# **ag**ricultural.

\* The Farm Horse.

W. J. Overton, of Illinois, writes to the Breeders' Gazette that he does not than the taxes, interest and repairs, believe the place for the draft horse is on American farms. He has raised into stock, but his possessions must some of the largest and best draft horses in the county and sold them at he rents, and this is often inconvenient. the yards at figures not reached by Or he must build extra fence, which any other draft horse in six months, is expensive, as the fence is useless but he never could get the work out of when he moves elsewhere. Usually the them he could get out of a good-sized American horse with as much Morgan blood as he could get. When they tried to breed their small or medium sized mares to the draft horses they thought save it until he can pay cash for a they wanted larger horses. They got farm. During the year he sees somethem larger in some parts. It might be in the head, the legs or the body, but usually not all in one colt. No one will claim that they have as good a wearing breed of horses as they had twenty years ago. "The former who only raises colts for his own use. with now and then one to sell, had better stay by the good-sized, smooth, year it is all gone.

American-bred borse," he says.

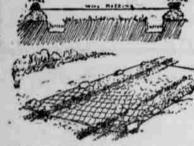
The buyer cannot

#### Things to Remember.

The aim should be to produce from 150 to 200 pound pigs at six or seven months old for the greatest profit. Keep on friendly terms with your herd, cultivate quiet dispositions. Have the hogs so that you can handle them with ease. Quietness and patience will aid In doing this. As soon as your hogs are ready, sell them; you have no further profitable use for them on the farm. The man who keeps his hogs after they are ready to go, expecting to get more a pound, will be very apt to lose money while the one who sells when the hogs are ready generally hits it.

The man with the good stuff and who is not overstocked, reaps the greatest reward, while the one who is overstocked, of course, underfeeds and fails to get out of the business what he should. A breeder who will accomplish anything by letting his animals lose in growth has the expense and no work done. The fault with the young breeder is in keeping more stock than can properly be cared for. There should be no difficulty in secing which is the right road to pursue. -Jersey Hustler.

Protecting Young Chicks From Hawks Where hawks abound, young chicks must be closely guarded. If shut up closely in pens, growth will be greatly retarded. A good plan under such circumstances is shown in the accompanying cut. Plow two furrows parallel to each other and just far enough



apart so that the distance from the out side of each shall be just six feet, Make the furrows 150 feet long. Stretch a roll of six-foot wire netting along the furrows, fastening the edges down with stones. This gives a long run on both grass ground and plowed land for the chicks, and bawks cannot molest them. The coop can be set at one end, the other end being stopped with sod. The plan is shown in the cut.-W. D. Maine, in New England

### Treating a Badly Drained Soil.

Drainage of a heavy, thick soil, in clined to be hilly and uneven, is something that is not always an easy matter, but if one has such a farm, the sooner he begins to make the improvement the better. It is waste of time and money to attempt farming on a field that demands drainage badly, and it is wisdom to abandon the farm entirely or begin to drain it. I have succeeded so well with a home system of drainage with stones that it may be worth recording. The soil was at first quite full of stones, which I at first picked off and piled in one part of the field. A few stones would work up to the surface every spring, and these I would also pick up. In the course of a few seasons I had a fairly good soil without any stones to annoy me. But the drainage was bad. The water would settle in the soll and on the surface in the spring, and the land was most other solls were warm and dry, all along.

the land, making them all run parallel sary amount of draught. with the main slope, and cutting cross ditches in the opposite direction. In hams are all hung a fire should be this way the whole soil of the field was kindled in an old kettle or pan, using drained so that the surplus water corn cobs for fuel, since these make would run into main ditches and thus the best material, not to mention that down to swampy levels. Then I pro- they are easy to handle and will last ceeded to fill in the ditches with the long. As soon as a good smoke has stones, using the large ones first, and been started the "furnace" should be placing them so that the largest possi- set in the hole prepared for it and top of these I packed the smaller ones, large piece of sheet iron, tin, or son of straw and cornstalks. Then I topped up so as to keep the smoke from escapit off with aix inches of soil, bringing ing, one will be in a fair way to have the surface up to within a few inches water. I do not plow over the drains, as a safeguard against fire. Unlike but I have permitted a sod of grass some kinds of smokehouses, so-called, to form on them to mark their course. It harbors no danger whatever, if water following the line of ditches as off below the surface, and there a steady outpour in the main ditch rainy weather. The coat was only t of my own personal labor.—C. W. mers, in American Gultiyator.

