THE ICE OF THE NORTH.

White, immaculate, storm-beaten beaches Lonely ses beyond sens, beyond ken, From the ice of your farthermost reaches, Re-echoes your challenge to men!

y have sought you with worship and wonder; despair they have sent forth their breath-for answer-the crash of your thunder, he shiver and silence of death!

on have wooed them, aroused them, and quelled them, You have prisoned them fast in your floes, ou have drawn them, betrayed and repelled them, And their bones lie a bleach on your snows.

Is your diadem, gemmed with star-flowers From these far-flaming fields of the sky, But the sign of a Tyrant whose powers Overthrow and destroy and defy?

Oh! imperious, pitiless regions— Snow-panoplied hills that entice— Are those silent impassable legious But guarding a bosem of ice?

Or is it the radiant duty Of your rapturous heart of delight That crimeons with current of beauty The dark span of your desolate night?

Through the long voiceless twilights that darken Your virginal, slumbering plain, Do you dream of the sunlight, and harken For the voice of the southwind again?

Oh! mysteries never beholden By the ages, we question and wait For the ultimate answer withholden In the mist-woven matle of Fate.

By your star-vestured beauty still haunted, In the wake of your moons, we set forth— By your perilous silence undaunted, We follow the call of the North! —Margaret Ridgely Partridge, in Harper's Magazine.



No one would have thought, look-1 The old schoolmaster and Chrising at his benign face, or listening to tina dwelt together in their green the calm and measured tones of his bower with a perfect understanding, voice, that the wind of tragedy had though in all these years the veil was once swept across the old schoolmasnever once lifted from the old man's ter's life. heart and life. At the very last, it seemed as if

When the beginning actually was, nobody seemed exactly to know. The fate had relented and determined to place without the old schoolmaster make late amends. It happened on a would have been inadequate, incombleak day in winter when the lower plete; in fact, altogether inconceiv- ing sky seemed to breathe out threatable. enings, while the scudding snowflakes

Those who had been his contempor- presaged the coming storm. aries had died out one by one, and The Loaning moorland was very the only one who remembered the bleak on such a day, and the few pascoming of the schoolmaster in the sengers in the village omnibus, which far back days was Captain Drew of plied from the station in the afterfor seven and fifty years.

The schoolmaster had arrived in winter, dropping down suddenly from nowhere, a tall, slender, dark-eyed man, with youth in his step, but experience and sadness on his face. It was long before the advent of the School Board, in the days when education was for the few, and not for the many. The Loaning was glad to welcome the pale-faced stranger, when it was discovered that he had store of knowledge-classical knowl edge, too, which he was willing to impart at a modest fee.

These were the days when great men were cradled in village homes and trained in unpretentious schools by men who loved learning for its own sake, and imparted that love to others with thoroughness and care.

There was no standard then save love alone, and the few for whom books had the immortal message went out when the time came to deliver that message to the world with all the power that was in them.

Of such men, whose names are now upon the roll of history and of fame. the old schoolmaster had trained not a few.

She felt, however, as if the end of all things had come.

The schoolmaster's face flushed. and he took the hands from his shoulder and held them close, then stooped to kiss them, and she drew herself a little away.

"I know everything, Tom," she said nodding and smiling, too, though her voice had an unsteady "I have known it only three note. days. In that time I have traveled seven hundred miles, praying God that when I came to the journey's end I should find you able to hear me speak."

"It is wonderful, Mary, wonderful," he said, speaking like a man in a "I never thought that you dream. and I should meet in this world, though I have long been certain about the next."

She made a gesture of fine scorn. "I know of the lies that parted us, and of the noble part you played to save the good name of a man whom you thought I loved. He won me by these lies, Tom, and you bore the brunt. He was not even honest in his death," she said, and her voice took a tense note of scorn. "If he had, been I should have found you long ago, and so we might have had a few more years together. It was a Christ-like act. You practically laid down your life, not for your friend, but for your enemy."

"Nay my dear," said the old school-master quickly. "It was done for you.'

York Press.

