FARM AND GARDEN

RECLAIMING SWAMP LANDS.

The Simple and Inexpensive System of Drainage and Subirrigation Combined.

There are hundreds of thousands of tracts of swamp lands, varying in size from a few square rods to many acres, where the natural conditions are favorable for improvement through the

FIG. I—DRAINAGE AND SUBIRRIGATION.

agencies of drainage and subirrigation. Farm and Fireside, with the aid of illustrations, shows how some swamps have been converted into garden pets.

The conditions favorable to improvement are loam or muck soil underlaid with gravel resting on a bed of impervious clay, and an outlet for drainage, as shown by Fig. 1. It is the basin of clay that holds the water and makes the swamp. The first work is to tap the bed of gravel by a ditch through the clay rim of just sufficient depth to lower the water level to five or six feet below the surface, as shown by Fig. 2.

In draining a swamp of this kind, the object is not to remove all the water, but only to lower the water level to a point that will permit cultivation of the surface soil. The drains, of course, should be sufficient to remove quickly surplus water from rainfall. In rainy seasons the drains keep the water level below danger to the growing crops. In dry seasons the reservoir of water under the reclaimed swamps supplies by capil-

FIG. II—DRAINAGE AND SUBIRRIGATION.

lary attraction all the moisture needed by the growing crops. The cultivator stirs the surface soil during the drought, and the underground reservoir does the rest. It is a system of drainage and subirrigation combined and a very simple and inexpensive one.

Cheap Bedding and Forage.

A Long Island correspondent of The New England Homestead tells that the storms and high tides of winter throw upon the shores large quantities of marsh hay and seaweed mixed together, and when the ground is frozen and other work not pressing enough could be hauled home to last through the summer. It makes as good a bedding and better manure than straw. He says: "Here on the south side of Long Island one can hire a lot on the salt marshes from the town for about 25 cents and obtain an abundant supply of salt hay for the cutting and hauling. The farmer can utilize it profitably for feeding purposes, and the manure heap can be largely increased in size by a liberal use of it as bedding. This salt hay sells for 40 cents per 100 pounds, and many farmers make a business of cutting and selling it at that price. There are thousands of acres of it, yielding nearly as much as English hay, that are not cut year after year.

Wintering Bees.

"Indispensable requisites for successful wintering are a good laying queen, some 30 pounds of good sealed honey and enough bees to cover the combs." The foregoing is quoted from The Farm Journal, which says:

The fall is the proper time to pack bees and to keep them in good condition all winter. This can be easily done, as we have frequently said, by putting the hive proper in a box of such dimensions as to leave some two or three inches of space between the walls, which may be packed with wheat chaff or dry sawdust. A cover over this, with a tunnel for the bees to get out, is all that is necessary to give ample protection to the bees. In the absence of such protection, a few sheaves of corn fodder or bundles of straw will be of great benefit, providing the hives are well protected against rodents at their entrances.

Shredded Corn Fodder.

Shredded corn fodder could be kept in stock, or, better still, in barns or sheds, without danger of molding if the stalks were fairly cured and dried. This is the experience of many who have used corn shredders, as The American Agriculturist has ascertained by actual inquiry. "These machines are certainly the best means yet devised for working up corn stalks and fodder. We shall look for tests at the experiment stations this winter to determine whether an acre of field corn, allowed to ripen its ears and then cut, cured and shredded, will yield more meat, milk or butter when fed with the grain than an equal crop cut up at the bottom just as the corn is glazed and made into silage. Our judgment is that not enough difference will appear to warrant the extra labor of handling the grown crop for silage."

Fourth Annual Irrigation Congress.

There was a large attendance at the irrigation congress at Albuquerque, N. M. An address and resolutions were adopted which, among other things, called for further federal legislation to enable the people to obtain arid public lands, extension of the Carey act to New Mexico and Arizona, the creation of a national irrigation commission, an international commission to adjust conflicting rights with Mexico and Canada and an appropriation of $250,000 for continuance of the irrigation survey. Permanent officers of the congress were: President, Colonel John E. Frost, Kansas; secretary, F. L. Alles, Los Angeles; general vice president, George Q. Cannon, Salt Lake, and one district vice president from each state and territory represented. The congress meets next year in Phenix, A. T.

HILL FARMS OF NEW ENGLAND.

Sheep the Most Profitable Crop—Reclaiming Poor Land In Three Years.

