## **399999999999999** AGRICULTURAL.

eccessessessessesses When to Mulch Strawberry Beds.

Mulch the strawberry beds as soon as the ground is frozen, so as to prevent alternate freezing and thawing of the ground and the throwing up of the the most rapid and cheapest growth

Do Not Use Unwholesome Dairy Food According to the Alabama station it does not pay to use unwholesome food, and especially is this so in the dairy where the feed supply should be carefully and frequently investigated and any kinds of decayed feed exfare. Ill-smelling, fermenting sliage must not be permitted in the stalls at time of milking, as the milk is liable to both.-Iowa Breeder. absorb the odor and the bacteria in the sliage are liable to infect the milk. Bitter weeds and wild onlons must be removed from the pastures if possible, since they are liable to transmit a foreign taste or odor.

Insects in Greenhouses.

Bisulphide of carbon has been used in greenhouses and other enclosures for the destruction of insects, but it must be applied with care, as the masive when the fumes are mixed with About one pound in 1000 cubic feet of air space will be sufficient, but the house must be made very tight and the fumes should not be left too long, as there would be danger of injuring the plants. Hydrocyanic acid gas would be just as effective and more easily applied. It is a very poisonous

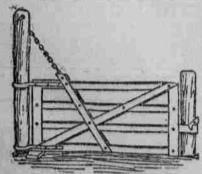
The Nest. width all around so that outside influthese matters receive attention much trouble and disappointment will be from the eggs.-The Feather.

The countries that lead in quality of live stock use roots as food for the animals. England, which gave us our best breeds, would never have done so but for her large crops of turnips. The English market reports give prices for beets, mangels and turnlps as regularly as do our journals for grain and hay. In some sections of this country the root crop is becoming an importan one, but we rely mostly on corn, which produces not only largely of grain, but also of fodder; hence it is cheaper to grow corn than roots, but better results would be obtained if roots were added to the corn, hay and fodder Labor-saving implements now cheaper the cost of producing roots compared with former years, and with the use of roots the feed is more varied, which promotes more rapid growth of young stock and greater yields from produc

The Early Lambs.

Some of the earliest lambs come in January, but February and March are the months when the large majority months, and young lambs are very tender little things. The ewes should now be given some attention, as it is necessary that each lamb have an abundance of milk. If fed too liberally on grain the ewes may become too fat and many of them be subject to milk fever. A pint of oats per day for each ewe, with an abundance of clover hay, using sliced turnips as a condition. When the lambs come they must be in warm quarters. If exposed in the fields, as sometimes happens, some of the lambs will perish, and many will become stunted in growth. One of the main points in producing early lambs is to secure rapid growth from the start and get them into market as soon as possible

Take any ordinary gate and attach hinges as shown (to be made from old wagon or buggy tire), just so the same will work easily on the post. Then attach trace chain at brace and also to post on reverse side from gate. By



opening the gate the chain is wound around the post, raising the gate about eight inches. It will close by its own milk utensils after use. weight. The hinges are cheaply and easily made and attached, using only adopt this hinge and method of swingwas nearly impossible for me to keep by the chain, and the brace is for the purpose of letting the weight come on all four slats and should be about eighteen inches from the rear of the gate.-Farm and Ranch.

We feed growing pigs this season a mixed food, the same as we do at any time of the year, oats, oats whole, oats shorts or out flour, wheat shorts, bran and corn. We do not feed much corn. consider new corn this season of he year as splendid feed. But our stuff gets too fat if we feed heavily of be corn, however, if they have plenty regions.

of range for exercise. We have no especial feed for brood sows at this sea-We feed a little corn. Have plenty of water and a range of pasture where they get a good many acorns.

