POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

GIRDLING GRAPEVINES. Process Is Said to Hasten Maturity and Improve Size and Qual-

ity of Grapes, process of girdling grapevines ten maturity, increase the size improve the quality of grapes been extensively practiced Lake Erie arc i e.aro York state experiment station made many experiments showing results on different kinds of On Empire State both bunch herry were larger and began to n 21 days earlier than on the un-Other varieties showed litor no effect. Thin-skinned kinds the Worden had the tendency to



GIRDLING GRAPEVINE.
used by the New York State station dlang grapevines, and appearance of d vines.

quality. Cutting back new on ringed arms give the fruit quality. The effect of ringr quality. The effect of ring-devitalizes somewhat, but judipracticed even the cumulative on strong-growing kinds need

e disastrous. s are obtained by doing the when the grapes are about one-grown, the exact time dependthe season and variety. tion may be performed with a but, where ringing is extenengaged in a tool designed for urpose is used. accompanying figure is explain-

ow, the cut itself. same station explains the rea f the effects on the fruit, as fol-

food materials taken in by the pass up through the outer lav-wood to the green parts of the Fere new material for th is formed and the partion is not needed by the leaves and green parts passes downward, to be distributed wherever it is The wood is not disturbed process of ringing, therefore ard movement of the soluis not interferred with: the downward passage takes through the inner bark the Consequently the parts of lant that are above the point the ring of bark has been rereceive more than a normal y of food which tends to pro-increase in size and earlier rip-of the fruit.

Hand byg a Colt Properly. y people have the idea that if is not handled as a yearling ear-old it cannot be properly ted at all, says a correspond National Stockman. This is I find it unwise to attempt icate a colt, except to the halt is ready for use - not than 3 or 4 years old. At age there is not the danger of ning some joint and blemishing for life, as his limbs are strong his muscles are set. The first to hitch a horse is to a heavy with a steady, unexcitable Have him well strapped, one ed to a rein, which is drawn ern his hames and then attached wagon. Another is tied to

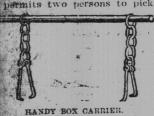
me of the other horse and ed to the outside of his which is to be held in your hand. is way, no matter how strong colt, you can handle him with y and case. After a few lessons its kind, if he is draft bred, put some light work. If a driver, him to the break cart and lct a ride the other horse by his a few times until he rets nted with the work. You will prised to find that a colt will mb to the will of man easier at are than younger, and you will onger hear of valuable young

se radish is extensively grown puires a very rich, deep, rather soil, and is raised from sets, thin pieces of root, the trimof the previous year's crop. to pieces of four to six inches The land should be well ore planting, which has to e early in spring. In field ets are planted in rows three feet apart and 18 inches making a hole with a stick, dropping the set so it is about three inches below with the foot. During the

Pur Carrying Baxes. of the unhandy things to move farm is a heavy box which handles or other projections prinits two persons to pick up

ke t well cultivated and clean;

leaves cover the entire



vy box and walk off with it. A smith from an old chain and a ugh the upper links of the chain

ANS ARE NEVER A FAILURE. t shall we eat?" asks the Boston

We infer from the editor's great that the bean crop was a fail-

IMPROVED HIGHWAYS. Pacts Showing the Economy of Bard

The principle of the good roads movement, as advocated by League of American Wheelmen, is that the common roads of the country are as important as the railway systems, the statement being made them and being easily understood that there is not an ounce of any commodity hauled over the railroads tnat is not first transported by wagons over country roads or city streets. It does not matter if the commodity is manufactured articles that are loaded on cars at the factory. The raw material has first to be hauled to the factory. But the greatest hauling is done in the farm-. The subject has not been given the attention and support it deserves, as yet for the simple reason that private capital cannot become interested in the building of common roads, since there would be no income from the investment, such as there is in railways. Municipal, county, state and the national governments have not had the issue brought directly before t!em in its full significance, because it is necessary to first educate the people to the necessities of the movement. This is what is being done by tle wheelmen at the present time, and it must be said to their credit that they have enlisted the sympathy and support of all the prominent farmers' organizations in the movement. With the two classes working together it is only a question of time until the movement will be made a political issue, and then will come

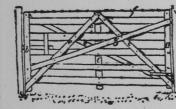
the desired improvements.