Recipe

Cun-out

a

"Well, but it was not wise nor well done for any of us, for I have had a hard life. But, please God, we shall have a few days of happiness and peace together; for since I find you alone in this little house I will never go away again."

She spoke like a woman who had counted the whole cost, and whose quest was ended absolutely. She laid her gloves on the table, untied her bonnet-strings, and pushed it, with a little thrill of laughter, to the floor, and the lamplight on her bright hair revealed not a trace of gray.

"You have kept your youth, Mary," he said, tremblingly, for in a moment the gulf of the years was not only bridged, but utterly swept away. "Look at me, a broken old man! Yet, if it pleases God to give me the sweet of your friendship for the few years that are left, I will give Him thanks."

She only smilled again with a deep, the White House, where he had lived noon, were glad of the shelter of the mysterious sweetness in her eyes, and old leather cover, kept for hard sat down by the hearth as if she had

MODERATION.

++ The E may grasp virtue so hard, till it becomes vicious, if we embrace it too straight, and with too violent a desire.

"A man may be both too much in love with virtue and be excessive in a just action. I have known a great man preju-dice the opinion men had of his devotion, by pretending to be devout beyond all examples of others of his condition. I love temperate and moderate natures. And immoderate zeal, even to that which is good, though it does not offend, does astound. does astound.

"Those who attempt to regulate the manners of men. theology and philosophy, will have a saying on everything. There is no action so private that can escape their inspection and jurisdiction. They are best taught who are best able to censure and curb their own liberty. "There is no just and lawful pleasure, wherein the in-

temperance and excess is not to be condemned; but to speak the truth, is not man a miserable creature the while? It is scarce, while in his natural condition, for him to have the power to taste one pleasure, pure and entire; and yet, man must be contriving doctrine and precepts to curtail the little he has; he is not yet wretched enough unless by arts and study, he augments his own misery."-Michael Seigneur De Montaigne.



Mrs. Fairbanks a Horticulturist.) and politeness with each other will increase their popularity .--- Rosanna Mrs. Charles W, Fairbanks is an Schuyler, in the New York Telegram. enthusiastic horticulturist and is recognized as one of the leading authori-

Indebtedness Paid in Kind.

ties in the country on the varieties and the growing of bulbs. Many con-One of the fundamental rules of servatories in New York, as well as society is that if an invitation to an In Washington and Indianapolis, her entertainment is accepted, an invitahome city, are the richer for her gifts. tion to a similar function must be Many of the bulbs she has distribsent to hostess and host. A woman uted among her friends add to the may not accept the courtesies of othnatural beauty of their bloom the iners if she is not prepared to do for terest of historic associations. The them as much as they have done for narcissi that grow in the Campo Sanher, and that she may make no error to, in Pisa, the cemetery soil of which a list of social indebtedness becomes was brought into Italy from the Holy imperative where an acquaintance is Land, are famous among flower growlarge

ers all over the world, and several of When a woman has been invited Mrs. Fairbanks' friends have been to any special function the fact and delighted recently by presents of a date should be written beside the few of these precious roots which name of the hostess, and then there is no difficulty in keeping the obliga-Mrs. Fairbanks had imported for her tion clear.

own hothouses. A few fine varieties of cyclamen, hitherto unknown in A woman, married or single, who America, also have come into Mrs. invites another to a dinner must be Fairbanks' possession in the last few given a similar invitation in return. weeks, and her friends are waiting Of course, if she is married, her hushungrily for cuttings of these .- New band is invited, too, though the hostess may be a single woman. But a

dinner requires a dinner, and a single woman cannot expect to be invited to "Matching Up" Expensive Waists. them if she asks her women friends The very latest method of fashiononly to luncheons, or what might be called "day" affairs.

