AGRICULTURAL.

The Kitchen Sink and Its Adjuncts.

The model sink is of iron with pipe so arranged that it may be flushed or plugged and treated to a bath of soda water or so-lution of carbolic acid as often as desirable

Inton of carbolic acid as often as desirable and with a drain pipe of iron or tiling to carry the water underground to a good dis-tance from the dwelling house. Instead of this very many housewives have to do their best with a wooden sink, often unpainted, and a roughly stoned drain which allows the water to seep off through the soil and perhaps contaminate the drink-ing water in the well, or the water is conthe soil and perhaps contaminate the drink-ing water in the well, or the water is con-ducted in a wooden trough under or over-ground, which becoming water soaked gives off sickening odors to find their way into the house through the discharge pipe of the sink. Undoubtedly in such a case reform should be commenced out of doors and a drain of some material wholly impervious to water should be at once laid. If unable to get this done the only way left for the careful housewife is to exclude the foul ar as much as possible, and having an intelligent reabout one week apart. Nearly all of the potatoes at the ends of the field rotted while as possible, and having an intelligent re-gard for the health of her family she will

gard for the health of her family she will not neglect to do so. Flood the pipes with hot soda water at least once a week and whenever the sink is not in actual use have a tightly fitting cork in the vent. Especially see that this is in place during the night that the foul gases may not escape to poison the air of sleeping rooms and so endanger health and life, diph-theria and kindred diseases often being di-rectly traceable to such causes. If the sink is of iron the out the perforet

If the sink is of iron take out the perforat ed cap and use the cork just the same. If it is of wood have it painted with good hard paint that will withstand the action of water

it is of wood have it painted with good hard paint that will withstand the action of water and then dry it thoroughly as often as the work of the family will permit. A water soaked sink is an abomination that should not be tolerated. Some housekeepers with a view to more easily keeping a sink clean throw the dirtiest of kitchen slops, greasy dishwater and the like out of a rear door. This makes a sight in no way pleasing and is a multiplication of nuisances, two places requiring sanitary measures instead of one. Keep a well-painted, wide-mouthed tun-nel in the sink, cupboard or other conveni-ent place, and when about to wash dishes insert it in the mouth of the discharge pipe and turn all dirty, greasy water through it. Then when cleaning the sink the tunnel may be washed and put out of sight again. Have also a bit of board or tin handy upon which to set pots or kettles while washing them. By observing a few simple precau-tions like these the work of caring for even an unpainted sink need not be arduous. All sponges, cloths and brushes used about it should be kept scrupulously clean and dried as often as possible. Where the drain pipe ends and the sewage

should be kept scrupulously clean and dried as often as possible. Where the drain pipe ends and the sewage is allowed to flow off on the surface of the ground it is well to plant some strong-grow-ing annual like the sunflower, apple of Peru, or "ragged sailor"; it will take up much of the moisture and also hide unsightliness. When nothing of this kind is done the place should be disinfected occasionally. For this purpose dissolve seven pounds of sulphate of iron—copperas—in three rallons of water and -copperas—in three gallons of water and a pint of fluid carbolic acid. Stir until add a pir thoroughly mixed and gradually pour it up-on the ground every hour or two until the whole of the foul surface has been permeated by the fluid and so disinfected. --MARY OLIS LAKIN, in New England Farmer.

Cattle Trade With England.

Over fourteen years ago, in the year 876, in the Metropolitan Live Cattle 1876, in the Metropolitan Live Catta Market, London, a discussion arose as to the future trade with America in live cattle. At that time neither Canadian nor Ameri-can cattle had received much favor, and there were some Norfolk farmers who ex-pressed themselves in very strong language at the action of the British Government per-pitting forcing with a superior of the strong the second at the action of the British Government per-mitting foreign cat(le, especially Ameri-cans, to stand in the open market. A lan-tern-jawed Yankee present said, with great warmth, "Let the American cattle be scheduled, appoint landing places in London and Liverpool for isolated slaughter, and in 25 years this great market of London will be a sheen pasture for America will com-

direcetion, causing both the rot and the blight. In the case of the latter the filaments of the fungus grow up in the tissues of the young sprout. In the case of the rot they permeate the tuber itself. Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture (which was described in these columns recently) at the experiment station last summer proved very beneficial. The blight first appeared in one corner of the field and spread in a diagonal direction across it, following the direction of the wind, before any steps could be taken to check it. The field was then sprayed with the mixture The work was begun at one side of the field and the spraying continued towards and just beyond the middle. The next time the work was begun at the other side of the field and continued the same way, so that the middle of the field had two applications about one week apart. Nearly all of the potatoes at the endsof the field while

