

WHISKY was first made in Ireland by an English monk.

NOW "THE affrighted quail whirs o'er the field away," provided he is not perforated with a large load of No. 9 shot.

A CHICAGO Justice has fined a woman \$15 for kissing a dude. Any woman with the bad taste to kiss a Chicago dude deserves even greater punishment.

THE papers of Micager Hancock, of Indiana, for whom the Senate Pension Committee has recommended, a pension of \$25 for his services in the war of 1812, show that he is 102 years old.

"LEWIS THE LIGHT," a Philadelphia religious crank, is testing the forbearance of a long-suffering public by circulating a "poem" of his own composition. Lewis the Light's meter is out of order.

A VETERAN who died at Plainfield, N. J., the other day requested that the bugle with which he had led his comrades to victory be buried in his coffin with him. When Gabriel sounds his trumpet he will be able to blow a return blast.

HENRY SHUBERT, of Peoria, Ill., tried to see how quick he could get married after being divorced, and accomplished it in seventeen minutes. It however, took him two hours to get rid of the smell of the bushel of eggs thrown against him by his fellow citizens.

A VERY SMART young man in Savannah tried to pay his car fare with a \$100 bill. The conductor was accommodating, and stopping the car he went into a store and got the bill changed, giving the young man a shot bag full of silver, amounting to \$99.95.

WHEN people say "calculate" they use a word which goes back to the very infancy of our race and the very beginning of the science of arithmetic. It comes from the Latin calculus, a pebble. When men first began to reckon and to compare numbers they could think of no better way than to lay pebbles along side of one another on the ground, and hence the word for counting.

AND now British capital proposes to place England within four and a half days of this country. Capt. Hamilton Gunn, who is representing the enterprise in this country, says that its projectors propose to spend a large sum of money upon the Michigan side of the Sault Ste. Marie, making one link of a system of transportation to Nova Scotia, with a connection to New York, and Atlantic steamers of 100,000 tons or over. Large vessels of the same line will also run on Lakes Huron and Ontario.

A FRENCH physician says that he has demonstrated that rheumatism can be cured by the sting of bees. The virus of the bee acts, he says, like a vaccine inoculation, and a sufficient amount of it will render the patient entirely free from rheumatic attacks. He says, however, that it would require the services of a good many bees to cure a well-established case of rheumatism, and the remedy appears to be worse than the disease. Bees may be good for hives—bee hives—but few people would care to use them for rheumatism or any other human ailment.

ACCORDING to the annual report of the Pullman Palace Car Company, 5,023,057 people were carried in their cars last year, against 4,242,542 the year before. The figures are interesting, as showing how extensively the more luxurious modes of railroad travel are coming to be used by the people. The palace car was originally monopolized by the rich, but it is no longer considered a luxury beyond the reach of persons in ordinary circumstances. The public generally enjoys all the comforts of traveling, and they appear to be willing and able to pay for what they get.

THOMAS G. WOOLFOLK has for the second time been sentenced to be hanged. He is the man accused in Bibb County, Georgia, of murdering ten people of his own family. On the night of August 7, 1887, Woolfolk took an ax, and going from room to room in his father's house, butchered every one of his inmates while they slept. They were his father, step-mother, three half-sisters, three half-brothers, one infant in arms and an aged aunt. The evidence was circumstantial, but the long delays and retrials have come about more through the horror with which people shrank from the belief that a son and a brother could commit such an awful act.

WILLIAM T. CHAMBERLAIN, of Norwich, has invented and perfected a gun which promises to be the most durable, simple and effectual gun ever made. It is called the electric hydrogen gun. There are three methods of firing the arm. By the first method, Mr. Chamberlain claims, the projectile is sent from the gun by a pressure equal to 37,000 atmospheres, by the second process by four times that force, and by the third method it is transformed into an air gun with a pressure of from 1,500 to 2,000 pounds. The gun is simple, without other machinery than the chamber and barrel. The demand for new valuable weapons is so great that some of the great powers may find in this arm the executor they have been anticipating.

while Mr. Chamberlain may find in it the fortune the shadow of which has kept his brain active and his hands busy for many a day.

OUR RURAL REVIEW.

AGRICULTURAL TOPICS PRACTICALLY DISCUSSED.

Devon Cattle for Beef and Milk—How to Feed Dairy Cows—A Productive Breed of Poultry—Clover as an Egg Maker—The Latest Wheat Blight—Take Care of the Trees—Household and Kitchen Recipes.