able economy in the way of smart A married woman whose husband clothes is to buy some exquisitely does not know or does not care to embroidered chiffon or net waist, "match it up" in a soft satin or silk have the acquaintance of the husband and wool crepe, and have a simple of another woman may invite said woman to a luncheon, thus keeping skirt made in the house by a good sewing woman. This same genius the friendship between the two women, while the husbands may never meet. And a married woman need hitches the two together skilfully. adds a few deft touches of her own not ask to dinner another who has needlework where the embroidery design needs extension and introduces entertained her only at luncheon. A "bridge" dinner, so called bea few bits of expensive trimming in very small pleces to keep the cost cause bridge is played after dinner, down. The result is one to boast of may be taken as an equivalent to a

> Macaroni Cutlets .-- Cook one-half cupful of macaron! broken in half-inch pieces. Add a thick sauce the same as for the croquettes, using all milk in place of milk and oyster liquor; then add one-fourth of a cupful of grated cheese, and season with salt and pepper; cool, shape in the form of cutlets, dip in crumbs, egg, and crumbs again, fry in deep fat, and drain on brown paper. Insert a one-and-one-half-inch piece of uncooked macaroni in each cutlet, arrange cutlets on parsley.

if the plan has been carefully thought | dinner theatre party, the point being out, and as nine out of ten of the best that the entertainment includes more known women of society care to wear a gown only a limited number of times, and then to appear in something quite different for an equally in returning as much hospitality as short period, it is not surprising that they have hit upon this plan of makone receives.

ing their dress money go further. Many of them have dummy figures. exact copies of their own, so that they do not need to lose any time in being fitted, and by giving only a little thought to the matter can have a chic addition to their wardrobes whenever they want it. When ordering their best frocks these women have a watchful eye for new effects in lines and color combinations, so made they can suggest some little finish that will give that touch of difference that distinguishes the ordered gown from the one known as "homemade."-New York Tribune.

Treat Husbands With Politeness.



Bacon Hogs.

It is generally understood that what is frequently called bacon in American markets is not identical with the article sold as bacon in Great Britain. This will appear from the following statement: A writer in an exchange states that bacon hogs in England weigh from 160 to 230 pounds, while bacon hogs in the Uniter States weigh from 155 to 195 pounds, and light mixed hogs weigh 150 to 220 pounds. It is very evident that the hog that furnishes such bacon as the English consumers want is a botter grade animal than that which is used for bacon in the United States, The average weight for the former is given as 190 pounds, whereas the average weight of the latter is only 175 pounds.

There is too much of an inclination in our markets to separate hogs that are unfinished and to classify them as bacon because of their leanness. This, of course, does not truly represent the bacon hog when put upon the market in finished form. The batermed fat in the sense in which the lard hog is fat is not, on the other hand, lean, in a sense in which the unfinished hog is lean. It occupies middle ground between the two. The flesh is firm; indeed, more so than that of the fat hog. In other words, a lack of firmness is very objectionable in first-class bacon. Because of the lack of proper discrimination in the application of the terms, the baour markets. The term bacon has been applied in a careless sense as pointed out above, consequently it has been applied to animals that do not bring top prices in the market, hence the idea has gone out that bacon swine do not bring so high a market price relatively as other types. In time, no doubt, this will be corrected. but in the meantime it should be taken into the account of those who are taking notes with reference to the relative market prices .- Weekly Wit-

Currant Culture.

The currant is a very hardy fruit and as fair results are obtained without high culture, almost everyone who has a garden grows currants. Like all other fruits, however, the currant becomes most profitable when it is given good care.

The currant is a moisture-loving fruit, hence for profit it should be planted in a cool, moist, but well drained soil. It also requires rich soil, hence as a rule the best is a good clay loam which is retentive of moisture and cooler than sandy loam. The soil should be thoroughly prepared for currants before planting. One year old plants from cuttings if strong will give good satisfaction, although two year old plants are not too old. They should be planted in rows about six feet apart, and from four to five feet apart in the rows. the wide distance being more satisfactory for the strong growing varieties, and especially currants. Fall planting is best for currants, is perfectly hardy. Some notes on growth will be checked. They can, nurseryman of Centerville, Ind. however, be planted in the spring the nursery and the soil well pressed against the roots. Thorough cultivation should follow to promote as much growth as possible, but it should be shallow, as the currant roots are near the surface. The following spring the currants will need some pruning to give them a shapely, open head, the bush when well shaped having from five to seven main branches well distributed to avoid crowding. The fruit of red currants River. is formed from spurs on wood two years old, while the fruit of black currants is borne on wood of the previous year. Currants should be pruned annually to get the best results. After the bushes are in full bearing, the pruning should be done with the object of removing some of the older wood from the ground each privet. year. There should be no wood more than three years old left on black currant bushes, as the object is to keep up a strong growth of young It is also not well to let the wood. wood of red currants get very old, as the finest fruit is produced on the

