Sartorial Blunders.

A New York girl has discovered that all her sartorial blunders are committed when she is either worried or tired. "That wretched waist that made me look a sickly pea green, I bought one day when I had a headache," she says. "Then, one day when I was feeling awfully put out over something Jack had said, I went out and bought that linen coat that I look so grotesque in. I could go through my wardrobe and tell you a story about everything in it that is ugly and unbecoming. I have go so I would rather go without than go shopping on one of these bad days."—New York Tribune.

The Eyebrows and Lashes.

If the eyebrows are too thick or if they are not well shaped, they can be thinned out and trained by the use of tweezers. If they are too thin their growth may be stimulated by applying every night a lotion made of five grains of sulphate of quinine dissolved in an ounce of alcohol. If too light they can be darkened with walnut juice made by boiling the bark gently in water an hour—one ounce to a pint of water and adding a small piece of alum to the dye. Apply with a camel's hair brush. The eyelashes can be made longer and more silky by carefully trimming them every month and bathing them afterward with corn-flower water.—American Queen.

Beware the Beauty Veil.

The habit of wearing the small face or beauty veil so that it comes directly under the nose is giving women a very bad habit. In order to keep the veil in place they have contracted the habit of involuntarily stretching the mouth wide open like a fish and then snapping it shut like a clam. The reason for this ungraceful performance is that the veil tickles the upper lip. The short veil is not extremely becoming, any way. The woman with a hooked nose looks as though she were holding the veil down, and the damsel with a sky-tilted nose never succeeds in keeping her veil in anything but a wrinkled condition. So let us "taboo" the "beauty veil."—New York Journal.

Habits in a Child.

The following is taken from a paper on Habits and Will by Mrs. Theodore W. Birney, in The Delineator: "The habits of reverence, gentleness, courtesy, honesty, courage and patience, like their opposites, are absorbed by the child from those with whom he is most closely associated. It is in these attributes that an ounce of example outweighs a pound of precept. It is a charming custom to lose no opportunity either in reading fiction or in the circumstances attending on everyday living to express an enthusiastic appreciation of the good, the noble, beautiful and true, but valuable beyond and above all discussion of these virtues, 'To be as nearly as we can what we wish our children to be.'"

The Prospective Physician.

A young woman entering this profession, writes a woman physician in Everybody's Magazine, gets a great deal of advice, of a somewhat discouraging order. "Don't try to specialize," says one. "General practice is hopeless," another will assure her; "they will accept women for certain things, but in general they want a man. Your only chance is as a specialist." "Men doctors will let you in on a case if you will do all the hard work, but you must not expect any of the profit or the credit," she is assured.

If she listens long she will have a picture pessimistic enough to try the stoutest courage. And there is a certain truth in it all; but over and above this stands the bigger truth for her comfort—the way to success and recognition is fair and open to all who are worthy. Hard work is not the only qualification; personality, tact, breeding, forces—a dozen other elements are needed, and failure generally means some lack in these. With the right endowment and a sincere ambition, a woman can go as far as a man—and that is to the very top. The way is perhaps harder for her; but I have found that in the long run it is not age or sex that counts, but what you do and are.

Dresses Too Big.

To be in the height of the mode our dresses should appear to be a size or so too large for us. That old conundrum about the baggy coat being reminiscent of two French towns, Toulon and Toulouse, is constantly recalled as fair ones, young an dold, are noted with unnecessary material in their dresses. As for overdoing the so-called shoulder breadth, the very statement is absurd, as the real shoulders have nothing to do with the thing. One may note plenty of waists in which the top of the sleeve not only does not cover the shoulder, as sleeve tops were certainly designed to do, but does not reach this point by four inches—is actually sewed in that distance down on the arm. This means that the shoulders of the waist are about eight inches too broad. To such extremes do we allow ourselves to be led.

Naturaly, we do not stop here. The sleeves are the next temptation, and just how frightfully we have flown to this temptation is evidenced on every side. The only good thing about this hysterical following of fashion is that it dies of its own overdose. There is really no limit to the absurdity of the piling on process that has been followed in sleeves.

This desire for amplitude has reached even the belt, though not in a way to increase the inches around the zone. Very deep girdles are liked. When the belt is narrow the gathered material above and below juts out in a most abundant fashion.