THE FARM.

Stock Suffering from Indigestion.

It is not to be supposed that man alone suffers the horrors of indigestion. Domestic stock kept in pasture in summer and on coarse feed in winter may never be victims of dyspepsia, but the conditions of modern domestic animals are very different. Some of the improved breeds are as high fed as men, and when corn is the main diet it is often as indigestible as the average human diet. The evil of improper feeding is greatly aggravated if stock is young. If they are kept from overloading their stomachs until a year old, there is little danger after this of hurting them, as by this time the stomach has become so strengthened as to digest almost everything.

Kill the Poorest Pigs First.

It often happens on every farm that the pork barrel gives out early and the farmer is obliged to resort to his pigpen for a fresh supply. It is almost equally common for the inexperienced farmer to select the most thrifty pig in his lot for killing first. This is nearly always a mistake. The lack of thriftiness is not cured by age, and when one pig is eighty and the other a hundred-weight, the increase is likely to be 120 and 200, if both are kept long enough. The stunted pig should be killed as soon as it is in fairly good condition. A thrifty pig will pay for keeping until it rolls in its own fat, and will often pay better between 100 and 200 pounds than at any earlier period of its growth.

Wheat Scab.

Clarence M. Weed of the Ohio Experimental Station describes a disease which is new to wheat in this country, though it has before appeared in England. It is a fungus attacking wheat heads in many parts of Ohio the present year, producing a whitish covering of the glumes, and entirely preventing the formation of the grain beneath. This disease is said to have prevailed in many parts of the United States, and may account in a most unsatisfactory way for the present small wheat crop. In Madison County, Ohio, a field of one hundred acres which was estimated at thirty-five bushels per acre proved on threshing to yield only eight bushels. When the threshing began it was found that the grains beneath this fungus were wholly lacking.

Trees on the Farm.

One sound piece of advice which Horace Greeley gave to all farmers was to take good care of the wood lots, and see that new plantations were set out when the old ones began to die out. The average farmer looks upon timber planting as something entirely out of his line of work, and yet if he would be a broad and liberal cultivator of his fields he would recognize the great importance which this work has upon the fertility and value of the place. A great many farmers as they grow old allow their places to run down, reasoning that since they cannot be here much longer it doesn't matter how the place is kept up. This is misuse of money and time, for when the estate comes to be settled up the farm will have to be sold, and if not properly kept in order it will not bring one-half its real value. Every farmer owes it to his family and posterity to keep his farm in the best condition possible, even if he thinks he is to die tomorrow.

Timber may not have much commercial value in certain localities, but it should be grown, nevertheless, and new plantations put out occasionally to keep young, vigorous trees near at hand of the time. But unless one is far removed from towns and cities, groves of locust trees can invariably be made profitable. Where there is a good sale for locust posts they can be made to produce at the rate of several hundred dollars worth per acre. After the grove has once been started the young trees will constantly grow up to take the place of those cut down, and trees may be cut off nearly every year. Maple trees can also be grown profitably, and sold for shade trees when young and vigorous. I have seen plantations of maple trees bring high prices simply grown and sold for shade trees.

But the farmers should set out plantations with the idea also of protecting his crops, and the trees can then be made doubly profitable. On many of our hillsides in the East groves of maple, locusts and other trees could be planted profitably. In their present condition the hillside lots are not of much value as the water leaches through the soil or washes down the sides in gullies, so that all plant crops are torn up and destroyed. Good groves of trees could be planted here successfully, if only thinly planted grass could be sown between them and obtain a good start. The roots of the trees would retain the fertility of the soil, and prevent the water from washing it away. On level fields the plantations of trees would be of value as windbreaks, as well as timber producers, and no farmer can afford to neglect this. The amount of wheat, corn and various grains that is destroyed every year by heavy winds should be a sufficient warning to tempt every farmer to make some protection for the plants.

The advice to plant trees on the farm cannot be given too often, and if only one farmer should heed the warning each time such advice appears in print, the article would not be written in vain.—S. W. Chambers, in *American Cultivator*.

THE STOCK RANCH.

Devons for Beef and Milk.