The argument offered in favor of the improved roads is that they lessen the cost of repairs, make it pos-sible to haul the largest amount of goods with the smallest animal powr, save time and increase property v. luations. No railroad company would expect to do business if its i ion as to make it either imposside to use the tracks at long seasons of the year or in using them have to lete a great deal of time and have repairs to make, and yet hat is what the farmers and others sing the common roads are doing n a comparative way every day in

They make the most impracticable attempts at road building and repairing and then worder why there is no profit in their products, which have een hauled over bad roads at the greatest expense. It has been estimated that in the States where the stone roads have been built the cost of transportation has been decreased to 20 per cent, of the former figures and that the roads pay for themselvon within a few years. It has been ferther shown that the amount lost in the different ways mentioned will mere than pay for the building and epairs of these roads on the annual ests no more each year to have good roads than it does to have had ones.

SIMPLE FARM GATE.

herever Introduced It Has Been Found Satisfactory and Very Durable. The gate shown in the illustration I have used and find it the most durable I have ever had, says Frank Hummel in Orange Judd Farmer. pine, six feet long, for end upright For the other end (b) and the middle (c), use 2x4s, and three 2x4 braces as shown at e e e. For the



A SIMPLE FARM GATE.

body of the gate select good 1x6 boards. Bolt these to the uprights and the braces, mortising them into the end uprights. I'ut a wire, f, on top, to prevent stock jumping onto it. For the top hinge use an old wagon tire, and let it extend the entire length of the gate, as shown at g, bolting it to the gate at both ends and the center. The portion in the post is made of three-fourths-inch tron, extends clear through and is secured by means of a tap (h). This can be tightened if the gate should The lower hinge may be short. Use large oak post, securely set. I have used ten of these gates on my farm, and find them most satisfactory and very durable.

Of course the theory of heredity does not account for the fact that one horse sells for \$20,000 and another for \$20, says the Tennessee Farmer, but where heredity has a potent voice in the market is because the \$20,000 horse has a chance to produce another \$20,000 product, while the \$20 horse is not worth reproducing, and, while the \$20,000 norse may not fully reproduce his own qualities, speed and achievements, he is liable at some happy so as to make cultivation noment in his prepotency to produce horse approximating himself. In other words, under nature's universal that pervades both the vegetable and animal kingdoms, like produces like-not just alike, but of-

Too many farmers think that farming is simply to sow and reap. Too many fail to appreciate the fact that they themselves can change the false opinions that others have of their calling, says Land and a Living. Put more thought alongside of the work of the hands. Dignify your calling. Do not be guided and advised by the village oracle and poli-tical demagogues. Have confidence in yourself and in your fellow farm-ers, and, above all, remember that nts. A pole can be slipped agriculture is a labyrinth of sufficient agriculture is a labyrinth of sufficient intricacy to afford a field for the

brightest minds. A LAWLESS SYMPATHIZER. Uncle Chris-I feel sorry for Roberts. Chris-Sorry? Uncle Chris-Yes, the poor wretch has We infer from the editor's great that the bean crop was a fail-ik east this season.—[Denver Post.] three wives. If going to Congress will be any diversion to him we ought to let him go.—[Indianapolis Journal.]

GROWING IN FAVOR.

Recent Experiments Have Established the Value of Subirrigation in

Forcing Houses, The subject of subirrigation in the forcing house is still attracting much attention, and experiments continue to be made. The cut shows one arrangement used at the Maine experiment station, Orono, Me. The bottom and sides of the bench are made water-tight by coating with Portland cement, and two rows of the two-inch porous drain tile are run lengthwise, cemented at the joints, and closed at the ends. Six-inch flower pots are cemented on at inter-vals of seven or eight feet, connecting with the bore of the tile, into which ing districts, and there it is that good highways are most needed.

The subject here red in the farmthe water is poured when needed.
The water must pass through the porous sides of the tile into which which is filled into the beach in the usual manner. Another method, which proves fully

as effective under trial, is to cover



the bottom of the cemented bench with two inches or more of broken pots and bricks, which are then covered with burlap. The soil is then put in place, and water admitted to the stratum of potsherds as the soil becomes dry. Where radishes are grown, the yield of marketable roots is about 15 per cent. greater. The germination of seeds is about the plants "damp off" under surface watering, and the number of small and diseased roots is also much greater. The number of roots injured by millinedes or thousand-lected worms is greater under sub-irrigation, but not enough to reduce the net gains seriously. Subi-rigation is likely to prove of great advantage in growsuch crops as lettuce, where leaf rot is aggravated by contact with damr soil. - Rural New Yorker.

