be a side his sombrero, cast the five remaining knives at her, one by one. bear-skin which he hooked about his They struck in a circle about her head, and the music burst out again trium-

phantly. This performance was repeated until some thirty-odd men and boys were jammed into the small space before the platform. Then the manager came in from the door, and took his place beside "Snipey." The choked off on an unfinished bar. The music

"Now, gents," he said, "just a mo-

ment w'ile I tell yeh w'at we got in side. I got the finest show that ever opened on the Bowery, First an' foremost, boys, we got the Filipino warrior an' wil' man"—pointing from the painting of a hairy cannibal pursued by soldiers to the box in which miles from Manila, an' brought to this y, jest as yeh'll see'm by Signor Marchesi"—pointing nipey." "An' I tell 'yeh, boys, country, there, by Signor Marchesi"—pointing to "Suipey." "An' I tell 'yeh, boys, for the trut', he's the ugliest an' the lowest species of the human race that ever breathed the pure an'enlightened air of this conti-nent. Yeh'll see'm in all his native barbarity, the sulkiest yeh don't need to be afraid, boys.

There was a snicker from the sudience. An indescribable face had appeared over the side of the packing

brown of his complexion ended in a white line over his eyes. Yellow oehre, blue tattooings, brown paint, and the red of his bleeding nose had run and mixed together in a mess of celor on cheek and chin. He blinked drunkenly at the crowd, and drummed on the wires of his cage with the empty flask to stop the speech.

Y'or a liar," he said thickly. A yell of laughter drowned the mannger's furious oath. "Y'er a liar au a fakir," he said slowly, "an' yer show ain't worth any more than y' are yer self-an' that's nuthin' but debts, #He owes me fer two weeks' salary," he explained to the screaming public. 'an' he's tryin' to bully me into quit tin' so's he won't have to pay me.

For the moment the manager had stood by, helplessly. But when he heard the "Filipino" abuse the "finest show on the Bowery," and recognized the malice of his attempt to frighten away the full haul of gudgeon that was coming into his net, he rushed upon the cage with an agonized and en-raged "Drunken fool" that lifted above the storm of laughter like a woman's scream in a shipwreck. The object in the cage answered it with an inarticu late howl in the same pitch of voice and the mirth of the audience followed in a screech. The manager grasped the wires and shook them furiously. "Aguinaldo" pounded his fingers with the bottle, yelling like s demon. Then, "Snipey," awakening from a stupor of bewilderment, slipped the fastening on the cage and threw off the top. The shrill cry of "the warrior and wild man" choked in his throat by fingers of the raging manager. the "Filipino" was no weakling. He threw bimself forward, pounding his assailant. The cage came over with him. The two men rolled together on the platform, the painted demon on top. "Snipey" jumped to the resone, and was wrapped up in a tangle of arms and legs that kicked and fought and tore the clothes of the Mexican and the manager with a ferocity that would have shamed the most determined Filipino that ever fought. A mob, gathering in from the street, howled and applauded. "Jenny" screamed and wept. The ticket-office beauty turned pale around her rouge, and the organ-grinder and the antiques from the Beauty Show gazed over the calico screen in mute

It was a wild minute before "Aguinaldo" was choked into helplessness, carried bodily into the Hall of Illu sions and held face down, with "Snipey" on his shoulders, until the manager cleared out the crowd. When a slow policeman came up to the gaping mob at the windows, he found the front door shut and all quiet within. "Aguinaldo" was sleeping peacefully on the floor, covered with a curtain from the Turkish harem. "Snipey" was sitting by the stove upstairs, sewing up the rents in his Mexican cos-The manager was bathing his face in the sink.

"What happened?" he said to the officer. "Oh, another Filipino revolt. An' you bet I'm an anti-expansioner hencefort' an' forever more. Madge,' he said to his wife, "get that feller's money ready. He gets his auto-nomy to-night."—New York Post.