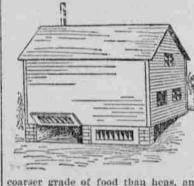
I consider good pastures very essen-There is no pasture in this sec tion the equal of red clover after July 1 and until the weather gets cool. In the spring and fall, blue grass. Timocan be put on during the hot weather of July, August and September on clover, with a moderate grain ration. Sugar cane and pumpkins are good mixers In their season. weather gets cold we feed all slop food warm. We never cook food, but keep hot water to mix feed with, and let it set from one feed to another. I have cluded from the dairy cow's bill of nothing against the cooking process, but the other way takes less work with equally good results. Have tried

The Pig on the Small Farm. Since the advent of hog cholera it is really astonishing to find the great number of farmers that do not keep a single bog upon their farms, and at the same time they are throwing away enough milk and refuse from the table to keep a good sow or two, and, besides raising their own meat, have a nice little bunch to sell each year. The idea seems to prevail among a terial is both inflammable and explo- great many that unless you own or are operating a large farm, there is no place for the hog. This is a very mistaken idea. There can be just as much made in proportion with hogs upon a small farm as on a large one.

Few are the farms Ot matters no the size) that will not support a brood sow or two and do it well, with scarcely any other feed than the milk, pargas and must be handled with great lings and refuse from the table and a liberal supply of grass. Sows kept in this manner will, as a rule, have more pigs, and they will also be healthier Make the nest large enough to avoid and stronger. After the sows have crowding the hen, which will cause their pigs, push them along and do her discomfort and thus drive her to not let them become stunted, because shift her position more often than is a pig stunted when it is little will good for the eggs. The nest should be never make the hog it would have deep enough to hold the heat in a reg- made had it been kept continually ular degree on the under side of the growing. After the pigs will weigh eggs; there should also be plenty of from sixty to 100 pounds, if they are nice, growthy, attractive fellows, ences of changeable weather may not there is always a market for them. have a bad effect upon the eggs. The There is scarcely a neighborhood hen should be given a fair chance to where you will not find men that are do her portion of the work. When always on the lookout for shouts of this kind, to follow cattle or feed out, and this is the small farmer's opporaverted and better results obtained tunity to dispose of them at a good profit, too.-Ohio Farmer.

Quarters For Ducks.

Where the chances permit it is a question if ducks are not more profitto keep as layers than hens. Ducks' eggs are always higher than hens' eggs, seldom dropping much, if any, below twenty or twenty-five cents a dozen. There is always an advantage in feeding. Ducks can be fed a



coarser grade of food than hens, and the growth of a young duck is something phenomenal; it grows with amazof lambs are expected. They are cold ing rapidity for a dozen weeks or so, be kept as laying stock.

Ducks, however, cannot very well be kept in the poultry bouse, nor in the barn or other buildings, since they are never tidy housekeepers. Nevertheless, they need a comfortable place-a place by themselves-for then they will yield a good profit and without inconvenlence to the owner. A space ever change, will keep the ewes in good only a few feet high will suffice, which can often be provided under a barn, workshop or other building as suggest ed in the accompanying picture, and such quarters can easily be cleaned out with a hoe or rake, and a new litter thrown in. This low pen will be warm in winter, and so conduce to early laying, while, on the other hand, it will prove a very cool spot during the heat of summer, being thus condu cive to continuous laying. - Fred O. Sibley, in Ohio Parmer.

Ropiness in Mitte. The slimy, viseld condition of milk ins been a source of perplexity and abhorrence to all dairymen and milk dealers at one time or another. It is quite commonly supposed to be always lue to a diseased state of the udder. known as "garget," but we are told in the last Farmers' Bulletin from the Cornell Experiment Station that this is a "mistaken belief." There is a "ropy milk" that is due to garget and nay always be known by its yielding on standing a viscid or even bloody sediment. But what the milkman knows as "ropy milk" is not that. This bulletin tells us that this kind of ropy milk contains bacteria known to science as Bacillus lactis viscosus. They live naturally in water, and preventive measures are most important. Some are these: Wash and scald the