The Wisconsin experiment station ter in watering plants, as many have advised the use of water which had tively limited amount of travel. been warmed as giving better results town. They tested it at various temperatures from 32 degrees, the temperature of ice water, up to 100 degrees. Tomato plants, beans, radishes, lettuce and coleus grew as well and yielded as well when water was used at 32 degrees as when it was applied at 70 degrees to 100 degrees. This was in the greenhouse. Beans and radishes out of doors were watered with ice water, and the results were just as good as where warm water was used. They say: soil about the roots of the plants so quickly regains its original tempera-ture that no check to growth is likey to result. From the results of these and numerous other trials the conclusion appears fully warrantable and field crops is not affected by the temperature of any water ordinarily available for irrigation purposes."

It has been well established by nuerous experiments by scientists that the longer time that elapses between milkings the less solids will the cow secrete in her milk, says Hoard's Dairyman. These who have made tition have also noticed that a cov will give considerable increase in solids, as well as in quantity of milk flow, if she is milked three times a

day instead of twice. The physiological laws which influence and govern the flow of milk should meet with much more study by cow owners than is done. We are too apt to go along in a careless and indifferent manner, forgetting that our success with the cow can be greatly increased or diminished there-Every man who milks a cow is dealing with one of the most com plex and delicate machines in exist-ence. He ought to be a sincere, earnest student of the wonderful, varying forces, which may affect that machine to his profit or loss.

The increased demand for mutton and lamb is largely due to the improved quality of the sheep sent the from the west and from Canada, and their improvement is partly due to the use of the mutton breeds for grading up the flocks which were not sold when free wool scared so many out of the sheep business; but not entirely to that. At that time man flocks were not all sold, but the were culled closely. The undersized ewes and those which had, not raised good lambs were sold or slaughtered and a few of the better ones kept These were just what were needed to mate up with the pure bred rams, and now, after a few years, we have a class of high grades better than ever stood in the country before. -

Take a rope of convenient length and thickness, and make a small loop at one of its ends and another small loop about four inches away from it. The halter is completed by passsing the end of the rope through the second loop. As this halter runs through both loops it, will fit a head of any size. Its special disadvantage is that it requires to be kept con-stantly tight in order for it to retain its position. This objection can be obviated for any particular horse by making a knot at earn of the small loops, after determining the respective lengths of the head piece and the nose band .- London Live

DR. J. H. MORRISON Bye, Bar, Nose and Throat Only, 5-ACT'S FREE Lynct May L. C. L. School, Box Cards FREE Lynct to be light, by Core and the Core of the light, by Core of th 163 Germala St., St John N. B.

THOROUGH DRAINAGE. This Is the First and Fundamental Requisité of All Good Roads.

Evidences abound in every part of the country that people of all occupations and pursuits are considering carefully the results to be obtained by having highways hard and firm for travel at all seasons of the year. A farmer in Kansas states the case truly when he says that "there is no one that appreciates good roads more than does the farmer " and he states that last spring they had enough experience with bad roads to set anybody thinking. He says: "We can't go to town or anywhere else till it gets to be a 'ground-hog case,' then we hitch up and drag through, the mud rolling up over the wheels and making great furrows in the roads. Then, when the spring rains come, the water runs down the hills in those furrows and washes out ditches in the middle of the road. Then, there is just about enough road work done to patch road. them up, only to be repeated again next year. Why, we can't go church on Sunday without being atraid of getting stuck in the mud or pulling a single-tree in two, or something else of the kind."

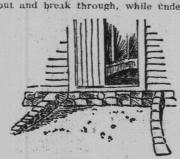
ther they are continued as "dirt" roads, or whether gravel, shell, stone or other substance be laid upon them to improve them. It is often thought, but most mistakenly, that need little or no care, at least for a number of years. There is no worse error. Every road or street, no matter how constructed or laid, requires constant watching, in order to keep it at its best and get the maximum results from it. This not only seem of the work engine and most valuaresults from it. This not only secur es the highest efficiency, but the greatest economy of service. Country roads can be immensely improved by having them cared for constantly by experts, and hiring competent persons to attend to them, instead of depending on the worn-out, inefficient, extravagant and unbusinesslike In order to have better roads than sary to expend thousands of dollars in making substantial stone surfaces Such, of course, are the most satisfactory and useful when circumstances permit of their construction; but there are hosts of places and locali ties and sparsely settled districts in which they are not practicable, on account of the expense, nor actually a necessity, on account of the relasuch places, and under such circumthan that drawn directly from a well or from the water mains of the along without them, and actually to do very well by improving the common earth roads and instituting a

