

THE EIGHT HOUR A DAY PLAN. An Advocate of the Reform Makes Sugger tions to Housewives.

While the eight-hour plan for domestic service has fallen far short of suc cess in the quarters where its trial has been given most publicity, its impracticability has not yet been so far proved that advocates for the reform have ceased to recommend it. In the first of a series of articles on the subject, by Mrs. Ellen H. Richards, in the American Kitchen Magazine, the auther says that as soon as household work becomes of the intermediate grade between groveling labor and ance, it is safe to predict etons, blouser creative work the eight-hour day in service will come in. Then each workor will know what he or she has to do. and will go about it intelligently, and come to it fresh every morning, because it has not lain like a nightmare on the breast every night.

In a comparison between the trades and domestic work, Mrs. Richards argues that because the eight-hour trades worker chooses his work, he has opportunity to do it until he becomes pro ficient and from that fact comes the pleasure of accomplishment, because work well done is always a delight. She says:

"As a rule, the eight-hour wage earn J. when he leaves his work at night, knows what he is to take up in the morning; there is no waste of time, no leaking away of the morning's enthu-In the house service at all times is uncertain, dependent on the weather, on the last night's conditions, on the whims of the employer. Having said that the pantry was to be cleaned, at the last moment the order is changed, and something required for which no materials are ready.

"In the trades a morning's work ends with the stroke of 12-an bour for luncheon, rest, the newspaper (the painters and carpenters who come to my house are always interested in the and the other thing that should be daily and weekly illustrated papers, done in order to stand properly and They sit on the floor and read while improve the figure, but I never pay they eat the home lunch-forty min- any attention to any of the suggesutes a day for self-improvement). On the days when the second girl expects | thing in this matter, and that is to folto go out at 2 o'clock the mistress is low the advice given to me when I late from her shopping, or some one was a girl of sixteen by my grandcomes in unexpectedly and extra prep- mother, whose stately mien was the arations delay the luncheon. It is often nearly 4 o'clock when the maid is which I could not hope to better or really free, then it is too late to go even achieve. where she had planned; if she feels obliged to try it she is reprimanded me, "in order to stand well is to keep take such a radical measure.—The Culfor being late back. The point to be made is that she is only let out with a string, which tightens about her neck with the least spontaneous action.'

A Woman Bird Doctor.

Among the thousands of occupa is entirely alone. She is a bird doc- Bazar. tor. Besides traveling all over the Eastern States to visit thousands of little patients, sie keeps a hospital and boardinghouse for the feathered tribe.

"How did I start, and how succeed?" she said, in answer to a question. "Well, my work grew out of my realization of how much a bird doctor is needed. Before I started, there were can be cut to better advantage, and no specialists in bird ailments. There is very little literature on the subject. one or two seams, according to the Courses in ornithology may be taken, width of the material. Good quality of course, at our colleges, but these lace collars and soft silk fichus edged treat most'y of the lives and habits of wild birds. There is no place popular than ever for decorating a where one may learn the care and treatment of caged birds, and those in

"Then, too, a knowledge of medlcine is necessary. I have taken tled mixtures are mostly preferred courses in both homoeopathy and allopathy. The simpler surgical operations came to me naturally. As a child I doctored my pets and set their broken limbs.

"However, as there is no course of study especially for the treatment of birds, most of one's knowledge on this subject must come from years of experience. Birds have as many ailments as human beings. I have sat up until late at night with a single little patient, watching every phase of its disease. Each variety requires treatment peculiar to itself, so one's study is never ended."-Success.

Big Army of Women Buyers.

Women as professional buyers are becoming so numerous that before long merchants say they expect to see women control this particular field. There are few occupations more exacting o more responsible, and yet there have not been many failures. At first women buyers represented only such trades as millinery, dress goods and othe lines that appertained strictly to their own sex. To day they are acting as buyers for makers of plano actions, agricultural implements, diving dresses, chemical apparatus and dyes. They are also representing brewers-there i a female hop buyer, and she is said to be a good one-colormen, brushmakers, manufacturing tallors, button manufacturers, automobiles, cloaks, dresses, mackintoshes, shirt waist makers, manufacturers of infants' clothing. sweetment makers, manufacturers of cords, fringes, tassels, gimps, corsets, gloves, furs, glass jewels, beads, wigs. hair goods, saddlery, hats, surgical instruments and several hundred other bings which, if detailed, would make this column look like an extract from a trade directory.