The rotation of crops affords time for the disintegrating action of the at-

mosphere, rain and frost to prepare new material from the rock particles in the soil and get it in a form to be used by the plant. One plant may use up the available food for a particular kind faster than it can be prepared by these natural agencies. When properly managed it enables one plant to prepare food for another

All plants exhaust the soil, though in an unequal degree; plants of different kinds do not exhaust the soil in the same manner; all plants do not restore to the soll a like quantity or quality of manure, and all plants are not equally favorable to the growth of weeds. Upon the above principles is based a regular succession of crops,

Though the system of rotation is adapted to every soil, no particular rotation can be assigned to any one description of soil which will answer at all times, and on the demand for different kinds of produce. On clayey soils, beans and clover, with rye grass are generally alternated with grain con hog, though not what may be crops, and on dry loams or sandy ground turnips, beets, potatoes and clover. On rich soils this system of alternate husbandry is most conducive to the plentiful production of food, both for men and animals. One portion of a farm would thus be always under grain crops, while the other portion was growing roots or cultivated grasses; but, as the major. part of arable lands can not be preserved in a state of fertility with even con hog has suffered somewhat on this kind of management, it is requisite that the portion of the farm which is under cultivated grasses should be pastured for two or three years, in order to give it time to recruit. The following is a good rotation of crops: First year, clover; second, clover; third, corn; fourth, oats; fifth, wheat. The clover does well with oats, and after an early mowing can very well be prepared for wheat.

California Privet Hedges.

Throughout the city-and the whole of the State, for that matterthere is general complaint that the California privet hedges were killed by the severe winter. That this shrub is really too tender for Indiana planting has been said repeatedly in the Indianapolis News. Long acquaintance with it by those who are thoroughly familiar with its demands has proved conclusively that the plant 'winter-kills." so far as the tops are concerned, even if the roots survive our colder temperatures.

The California privet gained its popularity primarily because it is the main shrub used for hedge purposes at Newport and other summer resorts similarly situated. For seaside planting, no shrub surpasses it, but it must be remembered that the water tempers the atmosphere and that many shrubs will succeed splendidly at Newport that will not survive our winters here. In Indianapolis and Indiana, California privet should never be planted.

The Amoor River privet resembles the California variety very much and

than dinner. A bridge luncheon is more than a luncheon alone, and a luncheon and matinee might be taken as a similar courtesy. The point lies

It is not incumbent upon a woman to invite to a meal of any sort one who has not extended the same thought, but if the latter has been asked to a bridge, or if in any pronounced way a desire for her acquaintance has been shown, she may send an invitation for luncheon or dinner, always providing that the one giving the first invitation to a meal is not the latest arrival in a place. that when their "bargains" are being It is always the privilege of the older resident to give the first invitation to a meal, unless the other woman has also lived so long in the town that she is no longer a stranger.

Invitations to a tea require nothing more than a similar card, for they are only notices of being at home to

ness.

His pride in the gallant boys who passed through his hands was only equalled by their affection for him. Indeed, he had a singular power of wearing a thick well over her face. When she lifted it at the inn door winning hearts, and many wondered how it was that one so gentle and yet to put a question to the landlord so strong, so fitted in every way for there was a haunting sweetness in her the making of a home, should have expression, and a dignity in her bearelected to walk solitary through life. ing which instantly commanded at- her bewildered eyes. A message was The school was a broad, low build- tention and respect.

ing of the black whinstone peculiar ample playground in which a few sparse trees that had survived the later she walked through the falling hard usage of many generations of snow along the village street in the in summer, and broke the force of at the gateway of the old schoolmasthe moorland gale in winter.