The largest Devons in this country and England, and many of the best milkers, are seldom seen at prize exhibitions and show yards, for at such places it is symmetry and compactness that attracts the attention of the judges. The journey to and from the exhibition and other incidental exciting causes always tends to reduce the flow of milk, so that while in the show yard the animals never yield the same quantity that they do at home. The purest breed Devons are, after all, better for the show yard than for practical purposes, and this is recognized even in England, for many of the best beef-producing and milk yielders never see the inside of exhibitions. The purest breeds are smaller in size, and while they contain many excellent qualities, they cannot surpass some of the heavier

weights which inevitably arrive at maturity earlier in their life.

The pure Devons are better fitted for districts where the pasture is not of the richest, and they are not sought after by those possessing rich pasture. In Devonshire and Somersetshire the North Devons are not found on the richest districts, but on the light and varied soils, which are in places hilly and uneven. The North Devons are raised for prize shows, beef and milk, and the greatest care is taken to see that symmetry and compactness are perfect. On the rich alluvial plains near the coast a larger and heavier class of Devons is raised, which furnish good beef to the London market, but less attention is paid to pedigree and breed.

The Devons can be made to attain great weight, but it is not characteristic of the breed. The beauty of the breed is that it can be adapted to a light soil, and excellent beef and milk produced therefrom. In England the size and general appearance of the Devons will be seen to change in different districts, which is due to the fact that certain classes of Devons have been adapted to certain grazing districts, where less attention is paid to pedigree, and more to general practical good points. The same breed could thus be raised successfully in many parts of this country where larger breeds cannot live off the scanty vegetation. Rich, luxuriant pasture has a tendency to increase the Devons in size and to make them coarser and unsymmetrical in appearance. They are a breed especially adapted to a light soil, and at North Devon, the great breeding and grazing district of the animals, the pasture is not the richest part of the two counties celebrated for raising this breed. The fact is, farmers in this country could improve their stock by using this breed in the light soil districts of the country both for feed and milk.—E. P. Smith, in *American Cultivator*.

THE DAIRY.

Feeding Dairy Cows.

The milk of a cow contains all the elements that form the animal body. We must therefore, select her food accordingly. We must also remember that two-thirds of the food consumed by a cow, says H. D. Thatcher & Co. in *Ohio Farmer*, is required to keep her body in repair while the remaining one-third is converted into milk. It is an extra cow whose digestive organs will properly prepare for the lacteal double the food required to repair her own system, so that one-half of the daily ration is converted into milk. We would consider the following a fair daily ration for a heifer, following first for time:

Early-cut hay.	18 pounds
Wheat bran.	4 "
Ground oats.	1 "
Cornmeal.	1 "
Carrots.	6 "
or	
Early-cut hay.	18 "
Wheat bran.	3 "
Cornmeal.	1 "
Oilmeal.	1 "
Beets.	10 "
or	
Early-cut hay.	18 "
Straw.	6 "
Cotton-seed meal.	1 "
Pea meal.	1 "
Ground oats.	1 "
Wheat bran.	1 "
Cabbage.	8 "

Other similar kinds of food that the dairymen finds more convenient to obtain can always be substituted. Good ensilage from corn, rye or other substance, will take place of the hay, carrots, beets and cabbages. When the cow is on good grass it will answer without other food, but the moment it is insufficient to entirely satisfy her, something must be provided to keep up the full flow of milk, for when once she is allowed to shrink she cannot be brought up again.

We would consider the following a fair daily ration for a cow weighing 1,000 pounds:

Early-cut hay.	20 pounds
Wheat bran.	4 "
Cornmeal.	4 "
Oilmeal.	4 "
Beets.	10 "
or	
Early-cut hay.	15 "
Straw.	5 "
Wheat bran.	5 "
Cornmeal.	3 "
Carrots.	8 "
or	
Corn ensilage.	60 "
Wheat bran.	6 "
Cornmeal.	6 "

We are thoroughly convinced, by careful experiments made by ourselves at different times, that a cow will yield enough more milk from the same quantity of food, when grain and dry hay are fed, to pay for cutting the hay with a straw-cutter and mixing the grain with it. When the grain is fed separately it passes directly into the second stomach, which is mixed with the hay, it is remasticated by the chewing of the cud, to the satisfaction of the cow and the profit of the owner. We know very well that the average dairymen will not do this. He does, however, a great many things that do not pay half as much profit for the labor.

THE POULTRY-YARD.

Clover for Poultry.

