Bismarck declares that one of the chief regrets of his old age is that he cannot ride a bicycle.

Success has attended an effort at anana-growing in Fitzgerald, Ga., there a plant reached the height of welve feet and put forth satisfactory

The noble animal, the horse, has by no means lost his usefulness. During seven months of the present year 3038 horses have been imported into Germany from America and util-and the strength of the broad, blue skies.

As they bent down low to our youthful open and the broad where is the smile of the broad, blue skies.

And where are the songs of the birds and

Search of an angle and office of the control of the





"All the same, I am doing only my duty." I am just in the groove where God means me to be, and all I have to do is to perform the work of the present moment as best I can."

And strengthened by the honest, womanly thought, Juliet was her sweet, happy self again, when she entered the office and took her seat at the marvelous little labor-saving, brain-resting instrument, the operation of which brought a generous salary to her every week.

"I am doing my duty—my duty," she kept saying consolingly to herself, as her tingers flew over the keys, and the little silver bell rang the pauses in her enr.

And then a gouldman's roles sound.

"Oh, I can't go—of course I can't go, Cousin Percy! Office hours are

AMERICAN FOWLING PIECES NOW IN THE FRONT RANK.

Each Everyth Gomes in Demanda-A Square-Muzicid Guns in Demanda-A Square-Muzicid Guns and Demanda-A Square-Muzicid Guns and Demanda-A Square-Muzicid Guns - Demanda-A Guns - Demanda-B Gu

NEW IDEAS IN SHOTGUNS of glass at the muzzle under which is a streak of self-luminous material.

LATE NEW INVENTIONS.

For church and grave decoration, a hollow sectional cross is used as a flower holder, the interior being divided into a number of water-tight compartments, with orifices to support the stems of the flowers in the water, thus keeping them fresh.

ments, with orifices to support the stems of the flowers in the water, thus keeping them fresh.

A new tool case for cyclers consists of a retangular box to be strapped on to the frame of the bicycle, with both sides hinged at the bettom to drop down and bring the tools in view, each of which slides into a rubber sheath to prevent it from rattling.

A handy hose holder for sprinkling lawns has a pointed rod to be pushed into the ground and support a revolving metal disk which has loops through which the hose nozzle is passed and held by means of thumb screws which tighten the loops.

A Massachusetts man bas invented a tumbler brush and chimney washer, which will fit any size glass, the bristles being set in opposite sides of a double pivoted stem, which has handles to open the brushes outward until they strike the glass.

Fogs on the ocean or navigable streams may be dispersed for some distance ahead of a vessel by means of a new in rention, consisting of an arched distributing pipe with jet tubes set in one side to discharge water or other liquid in spray against the fog.

To draw a measured quantity of liquid from a receptacle a new faucet

liquid in spray against the fog.

To draw a measured quantity of liquid from a receptacle a new faucet has a double-acting valve which closes one outlet as soon as the other is open, thus preventing the pouring of the liquid into the measuring glass while the discharge pipe is open.

Horseshoes which can be attached to the hoof without the use of nails have a broad steel band attached to the front and sides of the shoe, ending in screw sockets at the rear to draw the band tight over the hoof by means of screws inserted in the rear of the shoe.

A California woman has patented a

shoe.

A California woman has patented a cover for milk cans which is perforated around its sides near the bottom, so it can be closed tight to prevent spilling of the milk and can be pulled up a short distance in the can to allow ventilation without insects getting inside.

Games of Savages.

Most people are well aware that the

Games of Savages.

Most people are well aware that the popular Canadian game of lacrosso originated, goodness knows how, many centuries ago amongst the North American Indians. When you come to look into it, it is quite astonishing how many games were originally invented and are to-day practiced by peoples we are accustomed to think of as savages. Wallace tells us how in Borneo, one wet day, he thought to amuse his Dyak boys by showing them cat's-cradle. But he found that they not only knew it, but knew more intricate figures than he. The Maoris of New Zealand actually have a sort of pictoral history in cat's-cradle figures of twisted fiber. The Sandwich Islanders play a kind of draughts; the South Sea peoples nearly all are adepts at kite flying. Polo comes from Persia, and is played magnificently by wild hill tribes from Northern India. Backgammon and parchisi are both Eastern games, flat tamarind seeds being used as "lots" in the latter.—Harper's Round Table.

A Cart Driver's Politeness.

A homely bit of gallantry was enacted in this city a few days ago by a driver of an ordinary, every-day watering cart. A woman had a fall from a bicycle, just in front of the street sprinkler, and, although not at all hurt, her hands were considerably the worse for contact with the dirt of the road. The driver watched her from his high seat, and then called out cheerily: 'Want to wash your hands, miss?'' She admitted that it would be a desirable thing, so the man turned on a small stream from his cart and held his horses still while the woman washed her dirt-covered hands. Then, acknowledging her "Thank you" with a smile and a bow, he drove on, and the woman resumed her ride. The driver's action was as true gallantry as ever knight performed in olden time—and such as Parisians would never think of.—Springfield (Mass.), Republican.

Nine Hundred Tons of Wedding Rice.
According to Rev. G. H. Cameron, vicar of St. Stephen's, Birmingham.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Nine Hundred Tons of Wedding Rice.
According to Rev. G. H. Cameron,
vicar of St. Stephen's. Birmingham,
England, about two pounds of rice are
thrown at brides and bridegrooms
every week at each of the seventy-five
churches in Birmingham and in its
suburbs and the two tons of rice thus
thrown away and absolutely vasted
last year might have been of very
great use in feeding the recently
famine-stricken people of India.