These women may make very few mistakes. Let some rival house secure better supply of a free-selling, fash-nable commodity than the firm she resents-let it happen that the rival ms bought in such a way that it can indersell her firm—and there will be buyer in her place next sean.-Brooklyn Eagle.

Extravagant Millinery. nillinery calls for slits anywhere which shall make the hat more effec-tive. There is no thought of whether the hat may be made over into some other style some time or cut into it

There is no denying that a certain

tyle may be obtained by the method. Take a picture hat, a soft flop shape, of faint blue felt, face it with velvet of blue a few shades darker. Then run elvet ribbons an inch wide, of a blue hade three or four degrees darker han the hat. Make four rows of velet, threading through slits which are wo inches apart. And do not put anther stitch of anything onto the hat. These "silk" hats sometimes are seen with the ribbon running of a contrasting shade. The effect is rather bi-

zarre for fine taste. A nonchalant fashlon of using the slit on a hat for general wear is to cut the side of the crown in two places through, letting the ends hang over the side of the hat. The slit takes the place of a buckle.-Nashville Amerlenn.

For Facts.

Double breasted effects are general. Though many of the freak-shaped cont-skirts have made their appearand the dainty jacket with the dip

Ultra fur garments are combined with embroidered materials in the shape of girdles and collars,

back and front will be most worn.

For dress and carriage wear fur coat sleeves are flowing, but for the street they are gathered into some sort of a cuff bishop fashion.

Plain round muffs are the sanest in-

Mink and sable tails are the best hat decoration in the shape of fur.

If more fur be liked, let it be of the finest, real chinchilla or real baby lamb (broadtall).

Sable or mink tail bindings are still used to cleverly outline lace collars and the like.

Frogs as a fastening give quite the Russian look.-Philadelphia Record.

Straighten Your! Knees "I read much," says a middle-aged woman, whose erect, graceful carriage, by the way, is noticeable, "of this, that tions. I have never done but one admiration of all her friends, and

"All that is needed," she used to tell the legs straight. Notice yourself a half-dozen times during the day, and you will see how useful is this advice. Constantly the knees are too much bent. The figure sags in consequence, and its ines of elegance are lost. Straighten the knees every time you think of it, tions open to women, a New York and the rest of the figure falls naturwoman has found one in which she ally in the proper position."-Harper'

Simple Dresses.

There is nothing very difficult in the construction of any of this season's dresses, as they are plainly made, and there is very little trim ming to be seen upon any of them; all the newest woolen fabrics are wider than usual, consequently they the skirt of a dress can be made with and intersected with lace are more bodice or a blouse, and they enable one to make a variety of changes in the appearance of the same costume. For this reason plain fabrics and mot-



eason as a trimming for white cloth costumes

Girdles and corselet belts of white leather laid in folds are included in the season's novelties.

For dress garnitures squares of pas sementerie are taking the place so long

occupied by medallions, Fancy buttons are seen even on the new gloves, and an extreme but modish button is of gun metal with rhine

stone buckle. Ermine sets for children are very fashionable and look particularly well with the black velvet coats, which so many little folks are wearing.

Toques formed of flowers or foliage are very fashionable in Paris. Also velvet or panne toques embroidered with flowers in natural size and shad-

In the jewelry line the most beautiful corsage ornaments are in floral design. An exquisite example is a rose spray, with leaves of diamonds set in

platinum and centres of pink coral. Buttons, fashloned from filbert nuts, set in a frame of gold and with gold shanks, represent an extreme fancy for the adornment of smart tailored gowns. The idea is Parisian and the entire nut, in its natural color, is used.

Realism has been carried to the limit in floral garniture for millinery purposes this season. A wreath of mag-nolia blossoms in black and white, with slightly decayed leaves, and roses, accompanied by the inevitable thorn, are instances.

A handsome belt that is costly enough to keep it entirely out of reach by the bargain hunter is made of black silk elastic, studded with small stee beads and fastened with a buckle, showing an iridescent background and

enwork design of finest steel beads. The red shades for street and even ing wear embrace scarlet, cardinal claret, cranberry, currant, coral, cerise ruby, garnet and flamingo. In green the fushionable tints include olive hunter, myrile, laurel, chartrense chen, forest, almond, Nile and silve

A6666666666666666 AGRICULTURAL.