Clover is an excellent poultry food, not to be fed alone, but with grain. It takes the place, to a great degree, of the green food which poultry get for themselves when allowed to run on the farm in summer. Pack a few barrels of it away and see if it doesn't pay, in the increased number of eggs and better general health of your fowls. Green second crop clover should be used—the younger and tenderer the better. Pack it in a heavy iron-bound barrel, such as a vinegar or cider barrel. "Tramp" the clover in little by little, pressing it tightly as possible with a heavy piece of wood—a piece of cordwood, for instance. Pound and jam it down till every bit of space in the barrel is full, then put on a cover, and on top of that a heavy stone, and let your "cheese" stand for a month. The stone ought to weigh 200 pounds, and then your clover will come out a solid block, that can be cut in slices. When you want to feed it, take the barrel apart, and put your clover cake on a box or in some dry place. Shave off thin slices with a sharp knife, and feed to the hens at noon instead of grain. Pack enough of the clover to last until you can let your hens out again in the spring, and after feeding it see if your receipts in eggs don't fully pay for all your trouble. The hens are as glad to get filling food as horses are to have hay.—*Farm and Stockman*.

STELLIANA.

Though not a particularly new breed of fowl, the Sicilians are not old standbys, having been imported some few years ago from Sicily. The Sicilians belong to the Mediterranean type of fowls, says the *Poultry Review*, and are classed with what are known under the general term of Spanish fowls. They

are confined to the yards of only a few breeders, and with them they are very popular, and from the good reports we continue to have from them, they are quite great favorites.

In shape, carriage, style and size they resemble the Brown Leghorns; their plumage resembles that of the Golden Penciled Hamburgs.

The comb is round and somewhat shaped like a saucer, and nicely spiky around the outside, and measures from three-fourths to one and one-fourth of an inch in diameter on hens, and still larger on cocks; and a small crest the size of a pea right behind the comb. The comb makes the birds look very nice. The face is red and they have yellow legs.

Their great economic claim is based upon their laying. Their eggs are white in color, large in size; and produced in great numbers. They lay more eggs in winter when prices are high, than any of the small breeds. They are veritable egg machines, like all other varieties of the Spanish family they are now-setters.

As chicks and fowls they bear confinement well, are of a gentle disposition and small eaters. If given their liberty, they require little food, being good foragers. They are the fowls when eggs are wanted in large numbers and during the whole year. Possessing such laying qualities, we would bespeak for them the attention and consideration of farmers and poultrymen who breed for profit.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

"Darned" Needlework.

Embroidered mirror frames are the latest device of needlewomen, and are very beautiful in effect, as well as puzzling as to origin, when completed. When reproduced in cheap material and inferior work they will doubtless become as undesirable as are the painted frames once so much admired. The material employed for the frames is something rich and firm in weave, and the embroidery is wrought in harmonious coloring of soft blue and pale rose shades for the conventional flowers, flowers, shades of bronze green for the foliage, and light gold filigree darned work for the entire background. The embroidery when completed is laid on a flat or curved surface; at the inner edge a mount of white enameled wood finishes it, and a carved scroll of the enameled wood surrounds it. The background is almost invariably darned, as its effect is richer than any material, no matter how costly and handsome, and the work recommends itself to the ladies to whom fine needlework is a delight, because it requires much less time in completion than the large pieces frequently undertaken, but left unfinished for want of opportunity but the fancy for them has passed in the light of some fresh novelty.—*New York Sun*.

BITS OF INFORMATION.

Freckles, pimples, blackheads, eyebrows that meet and superfluous hair are defects easily and cheaply remedied. There are many ways of removing freckles. One is: To a quart of buttermilk add two-thirds of a cupful of cornmeal and a teaspoonful of salt; bathe the face every night, allowing the mixture to dry in. Lemon-juice in water will remove them, but it leaves the skin so tender that they are apt to be increased by it. Moistening the face and putting on powdered saltpetre is highly recommended. Tincture of benzoin one ounce, water, one pint, makes a delightful application, if a tablespoonful is added to a bowlful of water.

Freckles, tan and pimples may be removed (and will stay removed as long as the remedy is used) by the corrosive sublimate lotion. The formula is: Five grains of corrosive sublimate, two ounces of alcohol and four ounces of water. For freckles, moisten a cloth with the lotion, wipe the face two or three times daily, and at night apply some kind of ointment, cold cream or camphor ice. A very nice ointment is made from one-third white wax and two-thirds lard; melt the wax first, and add the lard; pour into small tin moulds which have been dipped in cold water. The freckles and tan will disappear in about two weeks. Pimples should be bathed several times a day. Blackheads require flour of sulphur, used after the lotion treatment. The face should be washed with good soap. Do