The amount of material used in a dress, especially filmy sorts, is astonishing.—Philadelphia Record.

Wedding Gown Moralizing.

Of perennial interest to women is the wedding gown. But Folly is justified of her children, and a pretty wedding is a pretty sight. But for all that there is too much made of the wedding gown. The newly-engaged girl, with a few exceptions, as soon as the excitement of the proposal has abated somewhat, begins to think of and to discuss her wedding gown. Is it to be oyster or ivory white satin? Is it to have a court train? Is the trimming to be lace or chiffon? Are the orange blossoms to be real, and will it be proper for her to wear her "pearls?" The latter point is left undecided, for who can tell the form that the gifts of the bridegroom-elect will take? These may be diamonds! The engaged lover so often breaks out into diamond stars for the hair! If the engagement is short the matter of the wedding garment fills every spare moment—and a few that should be employed otherwise—of the bride-elect's time. In her bridal finery she must eclipse all the girls of her acquaintance who have been married recently. If Minnie Jones had six bridesmaids and one page, Ethel Smith must have eight and two small and picturesque mountebanks to bear her train, and her bevy of girls will look "sweet" in crepe de chine instead of flimsy pongee. A writer says: "No matter what the nationality, the color or the social status of the bride who has given her heart to the man she loves, or who has been given to a husband of her parents' choosing, the mirror never reflects to her eyes any more pleasing picture than herself attired in the costume in which she is to enter into the realms of hymeneal bliss. Here is the touch of nature which makes all women kin."—Washington Star.

Plain and Pretty Women.

By neglecting certain simple arts and ordinary precautions a great many pretty girls fail to make the most of their beauty, and by attending to these arts and precautions a great many plain girls make up for nature's unkindness to them. Plain girls, with brains, need not envy beauties. The plain girl that knows the nature of men is likely to be more popular among her masculine acquaintances and to make a better match in the end than the haughty and careless beauty that will not stoop to conquer. Every girl should strive to make the best of herself physically, temperamentally and intellectually. For the body, moderate, regular and well planned exercise is necessary. Exercise not only keeps a girl in health, and produces color and a clear skin, but it builds up the physique, makes the flesh firm, and adds grace to the natural curves. The hair should be well brushed and dressed with some regard to the contour of the face, head and neck. Every girl should know something of the manicure's art, too, and care for her nails with skill. An erect, graceful carriage adds much to the girl's attractiveness. A woman should be erect as well as supple. Gawkiness or slouchiness in standing or walking destroys the tender roots of regard that may be sprouting in a man's breast. Any woman may acquire a good carriage by care and practice, may dress her hair prettily, and have beautiful finger nails. Neatness in dress is the main characteristic of a well-attired girl. She gives attention to details of attire. She is aware that frayed facings, ripped skirt bindings, spotted garments, loose or missing buttons, pins where hooks should be, unpolished shoes, soiled or worn-out gloves, untidy linen, rumpled ribbons, and belts out of place co-operate in making a bad impression. Good clothes re-act on the mind of the wearer. The knowledge that one is in good form and correctly attired changes one's whole bearing, and imparts a poise impossible to shabby or untidy persons. Some shrewd observer has remarked that the consciousness of being well dressed arouses in the heart a sense of happiness that religion is powerless to bestow.—New York Weekly.

Fashion Notes.

A coral colored coat and skirt of butcher's linen is the latest offering in the linen coat and skirt.

Shield pins are now to be had which make facilitate the changing of one's shields, a needle and thread being no longer necessary.

Large clusters of Chinese primroses, especially the white, with their delicate green foliage, are charming on white hats of any material.

Old fashioned jewelry is enjoying a renewal of favor. Those "horse-collar" bracelets that snap when they close and which have been useless for decades are appearing clasped over the old time lace mitts.

Tatting yellowed with age is being hunted out from old keepsakes and relics and brought into play for collars and cuffs. The tatting washes far better than the modern home made lace. It is very near of kin to Irish crochet lace.

