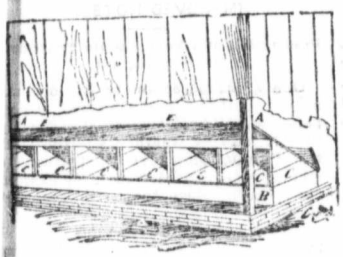

HENS' NESTS.

she can get air from the alley next the weather siding.

I would suggest that a loophole with door be made on the outside so that the fowls could get into the alley from the outside, as well as an aperture made along the inside about midway the full length of the row of nests. The partitions can be put in in a very cheap way, as shown in illustration, and the door of 12-inch board may be cut into as many lids as there are nests and hinged at C and fastened at top A, the hinges made of old straps.

The great advantage of these nests is that the hen steals away practically in the dark and goes into her nest, lays her egg, and when done, naturally seeks the light by following out along the alley, either out of doors or into the hen house proper. In so doing hens are less liable to double up on nests, break or eat their eggs as they are apt to do if the nests are open to them from the hen house.

The benefits that will arise from constructing these nests in the way described will be many to those who will tear out the old ones and put in this unique arrangement at a very small cost. Don't you see, every time you enter the house the hen, when on, is out of sight, and isn't always flying off when disturbed by your presence. Just such little things as these are the channels that lead to success and are often neglected, not because of adding a small expense but because of a little work.

Grooming the Cows.

The cow needs grooming more than the horse, and in the opinion of the Jersey Bulletin it is of vastly more importance to those who are to drink her milk. Certainly, then, the cow is entitled to as much pains as the horse, and she ould be groomed in a separate place from that in which she is milked. For this purpose, an open shed is perhaps best. As a practical test of the value of grooming cows, we suggest that those who doubt it, make a fair trial by carefully weighing the milk of two or three cows for three weeks or 30 days without grooming them, and then, grooming them thoroughly for the same time, note if there is any perceptible difference that can be fairly attributed to the grooming. That the cows will feel better, look better and really be better off, we have not the least doubt.

Insect Destruction Prevented.

Gardeners are often pestered by small insects eating young plants. To prevent the destruction, nail two half hoops together at the centre and sharpen the ends. Press the end into the ground over the plants and throw over them

THE CROP ASSURED

cotton mosquito netting or cheese cloth. The edges may be held down by drawing dirt on them. Such protection is better than boxes, as it lets in air and sunlight. The frames can be kept for use from year to year.—Webb Donnell, in Farm and Home.

Cabbage Root Maggot.

I last season had some 3000 cabbage plants. As soon as they were attacked by maggots I soaked a lump of ordinary chewing tobacco in about 4 pails of water and added a good tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid. Then with a small mouthed sprinkler put a little around each plant regardless of whether it was affected or not, and immediately they vanished and there was no more difficulty.—J. H. Davison Wellington County, Ont.

Combined Ship's Buoy.

At the yachting exhibition in London is shown a "combined ship's buoy." It is carried on deck, and when the ship sinks it floats and records at once the hour and minute of the disaster. It then automatically fires rockets, burns blue lights, shows a lamp and rings a bell.

Dangers of Traveling.

An English lady, who had a mania for hobnobbing with the "upper crust," sat in the train opposite a very neatly dressed but quiet and reserved sort of man, with whom she engaged in conversation, in the course of which she observed that she had seen the Countess Lemoine get into the same train. To her intense delight she found that her traveling companion was well acquainted with the Countess, and could give many interesting particulars in reference to her family and her circle of friends. The lady became so deeply interested in the communications of her fellow traveler, who appeared to be a gentleman moving in the best society, that she asked him for his card and at the same time invited him to her next evening party. The train stopped. The lady got out, and stood on the platform close behind the Countess, anxious to witness the familiar greetings exchanged between the lady of rank and her new made acquaintance. But picture her amazement when the Countess, without any ceremony, beckoned him to approach, and said:

"James, see to the luggage, will you?"

Her aristocratic friend was nobody else than the Countess' valet.—Dagens Nyheter.

WITH SPOON AND CUP.

A Useful Table of Measures to Hang in the Kitchen.

The following measures of capacity may be found useful to hang in the kitchen for easy reference:

Four even teaspoonfuls liquid equal one even tablespoonful.

Three even teaspoonfuls dry material equal one even tablespoonful.

Sixteen tablespoonfuls liquid equal one cupful.

Twelve tablespoonfuls dry material equal one cupful.

Two cupfuls equal one pint.

Four cupfuls equal one quart.

Four cupfuls flour equal one quart or one pound.

Two cupfuls solid butter equal one pound.

Two cupfuls granulated sugar equal one pound.

Two and one-half cupfuls powdered sugar equal one pound.

A CURIOSITY.

Here is a Well That Whistles Before a Storm.

On the old Homestead of Colonel Weston Flint, in Green Valley, about seven miles east of Sacramento, N. Y., is a natural curiosity, known as the "whistling well." It was dug many years ago, but after going into a depth of forty feet and finding no bed but gravel, the diggers abandoned the well and left it unfilled. Some persons chanced to discover that there was a strong current of air from the well. Upon investigation it was found that at certain times the air flowed outward and that at other times the direction of the current would be reversed. A large, flat stone was put over the top of the well. A hole was drilled into the stone, and into the hole there was placed a whistle. When the current of air was outward the whistle would blow so loud that it could be heard for several rods around. It was also observed that before a storm the current of air was always from the well, and the blowing of the whistle became a reliable barometer to the inhabitants about. During the pleasant weather the current would reverse, creating a strong suction. There have been many conjectures as to the cause of this strange phenomenon, but it has never been satisfactorily explained. That there is some subterranean passage or source of supply is certain, as the current of air often comes from the well for several days at a time. An old man who lives near the well has watched it closely for several years, and he says its actions are governed entirely by the atmospheric conditions, and that it is a true barometer, never failing to prophesy a storm. Colonel Flint has for many years been in the employ of the Government at Washington.