Professor Robertson's Tour.

twice were saved.

In a day or two Professor Robertson, Do In a day or two Professor Robertson, Do-minion dairy commissioner, commences a lec-turing tour throughout the Dominion, which will occupy all the summer months. The professor first proceeds to the province of Quebec, and in company with Mr. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner, will address a series of meetings, the arrangements for which have been completed. The month of July will be speet in the Maritime Provinces, and have been completed. The month of July will be spent in the Maritime Provinces, and will be spent in the Maritime Provinces, and afterwards Mr. Robertson will proceed to Manitoba, the territories and British Col-umbia. The programme which the professor has arranged with the approval of Hon. John Carling is in keeping with the suggestions of the Dominion dairymen's convention and of several members of Parliament.

The Newfoundland Trouble.

It appears probable that Lord Salisbury It appears probable that Lord Salisbury will be forced to purchase the French rights in Newfoundland in a diplomatic bargain similar to the one which he has struck with Germany. The islanders are very much in earnest in demanding full and absolute con-trol of their shores, and they are seemingly bent upon having their rights, with or with-out the consent of Great Britain. A power-ful impulse will be imparted to a popular movement in favor of separate nationality or annexation to the United States, if their material interests are sacrificed to the tradior annexation to the United States, if their material interests are sacrificed to the tradi-tions and necessities of European diplomacy. Lord Salisbury, having clearly recognized in the blundering modus vivendi the validity of the French claims, will be compelled to offer compensations on a liberal scale in some other quarter of the world. A policy of compensations apparently has already been decided upon at the British Foreign Office. From a special dispatch from St. John's, it appears that the English naval commander has already received his cue. One of the native merchants in the lobster

John's, it appears that the English naval commander has already received his cue. One of the native merchants in the lobster canning trade, having determined to defy the French naval force and to disregard the modus vivendi, has received this significant message: "British commander urges sub-mission and promises compensation." This is a distinct intimation that pecuniary losses to the Newfoundlanders involved by the enforcement of the modus vivendi will be made good. The islanders are to be tem-porarily bribed to keep the peace by promis-es of future compensation for business losses. Meanwhile the French Government is to be importuned to relinquish its ancient treaty rights in return for substantial favors to be bestowed either in Asia or Africa. Lord

be bestowed either in Asia or Africa. Lord Salisbury, in converting English diplomacy into a species of amicable brokerage, runs the risk of having to deal with those who grossly overvalue their claims. The French, perceiving his anxiety to purchase their rights, will naturally raise the price; and the Newfoundlanders, when convinced that their rivals are to be ultimately dispossessed, will persist in their downade for will persist in their demands for exclusive jurisdiction over their shores and will run up a heavy bill of damages under the modus vivendi. The Foreign Office as a clearancehouse for antiquated maritime privileges and colonial grievances is likely to prove an expensive establishment.

and Liverpool for isolated staughter, and 25 years this great market of London will be a sheep pasture for America will com-mand the trade." The grass is growing in portions of the three principal live stock markets of England, and to-day the Ameri-can lairs of Deptford-on-the. Thames and Liverpool, on the Bickenhead side, dictate the price and command the bulk of trade. It is simply marvellous—the numbers and the quality that are debarked in these two great ports mentioned ; and we Canadians, coral island and the North American contin-ent will be flashing under the sea before the ent will be flashing under the sea before the torial island and the North American contin-ent will be flashing under the sea before the summer is over. The laying of the cable between Halifax and Bermuda is a good thing in itself. It will facilitate trade with this country and to Great Britain it is a link in the chain assuring her military and aval intelligence. There is however link in the chain assuring her military and naval intelligence. There is, however, a likelihood that other cables will be laid cen-tering in Bermuda before long. The pro-ject is to connect Bermuda with the British West Indies, and so with all the islands, Cuba and the rest in that region. This would give direct communication by cable would give direct communication by cable with a part of the world that is ridiculously remote considering its location near tw continents. From the West Indies it wi be natural enough to extend the cables southward to Brazil, and thus bind together the cables North North and South America in a way that cannot but promote the best interests of the Empire.