Buying or Renting a Farm doesn't make any difference whether a man has small means or can pay eash, the best policy is to buy. Every farmer is ambitious. He wants to own a farm-to have some place to call home, even if it is only forty acres. The expenses are about equal, buying or renting. The rent amounts to as much, and often more, The renter has more money to put accommodate themselves to the farm renter exchanges crops and stock for money when he moves, which is every year or two. Of course he puts the money in the bank and is going to thing that he is very anxious to own, and as the money is easy to get, it goes, Of course he is going to have a better crop this year, and will make more money on his hogs, and can easily replace the money, and more, too. It is just as easy to use it all as it is to use a little, and before the end of the

The buyer cannot do this. When he sells a crop, or a bunch of hogs, and pays the money on a farm, it is there to stay. He must deny himself many things, but he who satisfies every want will not have his labors crowned with success. Unceasing toll is the parent of success. It only takes about half the year to raise the crop. During the other half the renter does not do enough to pay his expenses. He makes as much as any farmer while he works, but the buyer works while the renter is idle. The weeds need cutting, the fences need fixing, the fertilizers needs scattering, the ditches need repairing, and many other things need to be done, so that the buyer is busy the entire year. Perhaps he has less amusement, but amusement is expensive.

A farm should have a good orchard and a garden of shrubbery. Neither trees nor shrubs are costly, but the renter does not put out new ones, nor take care of those already on the farm. The renter leads an almiess, unsettled life. He has no definite aim in view, and works in a haphazard, hit or miss fashion, and it usually turns out miss. The buyer knows just what he has to do, and each day brings him nearer the goal of his ambition. Half of the secret of success lies in having definite aim and the other half in unceasing toil.-G. I. Johnson, in New York Tribune.

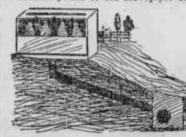
### An Excellent Smokehouse.

A good smokéhouse on any farm is a desirable thing to have, the great difference between the price of home grown pork and store bacon making it a paying job for every farmer to smoke his own meat, and especially for home consumption. It is too expensive, however, to have a well arranged smokehouse, as generally constructed, in all cases, and hence the eason for presenting the novel affair shown in the accompanying illustration.

As can be seen, it consists of a box of such a size as is desired, only it should be four feet high, and is usually more convenient if three by five fee square. The meat is inserted through the door in the side, which should be no less than twenty inches wide, and hinged at the lower part so as to let down from the top. Hooks should be fastened to it, and staples driven into the sides and top of the box, as indicated, to hold the door in place when

For hanging the meat bore holes through the top of the box and far enough apart so that the pieces will not touch when hung. Pieces of wire work best for the purpose, one end of which having been run through the ment should be twisted together with the other so as to form a loop, and this inserted up through the augur hole, where a stick then pushed through the op will hold the ham secure.

The device should be built on sloping ground, provided such is available for then the fire that is to furnish the smoke can be placed at the proper distance from the box and yet have the moke readily conducted to it by means of several joints of old stovepipe. The



always late in getting into tillable hole for the fireplace should be about condition. It was cold and wet when two feet deep and at least six feet away from the box. The trench for This made plowing late, or if done the stovepipe should not be over one early a muddy and unpleasant task. half as deep, and dug so that the upper The land sloped down in one general end of the stovepipe will come out undirection, but there were numerous der the box near the centre; an old depressions which collected the water elbow joint makes this very easy to do. The pipe, of course, should be cov-I decided to drain. I planned the ered with the loose dirt thrown out, whole thing out on paper, noting the and the sides of the box banked up general direction of the slopes. I could with earth, its cracks even being calked not afford tiles or any expensive ma- as much as possible, for notwithstandterial, and so I decided to use the pile ing all the precautions, enough smoke of stone. I plowed deep ditches across will still escape to insure the neces-