The hill farms of New England can be reclaimed easier with sheep, and with more profit, than in any other way. Land can be bought at a low figure and from 100 to 500 sheep put on the place, according to the size of it. The place should be inclosed with a barbed wire fence of five or six strands, the three lower ones six inches apart, strung tightly upon good posts set a rod apart, which will keep the sheep in and the dogs out. A few acres of tillable and mowing land should also be fenced in on which to raise some grain and cut some hay. A rotation of corn, oats and clover will give the best results and be found the most profitable. Two horses will do all the work necessary on such a farm, and two cows supply the family with milk, butter and cream. One man can plant what few crops are put in and take care of the sheep, with an extra man at harvest and at lambing time, when some one should be with the ewes night and day to give any needed assistance.

The barns or sheds should be made tight and dry, and warm if early winter lambs are to be raised. A sheep will stand much cold if the air is still, but a draft and dampness are injurious to them. Inclose the sheds on all sides and put several windows in the south side for light and warmth. Sheep like the sunshine, and enjoy sunning themselves as much as do fowls. If possible, the water should be conveyed to them in the stables, where you can have it before them all the time. On clear, fair days the sheep may be let out in the yards, but during high winds and storms they should always be kept housed.

Cover thickly as much land as possible with the manure in the winter, and plant it to corn. Plow as much more and sow it to peas and oats and cut what grass you can on the meadows. If you can spare it, plow under the oats and peas before they ripen, and sow to buckwheat; plow this under and sow to rye. If you must have the oats and peas to feed, cut them at the proper time and put in a crop of rye. Harvest the corn and put it in the silo, if you have one; if not, cure and husk it and feed the whole corn shelled, cutting and steaming the stalks for the sheep and other stock. The next spring sow a crop of oats on the corn stubble and seed heavily with clover; plow under rye when it is well up and plant corn. The winter's manure may be used partly on the land for corn and partly on a piece of old land to be planted to oats and peas as in the year previous, and the same rotation followed.

This rotation will be under full headway the third year. One piece will be in clover, which will yield two cuts, and be followed with corn. A second piece will be in oats seeded with clover, and a third piece will be in corn, to be followed by oats. All the manure should be placed on the ground for corn, unless some is wanted for the pastures or a piece of natural meadow. By this system of rotation all the tillable land can be brought up to a fair state of productiveness in three years. The pastures will be improved by the sheep on them, especially when grain is fed. The expense of conducting such a farm will be very small. But little labor being required, the question of hired help is nearly or quite solved, says The New England Homestead, from which the foregoing is reproduced.

A Bank Cellar.

The New York Tribune gives an illustration showing how a bank cellar can easily be constructed for the storing of fruits and vegetables. An excavation is made into the bank the size desired, the earth being thrown out at the sides, where it can be used for still further

BANK CELLAR FOR VEGETABLES.

banking the walls. The latter are of rough stones laid up in lime, sand and cement, with roofs and gables of wood. A tile drain should be laid outside the base of the wall, extending around to the front, to discharge down the slope. This cellar has no window, but may have double doors, one containing sash in its upper panel. Such a building can be very cheaply constructed, and in many locations and under many conditions may be found the most practical method of securing a frostproof storage for fruit and vegetables.

News and Notes.

The supply of apple cider and vinegar promises to be a large one.

It will do any farmer good to follow his produce to market and see where it goes, who sells it and how it is sold. A week in New York among the markets will be an education to any farmer, says the Rural New Yorker.

There is complaint of potatoes rotting in many localities.

There is quite a boom in sheep feeding, especially in Texas.

American Agriculturist advises that farmers in Ohio, New York and other northern states should try winter oats only on a small scale at first, as many in the colder sections who sow winter oats on a large area will no doubt be disappointed.

A Rural New Yorker correspondent has discovered that the petunia, planted among potatoes, is a remedy for the potato bug.

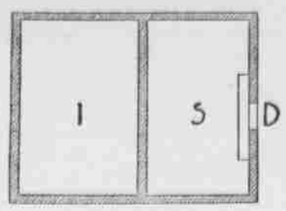
Place honey in dry rooms. The cellar is a poor place. It will gather or draw moisture, and even mold. If kept cool and dry, it will keep for years when it is properly sealed over.

ICEHOUSE AND COLD STORAGE.

A Building Designed For Ordinary Dairy or Farm Use.