scientific system of maintenance In order to get good results from common country roads, they, as a rule, require to be thoroughly graded and drained; for if they are not kept lutely useless to expect that they can be made decent. The first and fundamental requisits of good roads is thorough drainage, and this means both surface drainage and subdrain-age. There must be suitable gutters on both sides of the road; water must be carried away from the road and prevented absolutely from pene trating under it, and the surface must be kept smooth and even, so that rain will immediately run of

into the gutters. 911 tem of maintenance must be es-tablished whereby some one man, or ployed in going over the roads, fillng up holes and depressions, removing stones, clearing gutters, and do ing the thousand and one things which are a daily necessity if roads are to be kept good. This, of course, means that "working out" road taxes must be done away with forever, and a business-like money system adopted in its stead. This is a necessary preliminary to decent roads, and once put into operation is more economical, efficient and satisfactory than the old way, and if properly combined with a suitable system of road maintenance, will, in a short time, immensely improve the roads of the district in which it is employed .- Country Gentleman.

How to Make a Permanent Entrance to

Too many entrances to farm build-These soon rot



SUESTANTIAL DRIVEWAY.

neath such driveways are the haunts The best plan to the cut. Lay up of rats and mice." follow is shown in the cut. two sides lines of stone as high as the sill at the building's side, and sloping to the surface of the ground the proper distance from the building. If flat stones are to be had, no cement is needed. All that remains to be done is to fill in the space between the two lines of stone with earth. Then one has a manent, inexpensive and altogether satisfactory entrance driveway. - American Agriculturist.

Nothing makes a farmer feel so sure that he has done his duty by his live stock as to be able to place it all in comfortable stables when the weather is inclement. Nothing pays better

In parts of India cakes of tea and in China pieces of silk pass as currency. Oxen still form the circulating medium among many of the Zulus and Kaffirs.

ARE QUITE USEFUL. Earth-Worms Perform Lots of Work That Not a Very Hard Thing to Do With Pa-Is of Great Use to Farmers and Gardeners.

"Ugly looking creatures!" we exclaim as we see the earth-worms crawling about the garden beds in the early morning or after a rain. more kindly eye and consider the great work they do in the earth. Darwin and Henson have proved their intelligence and their wonderful powers of preparing the earth for seedlings. Although not so slow in in the scale as the prevalent supersti-tion would indicate, they cannot see They show some intelligence in lining their burrows, usually seizing leaves, etc., by their pointed ends. Leaves not only serve to line and to plug their burrows, but also for food. They feed, likewise, upon the

ganic matter in the soil, which they swallow in great quantities and eject in the form of familiar "castings." It has been estimated that about ten tons of earth in each acre of ground pass annually through their in places where they are numerous.
By this means fresh surfaces are continually exposed to the action of carbon dioxide and the human acids, Such experience is common to every carbon dioxide and the human acids, farming district and to each section and are thus decomposed and disin-

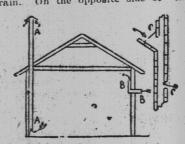
in the land where ordinary 'country roads' exist. The only remedy is to These worms prepare the ground improve the roads by a thorough system of maintenance, no matter whether they are continued as "dirt" the soil so that no stones larger than they can swallow are left in it. They mix it, as does a gardener who wishes to prepare fine soil for his choicest plants. They cover up bones, etc., thus brigging them in more or if a road is macadamized, it will decayed state within reach of the

of the most ancient and most valuable of man's inventions; but, long be-fore he existed, the land was in fact regularly plowed by earth-worms. It may be doubted whether there are many other animals which have played so important a part in the history of the world as have these lowly organized creatures."-Nature Studies.

PROPER VENTILATION.

How to Keep the Air in the Cow Stable Fresh and Pure.