Plain Plebelan Happiness. "I suppose," she said, "that you

had an ancestor in the celebrated little party that 'came over' with Will

iam the Conqueror?"
"Perhaps," he replied, "but I have never looked the matter up." "Of course you are a lineal de-

scendant of some one who came over in the Mayflower?" I am, but I have never hunted up the

records. "Well," she went on, descended from an officer of the Revo-Intionary War, aren't you?"

Finding himself cornered, he broke down and confessed. 'My father's name," he said.

was Szichzerskendowski, which he changed to Dows, with the sanction

of the court."

She sat for a moment, almost crushed. Then hope seemed to re turn to her, and she asked: "How much did you say you ex

pected your father to leave you? "I figure that my share of the es tate will be about \$2,000,000,"

'All right," she answered briskly "we can worry along without the lineage and still be happy, dear."-Chicago Times-Herald.

One of Spurgeon's Dull Days. The late Charles Haddon Spurgeon was not one of those geniuses anddenly become a revelation to their As a child he was exceed ingly intelligent, and his subsequent

development was continuous. schoolmaster looked to him whenever a question had long gone unanswered. One winter's day, however, when the weather was bitter cold, a change seemed to come over the boy. His answers went wide of the mark. Soon he dropped to the bottom of the

class and stayed there, The teacher was puzzled; his prize oupil scemed to have lost every spark of intelligence. But as he thought, he noticed that Spurgeon at the foot of the class, sat right in front of the stove. It took but a moment to rearrange the pupils. The head boy was given the warm seat, and Spurgeon was placed next the window,

Then the questions began again. The change was complete. From that moment Spurgeon did not hear tate for the right answer. Five minutes later he was once more at the head of the class, sitting in front of the stove. - Youth's Companion,

A Strange Campaign Kit. To find instances of the appalling impracticability distinguishing the formation of Great Britain's irregular corps, it is only necessary to read the list of the kit being taken out by the City of London Volunteers. officers of this body carry to the ork mattress, canvas basin, bucket, a tin box of candles, a lantern a filter and a host of other impedi ments that an American officer would burn before starting on a ten miles march, while the men are laden down with four pair of trousers, four pair of shoes, three caps, pajamas, to large Turkish towels, a filter, dotnesbrush, a writing portfolio and other domestic articles. e British forces are not mobile.

A PHILIPPINE RESUME.

GENERAL WHEELER WRITES A SUR-VEY OF PEOPLE AND RESOURCES.

Magnificence of the Churches and Monasteries-Natives Dress as They Did 2000 Year Ago-A Failure of the Rice

Y ENERAL JOSEPH WHEEL. ER, of the United States Army, writes as follows to the New York Sun from Santa Rita, Philippine Islands:

I have now seen much of the country and the people in that part of Luzon for about fifty miles north of Manila. In every town there is a magnificent stone church and a convent or monastery. The value of the church and monastery of a town seems to be equal in many cases to the value of all the other buildings in the town.

The sugar storebcuses are also expensively constructed buildings. They have very thick stone walls and either tile or metal roofs and cover considerable space of ground; come of them have dimensions of about sixty or sev-

enty feet by 100 feet. There is a general impression that the insurgent army is made up very largely of people without property, and that people who have property desire the Americans to control so that they can have protection and feel that their property is secured to them, but I find that there is also a fear or apprehension among some of the wealthy that if the Americans control and give universal suffrage, the power of the wealthy people would be taken away and their hold on property very much impaired. I think that if the wealthy people could be assured that they would be protected in their property rights by the United States it

would have a very good effect. The friars and priests are charged with all sorts of oppressions and misdemeanors, but it must be remembered that friars and priests are very numerous, and in so large a body there will be found every possible phase of character and disposition. The religious orders are very rich. They have been acquiring prorerty for nearly three centuries.

The statement I have seen that seventy per cent. of the people of Luzon can read and write is a great mistake. It may be true of Manila, but it is not true of the rural districts, and the percentage of illiteracy in the other islands is much greater than in Luzon. The appearance, mode of life and method of performing work is to-day very much like that described in the Bible of the beginning of the Christian era.