The very large consumption of ice which occurs in the high combined ice chamber and storage room may be obviated by the creation of a building having icehouse and cold storage room in one. Such a building will also be much cheaper in its first cost. A correspondent of Country Gentleman who has made several plans for such cold storage rooms for dairies and fruit, thus describes and sketches one of these buildings:

First, a common icehouse, which may be built of the cheapest materials and light in structure. All that is required is a cemented floor with the center a little raised, so as to carry the drainage to the outside, where it is carried off by a few air trapped pipes to a trench outside filled in with stone, or into a basin, and thus can be used in some way. The building will be of such size as may be needed. For ordinary dairy or farm use, 24 by 16 will be large and 16 by 10 a medium size. A house 24 by 16, with 10 feet for ice and 12 feet high to the eaves, will hold 50 tons—equal to a consumption of a ton and a half per week for nine months. The other half is the storage room. This is finished precisely as the icehouse is, with noncon-

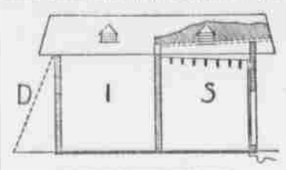


THE FLOOR PLAN.

ducting walls and a vestibule at the entrance to prevent loss of the cold air when one is passing in or out.

Fig. 1 shows the floor plan of the building: I, ice, S, storage room, D, double door. It is not even necessary to have any packing in the house, or if any, two or three inches inside will be sufficient, if the walls are made double, with nitrproof paper between the double boarding, just as is done with the modern silo. The ice is then packed, with a little sawdust at the sides. Eighteen inches of covering is ample over the ice if the gable end and the roof are ventilated as shown; the ventilation, causing evaporation from the covering, cools it. Of course the ice is cut in rectangular blocks; 24 by 16 or 18 by 12 is a good size, as two and three in alternate layers will break joints and make a solid block, if the dust is kept swept into the joints of each layer.

The cold storage is built in this way: The lower part is exactly the same as the icehouse, and there is no connection between the two except above. The partition, double, as the walls are, is carried half way to the roof. The floor over the storage room is well supported by stout joists, over which a floor of gal-



SECTIONAL VIEW OF HOUSE.

vanized iron is laid. This slopes to one corner, where a drain pipe—air trapped—carries off the waste to the drain. A few boards, or a floor of strips, are laid on the iron floor to walk upon and hold the blocks of ice. The low space for the ice is inclosed with protecting double walls, and a floor over it, on which dry sawdust is laid. This ice closet is closed in by the partition carried up from below, as shown in the illustration. Fig. 2 shows a section through the middle of the house lengthwise, with the ventilators in the roof; I, ice, S, storage, L, ladder.

The Acidity of Soils.

The acidity of soils or their sour condition has to be taken into account in judging of the effects of lime, potash and soda. The New England Homestead has published some interesting results at the Rhode Island station on the value of lime in correcting this acidity. Another year's results with vegetables indicate that soda is inferior to potash, but to what extent, if any, it is important as a plant nutrient in connection with potash in additon to the soda already existing in our soil can only be ascertained by a repetition of the experiment, perhaps for a number of years. Though the direct object of the experiment was not to compare the action of the chlorides and carbonates of potassium and sodium, it was evident that the latter produced much greater yields with certain crops than did the chlorides, and this was due to the action of the carbonates in reducing the acidity or sourness of the soil.

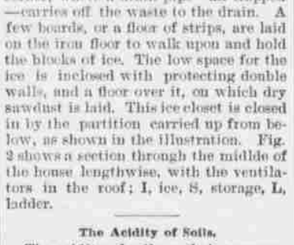
Cutworms, Borers, Etc.

Bulletin 109, from the New Jersey station, consists of illustrated descriptive notes on the life history, habits, ravages and treatment of cutworms, the sinuate pear borer and the potato stalk borer, and the result of experiments with bisulphide of carbon as an insecticide. Applying kainit to the ground and the use of poisoned trap food are advised for the cutworms, and for the other insects destroying infested trees and plants is advised. Bisulphide of carbon is recommended as efficient for destroying melon and cabbage maggots, in the latter case being injected into the soil beneath the plants.

SHREDDED CORN FODDER.

It is a Good Substitute For Hay and More Valuable Than Whole Fodder.