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Coats in three-quarter length make a notable feature of autumn styles and will be greatly worn by young girls. This May Manton one

MISSES' ENGLISH COAT.

is made in tailor style and is essentially smart. As shown the material is fuschia colored cheviot stitched with corticelli silk and the garment makes part of a costume, but the design suits the general wrap equally well, and is appropriate for all suiting and cloaking materials. The loose sleeves are peculiarly good, inasmuch as they allow of wearing over the blouse without rumpling.

The coat is made with fronts that are cut in two portions and seamed to the shoulders, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores. The neck is finished in regulation coat style and the right front laps over the left in double breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and are finished with flare cuffs, over bands, at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

full front. But, if a simpler adjustment is preferred, the trimming outlining the vest can be omitted and the belt passed under the entire fronts, giving the effect shown in the small cut. The neck is finished with a big collar and the sleeves are in one piece each, cut in bell shape.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with six yards of lace and four yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

Complete Leather Costume.

For the modest sum of $195, says the New York Evening Post, one may become the owner of a complete costume of leather, as carefully tailored as the most modish cloth gown, and so contrived as to be fairly light in weight and perfectly ventilated. The leather gown is designed for automobiling. It is made with a gored and fitted skirt and a stylish shirt waist. There is much stitching on both skirt and waist, and the latter is finished with a high collar and a cravat of the leather. The sleeves are wide at the wrist, and there are under-sleeves of mauve satin tightly shirred at the wrist against wind and dust.

Styles For Small Girls.

Soft silks and woolens in sun-pleated and accordion effects will be worn by children and young girls this fall. One such frock, that is adapted to the small girl, hangs in fan pleats from a tiny yoke of lace. The neck is cut high, which is a characteristic of the fall models for small girls.

A Fall Collar.

Deep collars of panne, ornamented with embroidery or inset lace, will be much worn in the fall, replacing the cape collars of lace, embroidered batiste, etc.

WAIST WITH BERTHA.

WOMAN'S HOUSE JACKET.

Two Stylish Garments.

Waists made with round yokes outlined by berthas appear to gain in favor with each succeeding week. The one illustrated in the large drawing by May Manton is peculiarly attractive as well as practical, inasmuch as it can be made high or low, with full length or elbow sleeves, and so serve a double purpose. The model is made of black and white checked louisine, with yoke of lace and bertha and cuffs of white panne cloth edged with lace applique, but any number of combinations might be suggested. The sleeves are among the latest and show cuffs of the newest sort. When made in elbow length these last are omitted and the puffs are pushed up to droop over their edges.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and closes invisibly at the centre front, the yoke being hooked over at the left shoulder. The lining is snugly fitted, and on it are arranged the yoke, the full fronts and back. The bertha is circular and serves to outline the yoke. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders to fit the arm snugly, but form drooping puffs below the elbows.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and an eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide for bertha and cuff facings, three-eighth yard eighteen inches wide for yoke and collar and three and a quarter yards of applique edging to trim as illustrated.

House jackets are among the comforts which no woman should consent to be without. The one shown in the large drawing is graceful and becoming, at the same time that it is comfortable and appropriately can be made from a variety of materials. The model is of dark red albatross with frills and insertion of twine colored lace, and is finished at the neck and waist with ties of red louisine ribbons.

The jacket is simply made with fronts and backs, and is trimmed to give the vest effect. The fronts are gathered at their upper edges, and are arranged over a yoke which serves to keep the fulness in place. The back is plain across the shoulders, but gathered at the waist line, where it is attached to the belt which passes under it and the fronts to openings cut at indicated points, then through these and over the

Woman's Wrapper.

Tasteful morning gowns are among the possessions which no woman should be without. This one, designed by May Manton, is eminently graceful and becoming at the same time that it is simple and involves neither excessive labor nor expense. The model is shown in blue cashmere with trimming of Arab colored lace, and is exceedingly effective, but all materials used for house gowns are equally appropriate.

The wrapper consists of the fronts, backs and under-arm gores. The back is arranged in the Watteau pleat that always is satisfactory. The fronts are loose and are finished with the frill which is extended from the big collar and passes down the entire front. The sleeves are full and finished with frills of the material. At the waist is a ribbon which confines the fulness sufficiently for neatness, but this can be omitted when a looser adjustment is desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, eight yards thirty-two inches wide or five and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with fifteen and a half yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

WOMAN'S WRAPPER.