The plan illustrated in J. H. Monrad's "A. B. C. of Buttermaking" is s cheap as any and quite as good.
Build a wooden flue (AA) on one
side, two feet square for 20 cows.
This flue comes down within a foot of the floor and runs up at least four feet above the ridge of the roof, and



HOW TO VENTILATE A BARN. stable two or three elbowed flues (BB) are inserted, for admission of ir. If the stable is double-walled, cave a section dut of outside wall and a section same size out of inside wall (CC) a foot higher up. Fasten t board to lower edge of the inside the draft toward the ceiling. This intake need not be over six inches quare. Two flues on one side of uilding, each one, or one and one alf feet square, would no doubt be etter than one two feet square. Some place these flues in the middle, piercing the roof at the cone. One of the best stables we ever saw was constructed in this way, with elbow tile three inches in diameter for in-

The large celery growers of Kalamazoo, Mich., winter the celery in houses or frames constructed for the purpose, says Vick's Magazine. ecting a piece of upland, dry ground, the soil is evacuated two feet deep.

A frame is then set up which is six feet high at the ridgepole. The roof is covered with boards 12 feet in length running from the peak of the roof to the ground surface. Enough windows are put in to give needed light. The sides of the house are banked up all around, and coarse litter or straw or hay is covered over the roof to keep out frost. These storage houses, or cellars, are built 24 feet wide and from 50 to 100 feet in length. A building 50 feet long will hold 50,000 heads of celery. The plants are dug while green, the roots left on, and they are set upright in the cellars as close together as they can be packed, and in a few weeks in these quarters they are well blanched and ready for marketing as

desired. Extensive system of Dairying. In describing what may be termed the intensive system of dairying, an English authority tells us that the cows should be well groomed daily English authority tells us that the cows should be well groomed daily and in hot weather they are all the better for a cold shower bath in the morning. This can be readily given where there is a supply of water by gravitation, by means of an Indian rubber hose. The cows are easily the rubber hose. The cows are easily the rubber hose in the same keen eye that the merchant uses in following up every venture to its close. It is impossible to do this thoroughly without keeping books in which are recorded the items of exkept clean and thrive well under such treatment. They never leave their s'alls and when the milk yield falls below eight quarts a day they are

The most important condition in storing apples is the temperature. the storage room should be kept very near freezing point, ranging preferably from 33 to 35 degrees F. Even a degree or two below freezing will ordinarily do no damage. Temperatures which will ruin potatoes and other vegetables are entirely fav-erable to apples, and, conversely. temperatures which are suitable to potatoes are too high for apples.

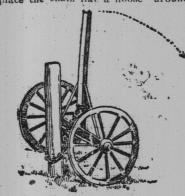
Use a Bone-Grinder TO MAKE THOSE HENS LAY EGGS.

JOSEPH THOMPSON,
Machine Works,
48 and 58 Smythe-street.

PULLING FENCE POSTS.

Take the hind wheels and coupling pole of a farm wagon and a chain with a ring, or better, a large hook at one end. Fasten the chain to the pole in front of the axle in such a manner that when it is passed back over the anxle and bolster the ring or hook will about touch the ground -a little longer or shorter, according to the size of the posts to be pulled

Now back the axle against the post, raise the coupling pole toward the post, against which it may lean place the chain like a noose around



READY TO PULL THE POST the post, slipping it down until tight the ground. This will raise the post nearly a foot and generally fully loosen it. If the post is very deeply set or hard to pull out it may necessary to repeat the process, slipping the noose farther down. Back to the next post and repeat. - Orange Judd Farmer.

GROWING CRANBERRIES.

No Other Crop Brings Quite as Profitable Results for the Labor.

At a recent meeting of Canadian fruit growers the question of growing cranberries was discussed and one of the leading growers offered som testimony from which the following is digested. The land for plant cranberries should be worked up and sanded, the sand to be from three to six inches deep. The irrigation is important—in fact, is essential to cranberry growing. The land should always be kept damp. Before the frost comes the patch should be flooded and kept so until the first of May. The berries do not thrive well when exposed to the winter's frost. If a ong spell of dry weather takes place in summer, irrigation should be re-peated. One speaker said: is covered with a hood to keep out rain. On the opposite side of the grew on one acre last year. I would like to know if there is anything else

'I grow the Cherry Bell variety one would put an acre to that would bring the same returns. Sand will correct all weeds. I now have 15 acres under cultivation, and all my neighbors have taken up the industry, although they laughed at me when I started mine. I can recom-mend the cultivation of cranberries as a profitable business, from the experience I have had."