Unusual interest has been evinced this season to the harvesting of the hay crop. Farmers have at last awakened to a realizing sense of the value not only of the grain, but the fodder. The self binding corn harvester, the corn husker and the fodder shredder have all played an important part in bringing corn fodder to the fore. There are machines which make but one job of husking and shred-



BALE OF SHREDDED CORN FODDER.

ding the cornstalks. The stalks are fed to the machine, which chops off the ears and husks them and at the same time crushes and shreds the stalks.

This shredded fodder or corn hay, as it is also called, has many advantages. First, it has no sharp edges; second, it can be handled with a pitchfork; third, it can be baled like hay; fourth, it occupies less space than the whole fodder; fifth, it saves waste.

Progressive farmers all agree now with the assertion long ago made by scientists—namely, that there is no better substitute for hay than sweet, bright corn fodder. Ordinarily, however, it is very inconvenient to handle, and there is considerable loss of food material in the coarser parts left uneaten by stock. The shredder seems to have obviated these difficulties by putting all the fodder in an eatable condition and in a form easy to handle. Shredded corn fodder is now baled, shipped to city markets and sold at remunerative prices. Thanks are due to Farm and Fireside for the illustration here given of a bale of shredded corn fodder.

Characteristics of Good Silage.

F. H. King of the Wisconsin station, recognized authority on silos and silage, writing to American Agriculturist, says: Good corn silage should be bright green, only a little darker than when put into the silo, and free from mold. The kernels of corn should be nearly natural in color, and the silage should have a mild acid taste and a well marked and pleasant smell. Any molding of the silage, any strong, offensive odor and any dark or black color are indications of losses of dry matter greater than 8 to 12 per cent. A silo which gives this kind of silage is defective in some important particular. There will be scattered through the silage small spots the size of the hand, or perhaps the size of the head, where there is a little mold, but these should be very few. A general molding or blackening of the silage in contact with the walls is proof positive of faulty walls or bad filling. The silage against the walls should be bright and free from mold, and where it is not no unnecessary loss is being sustained. This is an important matter for the feeder to understand, because cattle will eat silage readily where there has been as high as 50 per cent loss, so that the fact that cattle eat the silage all up is no criterion that large losses are not being sustained. A feeder can no better afford a loss of 20 per cent of his silage than he can afford a loss of 1 per cent of fat in his milk.

Alfalfa or Lucern.

Alfalfa has been grown with more or less success in every state and territory in the Union, from Maine to Washington, and from California to Florida. There is not a state from which the report has not gone out that alfalfa will, when properly treated, become one of the best fodder plants. It is the best hay soiling crop in the west. In the south it has been widely recommended as a very valuable addition to the list of forage grasses and clovers. In the middle and eastern states it promises to become a rival of the better known and more widely grown red clover. The foregoing is from the pen of Jared G. Smith, assistant agrostologist to the department of agriculture. He also tells that the western alfalfa grows taller than the eastern lucern, and it withstands drought and freezing better.

THE LISTENER.

Mr. Gladstone still uses on an average 4,000 post cards a year.

Lord Wolseley, like Napoleon, has the power of falling asleep at will.

Harry Russell, who wrote "Cheer, Boys Cheer," will be 88 years old Christmas eve.

Justice White of the United States supreme court rides a bicycle to and from the capitol.

George Westinghouse, patentee of the brake which bears his name, has made over $20,000,000 from his invention.

John M. Farnham, who died recently at Hartford, was the inventor of the wire mattress. One of his nephews was Governor Farnham of Vermont.

The Duc de Morny, the foremost amateur photographer of the day in France, is reported to have paid something like $60,000 for his photographic equipment.

First Lieutenant Kraft of the German army has been deprived of his rank because of his book, "Brilliant Misery," which caused considerable talk in the fatherland.

H. J. Noyes of Richland City, Wis., has been appointed chief instructor in butter and cheese making in the Ohio State university, with the title of assistant professor of dairying.

Charles A. Tyler of New York recently celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his appointment as a letter carrier. He is 75 years old, and is the oldest letter carrier in the United States.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the South African magnate, is an omnivorous reader. A native chief describes him as "a man who eats a country for his breakfast and sits amid clouds of paper."

Governor Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania is a tall, muscular, ruddy looking man, whose hair and beard have turned gray. He is one of the kind of men who impress you with their physical strength.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is making his annual visit to Herr Pagenstecher, the celebrated oculist of Wiesbaden. For some years past the oculist has reported a steady improvement in the English statesman's eyes.