BUTTER DAIRVING.

Proposed Special Building at the Ottawa Experimental Farm.

Experimental Farm. Plans are being prepared for the new dairy building in connection with the Ex-perimental Farm system at Ottawa, and it is expected that everything will be in readi-ness for the commencement of winter dairy-ing when the cold weather sets in. The preparation of the plans is chiefly in the hands of Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, and he also will per-sonally superintend the work of construc-tion. It will not be an elaborate building; but in its appointments and adaptability for the work of dairying it will the one of the most complete structures on the continent. In one sense it will be a model dairy. That is to say, it will be a building which, in economy of material, cost and suitability those who wish to construct creameries in the Dominion. It will be a frame structure of L shape, with hollow walls, made by the liberal use of odorless building apper. The object in using this material, as well as of the hollow walls, is to be able to regulate the temperature inside during both warms about two thirds of those that were sprayed

object in using this material, as well as of the hollow walls, is to be able to regulate the temperature inside during both warm and cold weather. The dimensions of the building will be 60 feet by 52 and 30. That is, the main portion of the structure will be 60 feet long by 30 deep, while the extension, representing the arm of the L. will give a room 24 feet by 20. The main working room will be 30x18, and in this will be tested the different styles, and makes of centrifugal cream senarators.

and in this will be tested the different styles, and makes of centrifugal cream separators, as well as different styles and makes of churns and other work appertaining to practical butter dairying. A series of re-frigeator rooms will be provided, for de-monstrating the best treatment for preserv-ing butter in cold storage. The same rooms will be used for discovering the conditions of atmosphere and temperature under which of atmosphere and temperature under which the setting of milk will yield the best quality and largest quantity of butter, leave the skimmed milk in the best condition for feedskimmed milk in the best condition for feed-ing stock, and reduce the expense and labor involved in the separation. An ice house will be attached. The dairy will be equipped with butter-making machinery, to illustrate the most economical and ser-viceable way of putting up a creamery according to modern methods of improved butter making. There will be a cheese-curing room 20x20. The intention is to have quantities of cheese made at one or curing room 20x20. The intention is to have quantities of cheese made at one or more of the ordinary factories in different places, and not to make it on the premises. The cheese, after being made at these factor-ies, will be shipped to the curing room at the experimental farm, in order to determine the effect of different methods of mehine the experimental farm, in order to determine the effect of different methods of making and treatment during the curing process. The reason for having the cheese made at other factories is to ensure similar conditions of milk, temperature, etc., to those with which the ordinary cheese-maker has to do in his business. In that way it is expected the conclusions will be more useful and accept-able, for the benefit of the average cheese-maker, than any which could be obtained in a purely experimental dairy building with a limited supply of milk. It may be said that. Prof. Robertson intends issuing a bulletin, giving plans and specifications for the con-struction of creameries and cheese factories, struction of creameries and cheese factories, together with a statement of the utensils nd general equipment, for the guidance of those intending to establish co-operative fac-tories in sections where that system has not yet been introduced.