When the affair is completed and the ble spaces would be left between. On boards laid over the top, or, better, a on top of them placed a layer thing of that nature. By banking this some first-class bacon. Several hunof the general level of the field. Now dred pounds of meat can be smoked at this drainage works perfectly. The a time, and, let alone the economy of soil is never clogged with surplus this, the device is of inestimable value

The gauchos of Argentina live en-tirely on roast beef, scarcely ever tast-ing vegetables or flour dishes.

rightly made, of burning a single build-

ing on the farm.-New York Tribune.



SPRING AND SUMMER FABRICS. Green Will Be the Dominant Tint of the

Green promises to be the color of the coming spring and summer, and the color cards issued by the importers and manufacturers of summer dress stuffs show this fresh tint in several exquisite shades. Many of the fabrics now being shown in the shops have stripes or figures in black and white-black-and-green combinations are delightfully crisp and effective. Trimmed with black velvet ribbon, black lace, or even with touches of a contrasting color, they make very smart gowns.

The shops are exhibiting their stock of wash gowns now, but more as models of what the new fabrics w"l look like when made up than as a result of a demand for airy frocks. Some of the new thin fabrics have a "trimmed" effect in texture and pattern. For instance, one spider web weave is fortified by varied corded effects that rise from the surface of the fabric, lending "body" to the diaphanous stuff and considerably enriching its appearance. Although of modest price, this fabric ingeniously counterfelts the costly French stuffs in which real sace is inserted in the process of weaving. In various colors, with the simulated insertings in white -sometimes outlined in black-this tissue is exceedingly effective.

This simulated insertion idea is re produced in the dimities, too, and a particularly pretty one has a chinablue ground, strewn with white dots of different sizes. Inch-wide stripes, three inches apart, are of white, dotted or figured with black, giving the effect of delicate lace insertions. This pattern is also seen in coral pink, mauve and gray.

Batistes show grounds of solid and rather dark colors-purples, blues and rose, as well as black-and-whitewith small figures in white or black and white.

American percales with a "cloth finish" are handsome. They come in all colors and combinations and in strikingly beautiful designs. One of these has a French-Persian effect - a blue ground with a scroll pattern of black and white, which serves hs a base for stiff little flowerets in bright pink.

Another percale has a white ground with tiny blue squares scattered over it. It is striped with a broad bar of purple-green and white. A third pattern has a Chinese pink ground with groups of white dots encircled by rims of black, and medallions enclosing the mousseline boa is apt to be becomquaint mauve and pink flowerets on a white surface.

Mercerized grenadines with silk stripes and simulated lace insertions come in delightful color effects, notably fine stripes set in groups.

Figured and striped Swiss muslins, madras and chambray in clear, bright tints are shown in new patterns, and soft silks with dull or satin finish are striped with thick cords, making them and soft .- New York Commercial Ad-

### "To Train Up the Child."

the meeting of an education association in a Boston suburb, the speaker-a member of the State Board of Education-took up the subject of moral training in the home and the school. His three special points were that implicit obedience should be exacted, that appeal should be made to the child's reason, even when young to develop a sense of honor, and that self-control should be taught.

"Fortunately, the old idea that a child's will must be broken is going out of use, and it is high time it did. said the speaker. "The ideal now is that the child should be taught how to make his will his own. In home life as well as in school it is better to put hildren upon their honor, rather than subject them to many rules. By far the greatest drawback to development n obedience, sense of honor and selfcentrol arises from thoughtless and lax conditions in home life."