The people dress very much as they did 2000 years ago, the means of transportation by carts drawn by caraboas is about the same, and their methods of shelling and cleaning rice are as primitive as possible and no better than they were 2000 years ago. During the last few years sugar mills and rice mills have been erected in some of the larger cities, and this has especially been the case since the building of the Manila and Dagupan Railroad, but in the smaller cities and towns rice is husked by pounding by hand, and is winnowed by throwing it up and thus separating the chaff just

as in the earliest times.

Nearly everything can be grown, but oranges and bananas are not as good as in other localities, the reason no doubt being that they seem to give them no cultivation whatever. If they were cultivated I believe they would be as fine as the products of any other

Cagayan, in the northeastern part of Luzon, which is said to be equal to any tobacco in the world. The coffee grown is said to be superior to

Rice is the principal product, and a failure of that crop will cause a terrible famine, as the people depend almost entirely upon it for food. Sugar is the principal crop for export. The greatest amount exported in any one year was 261,681 tons, which was in

Corn grows very rapidly and the ears reach their full growth about sixty days from the time of planting. The provinces which are especially spoken of as productive of corn or maize are Viscaya, Isabella, South Camarines, Pampanga, Pangesinan, Nueva Ecija, Bulacan, Batangas, Albay and Abray. Wheat is grown in Batangas and San Isidro, Isabel and Ilocos Sur.

There is a great abundance of very valuable timber in these islands and many varieties of beautiful hard woods under untive names, such as mahogany, black walnut and ebony. Gold, copper, coal, iron, sulphur, lead, building stone, petroleum and

guano are found. There are many different tribes living in these islands, the only ones in native rebellion being the Tagalos. This tribe occupies some eight inces in the neighborhood of Manila. and their association with Europeans has made them more civilized than other tribes.

Monkeys are numerous, the flying squirrel which has a fine skin is found, and also the wild cat, the wild hog, and the water buffalo. The lion, the tiger, the hyena, leopard and the bear are found in these islands. In variety, plumage and charming singing the birds are said to be superior to those of any other part of the earth. Crocodiles, boa constrictors and

lizards are found. There are many dangerous snakes, but in this densely populated district there are very few. and the people tell me that very seldom is any one bitten by them. They also tell me that the natives understand how to care the worst of the bites by using herbs. The flowers of the island are very

beautiful, and many years ago a priest collected thousands of varieties, and I saw in a convent a copy of some flower and a painting of the flower. apparently in water colors, each painting occupying a large space.

The market place of each town is filled with men, women and children with their baskets, and fruits and other articles for sale. Although bananas and cocoanuts grow in our yards, we take care not to molest anything, but purchase of the natives. It is rebaled here before shipment At first, prices were reasonable, but and the regulation package is about now we pay about a cent, Mexican, apiece for bananas and about five cents apiece, Mexicau, for cocoanuts.

The natives bring very nice little

fish to us, which they catch near the

The relations between the soldiers of my command and the people are most cordial. Our soldiers protect them in every right, and as they sell market products to the soldiers at higher rates than formerly obtained, they appreciate this as one of the ad-

vantages our occupation is to them. There is no limit to the bamboo which grows with great rapidity, and

is used in building houses. The leaves of the nipa palm are used for an outside covering of the roofs of houses. The women do s great deal of labor, and they and the men often wear hats made of grass palm leaves or bamboo, which are sometimes thirty inches in diameter. These hats turn water and serve as an umbrella as well as to protect the head from the sun. I often see women working in the fields with umbrellas like those in use in America.

The sugar mills are very primitive, very much like those first constructed in Cuba and other angar countries. If the methods of cultivation now in use in the Hawaiian Islands and Louisi ana were used, and if the improved machinery which these localities now have were introduced, the amount of sugar produced in the Philippines could be increased many fold. exports of hemp have greatly increased.