A series of useful experiments will also be carried on with live stock. In connection with the feeding of milch cows it has be-come necessary to examine into the quality and quantity of milk yield from different rations and treatment. Probably from twenty to twenty-five milking cows will be kept on the farm for the purpose of these investigations. Among these animals pro-vision will be made for the French-Canadian cow, which has randowed mathe in the formation of the sec-tor of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sec-tor of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sec-ing sector of the sector of the sector of the sec-ing sector of the sector of the sector of the sec-ing sector of the sector of the sector of the sec-tor of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sector of the sec-tor of the sector of ow, which has rendered such admirable ser vice to the farmers in the province of Quebec in nearly all the districts where dairying has been followed. Grade cows of other breeds will also be compared with thoroughbred animals. The cheapest and best way of rais-ing calves on skimmed milk with some sup-

ing calves on skimmed mile with some sup-plementary food will be examined, as it is believed to be possible to replace the cream removed from the milk by some feeding sub-stance worth less than one fifth in the mar-ket of the value of the butter fat that has been removed. In connection with these feeding experiments, the comparative value of ensilage and fodder cured in the ordinary way will be examined and reported upon, as well as their influences on the condition way will be examined and reported upon, as well as their influences on the quality of the milk and butter that may be obtained. It is not proposed to conduct the dairy in such a vay as to ascertain how the greatest amount of profit may be secured. That would be a hindrance to genuine experimen-tal work. The product, however, will be used in such a way as to do the most good to the commercial interests of the dairy busihowever, a l be laid cen-The pro-the British ducts which are at the analysis of the dairy busi-the British ducts which are at the growing the second seco ducts which are at present supplied by European shippers, an effort will be made to introduce Canadian butter, packed in to introduce Canadian butter, packed in suitable tins, into those foreign markets. One advantage which Canada would have in relation to this trade is the cooler route of the C. P. R. as against the heat met with gift.

Nothing In It.

Nothing In It. The quality of some of the despatches sent to the American press by its European cor-respondents is not strained. Often they are evidently the work of tired men, who, hav-ing nothing to send that is really new or trustworthy, twist the most commonplace occurrences to a startling significance. Thus, just at present we are assured that England and France must be on the verge of hostili-ties, because Lord Wolseley, at a meeting of a military club in London, asked the traffic managers of some great English of a military club in London, asked the traffic managers of some great English lines who had been invited to be pres-ent, just how long it would take them to move certain numbers of troops ent, just how long it would take them to move certain numbers of troops from given points to coast stations, assuming an invasion to be under way. This sort of thing is done every year. It means simply that strategists take the leisure of peace to study out the lines of operations to be follow-ed in the event of war. They make hypo-theical campaigns. It is the same in all the armies. The wiseacres who tell us that a great European war is brewing say that it is whispered that Germany will undertake some naval manceuvres on the Baltic this summer that will mean much more than can summer that will mean much more than can summer that will mean much more than can be told now. Germany may have ulterior purposes, but if she has taken an odd way to conceal them. That Germany would undertake a series of naval manceuvres was and or take a series of naval maneuvres was announced months ago officially from Berlin, and foreign officers will be permitted to at-tend them. There is no secrecy about their scope, which will involve attacks on sup-posed fortified ports, conflicts between fleets, and all the rest of war-play. If there is any unusual tension on the foreign situation pow and all the rest of war-play. If there is any unusual tension on the foreign situation now, there is nothing in military or naval move-ments to indicate it. On the contrary they seem, with the exception of the German naval manceuvres, rather uninteresting. One might as well infer from the activity with which the Covernment is huilding up, the pays, that Government is building up the navy that the United States is preparing for war; whereas the United States is preparing for peace. That great armice whereas the United States is preparing for peace. That great armies, anxious for em-ployment, tired of doing nothing but drill day after day, always are incentives to trou-ble may be true, but armies are nevertheless the command of statesmen, who nnder not make war as gaily as newspapers. He is rather a clumsy statesman to-day who can-not gain his point without fighting.

The Babies of The World.

It has been computed that between thirty-six and thirty-seven million babies are born in the world each year. The rate of produc-

be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.

James I. a Sporting Man.

James was distinctly a "sporting" man The fact is not alluded to in the Dedication for the divines, but we have it referred to in the issue of a writ or order to the Exchequer for the sum of £16 13s. 4d. to William Gat acre for "breeding, feeding, and dieting of cocks of the game for his Highness's recreation." This charge occurs repeatedly in the records of the Exchequer, and with a frank-ness of detail which proves that nobody

These Were Indeed Old.