The remainder of the talk was hiefly on "Don'ts." "Don't force the child's mind; there is a time for verything. Don't indulge him on one ccasion and deprive him on another, without good reason. Don't decide verything for him; leave something o his budding judgment. Don't reprove him before outsiders, thereby wounding his keen sensitiveness Don't fail to recognize his idealschildren's ideals are very high. Above nil, don't mag him. And, lastly, don't expect too much of the little child whom you have dared to bring into his world, and whose whole future life may be blighted by the mistakes of your careless hands. Use for his development all the wisdom that paence and thought and love can sug-

### Shirt Walst Belts.

The shirt waist belt is a thing that emands attention, for it is a thing upart, like the stock. Belts spring up very day, and are every day buried and forgotten in the depths of Mme. La Mode's castaways, but they come to light again, anew, enjoying another exis # sce.

The belt which at this very second holds the centre of the world's attention, that part of it which is interested the season's shirt waist, is the one that has two buckles, one in the middle of the front and one in the middle celt, but it must be shaped by some ne who understands the how and wherefore.

The buckle in the back, in the case of the belt with two buckles, is the from that. There are box-pleated one that is for show. It is slidden yokes and yokes to waists buttoned in spon a ribbon, and takes its place right in the middle of the back. It may be one of those long, narrow buckles which make the waist look so lengthy and siender, or it may be a the base of the collar. There is a litture up-to-date thing.

One of the very newest of the backof-the waist buckles looks like three ouckles-and, indeed, it is three, fas ened underneath in some way. Visi ble there are three circular buckles caught in buckle fashion through the silk. They may be in pearls, which are so pretty, or in steel, which is so fashionable, or in silver, which is a fad with so many women.

#### Things to Avold.

Not only children, but many grown up people, have a trick of holding pins in the mouth and of sucking the lead of their pencils to add to the facility of writing. Both habits are exceedingly dangerous as well as inelegant.

The swallowing of a pin is less to be dreaded than the contagion that may lurk about the pin. Under its head and about the point of a pencil a whole multitude of disease germs may lurk, which, being given entrance to the mouth, from there soon infect the whole body, thus causing illness or perhaps even death.

It is through the mouth that most malignant germs find their way into the body, and therefore one would think that it was bardly necessary to warn people of the risks they are running in using it as a sort of third hand. One would imagine that hardly inyone needed cautioning against holding money with the lips, and yet an immense number of otherwise cleanly people indulge in this dirty and dangerous practice.-Washington

#### The Every-Day Child.

The mother aims at perfection for her child without realizing what perfection in the child should be. often the fond parent feels that the dress makes the child, and conse quently adorns it in the latest and showlest fashlon, without realizing that harm instead of good is done to the child by hampering its actions or making it over-conscious. The everyday child will revel in dirt. It accum ulates it by satisfying its curiosity, for its hands are into everything, as well as its feet and knees and clothes. He must get nearer to Mother Earth. His instinct is unerring in this respect, and his good nurse repays him a thousand fold. Dr. Grace Peckham Murray, in the Delineator, says mothers should encourage the mud pie making and sand digging, and the dress and clothing should be such that the child would not be reproved for muddy shoes, solled and torn dresses,

#### Cascades For the Boa.

Cascades of ruchings in mousseline de soie, Liberty silk or chiffon are graduated in bias lines of width from the chin to the knees. These cascades are the finish to a fluffy boa, and are at present much preferred to the long. straight stole ends, accordion-pleated or plain. The softness of these plisse boas makes them universally becoming, except perhaps to the woman who has no neck to speak of. Even then ing to her countenance. It softens the severity of an elderly face.

### In Brown and Gold.

A good example of a tailor costume that relies on cut and outline rather than superfluous trimming for its style. is in mouse-brown cloth, with lines of thick black chenille cord stitched down with gold thread on skirt and bodice. The top of the skirt has a hang well, wear well and look rich narrow shaped yoke piece embroidered in black and gold. The revers and buttons fastens the bodice.