Merely rinsing them will not do Bacteria may be introduced by that two small bolts on each. If people will very act. Keep the cows' udders clean. The floors of all rooms where ing a gate they will have no further ropy milk is kept should be disinfect trouble by having gates left open. I ed with a mixture of five parts of have used three now for four years, crude sulphuric acid to ninety-five and have had no trouble. Before it parts of water. All milk utensils should be scalded most thoroughly them closed. The gate is suspended daily. Never let cold water come in contact with utensils unless they are scalded before using for milk again. Exercise the greatest care to prevent even a drop of water from the cooling tank getting into the milk. That oc currence is probably the most commor cause of trouble from ropy milk. water must be spattered about, the covered. Utensils after washing and scalding should stand upside down to

A Philadelphia firm has calculated Spring pigs, weighing from 175 that there still remain unmined 5,073,-pounds, can utilize a good deal 775,000 tons of coal in the anthracite

the inside.-New York Tribune



A New Solution. HE world may become indebt ed to Russlafora new method overland transportation. The device in question is that of Prince Khilkoff, the Czar's Minister of Ways and Communication, and is so simple that one is inclined to wonder that it was not thought of before. The plan contemplates the employment of automobiles of from three to six horse power for hauling ordinary carts over tramways made of boards, sheet iron, cement or any material that may be found readily at hand. Stone, iron and wooden trainways have been used for transportation from time immemo rial; traction road engines are not new. nor can the idea of drawing farmers or carters' wagons in trains from farm to factory to the nearby market towns or railway centres be regarded as a novelty. The traction engines hitherto thought of in this connection, however, are comparatively slow, expensive and so heavy that a considerable portion of the power generated by them would be required to haul their own weight. Moreover, a prerequisite for their successful employ

ment is a hard, smooth and costly road, Prince Khilkoff's initial experiments were conducted in the park surround ing his home. Ordinary sleepers were laid down, and upon these two lines of planks were nailed, instead of ralls, at a distance apart corresponding to that of the automobile wheels. Woodon combings were placed on the outer sides of the planks as guards, to prevent the machine from leaving the track. With an ordinary three and one-half borse power carriage a cart laden with bricks, and weighing with Its contents nearly two tons, was easily hauled over the wooden tramway at a speed of twelve versts an hour. The estimated cost of a tramway constructed like the foregoing is less than 2000 rubles per verst, while the cheapest macadamized road would cost five times as much. The first practical experiment of the new system is to be made between Tsarkoe-Selo and the new water works, which are being built a few versts from that city. Th line will be laid over swampy ground, where an ordinary road could not be built. Various substances will be tried for the new automobile ralls, such as iron, cement and different kinds of

In the event of the success of this experiment, of which there is no reasonable doubt, the system is to be extended throughout the empire as a supplementary means of transportation between points not reached by railways. Another consideration moving the Russian Minister to extend the system is the impracticability of ordinary Russian roads for carriages and carts in the spring and autumn, when the wheels are apt to sink hub deep into mire. The considerations are as valid in the greater part of this country as they are in Russia, and it is quite posthat the general adoption of Prince Khilkoff's plan would be the solution of the haulage problem in the rural districts of the United States. An automobile can be bought at a price but little exceeding that of a team of horses, and costs incomparably less to keep. The cheapness of the timber tramway would lay the road tax bogy, which fills farmers with apprehension mentioned. The point which would count most beavily in favor of the tramway principle is its adaptability to all locations. On any sort of soil the sleepers and board rails could be laid with equal celerity and ease. No clay would be too soft, nor sand too deep for it; the road could be made to follow the rubble stone bank of dry river, and it would not be necessary to make long detours around marsh lands. On grounds of economy and general utility, the plan appeals to one so strongly that it would be surprising If some of the freeholders or supervis ors of our progressive rural communities should not give it an early trial .-Philadelphia Record.