Provide Green Food For the Hens, Those who keep hens must not for get to provide something in the way of green food that may be used by them when the weather gets real cold and the ground frezen hard, for under such circumstances it is impossible for them to get any grass or something that will take its place. It is a good plan to stow away some cabbages or near together and run velvet folds rutabega turnips, to be used only for the chickens, for both of them are comparatively cheap, and they will surely be the means of greatly increasing the egg supply when fed during cold weather.

Rye in the Hog Lot. From a two acre hog lot sown to rye last fall and pastured through the winter and early spring, I threshed forty six bushels of rve. To get a full yield from a rye pasture it should not be grazed on very long in the spring or when it is ready to shoot upward. A grain crop that can be pastured six months in the year and almost a full crop of grain harvested therefrom "to poot" is certainly a valuable one for stock and grain farmer to take hold of. While the price of rye is not generally as great as wheat, the yield is greater, and will probably balance evenly with wheat through a series of years.-J. D. Haynes, in Swine Journal.

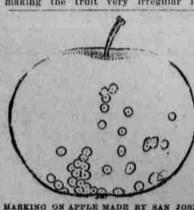
Odors That Affect Milk. Many of the odors that affect milk and cream are exceedingly volatile, or evaporate quickly if the milk is quickly cooled and is exposed to the air in thin sheet, as it is in the aerator, where it runs out over cold pipes or through a cold air, in a slow flow of thin stream or drops. This includes the odors from weeds, even the wild garlic, which is more powerfully scented than the onion, the odors fron cabbage or turnips, and the stable odors which cannot always be avoided when the cattle are milked in the barn. We say they cannot be syoided, be cause in many barns there is a cellar filled with decomposing manure, and in those of older construction a deposit of liquids below the floor, so that it is almost, if not quite, impossible to prevent the air from having some part of the odor from below. In such cases the only remedy is the aerator, so placed that it will allow these odors to pass off, and not allow it to acquire new ones. We say the only way, although a new stable with cement floor, kept clean by brushing and wash ing each day, might prove more effec tive if every farmer could afford to tivator.

Prospects For Dairy Farming. Taking the country in general, the field of dairy farming never held forth better promises than it does at present. During the last year the price of cheese and butter has been uniformly high, especially that of cheese. And there is no reason for believing that the active condition of the market is not to continue. In fact, we have reason for anticipating better prices for butter and cheese in the new year than we have had in the last.

In the Department of Agriculture at Washington vigorous efforts have seen made in catering to foreign trade for butter. The efforts of the Department have been quite successful. With a larger exportation of butter we are assured of better prices at home.

The impending doom of the colored oleomargarine interests also gives great hope to the dairymen. The victory of the dairymen of this country over the manufacturers of colored elecis simply a question of time. It seems, however, that this victory can be gained by other than legal measures. though perhaps very much more slowly. The decadence of the oleo interests is assured by improving our genuine butter. What we want is more and better creamery butter and less poor dairy butter.-John Michels, in Michigan Farmer.

Detecting San Jose Scale on Fruit. When only a few insects are pres ent on a tree the San Jose scale is not easily detected. If there is fruit on the tree, particularly apple and pear, the pest may be often seen long distances. On some varieties, especially light colored fruits, the characteristic purplish rings with the scales in the centre are very conspicuous. The marking varies somewhat, but it is not liable to be overlooked. On pear and apple it is very pronounced and fruit on badly infested trees is often mottled. The scale attaches itself to any part of the fruit; but it is more abundant on the calyx end. At times there is a depression where the scale is attached.



MARKING ON APPLE MADE BY SAN JOSE SICALE:

infested. The accompanying outline shows the scale markings or an apple recently received. It is a peculiar fact that the scale seeks the fruit where there are only a few insects on a tree. When picking fruit, trees from which suspiciou cimens are taken should be marked They can be sprayed laterand watched I have known many cases where the scale has been first detected to-an chard on the fruit. The same chareteristic purple spot is seen upon the bark of many young trees, and upon the newer growth of cider trees. Some ee and pears are often attacked by s disease, producing a cir ular reddish or purple marking simi-er to the scale spot. Care should be

taken not to mistake this for scale The presence of the scale in the centre of the circle cen be easily detected with a small pocket lens. It is safe to be alert and on guard all the time .-American Agriculturist,

The accompanying illustrations convey an idea of an improved corn house and granary. The corn crib and grain bins may be made self-discharging. without opening any part of the upper portion or without the use of a ladder or steps, by placing floor joists at an angle, as shown by the dotted lines, Fig. 1.