Pretty things in mercerized ginghams are to be seen in pale blue with woven rings in the materials.

A most distinguished looking waist for wear on dressy occasions is composed of pink mousseline de soie and all over embroidery in a deep cream shade.

An attractive hair ornament is a rosette of white maline or tulle, dotted with black and silver, and rising from it two white wings, the upper edge touched with black.

Tiny ivy leaves formed into a wrenth with a spray of the leaves raised at the front and the whole touched here and there with crystal dew drops, is a preity ornament for the bair.

Some petticonts are made entirely of tucked silk. The tucking on the skirt proper runs up and down and on the flounce around. The flounce is further trimmed with ruchings of the silk and applications of lace.

One of the new spring foulards is in a striking design of various sized dots on a cream ground. The large dots, about the size of a quarter, are intermingled with smaller dots in black. The same pattern is also carried out in lavender and black on a white background

Waists for people who like plaids are in a tiny design, some in a bright red and others in a bright green, oldfashloned plaids of some inexpensive muslin and simply made. The greens are more attractive if anything than the red, but it is doubtful if the color waches well.

Many pretty hatpins are being made ont of those old earrings-which most people are burdened with and regard only as a superfluity; small cameos set in gold, onyx, or cornellans only require a strong pln attached to them to turn them into useful as well as ornamental batpins.

More shirt walsts out and very little new to say about them. There are of the back. This may be a shaped the same old styles, tucked yokes, yokes where the tucks run the full length of the waist in two groups on the two sides, one on either side of the front and another a little distance the back which are tucked and have



Good Use For a Mirror One or two good-sized mirrors, in brass or gilt frames, will do much to lighten a dark hall or room,

A winged chair of wicker is a charming bedroom fitment, preferably a willow green one upholstered in quaintly blossomed cretonne, or a brown one upholstered in the softest and most

bewitching shade of old rose.

How to Sweep an Invalid's Room We all know how untidy a sickroom becomes, and how annoying the dust of the sweeping is to the patient. remedy this," said a trained and capable nurse recently, "I put a little ammonia in a pail of warm water, and with my mop wrung dry as possible go all over the carpet first. This takes up the dust and much of the loose dirt. A broom will take what is too large to adhere to the mop and raise no dust. With my dust cloth well sprinkled, I go over the furniture and the room is fairly clean,"-United

## States Health Reports.

Practical Bluts. Candled mint leaves are a fashionable substitute for mint bonbons that are served at the end of a dinner or luncheon. A cooking teacher advises, too, that a few added to a lemon ice impart a delicious flavor.

Put a tiny pocket for change and small things in the lining of the convenient large silk bag that many shoppers and all club women carry nowsdays, and you will wonder that the sensible addition has never occurred to you before.

A shampoo that is recommended for flaxen hair-the shade that is most difficult to treat-is made of a little standard glycerine soap melted in hot water and with a few drops of ammonia added. This, it is said, will bring out all its light tones without barming the hair.-Harper's Bazar.

#### An Ideal Cupboard.

At the season when homes are being furnished up and linen stores are being replenished and put in perfect order an ingeniously convenient linen cupboard is a treasure of treasures for the housewife. One housekeeper rejoices in an ideally convenient cupboard that, being on castors like a wardrobe or any other article of furniture can be placed in any part of a room or given a place in an inner hall if one cannot give up a room for storing the linen. This cupboard was planned by a woman who appreciated the drawbacks of the ordinary closet, with shelves from which the heavy contents have to be lifted out bodily on inspection days. The new-fangled cupboard is divided into compartments Ike those delightful dress trunks which can be used as dressing tables, chiffoniers, etc., by the mere letting down

of a flap in front. There is a comp DOnt fitted with disappear with the hat which is said waistband are of modore veivet, the revers and skirt edged with a narrow band of vison. A double row of gold comparing the revers and skirt edged with a narrow band of vison. A double row of gold comparing the revers and skirt edged with a narrow band of vison. A double row of gold comparing the revers and the shelves for the shelves for the shelves for the chief causes of it.—