PRE-COLUMBIAN CURIOS.

Smithsonian Artists Are Busy Preparing Fair Exhibits.

Provided the place were open to all comers, the Smithsonian Institution workshop would doubtless at present afford more of interest than the interior of any other government institution or department in the city. The exhibit which the Smithsonian and bureau of ethnology will make at the St. Louis exposition is in course of preparation in this workshop, located in an obscure and out-of-the-way corner of the south side, not far from the harbor front and steamship wharves. At present Mr. Gill of the bureau of ethnology is applying the finishing touches to the fourth of the 10 reproductions in miniature of the most striking, artistic and wonderful of those peculiar structures erected by the pre-Columbian Aztecs, Zapotecs, Quiches, Mayas, Mixtecs, Chibohas, Ayamaras, Quichmas, etc., throughout Mexico, Central America, Yucatan, Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivar and Peru. The reproduction, now completed, is none other than that of the famous "House of the Governor" (Casa del Gobernador), situated on the sumit of an enormous pyramid in the heart of the ruined city of Uxmal, in Yucatan, and by all travellers considered the greatest triumph of aboriginal art and engineering skill in America.

Readers will be interested to learn that this miniature reproduction of a temple covered from top to bottom with the most intricate carving and stone cutting imaginable, was cast from plaster of paris in the rough, but owing to the wealth and intricacy of the ornamentation of the original the greater portion of the model had actually to be handcarved from photographs, prints and pictures of the Casa facades. This proved a slow, laborious and difficult task, but Mr. Gill has at last completed the work to the satisfaction of Prof. William H. Holmes, the originator of the idea. Some who have seen the model regret that Mr. Gill did not carve the reproduction from a block of hard wood instead of plaster of paris, but he claims that this would have been an impossibility. The symbolic figures, feathered serpents, plumed divinities, frets, chevrons, and all the other strange figures adorning the facade of the Casa del Gobernador are, he states, of a character so complicated and involved as to render a reproduction in wood out of the question.

In addition to these pre-Columbian and aboriginal cities in miniature, other work of equal interest is in progress. Mr. Palmer is busy building up the cast of a sulphur-bottom whale from the moulds taken in Newfoundland, while Mr. Turner is equally busy mounting the big giraffe, the Norwegian elk, the Pamir sheep, the musk ox and other animals. He has just finished the work of mounting a black bear, which competent judges say is another triumph of modern taxidermy. Instead of standing reared on its hind legs and steadying itself with a stick of cordwood, as most bears were mounted by the old school of taxidermists, this particular animal appears in the characteristic act of pulling up a stone with his left paw, and peering underneath in search of a wily and artful crawfish that is trying to escape his cuteness.—Washington Post.

Buying a Volcano.

The value of the Mexican volcano Popocatepetl as a sulphur mine is explained in Page's Magazine. Its owner, General Gasper Sanchez Ochoa, received it from the government in recognition of certain services, and is said to have offered it for $5,000,000—a bargain, considering the millions of dollars worth of sulphur it contains.

Two parties are declared to be bidding for it, the one backed by John D. Rockefeller and the other by John P. Samuel Green of Pittsburg. There are two schemes by which it is proposed to work the sulphur mine. One is to tunnel into the volcano at about 600 yards below the crater, and to remove the sulphur by a cable conveyor carrying buckets 100 feet apart. These will dip into the red hot molten sulphur and bring it out, the buckets traveling 200 feet per minute. The estimated cost of this equipment is about $500,000.

The other scheme proposes to send a cogwheel railway over the lip of the crater down into the sulphur lake, but it is questionable if sufficient foundation is available to sustain the heavy support that would be necessary. For many generations this sulphur has been mined in a crude fashion, and it is believed to be inexhaustible. Its market price at present is $40 per ton.

Volcano sulphur from Sicily has in the past furnished the principal supply.

Animals as Sailors.

A French scientist, according to the Paris correspondent of the London Express, has made some very interesting observations as to the love of different wild animals for the sea.

The Polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until sea sickness brings silence.

The tiger suffers most of all. The mere sight of a ship makes him uncomfortable, and when on board he whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws.

Horses are very bad sailors, and often perish on a sea voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment.