There is at least one skilled musician in the house of commons. This is Mr. Charles Morley, Liberal member for Brecknockshire. He is secretary to the Royal College of Music and a violinist of rare skill.

Francis S. Brown, who has been made commander of the Pennsylvania naval reserve, used to own the yacht Schemer, which 20 years since carried Boss Tweed to Cuba after he escaped from Ludlow Street jail.

Joseph Jefferson never talks politics. What his party bias may be is not generally known. He is very diplomatic in dodging all questions that tend to entrap him into an expression of opinion regarding national issues.

Lord Dunraven has not always been an enthusiastic yachtsman. Thirty years ago, when he was a dashing life guards man, steeplechasing was his favorite sport, and he had the reputation of being one of the most fearless riders in the army.

Mr. John Roberts, the English billiard champion, is quite an explorer. He has visited India 11 times, the Cape twice, Australia three times, New Zealand twice and America once, and has been down nearly all the famous mines in the world.

EDITORIAL PHILOSOPHY.

Some people boast in order to convince themselves that they are all right.—Galveston News.

A great curiosity would be a man who kept his mouth shut and lived to regret it.—Atchison Globe.

Don't be too stingy to pay your fellowmen a few compliments occasionally, if you can't pay anything else.—Philadelphia Record.

One of the strangest things of life is that so many things seem funny that aren't funny and so many more are funny that don't seem funny.—Albany Argus.

The country boy who would rather stay at home and turn the grindstone than go out hunting woodchucks may get to be a rich man, but he will be a man the world will have to look out for when he grows up.—Somerville Journal.

FACTS ABOUT VENEZUELA.

Of the last 85 years, nearly one-half have been spent in war.

It has about 12 times the area of the state of New York.

The republic has enjoyed a federal constitution since 1864.

There are 407 miles of railway and 2,595 miles of telegraph lines.

Yellow fever is almost of annual recurrence in the coast towns.

The constitution is modeled to some extent after that of the United States.

Spain recognized the independence of the republic in 1845, after a 30 years' war.

Caracas, the principal city, took its name from the Spanish captain general in 1550.

The republic comprises eight states and nine territories, besides two colonies—Guzman Blanco and Bolivar.

There are dry and rainy seasons, as in California, the rainy season occurring during the months of our summer.

Venezuela is one of the important markets for American petroleum, though it has important oilfields of its own.

The Roman Catholic is the state religion, but freedom of worship is guaranteed by law, and popular education is well provided for.

The "boundary question" has been perennial since the founding of the republic, Colombia, Ecuador and Great Britain having been the chief contestants.

Gold has been the most important product next after coffee. For five years ending in 1886 the annual output was $3,700,000, but it has greatly increased since then.

Venezuelans celebrate July 14 as their day of independence. On that day, in 1810, they rose against the Spanish rule, under Bolivar, the George Washington of South America.

Boots and hats are chief manufactures. The Venezuelans make hats from a material called jipijapa (pronounced heepeeha-pa), which are often sold in the United States for Panama straw.

Though situated on or near the equator, the country has a moderate climate. In Caracas the mean temperature is 71 degrees, the extremes being 48 and 83 degrees. This is due to trade winds.

The monetary system is the same as that of the Latin convention—France, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland—the unit being the bolivar, which takes the place of the franc. The metric system of weights and measures is legal.—New York Herald.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

William Furst has turned out the score of one comic opera a year for the last five years.

Richard Mansfield owns the sole rights for America and Europe of "A Social Highwayman."

John Drew has abandoned all idea of playing anything else but "Christopher, Jr.," during his engagement in New York.

The only two men that are prominently successful as writers of farce comedy were Boston newspaper men. They are C. H. Hoyt and J. J. McNally.

Marie Wainwright produced her new society comedy at Pittsburg. The author is Florence Schoeffel and its title "His Puritan Wife."

Edward Vroom is negotiating with Rose Coghlan to originate the role of Princess Bazilide in his forthcoming production of Coppee's "For the Crown."

The name of every play in Modjeska's repertory this season begins with "M." It is curious, furthermore, that the star's name begins with that letter.

Charles Frohman has refused several very liberal offers from English managers who wish to secure from him the London rights to "The Gay Parisians."

Richard Mansfield is to have the following in his support: Beatrice Cameron, Rose Eytinge, Johnstone Bennett, Jenny Eustace, Dan Harkins, E. D. Lyons.