The schoolhouse was bard by, as she lifted the latch of the wicket small, low, picturesque, though high- gate, and at the very moment Chrisly inconvenient dwelling, embowered tina Fellows happened to be at the and to add to the dignity of the ocamong green, its outside a picture at sitting-room window, for the purpose which many paused to look. the cheerful lamp.

Here the old schoolmaster had lived for nearly forty years, minis-"There's somebody at the yett," tered unto for three parts of that she said curiously. "A leddy, an' I time by one Christina Fellows, a cadinna ken her. She must hae made pable serving woman of the better a mistake." sort, who alternately mothered and The schoolmaster, deep in his book ruled him and hoped to close his eyes in death. Christina hastened to the door to

Christina had a hard face and did interview the stranger, and, if need not wear her heart on her sleeve; but be, put her in the right way. she had had her tragedy, too, and had peritably been a brand plucked from the burning by the schoolmaster's beneficent hand.

Accused of theft in her previous place she had been set adrift and cepted. might have gone under had not the schoolmaster taken her, without a character, when the hand of every man and every woman in the parish was against her, and she had literally not a place wherein to lay her head.

she flung open.

late.

She had repaid that Christ-like act with a life-long devotion, but even business. Christina knew very little of her mas ter's inner life.

'Gie him buiks." she would say: "he's a terrible man for buiks. If it wasna for me he wad read hissel' intil his grave.

The School Board and all lis new fangled ways, which in fulness of time robbed the old schoolmaster of his official position and placed him any emotional display. on the retired list, was the main oblect of Christina's hatred and con mpt. It was noticeable that from day when the schoolmaster gave up his active duties to another and a younger man be perceptibly declined both in health and in spirits. Hap-pily for him they suffered him to re-main in the little house, which did not meet modern requirements or satisfy the aspirations of the new schoolmaster, who wished everything up to date. This was a very happy thing for the old man. Dig up the old tree, root and branch, and there is small chance of its safe or success-ful transplantation. up his active duties to another and a two hands on his shoulders.

weather. There were three passen- | found the place that was her very gers only, one an elderly lady, richly own. Later in the evening an interview though very quietly dressed, and

took place between the stranger lady and Christina Fellows, an Interview which not only appeased the ire of that somewhat hard-visaged spinster, but spread out a new vista before sent to the Haws Inn, and the lady's

She asked for a room, and for some belongings were forthwith brought to to the neighborhood. It stood in an light refreshment, and gave her name the schoolhouse, and the new era beas Mrs. Grantley. About an hour gan.

It made a great talk in the Loaning, it being freely rumored that a Loaning boys made some slight shade direction of the school, and turned in mysterious rich relation had suddenly swooped down upon the old schoolter's house. The daylight was fading master and was desirous of carrying him off to her castle in the south. Christina, for her own amusement, casion, assiduously fanned the flame of drawing the blind after having lit of village gossip, adding a few tit-

bits of her own manufacture to the astounding sum of the schoolhouse romance.

But all Loaning Imaginings fell far short of the actual end of the story, which presently shook the place to returned an absent answer, and its very foundations.

One fine February morning the schoolmaster and his guest departed from the Loaning, being accompanied Yes, Maister Thornton lives here. to the station by Christina, who bade

an' he is 'at hame," she said in no good-bye to them in tears. little surprise. "Will ye step in?" Two days later this ann Two days later this announcement set the county by the ears.