The shelves for the chief causes of it.—

There are comparing the revers and disappear with the hat which is said to be one of the chief causes of it.—

The shelves for the chief causes of it.—

The shelves for the chief causes of it.—

There are comparing the revers and waistband are of modore veivet, the revers and skirt edged with a narrow band of vison. A double row of gold ts divided into pigeonholes for ten cloths, doilles, table napkins, dusters, etc. The front of each compartment lets down like a writing desk, forming a shelf on which the contents of the recess above it can be drawn out without any trouble. The orderly arrangement of this cupboard obviates the lifting out of weighty sheets, piles of pillow cases, etc., when those fresh from the laundry have to be laid beneath them. Each flap or door is furnished with a frame in which to slip a card indicating the contents of each compartment.-New York Commercial Advertiser.



Horseradish Sauce-Scrape clean and grate one stick of horseradish. Add one gill of whipped cream, one dessertspoon of made mustard, one dessertspoon of powdered sugar, one teaspoon of salt, a generous dash of pepper and a tablespoon of vinegar. Mix well and cook for five minutes. Serve cold.

Bombay Toast-Beat four eggs. Add half a tenspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of chopped capers and a dash or two of cayenne. Put in a saucepan two tablespoonsful of butter and when hot stir in one tablespoonful of unchovy paste and the egg mixture. When it thickens take from the fire, spread on thin slices of buttered toast and serve.

Tomatoes and Beef-Put half a can of tomatoes in a small pan with half a tablespoonful of butter, one tablespoon each of mineed parsley and celery, one tenspoon of minced onion, salt, pepper and sauce to taste; cook for five minutes; then put in slices of rare roast beef; cover and let slimmer a few inoments; serve on slices of thin crisp tonat.

Jellied Veal-Select a knuckle of veal or any piece having a large proportion of gelatin. Cut into small places, cover with cold water, add one onion, one teaspoon salt and one saltspoon pepper, Let it simmer until the meat slips from the bone, the gristly portions are dissolved and the liquor reduced to one pint. Remove all the bones, strain the liquor and season lightly with salt, paprika, lemon juice and thyme. Pick the meat to bits and add to it three tablespoons powdered crackers and enough liquor to make it very moist. Pour into a mold and set in a cool place to harden. When ready to serve turn from the mold and cut into slices.

ENGLAND'S NEW ROYAL HOUSE. Britain's New Ruler First of the House of Saxe-Coburg.

"Whitaker's Almanack," the famous English year book, which is almost as well known here as in its native country, has caused some sensation by recording King Edward VII. not as a ruler of the house of Hanover, but as the first British sovereign of the house of Saxe-Coburg, thus making the late Queen Victoria the last ruler of a line which has given to the British empire six sovereigns.

The feeling in England is that "Whitaker" is almost disloyal, and that the change is wrong, yet, says the New York Sun, a little study of British history shows that the almanae is entirely correct. The first change in the reigning house after the Conquest came at the accession of Henry II. who elaimed through his mother, the Empress Matilda, and was the first of the Plantagenets. After the Wars of the Roses, Henry, Earl of Richmond, claimed the crown by right of his mother, Margaret Beaufort, greatgrauddaughter of John of Gaunt, became the first of the Tudors, his father being originally a Welsh gentleman named Tudor.

The Stuarts came in through a woman, the daughter of Henry VII., and did not carry on the Tudor line in name; nor did George of Hanover. when he gained the British throne by right of his grandmother Elizabeth daughter of the first English Stuart, continue to represent the house of his grandfathers; he was the first Hanoverian to reign in England. Each incoming house, though claiming through a daughter of its predecessor, gave its own name to its sovereigns; it is strictly correct, historically, therefore, that the line should change with the death of Queen Victoria, and that the succession of foreign Kings of Great Britain should be continued by a ruler of the house of Saxe-Coburg, the name of the German house to which the father of

Londoners Careless About Their Hats.

the new King belonged.