I learn the following about cotton from reliable sources: The cotton tree is found growing in an uncultivated state in many of the islands of the archapelago. Long staple cotton was formerly extensively cultivated in the province of Hocos Norte, when, many years ago, large quantities of cotton stuffs were exported. This industry still exists. The cultivation of this staple was, however, discouraged by the local governors, in order to urge the planting of tobacco for the Government supplies. It has since become difficult to revive the cotton production, although an essay in pamphlet form (for which a prize was awarded in Madrid) was gratuitously distributed over the colony in 1888 with that object. Nevertheless, cotton spinning and weaving is still carried on, on a reduced scale, in the Hoco provinces (Luzon west

Wild cotton is practically useless for spinning, as the staple is extremely short, but perhaps by hybridization and careful attention its culture might become valuable to the colony. The pod is elliptical and the cotton which bursts from it at maturity is snow white. It is used for stuffing pillows and mattresses. It is a common thing to see wild

cotton trees planted along the high road to serve as telegraph posts; by the time the seed is fully ripe, every leaf has fallen and nothing but the bursting pod remains hanging on the branches. Railroads judiciously located could

be built very cheaply, and the dense population and the freight which must exist where the production is so abundant, could make the railroads very profitable.

native horses or ponies abound. They are small but swift and strong. The domestic animal is fed on rice, molasses and grass. These ponies are also found wild in the forests. The buffalo or carabao is the draught and plow animal of the islands. It is powerful, decile and easy to train or manage. It is very slow and must be immersed in water every day and during hot weather two or three times a day. The flesh of the carabao is used for food. When wild it is dangerous and even when tamed is dangerous if deprived of are more or less abundant. A few deer are tamed; in a wild state they are frequently seen. The pigs are

thin, but show marked traces of the

Freighting on the Western Plains. Freighting by ox teams became so important an institution on the plains by 1852 that two companies with capital of about \$40,000 each, made the transportation of freights from the

Berkshire-Kentucky species.

East over the plains and across the mountains to California and New Mexico a regularly organized enter-prize. Alexander Majors, who is known all over the West as the prince of plains freighters, began freighting in 1848 on the Santa Fe trail with six wagons. James Fuller began a year later with twenty oxen and two wagons, on the Utah trail. In 1855 the firm of Russell, Majors & Waddell was formed at St. Joseph, Mo., and by 1861 the firm employed in its freight transportation to New Mexico alone 5000 men, 2300 wagons, nearly 500 horses, 18,000 oxen and 5000 mules. The capital invested at that time was upward of \$1,800,000, and the profits of the business were enormous. The United States paid \$270,000 Russell, Majors & Waddell in 1860 for freighting to army camps, and even more during the days of the Civil War. The company formed by James Fuller for transportation of merchandise, army supplies and hides over the Utah trail did a smaller business because the transportation facilities by the Isthmus of Panama formed a great competing factor in the California freight business. Nevertheless the Fuller Company employed oxen, wagons, horses and mules that represented a value of \$700,000 in 1859.

Outwitting a Bull.

After five men and a horse and cart had tried for an hour to get an unruly bull who had lain down a half block from the entrance to the Chicago stockyards to get up and move on to his doom, a boy came along and solved the problem in a moment. He said the bull was tired and hungry, so he ran into a barn, got a small bunch of bay, stood in front of the animal, and books giving a description of each in less than two minutes he had it up on its feet. Walking ahead, he coaxed it into the yards and into a pen, in great glee over his success.

American Bay Abroad.

Immense quantities of hay are being shipped from this country to the British army in South Africa and to the American army in the Philippines. the size and shape of a nail keg. During the process it is subjected to great pressure so that a given quantity only occupies about one-third the space required by ordinary baled hay. -Philadelphia Record.