Stuart Robson has received a cablegram from Charles Wyndham saying that the new play called "Mme. Mangadin" has been rechristened "Mrs. Ponderbury's Past."

"A Wartime Wedding," the Bostonians' latest output, has a strong, serious interest running through it, in which respect it resembles "I Pagliaci" and "Cavalleria Rusticana."

LITERARY LIONS.

Victor Hugo handled the pencil in his leisure moments. An enthusiastic admirer of Hugo has a collection of no less than 400 drawings by the author of "Les Miserables."

Paul Bourget is about to write a book about Scotland and Ireland, in which countries he has lately been spending much time. It will resemble in method his recent book on the United States.

James Whitcomb Riley, Eugene Field and Julian Hawthorne are the neatest chirographists among the literary men of this generation. Their handwriting is almost identical in style—fine, clean cut and legible.

Wilkie Collins once expressed surprise at the number of novels brought out by Trollope. "How do you ever get the plots for them?" "Well," said the other, "I generally steal a bit of one of yours; a little morsel suffices me."

G. Bernard Shaw, author of "Arms and the Man," has been a figure of some prominence in literary London for five years, during which time he has alternately attracted attention as an art critic, novelist, socialist and playwright.

POLITICAL PLEASANTRIES.

John Sherman says Morton is too old to be president. As for John, he is a kid of only 72.—Atlanta Constitution.

Presidential candidates are rapidly being driven to a sullen determination to say nothing and make speeches.—Detroit Tribune.

Presidential candidates are now on the lookout for open switches and side tracks. They want to stay on the main line.—Indianapolis News.

The small boy is not the only person who is persuaded to be on his best behavior by the assurance that he may some day be president of the United States. Some of the country's most prominent statesmen are now in the same position.—Washington Star.

A Secret.

Lawyer (drawing will)—Your estate is much smaller, sir, than is generally supposed.

Sick Man—Yes, but keep that quiet till after the funeral. I want a good show of grief stricken mourners.—Tit-Bits.

Mercenary.

He asks me will I share his lot.
A fool I'd be to scorn it.
Who wouldn't share a lot like his,
With a brownstone mansion on it.
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Estimated.

Dora—What a beautiful diamond star! Did you get it for a birthday gift?
Cora—Yes. There are 26 stones in it.
Dora—How nice! One for every other birthday.—Truth.

Every Time.

Though love be blind, I wot it knows,
In some peculiar way,
The difference 'twixt ten per week
And—half a million, say.
—Detroit News.

HATS AND HEADGEAR.

Grass hats are common in China and the south sea islands.

Bear head helmets were common among the American Indians at the beginning of this century.

When the crest of the liberty cap was pointed forward, it was designated a Phrygian bonnet.

Ten kinds of caps are found on Greek coins and monuments. The variation of style, however, was not so great as might be supposed.

The ottoman turban is made by winding lengths of muslin around a conical cap, securely stitching the muslin in place at every point.

A French "gossamer" hat has but one thickness of muslin at the top and sides and two on the brim. It weighs between two and three ounces.

Furs are now cut from the skin by machinery, special devices of wonderful ingenuity clipping the fur so close to the skin as practically to shave the exterior of the hide.

The fez or red cap universally worn by the Turks is so called because it was first made at Fezzan in the Sahara. The fez is a woolen or felt cap, red and without a visor.

In many parts of Germany an economical person will buy a silk hat, paying $2, wear it a year, return it, pay $1 and receive a new hat, this process being kept up indefinitely.

The earliest cap was probably composed of the skin of the head of an animal, worn with the hair outside, nose and ears protruding. This form of cap has been depicted on many ancient monuments.

The pileus, a head covering in use among both Greeks and Romans, was a close fitting woolen cap worn under the helmet, and, on the march, kept on the head, while the helmet was removed and slung to the girdle.

When first prepared, the "bodies" of felt hats are much larger than they should be; they are reduced by sizing them with glue and a curious method of manipulation by which their dimensions are reduced over one-third.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

The champion pony, Sea King, is now in England.

Alcyone, Jr., reduced his record to 2:15 at Lexington.

James Dustin, the California driver, expects to winter in Kentucky.

Colonel Bailey's interest in Rubinstein was bought by Matt Laird for $3,500.

James Chambers of Dubois, Pa., has bought the old horse Hal Pointer, 2:04½.

Be Sure, 2:06¾, the good Ohio pacing colt, has gone into winter quarters at Mechanicsburg.