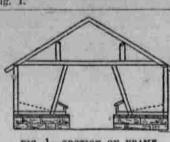
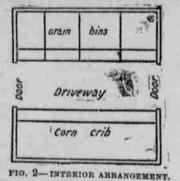


FIG. 1-SECTION OF PRAME.

The projecting part of the floor is made the bottom of the bins and corn crib that is built upon it, and is left open on the side next to the corn crib and grain bins, so that the corn will slide into it. A cover may be hinged to the box, so that it may be turned up when grain is taken out. If one wishes to use a shovel for



corn or grain, the opening into the bin or crib may be closed for a space of two feet, either in the middle or at each end. At the closed places there will be no grain or corn upon the floor of the box. It will be easy to shovel out the corn or grain.

Fig. 1 represents section of frame.



FIG. 3-END VIEW OF BUILDING

Dimensions-Twenty-eight feet long by twenty-eight feet wide. twelve feet to plate line. Driveway, nine feet wide. The building is de signed to have stone foundation, and the exterior is covered with seveneighth inch siding. A neat, but plain cornice. Shingled roof. Rolling doors. This will make a useful building and just what is wanted on a well arranged farm.-C. H. Hickox, in Ohio Farmer

The Value of Cold Storage.

It is essential for every fruit grower to have some means of cold storage at hand, for it is only by such methods that he can hope to reach the highest pose except country road building. by the doctor. The man is now workprices. Moreover, if fruit is properly stored in a cool place, the loss from shrinkage and rotting will be comparatively small. The saving in apples s so great, in fact, that a cold storage house will sometimes pay for its construction inside of a year or two. But this is not all. During the summer, perishable fruits can be kept in the cool dry rooms until ready for marketing, and more than half that would otherwise decay would be saved. Then, as fall approaches, winter grapes and pears can be accommodated in it, and the grapes can be preserved until long after midwinter, when higher prices will be realized for them than

during the height of the season. To build a cold storage house is not very expensive, and after the first outlay of money, there should be no need of any further cost. The side of a hill should be the site selected, if possible, a sort of basement being built for the fruit. The way is to dig out the centre of the hill until the bottom of the basement is on a level with the surrounding ground. The walls of the basement should be of brick or stone, and be very thinck in order to resist the effect of changing temperature outside. The foundation should be making the fruit very irregular if run up to the top of the hill, a slauting roof then being constructed so

nt all the water can be drained off. p roof should be made of thick ards in the form of shingles; this il insure all the rain running down ad off the structure, without leaking arough. Over this a thickness of tar paper should be nalled and on top of his another roof of boards. The whole then will resist the outside air effectually, and as a result an even temperature can be maintained in the basement the year round.

It is advisable to line the whole inside of the building with tar paper, and then build around with matched iumber. On one side place a large door and window, and of course a ventilator must run through the middle of the roof. The window and coor, as well as the ventilating shaft, should be so constructed that every particle of all can be shut off if necessary. As the heated air will ascend to the ventilator, the window can be opened to admit fresh air when needed. For water that settles around the fruit house and falls to disappear immediately after a rain, there should be drains dug se that the water can run off. Thus constructed, the value of the fruit house comes apparent in a very short time -F. O. S., in Agricultural Epitomist.

From Tomsk to Irkutsk on the Sibe rian Railway, a distance of 932 miles there is only one town deserving the name-Krasuolarsk, with a population



CCORDING to experts the cost of building the best sort of macadam road is about \$10,000 a mile, and that of onliding the poorest is about \$5000. The best will last some thirty years with ordinary care; the poorest will call for extensive repairs after about two years, and will sometimes have to be entirely renewed within five or six years. It all depends on the materials used. Often, the better materials are easily available and are even cheaper than the poorer ones, and yet are not selected owing to the ignorance of the road builders.

This ignorance, for which the taxpayers suffer severely, the Govern-ment has now set itself to destroy. Last December it established in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Agricultural Department a "road material la boratory," the sole business of which is' to test samples sent it and determine their value for road building under the conditions of actual use. When samples of all the rocks available in a given locality are sent to it, it will determine which will give the best results under the conditions of rainfall and temperature obtaining there.

