this case the original grain of the wood is first covered with a "filler," and then the quartering is printed on in dark ink by the impression of actual quartered oak rolls, or by a transfer from quartered oak prepared by special processes.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN SAXONY.

The small farms of Saxony have, says the United States Consular and Trade Reports, been cultivated in pretty nearly the same manner for generations. With a view to enlighten the peasants as to the latest results of scientific farming, the territory has been traversed by instructors, largely paid for by the Saxon Government. Many remote villages have been visited, public talks been given showing the benefits of the newest methods in various lines of farm work. Cattle-breeding Associations have been visited, and the formation of others planned; country fairs have been arranged and the traveling instructors have acted as business managers and judges, and distributed premiums. Fodder given to cattle has been inspected, and grazing lands as well, in order to give suggestions for bettering the nutrition and consequent development of the livestock.

Owing to the all-absorbing labor on the farm that leaves little opportunity for study, outside of elementary schooling, a course in bookkeeping has also been inaugurated in some places. Besides the lectures given in isolated localities, much information has been imparted individually in writing, as well as orally. Even the long-distance telephone has been used on some of the larger landed properties to ask important specific questions of the agricultural experts. There seems, accordingly, to be an awakening desire to get better results out of the land. More scientific dairying and poultry raising are urged and fish culture is encouraged in some places. Open-air lectures were given on fruit growing and many practical demonstrations were made in the upland orchards. Some farm literature was distributed through the country, but, compared with the vast range of helpful printed matter that the American farmer has at his disposal, the quantity and subjects seem indeed limited.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

There are no free schools in China, and if there were they would have no pupils. The poor people educate their own sons and daughters, and it does not take them long. When a boy can count up to ten, tell the difference between kinds of money, and can catch fish or snare a duck, he is thought to have all the education needed. When a girl can sew and wash dishes and tell the time of day by the clock she must ask for no more.

If one were to ask one thousand common Chinamen what other countries comprised the world, the answer would be that China was the whole show.

A WOLF'S FEAR OF IRON.

In the early days wolves were comparatively unsuspicious, and it was easy to trap or poison them. Then new knowledge, a better comprehension of the modern dangers, seemed to spread among the wolves. They learned how to detect and defy the traps and poison, and in some way the knowledge was passed from one to another, till all wolves were fully possessed of the information. How this is done is not easy to say. It is easier to prove that it is done. Few wolves ever get into a trap and out again, and thus they learn that a steel trap is a thing to be feared. And yet all wolves have the knowledge, as every trapper knows, and since they could not get it at first, they must have got it second-hand—that is, the information was communicated to them by others of their kind.

It is well known among hunters that a piece of iron is enough to protect any carcass from the wolves. If a deer or antelope has been shot and is to be left out overnight, all that is needed for its protection is an old horseshoe, a spur, or even any part of the hunter's dress. No wolf will go near such suspicious-looking or human tainted things. They will starve rather than approach the carcass so guarded.

From the manager of the International Live Stock Exposition to be held in Chicago, November 30th to December 6th, we learn that there have been entered 163 Percherons, 111 Clydesdales, 112 Shires, 46 Hackneys, 94 Belgians, 17 French Coachers, 63 Drafters in harness, 263 Shorthorns, 168 Aberdeen Angus, 183 Herefords, 109 Galloways, 113 Red Polls and large numbers of sheep and swine.

* * *

Swift and Co., of Chicago, have been buying cattle heavily in Alberta for some time past and at present have about 5,000 head purchased. The chief agent of the company, W. R. Tumley, says that Alberta cattle compare favorably with the best in the States, being more matured and better suited for packing than cattle from the middle West. Alberta farmers will no doubt hail with pleasure the advent of the Swift people into the buying market, especially in view of the fact that Pat Burns is reported as not very anxious to buy any more this fall. At the same time if the American's prices are no advancement on the prices that formerly prevailed, farmers will be little benefitted, and they are reported quite Burnsian in this respect. If Alberta cattle are equal or superior for packing purposes to anything produced in the middle Western States, which means they are the equal of anything in America, why is it that farmers are compelled to sell for about half what the American steer is sold for. Of course there is a heavy impost to be faced in taking this stock into the United States, but is that impost sufficient to account for all the difference that prevails between the market prices of American and Albertan steers? Anybody who has had any experience in the cattle business knows that it is not. Who is entitled to this difference and to whom does it go?

JAPANESE TRADE.

In view of the significance with which certain politicians have attempted to invest the Canadian trade with Japan, the report of Mr. Alex. McLean, the Canadian trade agent in that country, is interesting. Mr. McLean comments upon the apparent unreadiness of the Canadian manufacturer to take advantage of this trade. While Japan expected an increase in the flour trade with Canada, he tells us the high prices of wheat and flour will have a tendency to retard the development of the trade. So it would appear that the Japanese trade will not offer a very large market for dollar wheat. Canadian exports to Japan for the first eight months of the present year fell off $747,980 over the same period of last year. The total exports for that period were $2,151,858. On the other hand, the imports of raw silk from Japan dropped from $118,000 to $15,378 and silk tissues from $175,313 to $145,800. The increased Japanese population in this country is no doubt responsible for an increase of $79,278 in our importations of rice, which total $180,719 for the first eight months of the year.

HOW A BOY IS TATTOOED.

Every Burman and Shan boy is tattooed from above the waist and below the knee. The color is blue, and represents dragons, griffins, and other fabulous animals, with scrolls, flowers, etc. In addition to this, among the Shans it is a common custom to have the back and breast tattooed. This must be a painful operation, to say the least. The boy is placed upon the ground and the figure to be tattooed is drawn in pigment upon the skin; then a friend takes a seat upon the small boy to keep him down and keep him still, and the tattooing commences. The instrument used is generally made out of a section of small bamboo, and inside this works a needle with a chisel-shaped point. The boy naturally howls a little during the operation, but it is a custom and each boy is proud of his tattooing and so keeps up a brave front.—WILLIAM C. GRIGGS, in "Odds and Ends from Pagoda Lands."

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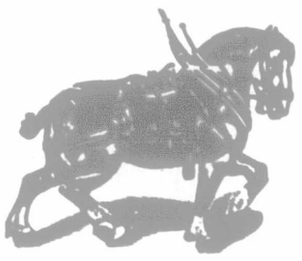

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