New Method of Road Building

A novel system of road construction has been successfully resorted to in Monmouth, Ill. The ground was prepared for it by grading and being al lowed to remain so for two months. It was treated to an occasional scraping, so that it would pack evenly, be Ing thus rendered hard and even for the laying of a surface of brick, the chief constructive feature. The first thing was the setting of a curbing. made of two by six inch planks seven feet apart, held by oak stakes eighteen inches long and put down every four feet. Inside of this was a five-inch bed of sand, all evened up, and a single course of No. 1 paying brick then put down, a fine roadbed being thus obtained. Outside the curb two feet of crushed rock were laid, graded up to make an easy approach, this plan insuring a way of eleven feet in width, and, as the earth on each side was graded and worked, there was altogether a width of some forty feet, affording tracks on each side for use in dry weather. Such a brick road costs about ninety cents a running foot.

Handling Farm Products. An item in the report of the Indus-

trial Commission, at Washington, shows that the cost of handling farm products over the country roads is estimated at \$900,000,000 a year, or more than the entire cost of operating all the railroads of the United States, which is placed at \$\$18,000,000. That seems inconcelvable, but no doubt it is approximately true, except in the fact that the farmers don't pay in money for the use of their teams, but in unestimated labor.

It is not the boy who is surrounded by the best implements and tools that ingenuity can manufacture, but an Eli Whitney making a cotton gin in a cellar in the South with the simplest tools, or a Cunard whitting the model of a ship with a jackknife, that makes great industrial discoveries.-Success,

WONDERFUL PLASTIC SURGERY. Complicated Operations Performed With the Use of Paraffine.

A Viennese surgeon, M. Gersuny, ins found that in a great number of plastic or autopiastic operations excellent results may be obtained by the use of paraffin, termed medicinal vasaline, writes Dr. R. Rommo in La Rome, Paris (the translation from which we quote being given by public opinion).

To raise a nose deformed from birth or lost in the battles of life, or simply broken by a blow of the fist, is a delicate and complicated operation under the present procedure. It is necessary to make, first, an approprinte masal skeleton; then this skeleton, once established, with a thin piece of bone tissue cut from the thickness of the frontal bone, the question is to cover it with skin. When the nose has thus, with great difficulty, been re-established, it remains in place, and the final result leaves much to be desired from a plastic point of view at

M. Gersuny has changed all this. Under the skin of the broken nose which needs to be raised, one simply injects with a Pravaz syringe two or three centimeters of vaseline-paraffine, first liquefied by heat, the infeeted mass raising the skin of the nose. As the paraffine becomes solid thirty-seven degrees-that is to say the temperature of the body-it has only to be fashloned during the time it is cooling under the skin to give to the nose any desired form, Noses which are made in this way are absolutely perfect.

But what becomes of the vaselineparatine injected under the skin? Exit is not reabsorbed and that it remains in place. And not only is it not neighborhood tissues an excellent reof connective tissues which unites and traverses all the parts of the injected vaseline. When at the end of some time the animals have been killed, at made a hard body similar to cartilage is found, a sort of conjunctive web of which the links are filled with the

The formation of these particular tissues allows us to suppose that the results obtained by the Gersuny method are durable, perhaps conclu-Among the operations made in this way some were made two years ago, and the corrected deformity has not reappeared.

Why the Boor Was Set Free.

In the fight at Lindley the Dublin Hunt section of the Imperial Yeomanry suffered heavily. Trooper Willinm Holmes was found on the battle field severely injured. But for the kindness of a Boer who sat by him all night and conveyed him in a cart next morning to Lindley, he would probably have died. As it was, his condition was serious, and a leg had to be cut off. In the course of time this very Boer was captured and transported beyond the seas. From his new quarters he wrote to the trooper in the hope that he might get him sent back to the Cape on parole. The letter reached the soldier's home in Dublin before the invalided man had returned there, but it was opened by his father, Lord Justice Holmes, who at once forwarded it to Earl (then Lord) Roberts, The commander-in-chief answered by telegraph that the Boer had been released and was on his way home. It is such grateful incidents as these that tone down to some extent the horrors of

Constantinople Beggars' Feasiday. One day in the year Constantinople is free from the beggar nuisance-on November 25. This is the festival of St. John the Almsgiver, the patron saint of the mendicant profession. No beggar of the Greek faith is on his or her beat that day. In the forenoon all, or nearly all, orthodox mendicants attend a special service in the Church of St. Constantine, at which an Archbishop officiated. It was arranged by their corporation, for they are organfixed into a guild like any other trade. The church, spacious as it is, was none too large for the numerous congregation of cadgers, many of whom in their holiday garb looked like respectable citizens. The rest of the day was spent in festivities, which were apt to extend so far into the night that many of the travelers were unable to attend to business on the morrow.-The Constantinople Ephi-

Sir Walter Baleigh's Watch.