This laboratory, which is under charge of Mr. L. W. Page, of Massachusetts, began work without a tool or machine and without an appropriation, this last becoming available only on July 1 last, six months after the office was opened. Until now it has rather discouraged publicity, as it already has more work on hand than it can attend to with the very limited forces at its disposal. Hereafter it hopes to do better.

All material sent in is tested for abrasion, cementation and toughness. and will be tested for hardness as soon as the proper machines can be built. The accurate determination of hardness, however, is of far less importance than that of the other quali-

ties named. The abrasion test determines to what extent a given material will be worn away by a given amount of rubbing grinding, shaking together, and so on It is obtained by placing fragments of uniform size in a cylinder, where they are agitated by machinery at a rate which ordinarily is not sufficient to break them, and then ascertaining the amount in which they are reduced size. - The cementation test is to discover the adhesive power of the dust ground from the substance and cemented together by rain and by the rolling or trampling of the road It is obtained by subjecting little cylinders, formed by mixing the dust with distilled water, to the continual blows of a weight falling through a fixed distance; some substances will be shatered at once, but others will sustain as many as 2000 exactly similar blows before falling to pieces. This shows the ability of the material to repair itself when put on a road. Toughness is tested by the same machine, a cylinder of the material as it originally exists being subjected to the blows of a cylinder made up by mixing water with its dust. It shows the

constant blows of wheels and horses' At present the laboratory refuses to test materials intended for any purfter a while, when a larger force is | ing elsewhere and the doctor no longer obtained, it will test those intended for fences, houses and the like, and those artificial stones manufactured in such enormous quantities for city uses, such as pavements, roadways and all the thousand and one ends to which con crete is now applied. The value of this work will plainly be enormous enabling it to be determined approximately how long any given structure will last under ordinary conditions, instead of leaving this to be settled only by the slow test of time. - Saturday Evening Post.

resisting power of the material to the

Good Roads in Alabama Too much cannot be said in favor of good roads in this State-a State that has very poor roads except in a very few countles.

What is needed in this State in the respect of public roads is education and agitation, with a view to securing the appointment by the next Legislature of a commissioner of public roads. Such a man must be a competent man He must not only know a good road when he sees it, but he must be able to build a good road. He must also be a man who can talk to the people, who can tell county commissioners how to place bonds-an educator, in fact, who must visit every county it the State at least twice a year. In order to secure a competent man be must be paid a living salary-say, \$2500 a year, or about \$40 a county. And such a man will be well worth to any county many times \$40 each and every year. It is a practical piece of business, in which there is no polities, something we can all support to a man, some thing we will support to the utmost if we desire to make Alabama the best State in all the world. All she lacks now is good roads.—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Making a Systematic Effort,

Over in McHenry County a syste matic effort is being made to clear the roads of stones, and some of them are now considered to be copies of the typical boulevard. One man, above eighty years of age

living near Greenwood, has raked every stone out of the road for a distance of nearly a mile from his farm. Farmers just south of Harvard have given complete attention to the road as far as Marengo. That between Woodstock and McHenry and also between Woodstock and Crystal Lake will soon be gone over by a volunteer

party of young men.

It is considered that the removal of these accumulating stones conduces to more comfortable travel, results in the saving of wear on vehicles and afids greatly to the good appearance of the farmers' highways. — DeKalb (III.) AMERICA'S WILD RICE.

Furnished Wholesome Support For Trad-ers and Hunters Years Ago.

In the early days the extension of the fur trade in a territory unsurpassed for richness in pelts was actu illy made practicable by the wild rice. which furnished a wholesome support for the traders and hunters. Pike, the explorer, in 1845, described the fort of the Northwest company at Leech Lake as stored with large quantities of the grain, 500 bushels of which were put away in a loft over the trading room. Employes of the company depended on it chiefly for food, buying it from the savages at the average price of about \$1.50 a bushel.

At the present time white people in the neighborhood of all the reservations in Wisconsin and Minnesota are very fond of wild rice, which is commonly offered for sale in the towns Charles C. Oppel, a produce dealer of Duluth, states that he handles from one to two tons of it every season. 'Most of the cruisers, explorers and homesteaders take it into the woods with them," he says, "and they claim that it is better than tame rice, because it does not take so long to prepare," It is largely consumed in lumber camps in the region where it

grows. The wild rice that comes to market in this way is all of it gathered by the Indians, the work of harvesting and preparing the grain performed almost intirely by the women.