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Hest Soil For Lima Beans. It is a fact that all Lima beans do best upon land moderately rich, as apon a strong muck soil they grow 150 rank, have too much foliage, and are not inclined to set the pods until the growth of vine has been checked in some way, either by dry season or having completed their growth. This is even more noticeable in the bush Lima than in the pole Lima, and should serve as a caution in regard to the soil they should be planted in and against the use of strongly nitrogene-ous manures. Moderately well-manured clay or clay loam seems to be best adapted to their growth.

An Example of Forest Preservation.

In his annual address before the Wisconsin Forestry Association, President B. S. Hoxic said that we are not in the dark concerning the preservation of forests, because in the old world it is no longer an experiment. Bohemia is one of the most populous inches wide; E, top board countries on the globe. Its climate wide; F, slats, about 3 in is cool with rather severe winters. As a consequence large quantities of fuel are used, most of which is taken from the forests that cover the mountain sides. For many centuries these forests have furnished fuel and building material for a dense population and retained nearly their primeval area. This is due to the forethought of the government in ordaining that as trees were cut down others should be planted to fill the vacancies. Now vast stretches of dense forests cover the mountain slopes.

Warm Water For Cattle.

Those who warm the water for their cows, or some who do so, say that the cows need to drink but once a day. With the water at a temperature of sixty degrees they will fill themselves with enough for twenty-four hours, and as there is no chilling of the sys tem or the digestive organs, the digestion goes along steadily, and the milk product is much greater than when they are watered twice a day with cold water. We have no doubt that cows could become accustomed to taking enough water at one time to last all the day and night, but we should prefer that they had it twice a day if they were ours. We never had a cow that was a good one for milk that would not drink, and drink heartily, twice every day in winter, if the water was not colder than fifty de- The slat (A) should be m grees, and when we have had one that would not do so we always found her neither a prolific milker, a persistent milker, or an easy fattener. Some-times giving such a cow a little extra salt in her feed will stimulate her thirst so that she will drink more freely and regularly. While it was our custom to salt regularly we found that some cows seemed to want more than others, and we tried to make sure that each one had enough, though sometimes after buying a cow we found it best to limit her on salt until she had been accustomed to having it every day. Too much salt, or the too much water they drank afterward, would scour them to disagreeable extent, if not a dangerous one. - Boston Cultivator.

For Carrying Heavy Boxes. One of the unhandy things to move One of the unhandy things to move it is not easily cured. It may upon the farm is a heavy box which times be necessary to sell off has no handles or other projections. The illustration shows a contrivance from parties who cured the b that permits two persons to pick up a cutting off the upper or lower



heavy box and walk off with it. blacksmith from an old chain and a rod of iron can make the affair in a few moments. A pole can be slipped through the upper links of the chain to take hold of. -American Agricul-

Importance of Pruning and Soil. Excessive pruning is to be credited for a share of the work of destroying the vigor of trees. Cutting away a great portion of the branches, some of them often large ones, causes decay at the point of severing and is a receptacle for insect pests, and the destruction of corresponding quantity of roots, which decay and give rise to fungus growth. Merely rubbing off superfluous buns as soon as they appear, or cutting out diseased or decayed branches, usually will be all that is necessary in the line of pruning. The other important point in the process of building up a tree is proper soil. Perhaps from no cause do trees suffer more than from lack of support from the soil. Orchards are too often planted on indifferent ground, because it is not so good for cultivation; and for this very reason it is not so good for fruit-growing. Soil in which corn will grow well will produce fruit trees. But they must not be left to grow and bear fruit from year to year, depending on the na-tural strength of the soil. The corn field is not so left, but is replenished each year with more or less fertilizing material; and so must the crchard be, if healthy fruit-bearing trees are obtained.

For a situation for an orchard, upland, with rich loam soil, is best. it must be on wet or heavy clay soil, it should be drained and supplied with plenty of sand or loam, worked well and deep into the soil. Loam or alluvium, composted with manure from the cattle stalls, is, in general, a good fertilizer for the orchard, and should be supplied every two or three years, or oftener if needed. The compost should be worked down deep into the soil at the extremities of the roots, and as deep nearer the tree as can be done without damage to the roots. Such management will insure vigorous, healthy trees, that will not so readily succumb to disease. -The Epitomist.