Vegetables for Chickens. Vegetables should be planted and cultivated for chickens, for they supply a diet that promotes health aad Ranch Fowls that have free access to growing small grain are all right on this subject, but if confined and denied green feed they suffer in flesh or appetite, as the case may be. What to plant is an easy question to answer, as there are so many suitable vegetables that grow right on all in our coldest winters. First of all comes giant mustard, which this latitude, and it grows rapidly, good for them. Collards are also grown easily, are a sure crop and every way desirable for the purpose for a long time was comparatively little especially fine for young chickens and ducks of any age. Beets are hard to beat for the purpose. Chop these up with a hatchet, and chickens will eat them clean, roots and tops. With a few rows of these, the poultry raiser

is provided with green feed for his fowls throughout the winter. Ffleet of Phosphoric Acid on Wheat. In recent tests at the Virginia station, as heretofore, phosphoric acid either alone or in combination never failed to show a marked effect on wheat, but the best results came from a combination of the three fer-tilizers. The potash and nitrogen seem to produce but slight effect, except in the presence of phosphoric acid. For instance, the application of one potash and one nitrogen gave only 7.74 bushels, while the same, with the addition of one phosphoric acid, gave 19.66 bushels, or an increase of 11.92 bushels for the latter article. One potash is equivalent to 50 pounds of muriate of potash, one phosphoric acid to 175 pounds of acid phosphate, and one nitrogen was supplied by 240 pounds

of nitrate of soda. The times are changing as rapidlin regard to farm management as in which are recorded the items of expense, both of time and money, involved in the production of every farm product. It needs some care and attention to do this, and many farmers hate to bring themselves to such work, but it is precisely this kind of care and attention which dis-

successful men in every kind of business.-Farm Journal. An observing farmer who had given good deal of time and study to swine exhibits at the recent Iowa state fair made this rather significant remark, "I believe hogs are getting ed with white mongolie. iver and smaller every year."

tinguishes the successful from the un-

The late Prof. David Edward Hughes, the electrician and inventor, left numerous Johnny? benevolent bequests. To each of four £80,000.

THE WINTER WARDROBE.

How to Keen Warm During Cold Weather. Sable, chinchilla, otter and the different for furs are those now most fashionable. Mink is less seen, while real seal is quite in the background. Boas of ostrich plumes are still worn because they are becoming, but short stoles of fur are newer. The collar part is plain, but at the ends are bunches of tails, which serve

Many women object to long gaiters or leggings because they are so awkward and make the feet appear so clumsy, yet skirts are of little real protection in cold weather, as they are blown about by the wind instead of clinging and retaining warmth. A very good method of solving the difficulty is to buy a pair of long,



LITTLE GIRL'S DRESS. heavy golf stockings of a suitable boy's size and cut off the feet or, rather, the front part of the foot and the entire heel, leaving only a narrow strip to pass under the instep. When the stockings are the instep. When the stockings are drawn on over the ordinary stockings and pinned up high with safety pins, the foot and ankle are in nowise enlarged, and the culty. The warmth afforded is surprising and is far greater than that yielded by a

flannel or down petticoat. The illustration shows a pretty dress for a little girl. The skirt and bodice are sewed together, the skirt being full and opening at the side, where it laps over with a scalloped edge, which is bordered with narrow velvet. crosses and is scalloped and trimmed with velvet, having a dittle bertha to match. The plastron is of surah, tucked and puffwhich is tied at the back and has fringed

FASHIONS IN JEWELS.

Long Chains and Curious Little Charms. Never has jewelry been more worn than it is now. The long chains which made their first tentative appearance several years ago have now increased and multi-plied and are worn by everybody. Not everybody, however, can have them of gold and jewels, hence those of good actually unkillable by any weather in workmanship and costly materials remain and fowls are fond of it, and it is | monds, turquoises, pearls and amethysts



of the semiprecious stones which are now and pink ones, rose agates, ac amethysts and particularly the green

Little amulets are worn attached to the links of the long neck chain. Tortoises, sleigh bells, whistles, little balls of crystal, ancient coins, a coral tooth, little ser-pents, insects, hearts and four leaved clovers are some of the designs.

The ball costume shown in the cut has a skirt of mousselaine de soie bordered broidered with orchids and edged with three narrow plaitings of mousseline de soie. The bodice is crossed in front and at the back, the edges being embroidered and resting upon a fichu of mousseline de seline de soie are ornamented with sprays of orchids. The wrap is of broche rose silk, lined with rose panne and border

Mr. Wise-What are you going to do with that penny your teacher gave you, Johnny-Goin' to buy a comic valen-

feading London hospitals he bequeathed tine, an' send it to him.-[Baltimore Am-