Among the bequests of the late Dr. Edmund Croker, of Lisnabrin House, Tallow, County Waterford, the probate of whose will has just been pub lished, says the Westminster Gazette. is a gold watch which Sir Walter Raleigh gave to the infant son of Richard Croker, the direct ancestor of Dr. Croker, in 1580. Raleigh, who at the time owned vast estates in Waterford and Cork, including Lasnabrin, gave Richard Croker a long lease of Lisnabrin and was sponsor to his infant son, who was named Walter and to whom the watch, which has ever since been in heirloom in the Croker family, was given. Until a few years ago the watch kept excellent time, although the case was worn to the thinness of silver paper.

Life Insured For a Million Dollars. Mrs. Dunsmuir, mother of the Premier of British Columbia, has recent ly secured two life policies of \$500, 000 each, making an aggregate risk of \$1,000,000. The insurance agent who placed them claims under provincial law a commission of five per cent,, which would amount to \$50,000. This is resisted, so that Mrs. Dunsmuir has not only a remarkably beavy life insurance, but a lawsuit as well.-Toronto (Out.) Mail and Em-

Britain's Flost in Many Colors. When the English Channel Squadron starts for its next cruise every ship will be painted a different color. The British Admiralty is auxious to discover the tint giving the greatest peasible invisibility. The present black bulls and white upper works are very conspicuous. Sky blue, khaki and black have already been experimented on, and black has been a dead fallure except at night.

THE FILIPINO'S CUNNING

PATIENT SKILL AND REAL ART NATIVE KNIVES.

Character Revealed by the National Museum's Collection of Curiosities - The Headsman's Blade - To Fit the "Talabong's" Curve a Scabbard is Designed.

Filipino ingenuity and character are evealed at the National Museum at Washington in a new collection of hunting and fishing implements, headgear, musical instruments and weap-The natives of the Philippine group

have developed to a very high degree the use of rattan, bamboo, vegetable fibre and palm leaves in the manufacture of dozens of miscellaneous arti-Rattan is pleated and woven into hats, arrow quivers, scabbards for swords and knives, and umbrellas. Bamboo is fashioned into telescope fishing rods, water and wine bottles, covers for the swords of executioners and blowpipes. Palmleaves are shaped into a score of designs-into dippers, water-proof hats, torches and other ar ticles. The native has apparently found in the vegetable growths of his dwelling place material to supply an

his demands except the need for iron.

Possibly the most prominent feature of the collection is a group of half a dozen "talabongs," or headsman's They are huge knives, three feet long or more, curved like a schnitar reversed. In order the better to strike the unfortunate victim's neck this curve is irregular-wide at the two ends and acute in the middle. It is impossible, of course, to alide such an ecentric curve into a scabbard, but periments made on animals show that the Philippine headsmen have overcome that difficulty easily. Two pieces of bamboo, shaped like the scimitar reabsorbed but it produces in the and flat on the side nearest the blade. have been joined together along one active effect. There is formed a web edge with a fiber which is a little clas-Separating these two slabs of wood the swordsman can slip his blade into it from one side and from the end. The fiber at the outside joint holds the the place where the injection was bamboo closely to the knife, open only at one end.