Any one walking about the streets of London much must have noticed what a change has come over the headgear of the population during the last few years. At one time the top hat was almost universal, especially in the central part of the town. No self-respecting city man or even his clerk ever thought of coming into London in a bowler hat, and even if a man wore a short jacket he put on his silk hat, a combination which was truly horrible. In clubland, of course, silk hats were always worn, and any other sort of headgear would have attracted more attention than was absolutely pleasant. But now things have changed, and the top hat is getting rarer and rarer in the London streets. The men who always wore top hats now wear bowlers, or some sort of soft but, while those who used to wear bowlers now wear cloth caps. It is very rare now to see a laborer in a round hat, whereas a few years ago a hodman carrying a load of bricks wearing this headgear was an every-day sight. The cloth cap is now universal. The slackness first began with straw hats during the hot summers of the past few years, and now on the slightest pretext men put on the more comfortable if less smart looking hats. Soon the silk hat will only be seen in Piccadilly, Bond street and on the stock exchange, and it will be interesting to see if baldness will

Why City Poor Are Not Wretched. Life is not necessarily altogether miserable for those who have poor clothing, poor food and narrow house room. There still remain some sources of happiness, not perhaps very many but enough, where vice and drink are absent, to make men cheerful, women patient and children merry. Granting then that a family living below the "poverty line" is sober and respectable-it would be manifestly absurd to deny those virtues to a good quarter of the whole population -what are the consolations open to them? First of all, the happiness derivable from the affections belongs alike to all, though among the very poor we think strong affection is generally limited to that existing between parents and children. Secondly, there is a pleasure to be got from the general social life of a town. The fascination exercised by the perpetual procession of the streets is inconceivable to those who do not feel it, but almost all the poor do feel it. How many people does this fascination draw from the country? How few who have once fallen under its spell ever tear themselves free from it? Movement, light, company, "mates" for the man, neighbors for the wo-

Medical Stateamen. Let us encourage a race of fairly paid medical statesmen, and then medicine will shortly occupy a place in public esteem and sociologic in fluence that is otherwise absolutely unattainable. In South and Central America, and on the continent of Europe, physicians frequently play the highest parts in public affairs, greatly to the benefit of the nation and to the standing of the profession of medicine. The same thing can be done in the United States if physicians are willing to follow the suggestions herein outlined. We must find a proper place for the term "Medical Statesman."-Journal American Medical As-

man, playfellows for the children, all

these things a town offers to the

poorest of her inhabitants.--London

Spectator.

Women Prefer Surface Cars.

Surface traction is for women They will not climb stairs up or down if they can stay on earth. The men will go up or down or anywhere to get away from the women passengers, so that they will not have to read

#### FOOL YOUNGENS.

ie an' Bert an' Minnie-Belle nows a joke, an' we won't tell! io, we don't—'cause we don't know Vhy we got to laughin' so; ut we got to laughin' so, We ist kep' a laughin'.

Wind wuz blowin' in the trees-An' wax only ist us three Playin' there; an' ever' one Ketched each other, like we done, Squintin' up there at the sun, Like we wux a-laughin'.

Nothin' funny anyway; But I laughed, an' so did they— An' we all three laughed, an' nen Squint' our eyes an' laugh' again; Ner we didn't ist p'ten— We wux shore nough laughin'.

We ist laugh' an' laugh', tel Bert Say he can't quit an' it hurt. Nen I howl, an' Minnie-Belle She tear up the grass a spell An' ist stop her yeers an' yell, Like she'd die a-laughin'.

Never sich fool-youngens yit! Nothin' funny-not a bit!-Nothin' funny-not a hit!—
But we laugh' so, tel we whoop'
Purt'-nigh like we have the croup—
All so hoarse we'd wheeze an' whoop
An' ist choke a-laughin'.

James Whitcomb Riley, in the Century.