Wild rice is more nutritious than any of our common cereals, such as wheat, rye, corn, barley, oats and ordinary rice. It is richer in starch and sugar than any of these, and contains more of the stuff that makes muscle and blood. The freshly gathered seeds may be cooked by simply pouring water over them, but the parched grain requires half an hour's cooking and the fire-cured a full hour. swells like the Southern rice, a single coffee cupful of the dry kernels furnishing an ample meal for two Indians, or sufficient breakfast food for eight or ten persons. It is especially wholesome for brenkfast, served with sugar and cream.

If it could be cultivated with any certainty, wild rice would long have become a staple for the white popula-Unfortunately, however, no tion. method has been found whereby regular and satisfactory crops can be in sured .- Pearson's Magazine.

Caught the Egg Thief.

'A Long Island doctor who has been missing eggs from his poultry yard for some time is happy at last, for he has discovered the thief. For months every effort and every device to detect the culprit failed, but, finally, the doctor hit upon a scheme that was worthy of Sherlock Holmes.

He took a dozen or more eggs and bored the tinlest of holes in the shell of each. Then through these boles be introduced into the eggs a piece of very fine wire. The holes were then filled with white wax and the eggs returned to the nest.

A few days afterward the doctor was called in to see the child of a woman in the village near him. After attending to the child he talked about one thing and another until the lady told him of such a strange thing that had happened to her. A few days before she had bought a half dozen eggs from the village grocer, and in four of them she had found short pleces of wire.

These were produced and shown to the doctor, who took possession of them and told the lady how they had had come to be in the eggs. He then interviewed the grocer, who finally admitted that he had been buying eggs for some time from a man employed patronizes that particular grocer.-New York Times.

Ridding Lisbon of Rats. Lisbon has recently been subjected to an unprecedented invasion of rats, which has disordered the domestic economy of every household, and made life miserable. Cats were powerless to check the invaders; poison seemed to act as a stimulant to their appetites, and traps only served to demonstrate the helplessness of man's ingenuity to cope with the pest. At length the aid of the bacillus was invoked, and the municipal doctors were commissioned to inoculate some rats with an infec tious disease. A suitable virus, harmless to man, was found, a few rats captured and inoculated, and then let The bacillus triumphed. The rats sickened and died with wonderful rapidity, and to-day Lisbon is celebrating the conquest of the voraclous

rodent. It is now proposed to use the virus on board ships, where rats are known to be the carriers of infection fatal to man-notably plague.-London Ex-

Relics of a Lost Tribe.

A valuable archaeological find has just been made near the ancient town of Novgorod, on the banks of Lake Ilmen. The articles found include hun dreds of flint arrowheads, spearheads axheads of slate, flint, fishhooks and an enormous mass of crockery and similar fragments, ornamented in the same style as those found previously in other parts of the same province. Archaeologists consider the discovery proof of the existence in the neighbor hood of Lake Ilmen of a numerous population during the stone age. articles found are all of one class and date, indicating the existence of a con siderable tribe, which must have either been wiped out or have migrated to other regions before attaining any higher stage of culture than that of the stone age .- London Standard.

Fresh Air in a Eubber Factory. 'At a rubber factory on the Continent says the Scientific American, a con

stant flow of fresh air is maintained in the spreading-room with the aid of an exhauster fixed near the floor. The vulcanizing room is especially con-structed for the purpose, and has the vulcanizers on a lattice support raised three or four feet from the ground. Below the platform, and right down to the floor, the brickwork of the atructure is provided on all sides with nu-merous airholes. The laborers are only slightly inconvenienced by the carbon APPLE PICKING TIME.

Long in apple-pickin' time there is some thin' hout the weather thin' hout the weather thin' hout the weather thin' hout the weather for the set your spirits dancin' till they're lighter than a feather; for can hear it in the munic o' the neighborin' rooster's call.

You can see it in the squirrel carryin' nuls along the wall;
An' the rustle,
An' the bustle,
An' the bustle,
An' the burryin' in o' crops,
An' the seedin',
An' the seedin',
An' the seedin',
An' the seedin' in the air that the your soul a-rime
In the hearty, healthy workin' days o' apple-pickin' time.

when the crib is full o' corn an' the catbin raunin' over,
An' the crickets finish chirpin' in the
straw stack an' the clover,
Then the echo on the mountain sends
your voice a-callin' back,
An' you hear the far-off rumblin' o' the
Ireight train on the track;
An' the lowin'
In the mowin'
Where you turned the cows to browse,
An' the hurry,
An' the bankin' up the house;
An' you'll laugh at wind an' weather
when the snow's a driftin' in
If the mows are full o' fodder an' there's
apples in the bin.