Among the army officers this need for a knife fitted to a man's neck has not been allowed to interfere with a sense of design. Their swords, or 'campalongs," are a regular, graceful are of a circle. One such sword, apparently made from a thick saw brought to the islands by a trading ship, is chased and inlaid with silver and has a mahogany handle. The workman who engraved the blade evidently worked long to carve the handle into a shape singularly like that of the swords used among the Saracen tribes. At the curve in the hilt Spanish coins have been sunk until flush with the surface. The handle is decorated with

a fringe of hair dyed red or maroon. Another knife is little and curved back toward the wrist when held in the closed fist. This is intended for a swift blow at the stomach, and then. when the enemy has doubled over, to complete the attack with a stab in the back. Many of the knives are decorated with horn or silver handles, and one terminates in an Ivory tusk. Near ly all of these short knives are curved into the form of a kris, and look like highly ornamented bread knives.

An umbrella in the collection is work of art, but it is suspected of Chinese origin. Palm leaves have been cut and trimmed until they fitted together for an outer covering, as smooth and firm as heavy paper. This was then applied to a frame of split bamboo in the fashion of the ordinary Chinese or Japanese parasol. Inside the frame has been decorated with rattan split into slender strands and woven umbrella ribs. The whole was then given a tone of deep red and the outside varnished to make it impervious to water. Everything used in the construction of the umbrella is vegetable, even the fastenings at the ends of the ribs and the little rivets used in the frame.

The Filipino blowpipe will disappoint those whose ideas of such weapons have been obtained from the geographies of fifteen years ago or more. It s not ten feet long or two inches in diameter. On the contrary, it is a most inoffensive lustrument, about three-quarters of an inch thick and only a yard long. It is merely an enlarged putty blower, of the sort pos sessed by the American boy. The material use in its manufacture is a section of bamboo, with the openings carefully rounded. For darts the native shapes little arrows of split bamboo, and winds about the barb end little ball of cotton to fill the tube and offer the greatest possible resistance to the nir.

Nothing could more fully meet the old atlas idea of South Sea Islanders than the bamboo wine bottle which rests alongside the blowpipe. It is about a foot long, four or five inches in diameter and would hold possibly half a gallon. Holes have been bored in the fibre at the end, and a strip of rattan fastened into them for a slingstrap. The last item of its equipment is a round wooden cork, which is fast-

ened to the "bottle" by rattan. The musical instruments are equipped with vegetable strings. One of them is much like the guitar of the Tyrol, but more slender and weighted lown with long, highly carved keys. The other is somewhat like an Indian pipe-a queer bowl at one end of a long, hollow tube, with strings from the top of the bowl to the further end of the tube. The musician in the Philippines evidently gives his extra time to carving his instrument, as both gultar and fiddle are covered with little

decorations cut with a knife. The last feature of the collection is a harmless looking cane that rattles when picked up, yet one might hunt for an hour without discovering how it is opened. Inside is a steel blade long enough for a duel. Another cane opens at the end and lets out a sort of a spear. But the greatest surprise is the cane with a screw cap at the fer When finally that cap has been worked off and the cane has been shaken, the wood grows longer and longer, until the spectator holds in his hand a light, tapering, beautifully joined fishing rod.

There are eight hundred public baths in Tokio, which are patronized dally by three hundred thousand persons.



the sea to cover seven million square miles of land with a layer one mile in thickness.

The New Hampshire Historical So ciety has the original patent on a process for the use of steam in propelling boats. It was issued to Samuel Morley, March 25, 1795, and was signed by George Washington,

The 19th of May, 1780, was di, tinguished by the phenomenon of a remarkable darkness over all Northern States, and is still called the Dark Day. The darkness commenced between the hours of 10 and 11 a. m., and continued to the middle of the next night. It was occasioned by a thick vapor or cloud, tinged with a yellow color, or faint red, and a thin cont of dust was deposited on white substances. Its extent was from Falmouth, Me., to New Jersey.

A man-made volcano exists in Belgium, which has been burning constantly for nearly one hundred years and emits vast columns of smoke, rendering the neighboring country barren, baked and utterly unprofitable. At Brule, France, is even the most remarkable volcano made by man. Originally it was a mass of coal, millions of tons. One day, about a century ago, the coal caught fire and it has never ceased burning. The summit of the smouldering mass has a genuine crater.