The minimum rainfall at which trees will grow is 20 inches.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS

Bran as Food.

One advantage possessed by bran is that it contains a fair proportion of the phosphates, and for that reason may be used with the ration in order to render it more complete. It is not advisable to feed it in the soft condition if it can be used by sprinkling it on cut clover that has been scalded, although a mess of scalded bran and ground oats early in the morning of a cold winter day is very invigorating and nourishing. Even when the food is not varied some advantages may be derived by way of compensation for omission of certain foods, by the use of bran and linseed meal. Two pounds of bran, mixed with one pound of linseed meal and a pound of ground meat fed to the hens once a day, allowing half a pint of the mixture to ten hens, will greatly add to the egg producing materials. As a food for chicks bran should always be scalded and allowed to stand for an hour or two in order to often.—Mirror and Farm.

Endurance and Quality.

The connection between a horse's staying power or endurance and its quality is frequently seen when subjected to severe road work, but the reason for the connection is not so plainly evident. The fine skin, that is one of the features of high quality, is considered to be of value for what it tells of the internal organization of the animal, for it may be said, in a general way, that the one skin covers the horse internally as well as externally.

The inner coat of the skin which covers the ribs and all external parts is a continuation of that which lines the stomach and intestines. If the skin covering the internal region is soft, fine and pliable it indicates that the secretions are healthy and it would seem natural to reason from this that the lining of the stomach would be in the same state, and if such is the case it is in a better condition to digest the food that goes into it, thereby increasing the horse's recuperative powers and endurance.—John A. Craig, in the Cultivator.

The Corn Binder for Silo Corn.

There is no better way to utilize corn than to put it into a silo. When the corn comes to maturity and begins to glaze, cut it with a corn binder and haul direct to the silo. Cut the stalks into 3-8-inch pieces, as fine silage is much better than coarse. It can then be fed to cows, sheep and hogs. All do well and eat it with a relish that is surprising.

If a farmer has no silo, the corn should be cut with a corn binder and well shocked, from four to six bundles in a shock. When well cured and weather is fair, employ some man with a husker and shredder and husk the corn and shred the fodder. If the fodder or stover is put in a mow by itself it will heat and mold, and more or less of it will not be fit for use.

So, in order to have the stover keep good and sweet, put in a layer of stover about one foot thick, and a layer of straw or chaff alternately until the stover is all stored, and a fine lot of feed it makes. In this way the stover can be kept for a long time and be palatable.

The corn should go to the crib until it is thoroughly seasoned, when it can be ground cob and all or mixed with other grain as the feeder sees fit. There should be at least one corn binder in every neighborhood. They are as necessary as the mower, binder or rake.—J. E. Fischer, in New England Homestead.

Curing and Threshing Beans.

The most difficult problem in bean culture is curing and threshing, but with a little care this is easy enough. If beans are well ripened before being pulled and thrown in piles, they will be ready to thresh inside of a week. The piles should be small and in case of a rain turned over, but beans should never be stacked or hauled into a barn and left as some people do. The reason for this is simply that it is not possible to handle beans when they are dry enough to keep in stack or piled up anywhere without shelling them, and even though it were they would sweat and get too tough to thresh without splitting, and besides, beans lose their flavor and color when allowed to sweat in the pod.

A good way to thresh beans without a machine especially constructed for the purpose is to put a top box on a wagon and drive between the rows, throw one or two piles in at a time and pound the beans out with a common fork. When you get 10 or 15 bushels screen them out in the wind if there happens to be one, and sack them up. If there is no wind, sack them as they are. Do not attempt to thresh in the forenoon, or later than 5 in the afternoon, and never attempt to thresh in this way unless the beans are very dry and the day clear and sunny.

An ordinary fanning will clean beans quite well or they may be cleaned in a good stiff wind by letting them fall, say, ten feet. What is known as screened beans will sell for nearly as much as hand-picked beans, hence it does not pay to hand pick. But if your local dealer insists on hand-picked beans, the following method will clean them so well that he will never know the difference. Stretch a gunny sack at an angle of 45 degrees and in front of this put a box. Now let the beans fall on this from a considerable height, and you will find that if the board is set at the right distance from the sack the sound, clean beans will jump over the board, while the dirt and cracked beans will fall down at the lower edge of the sack. In this way I have cleaned 15 bushels of beans in three hours so well that they sold for hand picked.—A. G. Ronell, in American Agriculturist.