"If you don't quit eating so much Willie, you will be sick." "Won't it be time enough to quit then?"-Indianap olls News.

The means may justify the end,
And yet we must admit
That our success may oft depend
On knowing when to quit,
—Philadelphia Record. She-"I see that Miles, the humorist, spent his boyhood days in the country gathering chestnuts." He-"Yes, and he has a bushel or two left."-Chicago News.

Hewitt-"What became of the girl that you used to say was the light of your life?" Jewett-"Another fellow came between me and the light."-Judge.

Madge-"She went and had her balt bleached and her complexion beautified because somebody said she was a back number." Jack-"So, then, she's a reprint."-Judge.

Neighbor - "The baby suffers from sleeplessness, does it?" Mr. Jerolo man (haggard and hollow-eyed) - "I didn't say it suffered; it seems to enjoy it."-Chicago Tribune.

Tenor-"When I gave my first con cert four people had to be carried fainting out of the hall." Friend-"Oh, but since that time your voice has considerably improved."-Tit-Bits.

"Ha!" exclaimed her father, angrily, "how is it I catch you kissing my daughter?" "Why-er-I believe, sir," he stammered, "it was because I didn't

hear you coming."-Philadelphia Press Alas; this world is full of guile,
Regrets for hasty approbation,
Too late we find a sunny smile
May hide a shady reputation.
—Philadelphia Record.

Mrs. X. (who has been three times married)-"Oh, if I were a man, I would make a name for myself!" Tom (who is number three)-"Strikes me you've done pretty well as it is. This is the third you have made."-Brooklyn Life.

Mrs. Noddle-"My husband is very frank with me; he tells me everything he does." Mrs. Witman-"My busband does me the honor to try to deceive me right along. If he didn't I am afraid I should think he had lost all respect for me."-Boston Transcript.

"Doesn't it make you the least bit envious to see what elegant furniture Mrs. Eyefly is putting into her house next door?" "Not a bit. My husband says it will be sold by the sheriff within six months-and I'll be there to buy."-Chicago Record-Herald.

"He may mean well," said the young doctor, "but I don't exactly like the tone of his letter." "What's the matter?" inquired the old practitioner. "Jones, the undertaker, writes and says that if I will send my patients to him he will guarantee them satisfaction."-Judge.

### Colder Than Liquid Air.

Dr. Arsene d'Arsonval, a member of the French Academy of Sciences, proposes to announce his discovery of a method of extracting from ordinary petroleum oil a liquid absolutely unfreezable at a temperature of 205 degrees below zero, thus beating the record for unfreezability hitherto held by liquid air.

According to Dr. d'Arsonval, the new "petroleum ether" is destined to be of the greatest importance to scientists, especially in chemical research, permitting the construction of thermometers of a precision not hitherto attnined.

In his forthcoming communication Dr. d'Arsonval will demonstrate other valuable scientific uses of the new discovery. One of the doctor's collabora tors says that D'Arsonval is on the point of succeeding in experiments which aim at the use of petroleum ether for cooling the atmosphere of houses during the summer, a project which exceeding cheapness renders

practicable.

vertiser.

Eldridge Reginald George, aged twelve, fell down and broke his ankle the other day. His father was away from home, and his adoring mamma was quite distracted when her darling was carried into the house by a park policeman. Doctors were sent for, the father telegraphed to and a tremendous to-do was in progress, but through it all Eldridge Reginald George preserved a sad and stolcal demeanor.

Two days after the accident a boy chum was permitted to see him. The visitor attempted to condole with the invalid and ospecially inquired if the oot burt much. The anguished mother was considerably cheered by her petted son's reply, which she heard from an adjoining room:

"Oh, I don't care about the old foot," he said, "but it's hard on me to be cooped up here when my father's away. and there's no one to take care of my mother!"—New York Commercial Ad-

Longevity.

The improvements in the last two centuries in surgical and medical knowledge, sanitation, hygiene and the other aris of wholesome living have naturally tended to prolong life.—Baltimore Sun.