A Good Merp Rack.

Perhaps no other thing connected dred and fifty Tagals and and the feeding of sheep has been dred and two Kaffir-Bosts with the feeding of sheep has been discussed more than the rack to fee I in. Mr. L. W. Oviatt, of Michigan, in. Mr. L. W. Oviatt, of Michigan, after many years' experience contrived the rack shown in the illustrated an interest in it?" -Puth

tion, which, waste of feed and damage more completely than any

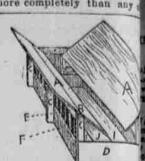
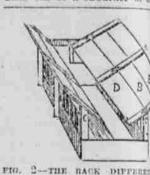


FIG. 1-AN IMPROVED

devised. This rack con wings of the folding rack manger-room of the old described as follows:

The wings (A) in Fig. 1 hinges (B), and may be tips stand perpendicular on the These wings the rack. two wide boards, the wider The posts (C) of 2x4 stnff, side of the rack, but they es either out or in. D. bas space between E and D inches; space between sla inches as to size of shee 12-foot rack will accomm 12 sheep on a side. I, both placed entirely under as securely to the bottom of the center bottom board places and lapping onto the other t This leaves a shoulder of



RANGED. against which the sheep can corn or roots of any kind. of the rack should be two feet

The wings should meet with six inches. Mr. Oviatt thinks that the ment in Fig. 2 will be an ment on that shown in Fig. cut is not properly made, boards (B), and naited firmly (C). These remain firm an The binges should be on top, the wide boards (D) can turn rest on B, B, out of the way w wants to clean out the rack.

wise the wings are the same a 1.—Ohio Farmer.

Feather Pulling -The mean that effects poultry, as they so other until naked, and as the must be always renewing the the hens cannot lay. It is on idleness, and especially if acti are confined with no exercibest preventive is to keep to busy at work scratching. begins it she will soon test others; therefore remove ti enlprit at once. If it become and begin anew. We have t ble, which, of course, ms longer than the other. off one of them the edges are down. This makes it diffe

catch a hold on the feathers, are not sure the remedy is in be at once killed, as she will !s the others. The cause is When the neck of the cock i or the breast bare of feather hens are then picking him. awhile they begin to pick each Some have smeared the birds but smearing is unsightly. culty is to handle the birds. arated they soon forget it.

that pulls feathers will not lay

hens cannot continually produ

feathers and eggs during such Hens Eating Their Eggs-T culties-egg eating and feather ing-are met with, and, being sult of habit which is acquire not easily be remedied. As # hen learns to eat eggs she test vice to the others. vice is difficult, unless espec trived nests are arranged, or the ben is so situated that she well reach the eggs. To pret vice make the nests dark or po in a dark place. The ne have a top so as to compel the walk in instead of jumping on should be high enough off of the

the floor and eating out of the Nests to Prevent Egg Esting the opening of the box should wall instead of the light so as the nest dark. To make such take a soap box and knock front, leaving the boards on bottom, sides and back end. opening of the nest nail on a st the bottom) three inches high vent the hens from rolling! out. The floor of the box sh seven inches off the floor, whi the strip in front) will bring !! ing to the nest ten inches floor of the room. The hea up to the opening, lay her f come off, as she will not have! eat the egg while she is on the and must come off, in which o cannot reach it from the floo nest box should be only large

to prevent the hen from stan

Field and Fireside. Enlightening Her. Mrs. Flighty-"Well, what! est war nows, dear?"

to accommedate the hen-

Mr. Flighty (behind his portion) 'Oh! Aguinaldo has warned Buller to keep his forces wi limits of Ladysmith, or he lease all the prisoners at P Otis and his brigade moved of and gave battle to Oom Part losses were enormous-over si