The Robber Crow.

You naturally attribute the scarcity of young birds to the cold spring, when after a more than usually genial February the cold winds of March and April, with abundance of rain and sharp frosts—which proved the blossoms on the early fruit trees—very seriously interfered with the fertility of eggs and chilled others during the period of incubation. As proof of this assertion our friend will tell you he has discovered broods of three or four, a poor return from a sitting of from a dozen to nearly a score of eggs in the nest when first seen.

Empty eggs, the shells having been broken for the purpose of extracting the contents, tell another tale. Instead of being found split across in the orthodox fashion to denote that the eggs have fulfilled their purpose and the shells discarded when the chicks have been released the former are found in all directions with holes pierced in the sides or centre and the albuminous matter gone.

Our sooty friends of the elm trees have been blamed for this, and so warfare is carried on during the egg season to avenge the persistent thefts. One with experience is able to tell the kind of bird which has stolen the eggs by the position in which the eggshells are found.

On the carrion crow no mercy is bestowed by preservers of game. His deep, guttural "caw, caw" betrays his whereabouts, and if he comes within range he is a doomed bird. Without doubt he is a veritable robber of birds' nests, carrying off either eggs or young when opportunity offers. With his short but sharply pointed beak he will seize the prey and carry it away to a particular spot in the plantation or lofty elm before enjoying his titbit. A pair of crows in our neighborhood this year have "walked off" with many eggs within a radius of three miles from their nest in the wood.

In one spot we know of eggs were missed time after time, and some two hundred yards distant the shells of over one hundred eggs have been found within a few yards. A favorite spot for eating the spoil is on a hill, so that from this point of vantage a lookout can be easily kept; for the crow is a deceptive bird, and not willing to be caught at his tricks.—C. L. L., in American Cultivator.

Modern Creamery Refrigeration.

From the time the milk enters the separator until the golden product is on its way to the consumer, the buttermaker eagerly watches the temperature of the material from which it is made, and the system of refrigeration which will produce the desired results. This is at all times under perfect control, and the system which can be applied with the least expenditure of time and money is the one the creamery man will adopt.

The advantages and disadvantages of ice refrigeration have long been known, so I will omit this and discuss the artificial or ammonia system. This consists of a compressor operated directly from the engine of the creamery. The ammonia is forced in a liquid state through a system of pipes supplied at proper intervals with valves. In passing through the valves, the ammonia is converted into a gas, lowering the temperature to such an extent that the pipes when charged are constantly covered with frost. The temperature of a properly constructed refrigerator can be easily brought to freezing point or much lower if desired. The gas, after serving its purpose, in the pipes, is passed through a set of coils submerged in cold water. By this means it is again condensed into liquid, when it is pumped back by the compressor to repeat its journey.

For a creamery for 15,000 to 30,000 pounds of milk a day use a No. 2 four ton compressor. The creamery room should be well insulated, not less than two spaces filled with mineral wool or pulverized cork. Three spaces would be better. Use large twin cream vats and place the coils on each side of the pans, each pair being furnished with proper valve, making each vat a complete system of its own. By this means with the proper stirring of the cream it is always under perfect control.

The refrigerator should be sufficiently large to hold at least one week's product. It must be thoroughly insulated and supplied with galvanized iron pans large enough to hold not less than 300 feet of coiled pipe and four or five barrels of brine. This should be placed in the upper part of the refrigerator, leaving the lower part for storage. The ammonia passing through the submerged coil reduces the temperature of the brine to the freezing point or below and causes it to congeal as would water. This produces a cold, dry atmosphere which is much better than the damp cold produced by ice. Butter tubs come out dry and unstained. Being operated directly from the engine of the creamery while in operation makes the expense very small, and while the results obtained are almost miraculous, the manner of operating the system is so simple that a person of ordinary mechanical ingenuity can easily comprehend, operate and produce the desired results.—H. S. Belf, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Too Much.

"This is too much—too much!" she cried, pale and trembling.

"Then I'll make it $14.99," said the milliner.

"Very well; wrap it up." And the ded was done.—Ohio State Journal.