There are over 20,000 places of
worship in England, and, if Mr.
Cameron's estimate be true for the
other churches of the country, then it
follows that nearly 900 tons of rice is
yearly thrown away at weddings in
that country, and wasted, at a cost of
over \$20,000.

Systematic Study.

Systematic Study

Systematic Study.

Getting on in business depends on systematic study, but not on systematic study of geology or economics or Latin and in very few cases on a knowledge of German, even. How often have you heard middle-aged people say, "You couldn't expect one as long out of school as I to pass a common-school examination!" But problems in arithmetic, grammar and geography are coming up every day in business, and the man who solves them the quickest gets into the new field first and reaps the golden harvest. The simplest calculations have led to the greatest business discoveries and successes.—"hicago Record.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS.

Root-Bound Plants.

Sometimes a potted plant becomes what gardeners call root-bound. That is, the roots cling to the inside of the pot, or get so entwined among themselves that the growth of the flower is much impeded. In such a case an application to loosen the roots is required. The following directions were given to one amateur florist for the purpose by a professional: Pour hot water on a little tobacco, a little soft soap, and a pinch of salt. Let it stand until it becomes a jelly. Then strain and add a small quantity to the water with which the plants are tended every time that they are sprinkled.—New York Post.

Binding Corn Stalks.

New York Post.

Binding Corn Stalks.

Whoever has tried to bind green corn stalks knows the provoking frequency with which the green bands will snap at their joint. We have found a bundle of rye straw taken to the corn field the cheapest and most easily procured material with which to do the binding. But where it can be procured a bundle of osier willow stems, six to eight feet long, will answer the purpose better. The willow will not break. It can be grown in some out of the way place, too wet to grow anything else, and, besides the use for binding corn stalks, it may be used for many other purposes on any farm.—Boston Cultivator.

salting Cows.

Salting Cows.

Salting Cows.

Salting Cows.

Salting the cows is one of the little things that is sometimes lost sight of ander the pressure of other, and what is regarded as more important work, but a trial recently made at the Mississippi Experiment Station, indicates that inattention to this point may be a rather expensive oversight. Three yows were kept without salt for four weeks, and their milk record kept during the last two weeks of this period; then they were given the usual allownee of salt for two weeks, and on comparing the milk records it was found that the cows gave 454 pounds of milk during the first period when salt was withheld and 564 pounds during the second, when salt was furnished; a difference of 110 pounds of milk in favor of salting. — Massachusetts Ploughman.

Charcoal For Fowls.

Gave of salting. — Massachusetts Ploughman.

Charcoal For Fowls.

We have found charcoal a very exsellent thing to furnish our poultry with. It may be given in a powdered state, mixed with the soft meal feed, and a little pulverized sulphur at the same time may be added to advantage. But the very best way to supply this, is to burn an ear or two of corn (apon the cob), charring it to blackness and throwing it before them. They will levour every kernel, and so supply themselves with a grateful and healthy substance that sweetens the crop, and serves as an admirable tonic to the stomach.

At this season of the year, the above ecommendation will be found a valuable hint to poultrymen. Hens about ready to lay will devour this prepared blarcoal eagerly, and the increased freshness and redness of their combs afterwards, evince the efficacy of this allowance. For a month or six weeks in the early breeding season, nothing is better than this for laying hens, given them daily.—The Fancier.

is better than this for laying hens, given them daily.—The Fancier.

Injuring Tillsble Lands.

Trampling land in the winter and plowing too early in the spring will easily ruin tillable land. Both practices are by far too common. It is the sustom of some farmers to allow their stock to range over the fields as soon as the latest crops are gathered, and even during the winter, without regard to the condition of the ground, whether it is water soaked or not. There is no practice so general and none which destroys the very life of the land more quickly than the method of plowing the land for spring crops when the water gathers in the bottom of the furrow after the plow has passed.

The tenantry system has led the renter into the very reprehensible practice of plowing for crops so early that the furrow slices glisten in the sun, and when a handful of the upturned soil can be compressed in the palm of the hand like a piece of putty. It is in this way that very good clay uplands are so badly injured in a single season that years of clover seeding are needed to restore them. The clods forming beneath the hoofs of animals and by too wet plowing are more injurious than the excessive cropping without clovering which is so common in the oldest settled South Atlantic States.—New England Homestead.

Growing Hogs Cheaply.

We still occasionally find writers on

in the oldest settled South Atlantic States.—New England Homestead.

Growing Hogs Cheaply.

We still occasionally find writers on agriculture who believe that clover as the main feed is the best and cheapest way of growing hogs. We believe in clover as thoroughly as any one can, but it has its limitations. It is not adapted as the principal article of diet for an animal which has so small a stomach as a hog. It is in the fact of the hog's small/stomach that its value as a producer of cheap meat largely consists. No other animal has a proportion of waste as a pure-bred fine-boned hog. If it could be obliged to live mainly on clover, the amount of food it must eat would enlarge the stomach, and also, perhaps, increase the proportions of bone in proportion one meat. A very small proportion of clover given to hogs fattened on cornwill enable them to digest it better, because the clover furnishes more of the material for growth and muscle than the corn does. But this can quite as well be furnished by oats or wheat middlings, with milk if it can be had. As succulent food in connection with grain, any kind of beets are, we think, preferable to clover. More of them will be eaten than of clover, and the beets will keep the digestive organs in good condition better than any other feed will do.—American Cultivator.