The invitation was not very graclously given, but was instantly ac-"At Edinburgh, by special license on the 19th inst., Thomas Bradbury Christina preceded the vis-Thornton, to Mary Caston, widow of itor to the sitting room door, which the late Sir Charles Grantley, of Garth Castle, Pembroke." - British "Somebody to see ye, sir," she said Weekly. excitedly; then, her curiosity getting

the better of her good manners, she stood still to watch the effect, and if As Dangerous as Nosing About Stills.

possible get a clue to the stranger's Some years ago a Chicago doctor had a lot of walking cases of con-The schoolmaster rose quickly to sumptives, and wanted to make sure his feet, and came forward smiling they got pure butter. So he sent Tip benignly, blinking a little as the into the butter cellars there to look lamplight shone full on the eyes from for information. After going into two or three in the same block and which he had removed the reading glasses. Then Christina Fellows be asking to see, smell and taste, Tip beheld a strange thing, from which she gan to think the butter merchants shrank with the secret shame of a strong, reserved nature incapable of were acting queerly, and about that time a young fellow came up in but-ter and egg garb and said. "Say,

The strange lady, with her vel friend, you was just back in the boss thrown back and her sweet face all aglow, spoke the schoolmaster's name place looking for butter. Now I can tell from your talk you're from the in accouts of tenderness, and laid her ame place as I am, but this bunch

"I've come at the long last, Tom," she said. "Thank God, it is not te

same place as I am, but this bunch down here takes every stranger for a spying inspector. Let me give it to you straight; coming down here and asking questions about butter is about as dangerous as nosing about stills down in the mountains. It's this way. They're all selling fake butter, law or no how and if any of them set Then Christina, in a mortal panic, not over sure that she had heard or seen aright, closed the door in haste, and retired wringing her hands to her own domain. "Mercy me, sic on-gauns! I wonder wha she is! It's hardly decent, but I maun wait or I

If a woman spending the evening with friends would treat her husband with the same politeness and consid-

eration she gives to other men, hostesses would less often dread asking husband and wife to the same function. For many women know there are married men and women who are agreeable if alone, but who, when accompanied by wife or husband, as the case may be, are almost offensive in their behavior. And the trouble often is that the wife does not make the same exertion or show the same consideration for her husband when they are with others that she naturally gives to other men.

Few persons enjoy playing bridge at the same table with a husband and wife because often one or both criticise the play of the other. The same woman, if sitting at another table, would tell her partner or opponent what she thought of his game. If she ventured any comment it would

be tactful and polite. But she seems to feel privileged to descend with verbal onslaught on her husband with total disregard of others present. No. one fancies that a wife is always go-

ing to talk to her husband with the same formality she would use with other men, but all agree, if they stop to think, that to adopt the informal-

ity of home when in company is not always pleasant to others.

It may not be sweetness of nature that restrains woman from commenting or retorting to her husband when she is annoyed; it may be wholly consideration for others. The fact that she does keep still then may be entirely a matter of good breeding, for consideration is that sometimes, should she possess an opinion that is decidedly contrary to her husband's, she shall hold it and tell him later. but she must make the communica tion when no one else is present Nothing is more unpleasant than to be obliged to hear a matrimonial criticism or altercation. Listeners are not interested, and any atmosphere of entertainment is in this way entire

ly destroyed. If a woman is playing bridge at the same table with her husband she must treat him, for the time, as she would any acquaintance. If she does not like his manner of playing she is not at liberty to tell him then, be cause she will make the other two ersons uncomfortable. If she wishes to discuss the hand he has just played her own manner must have the same liteness that it would with her host,

and if her husband does not agree with her she must drop the matter then, taking it up later when at home if she thinks it best.

No husband and wife have the to make other guests und table when they are out socially,

ne's friends on a certain day, and nothing further may come from them unless one woman or the other really wishes to pursue the acquaintance .-Rosanna Schuyler, in the New York

Telegram.



The splendor of black velvet in everywhere.

The new flat-front coiffure means death to rats. Small hats are predicted, but none

are yet in sight. Two shades of green which bld fair

to be exceedingly popular are soft almond and a pistache.

Black net collars, studded with nail heads or embroidered with jet bugles, are being worn with black waists.

Loose weaves and heavy threads are characteristic notes of many of the popular materials for walking suits.

Colored correspondence stationery is once more in vogue. The delicate grays, dove and pearl shades are exquisite.