Andy Walsh, the well known bookmaker, has bought of John Madden of Lexington Bermudy Girl and mate for $4,200.

Guinette, 2:08, is said to have paced his races this year without making a single break either in his work or his contests.

Captain Crouch, the 4-year-old stallion that recently took a record of 2:13, started eligible to the three minute class last spring.

There is little doubt that J. Malcom Forbes is the owner of the stallion May King, sire of Hingen, 2:12½, the phenomenal 2-year-old.

Mascot, Jr., 2:10½, was bought last winter for $1,250. He has started in 18 races during the past season, 12 of which he has won, and was recently sold for $4,700.

Altamont has four new 2:10 performers for the season of 1895. This is a world's record for the western sire, as he is the first to secure four new 2:10 performers in one season.

Ottinger, who had a record of 2:11¼ as a trotter, has also taken a record of 2:11¼ this season as a pacer, which gives him the distinction of being the only horse with the same low record at both gaits.—Turf, Field and Farm.

DREAMS OF DRESS.

The newest stock collars of plain satin or fancy plaid or chameleon silk ribbon have a large butterfly bow at the back.

Of all the gay and brilliant fancies of the autumn nothing eclipses the petticoat of gorgeously plaided taffeta or surah silk.

Scotch plaided velvets in various clan patterns are used this season by fashionable milliners on hats for youthful wearers.

The rage for chiffon for accessories and for waists, sleeves and entire gowns is as great as if this began its first notable season of popularity.

Wonderful color mixtures appear upon the new matelasse crepons. The various grounds are deeply crinkled, and the raised designs are of the colored silk.

Chartreuse green liberty satin gowns made up with draperies of spangled chiffon are among the elegant imported dress toilets for opera and reception wear.

Very handsome changeable crepons are used for dinner and evening dresses. A stylish model in green, fawn color and old rose is made up with accessories of spangled green velvet and rich ecru lace.

The latest jackets are made slightly longer than they have been shaped thus far this season, and they fit smoothly over the front and hips, with no "ripple" in the back, but only a graceful fullness—just enough to allow the coat skirt to fall easily over the dress skirt.—New York Post.

Sorry For the Minister.

Many things look queer the first time we see them.

Five-year-old Freddy was showing the young minister about the place. His eyes frequently glanced up at the kind face, and then rested with a look of troubled inquiry on the pointed toes of the Piccadilly boots.

Finally he blurted out his anxiety in the question, "Ain't you got but one toe?"—Babyhood.

Woeful.

A fellow in society will hear unto satiety the obvious propriety of wedding money if he can,
But in London town or Paris is the hope of all the heiresses and pretty millionairesses to catch a nobleman.
A dudelet who's inherited, however little merited, a title high is ferreted and captured in his lair.
Yes, this title hunting vanity is a species of insanity, and it's woeful in humanity—makes the chappie tear his hair.
—New York Recorder.

The Clerk Could Go to Bed.

A countryman and his son "put up" at a city hotel. (Son out seeing the town. Old gent comes down from his room at midnight and says to the night clerk):

"Has my son come in yet?"

Night Clerk—Guess not. Haven't seen him.

Old Gent—Well, you needn't set up for him any longer.—Texas Siftings.

When Jack Proposed.

I meant to keep quite calm and cool,
And not behave just like a fool
When Jack proposed;
Intended to be dignified
And say, "Perhaps I'll be your bride
If—I'm disposed."

In spite of all I thought to do
My plans so cherished ne'er came true
When Jack proposed.
I laid my head against his breast,
And—Jack can tell you all the rest
If—he's disposed.

Odd Mention.

L. R. Jones, who has experimented with tomatoes under glass at the Vermont station, says that it is safer in glass gardening to depend on naturally strong varieties rather than to spray for rot.

It is claimed that the best table grapes in the United States are grown in that portion of New York state known as the lake region, which comprises the country round four big lakes—Keuka, Canandaigua, Seneca and Cayuga.

Low water in many New England streams has diminished the output of wood products, like lumber, wood pulp and excelsior.

Sheep can live a long time without water, but they thrive better with plenty of it and will drink several times a day when it is before them.

A New York correspondent of Country Gentleman calls attention to the increasing value of buckwheat as a staple crop.

The pack of canned corn this year is said to be heavy.

The government's estimate of the new oats crop is favorable, giving the high average yield of 29.6 bushels per acre—the highest October average recorded within five years.