Every critter is a stir with the news of changin' weather.
You can hear the wild goose honk as he calls his flock together.
An' the hounds are on the mountain an' the woodchuck's in his lair.
An' the singirel fills his cellar in the bollow hemlock there;
An' the singin'.
An' the ringing'.
O' the axes on the hill:
Gettin' ready.
Workin' steady
All the empty bins to fill;
An' when youth has crept behind you an' your life is past its prime.
You will feel your boyhood comin' back in apple-pickin' time.
—Youth's Companion.



Herr Svenson (after a tumultpous domestic scene)-"If you are my better half what an infernal monster I must be!"-Sondags Nisse.

Sometimes the lover thinks that he Holds to his lady's heart the key, And finds, when he is forced to knock, Some other swain has picked the lock.

—Philadelphia Record. Wife-"When we go anywhere now

we have to walk. Before marriage you always called a carriage." Husband-"That's why we have to walk now." "He likes excitement," said the

young man. "So I supposed," replied the dear girl. "Why?" "Well, his choice for a wife made that the natural inference."-Chicago Post.

Tis the church bell in the steeple That to worship calls the people; Tis the church belle in the choir Calls the young men to admire.

—Harlem Life.

Specialist (irritably)-"But, madam, you must chew your food. What were your teeth given you for?" Female patient (calmly)-"They weren't given to me-I bought 'em."-Tit-Bits.

If women ever get to vote,
You can depend upon it,
Their party emblem, without doubt,
Will be a fancy bonnet.
—Yonkers Statesman.

"The worst feature of this subma rine navy business," said the chronic objector, "is that it will be sure to lead to a revival of the tank drama after our next war."-Baltimore American. Mamma - "Why, Susie, you've of-

fered your butterscotch to everybody but your little brother. Why didn't you hand it to him?" Susie (with innocent candor)-"Because, mamma, little brother always takes it." Reporter-"How did your club banquet go off?" Smithson-"Not so well as it might have done, you know. The

lost an eye and a leg) to answer to the toast, 'Our absent members.' "-Tit-Mr. Goodman-"Your little playmate seems sad." Willie - "Yes, sir. He

had ter stay home from school yis-tid'y—" "The idea! And he's sad on that account?" "No, sir; it's because he had ter come back ter school to-day."-Philadelphia Record. Chickens That Snore.

"You never heard a chicken snore or sneeze?" asked the poultry raiser who has a big farm of fancy chickens over in Maryland. "Well, you ought to learn something about chickens. Just go into a chicken house any night and you will hear chickens breathing heavily in deep sleep. In different parts of the house you will hear chickens actually snoring, making a noise loud enough to locate the birds that are guilty of this reprehensible conduct. Whether the nearby chickens object to this barbarous habit I don't know, but there is never so much noise chicken house in the early part of the night. If there is a particularly loud noise around the house a rooster will wake up and give a warning to the slumbering fowls, but in a few minutes all of them will settle down to as sound a sleep as before. You may take a sleeping chicken off the roost in the night, and if you hold to a few minutes the chances are that it will go soundly to sleep in your hands Yes, chickens sneeze when they are taking a bad cold. When I hear one sneeze I always give it a small piece of camphor to drive out the cold, and the chicken is soon well. Chickens cough and have colds, catarrh and diphtheria just like people."-Washing-

Stops Train to Save a Horse. Clara Schlosser, eight years old, has received congratulations for her brav ery, and also her humane action in the approaching Greenville, lowa, Clara discovered that the horse crossing the track, was caught in the

To save the animal the girl ran to the centre of the track, which makes a sharp turn near the place where the horse was entangled. She waved her coat at the train. The engine driver heeded the warning and brought the train to a stop within a couple of rode of the horse.

Unfortunate Discovery.

The New York papers have discovered an able artist who lives on \$15 menth and is content. Poor man This is the last of his hapipness. If will be Bonised now and probably develop a whole lot of artificial wanta-Buffale Express.