Shoes are a bit less pointed, and the new vamps are very short, the effect being to make the foot look rather shorter.

Because most of the lingerie gowns will be collarless and with short sleeves, comfort will be characteristic of the season's wear.

Narrow bands of fur are supplanting velvet and ribbons for the coiffure. Chinchiila is, of course, a favorite for brunettes, while sable is in favor for blondes.

However elaborate a scarf may be in itself or in its trimmings, the edge is usually finished with a selvage all around. The selvage varies from quarter to two inches in width.

On many of the handsomest dinner and evening gowns the decolletage is modified to something not far from the low Dutch neck, the very low neck being now considered by some authorities as outside the mode.

Wool embroidery will be a favorite trimming on the new gown. It is heavier and coarser-looking than the silk handwork to which we have been accustomed, but when the design attractive and well done it is decidedly attractive.

A new writing paper fashion, high in vogue among college girls, con-sists in having the name by which you are best known engraved in color across the top. The paper is to be used for correspondence only with intimate friends.

two and three year old wood.

The currant plantation will begin to give some fruit the third season. but a full crop will not be obtained until the fourth. As the currant is a great feeder, drawing heavily on the fertility of the soil, the plantation should receive an annual dressing of barnyard manure or some other fertilizer. Rotten manure applied in the spring gives very good results. Applications of wood ashes or muriate beneficial .- Prof. H. L. Hutt, Canada Experiment Station.

Keeping the Soil Fertile.

According to Professor Whitney, of the Bureau of Soil, United States Debe fertile must contain a sufficient quantity of the ash ingredients of the plants to be cultivated, and these must be in such soluble condition as

to be taken up by the growing plants. Soils once fertile are said to be exhausted when deprived of such food as is required for plant nutrition, but rest and mellorating treatment will, in time, restore such solls to a fertile condition.

Until past the year 1750 no just ideas upon the rotation of cropa unds of to seemed to have been formed in any part of Regland.

as the buds start very early in the the subject of hedge plants adapted spring, and should these develop be- to Indiana follow. They are from fore they can be planted their future the pen of E. Y. Teas, a well-known

The Amoor River privet, from Asia, with success. The plants should be resembles California privet very set a little deeper than they were in much and has never been known to be injured by our severest cold, even in the tips of the branches, where the California was killed to the ground. The Amoor River is not quite so nearly evergreen as California, though it retains its foliage until mid-winter. There is a Southern form, grown and sold as Amoor River that, it is believed, does not possess the hardiness of plant nor beauty of foliage that is characteristic of the genuine Amoor

> Regelianum privet seems to possess the hardiness of the Amoor River, and, in habit of growth, arrangement of the branches, and peculiar shape and conformation of the foliage is one of the most striking of shrubs. The Japanese privet is a strong grower, with remarkably large, glossy foliage, that is more persistently evergreen than any other

We think this will become popular either as a hedge plant of for ornamental planting. The Japan berberis (B. Thunber-

gll) is justly very popular as an ornamental hedge plant. It is of rather slender, compact, bushy habit, with small, glossy, bright green leaves that attain a brilliant crimson color in autumn. The plant is loaded with berries that assume a bright red color when ripe and remain on the plant through the winter. We have never heard of this plant being injured by the cold anywhere. Last, but not least, for ornamental hedge, we will name Spiraea Van Houttel, a plant of extraordinary hardiness, and beauautumn and cultivated in the next ty in habit of growth, as well as of special beauty when loaded with its wreaths of white flowers, as easily of potash and ground bones are also transplanted as a tomato, as hardy as an oak. We have bedges of it twenty years old, of perfect form, from the ground up which, when in bloom in June, are strikingly beauti-

ful. By cutting back, just after the flowering season, the hedge may be partment of Agriculture, a soil to kept at a height of two, three or four feet, as may be desired.

As the Country Cried.

"Johnny, can you tell us why Washington is called the Father of his Country?"

"'Cause he walked the floor good many nights when it was still youny, 1 guess."---Chicago Record-

Last year over seventeen million acco and snuff m factured in the United Kingdom won