A singing well is one of the natural curiosities of Texas. In fine weather sound like that of an Acolian harp s given out by the well. At times ie sound is clear; then it recedes, as If far away, and then it reaches the mr very faintly. These changes take date every few minutes, and with great regularity. With an east wind blowing the water in the well gets very low, and the mysterious musical sound is faint. A strong west wind causes the water to rise and the sound to increase in volume and clearness

An interesting coin has just beer sold in Germany. It is one of the few coins in the history of the world which can be accused of having a humorous side to it. In 1679 the Danes escended on the port of Hamburg, but their attack proved unsuccessful. The inhabitants of the town struck a medal to commemorate the occasion. The legend on the coln was as follows: The King of Denmark has been to Hamburg. If thou wouldst know what he achieved, look on the other side." It is needless to add that "the other side" is a blank,

The Kalser's Family. Emperor William is the fortunate father of six bright boys, and each of those boys has a sister, as the old conundrum puts it. Her name is Victoria Louise, and she was born September 13, 1892. We saw her at the Zoological Gardens, in charge of governess and an aid-de-camp, laughing at the capers of the monkeys and feeding the lions and tigers, just like hundreds of other children who go to the park every day. Mingling in the throng, no one noticed her, although people entering at one of the gates might have observed that some member of the royal family was there, because of a carriage bearing the Emperor's private crest, with a coachman and footman in his private livery. By those signs the imperial family may always be distinguished in the parks. boulevards and streets. The coachman and footman wear black, trimmed with silver braid, and a wide hatband of silver marked with black eagles.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Is Lying a Lost Art? Has the ancient art of lying fallen into desuctude and decay? Have we truth, naked and unadorned? Our recent negotiations over the Nicaragua Canal are characterized by the English press as "the diplomacy of truth," and the newspapers of France and Germany are discussing in ponderous fashion the serious value of truth in in ternational arrangements. Commercially, too, the great department stores lead the war against lying, and every employe is warned against misrepresenting commodities offered for sale. The very advertisements of the daily newspaper reflect this tendency toward truthful exploitation. Commercialism has discovered the weakness of prevarication, and we have to thank the rude trade instincts of the nation for this new ascendency of truth. Thus the artistic and picturesque instinct for untruth is crushed by the strenuous struggle for gain.-Harper's Weekly.

Migration of Insects.

Not long ago a ship from one of the tropical countries was followed by a flock of butterflies, which persistently circled around the rigging of the vessel until the shore had faded in the distance. Then the insects lighted on peared in the night and were destroyed in the water or reached the shore in safety. Some of the others crawled away in the cabins and hold of the their hiding place in the ship a few of these butterflies emerged and flew ashore. Thus an entirely new species of butterfly was introduced into the

The first town in England to effect ively display the possibilities of the motor fire engine for five brigade purposes is Eccles, in Lancashire. engine was constructed by a local firm and has proved a conspleuous success It carries five men, 300 yards of hose two standpipes, scaling ladders, jump ing sheet and other necessary appare taus. It is propelled by a six horse power electric motor. It is remarka oly silent in motion, and averages a speed of fourteen to sixteen miles per hour on the level. It has also estab-

SWEDEN'S CHEAP TELEPHONES. Great Number in Use at the Low Rates

Charged. In the latest paper received, says a correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Nyland, Sweden, I notice that the price of telephones in New York is \$240 per year. It may, be of some interest to your readers to know something of the telephone business in this country. There are two companies—the Government Tele-phone Company and the General Telephone Company (formerly the Bell Telephone Company). The former charges per year eighty crowns, or \$22, in every city, and ninety crowns, or \$25, in the country. The latter company charges sixty crowns, or \$16, per year in cities, towns and villages, except in Stockholm, where you pay only thirty-six crowns, or \$9.75, per year. By paying these charges you are entitled to have your telephone repaired whenever needed, besides having them inspected twice a month.