The estimated average yield of rye and barley this year is also remarkably good, being respectively 14.4 and 26.4 bushels per acre.

RIVAL CITIES.

We trust Chicago people will go to Atlanta and see how a great exposition feels from the other side.—Detroit Tribune.

A Chicago man has been fined $10 for smoking in church. It isn't much use for a man to try to be pious in Chicago.—Los Angeles Times.

If the railroads continue to shorten the time between Chicago and New York, the last named town will soon be in danger of annexation.—Washington Post.

Chicago is a queer city. Its newspapers affirm that it has an epidemic of crime. Really it has at last developed enough order to make the crime noticeable. That is all that ails Chicago.—Cedar Rapids Gazette.

New York is fond of taking sly pokes at Boston's liking for baked beans and Philadelphia's love for scrapple, but, with unexampled and rare modesty, withholds praise of its own favorite dish—wind pudding.—Philadelphia Ledger.

EASY SAYINGS.

Let self be but a pliant brush; life will paint the picture.

He is only my friend who can share the same horizon with me.

The great Weigher may well have other measures than my pint.

When almost everybody is clever, the dull will come to his own.

It's a great pity to see so many people without any children to educate them.

Society permits us to play with fire—if only we do not let her see our burned fingers.—Chap Book.

FATTY BERNHARDT.

The story that Sarah Bernhardt is engaged in an attempt to reduce her weight will hardly be taken seriously. It is too thin. So is Sarah.—Kansas City Journal.

Having grown so stout that she could no longer sleep in comfort in a stem of macaroni, Sarah Bernhardt is dieting to reduce her weight.—Rochester Post-Express.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

Ye Bicycle Maid.

Sing high, sing high for the peerless maid
Who rides forth on a bicycle
In all the pride of youth arrayed
And as cool as an arctic icicle;
Who spins along with an eager zest
And trills her pet song merrily;
Who ne'er has a fall to the earth confessed,
Because she wheels so warily!

Sing high, sing high for the glow of health
That blooms the cheek so cheerily
Of the maids alike who roll in wealth
Or who toil all day unwearily;
For the sinews firm, the strength like steel,
For the muscles large, dimensional,
That come to the maid who rides the wheel
Despite all rules conventional!

Sing high, sing high for the lady fair,
Not quite untouched by vanity,
And who knows her chic and her dashing air
Bewitch all male humanity;
Whose eyes shine bright with a luster glad,
And whose voice rings out so girlishly—
The lovely maid with the cycling fad,
Whom prudes decry so churlishly!

Sing high, sing high for the wheeling craze
That holds as captives presently
The girls of the fin de siecle days
And makes their time pass pleasantly!
With the buggy old and the coach away
Away with the ancient tricycle;
While the world bows down 'neath the potent sway
Of the nineteenth century bicycle!
—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

His Identity Fixed.

"Yes," said the man with the imposing conversational manner, "this country has much to learn."

"Think so?" replied the hotel clerk.

"Emphatically. I am daily pained by its deficiencies in art, music, science and literature. What it wants is some person—some cultivated person like myself, for instance—to show it how its books should be written, how its music should be composed, how its army should be disciplined, how its government should be conducted"—

Here he was interrupted by the shrill stage whisper of one of the bellboys:

"Hi, Chimmy, tell de boss ter fire dat bride an groom out'n de parlor suite on de secon floor. We's got de emperor of Germany wit' us in disguise."—Washington Star.

The Proper Age For Love.

When the downy hair
Boyhood's lips ornate
(Never sight more rare
Did he contemplate),
When he asks tall Kate,
Twenty and above,
If she'll only wait—
That's the time for love!
When in Daphne fair
Damon meets his fate,
She his lot will share,
Be he small or great,
Each the other's mate
Fits as hand to glove.
Ah, at any rate
That's the time for love!
In his old armchair
Grandpa sits in state,
Little Myrtle's there,
Sober and sedate,
Hears the old man prate,
Call her pet and dove,
Though's sixty-eight,
That's the time for love!
Quote nor age nor date,
If the passion move,
Be it soon or late,
That's the time for love!
—Westminster Gazette.

Spoiling a Cook.

Mr. Livewell—Where does the cook go every evening?

Mrs. Livewell—She is attending an evening school, so as to learn to read.

Mr. Livewell—Horrors! She'll soon be making up things from the cookbooks!—New York Weekly.