The number of telephones may be surprise to you. In the city of Stockholm alone (with a population of 280,-000) there are no less than 36,000 telephones. Outside the city limits in any town you pay for telephoning a distance of thirty English miles tifteen up to thirty ore, or four to eight cents, for three minutes' conversation. From this place to Stockholm, 360 miles, you pay thirteen cents for three minutes' conversation. The telephone system has been extended to the northernmost town in this country, Haporanda. From this place to Stockholm, a distance of 720 English miles, you can communicate by telephone for just twenty-seven cents.

There is hardly a village in the whole country where at least a dezen phones are not found, and in the very woods you may, during your travels, find a telephone put up for the accommodation of chance travelers or tourists. In these wild and deserted places there are no people living for miles around. still the tourist might be able to communicate with friends far away. He is expected to pay the charges, which he will find in the guide books hung

up at the telephones. In Norway there are many less telephones, owing probably to the vast desert places in the northern and middie counties. In Christiania there are about 10,000 phones in a population of 175,000 inhabitants, but the prices are the same as in this country.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Fear is the mother of foresight .- H. Taylor. Experience tenches slowly, and at

the cost of mistakes.-Fronde. A good man is kinder to his enemy than bad men to their friends.-Bishop

Knowledge is the treasure, but judgment is the treasurer of a wise man,-

A man of integrity will never listen to any plea against conscience. Greatness lies not in being strong.

but in the right using of strength --H. W. Beecher. There never was yet a truly great man that was not at the same time

truly virtuous .- Franklin. Many things are difficult and dark to me; but I can see one thing quite clearly, that I must not, cannot seek my own happiness by sacrificing othcrs.-George Ellot.

Let it be our happiness this day to add to the happiness of those around us, to comfort some sorrow, to relieve some want, to add some strength to our neighbor's virtue.-Channing.

Physical culture as it is taught in the public schools of to-day comes delightfully near to meeting with all of the requirements planned for it a score of years ago by progressive educators, who were, at that time, looked upon as idealists. Until 1800, though much had been accomplished in this way of contriving novel modes of teaching and study, it was plainly to be seen that the increased demands of the school curriculum, however benecome upon an unimaginative age of ficial mentally, tended to endanger the child physically. The burden was becoming greater than the strength to bear it. In latter days it has grown to be a well recognized fact that every child mind is co-ordinated with a body to be propertly developed. That the physique should be carefully looked after is now as freely conceded as that the verb should be made to agree with its subject in person and number. Appliances have been put into the high schools all over the city for the furtherance of physical training that leave little to be wanted in this direction. The apparatus is perfect in the most minute detail. The gymnasiums are large, well lighted and well ventilated .- Chicago Tribuno

> Fined the Dead Man. The following story of a former county magistrate was told at Tow-

The body of a man who had been dead for some hours was found by the police, and the magistrate, acting as coroner, was notified. He made an investigation, and after anding a revolver and \$5.30 in the clothes of the dead man, decided it was a case for a the masts and decks. A few disap- i magistrate and not for a coroner, and ordered that the body be brought before him at the station house. the magistrate charged the dead man with carrying a concealed weapon and ship. After a trip of thirty days the tined him just \$5.30, the amount of woney found in his pocket. The revolver was taken for other expenses of the trial, and the body was turned over to the county authorities to be buried at the expense of the county. -Baltimore Sun.

> Whiskers Keep Out Cold. There is nobody in the Senate now

adays with whiskers to equal ex-Senator Peffer's. Senator Stewart bas a luxuriant growth, but compared to Peffer's hiraute adornment, Stewart's chin is like a stabble field alor an acre of waving grain. When Per-fer was in the Senate, his whiskers were a heiter indicator of the sinte of the weather than a barometer. O cold and damp days l'effer won tuck his beard under his cost and to it as a chest protector. On fine day he allowed it to fly freely, until ear separate hair stood out like a per