Nowadays, there are plenty of octogenarians, numerous nonagenarians and occasional centenarians; but few survive their 100th birthday by more than a year or two; and should a man live to be 120 it would be ne-Seesary to coin a word by which to call him. Yet there are many apparently authentic in-stances of persons living to an age much stances of persons living more advanced than that.

more advanced than that. In the time of Vespasian, Pliny, the his-torian, says there were found in the rwll at one of the taxations 54 persons of 100 years of age, 27 of 110, two of 125, four of 130, as many more of 135, and, last of all, three men of 140. Galeria Capolia, an actress, whose age at her debut is not exactly known, appeared upon the stage 99 years after at the dedication of a theatre by Pompey the Great; and this was not all, for she was shown a third time at the solemnities for the life and health of Augustus. Galeria was probably a ballet girl. was probably a ballet girl. The great physician Galen, who flourished

about the time of Marcus Aurelius, is said by his contemporaries to have lived 140 years. So careful was he of his health that by ins contemporate with the of his health that from the time he was 28 he was seized with a sickness of only a day's duration. The rules he observed were : Not to eat or drink his fill, not to eat anything uncooked, and always to carry some perfume about him. James Sands of Horborne, in Stafford-

James Sands of Horborne, in Stafford-shire, Eng., whom Fuller describes in his book called "Ancient Worthies," lived 140 eears and his wife 120. He outlived five leases of 21 years, each made to him after he was married. That fact is a matter of public record.

Raleigh, in his "History of the World," says: "I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond of Inchequin, Munster, who lived in the year 1589 and for many years after-ward, who was married in Edward IV.'s time, and held her jointure from all the 'earls of Desmond since then. Lord Bacce time, and neid ner jointure from all the earls of Desmond since then. Lord Bacon tasts up her age to be 140 at least, adding withal, 'Ter pervices dentisse;' that is, she had a third set of teeth."

had a third set of teeth." Thomas Parr, son of John Parr, was born at Alberbury, in the parish of Winnington, in Shropshire, England, in 1483. At the age of 80 he married his first wife, Jane, and in the space of 32 years had but two children by her. Both of these were short-lived, one living but a month, the other but a few years. Being aged 120, he fell in love with a woman of 40 by whom he had his last child. He lived to be about 152 years old.

It has been computed that between thirty-six and thirty-seven million babies are born in the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about seventy per minute, clock. With the one-a-minute calculation or rather more than one for every beat of the clock. With the one-a-minute calculation is not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is in not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find on the atthority of a well-known hospital writer that, could the same time extend around the globe. We have the ingenious conclusion that, suppose ing the little ones grow up, and the sexeet be equally divided, we would have an army 100 times larger than that of Great Britain and a wife for each soldier besides. The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the procession being kept up night and day unt if the last comer in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of 1,200 an hour during the entiry year ! In other words, the babe that habe to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear would

Origin of Visiting Cards.

As is the case in many other instances, we owe the invention of visiting cards to the Chinese. So long ago as the period of the Tong dynasty (618-907) visiting cards were known to be in use in China, and that is also the date of the introduction of the "red silken cords" which figure so con-spiences of that "red silken cords" which figure so con-spicuously on the engagement cards of that country, says the Toronto *Times*. From ancient times to the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the paying of visits. The cards which they use for this purpose are large and of a bright red color. When a China-man desires to marry, his parents intimate

great ports mentioned; and we Canadians, although we have free entrance alive to all markets in Great Britain, have, like the British farmer, to submit to American dictation. When I arrived in England in May, American first class, fresh slaughtered animals, equal to any cattle I have ever met with were selling at fourpence animals, equal to any cattle I have ever met with were selling at fourpence per pound, and when I left Toronto on May the 6th beef hardly so well finished were selling one cent per pound more in St. Lawrence Market. It is true there are men in the trade in England who will buy their cattle alive, and it is these few m number—and the number is growing smaller every year—that enables Canadians to do business at all. For the Canadian smaller every year—that endoes Canadian to do business at all. For the Canadian exporter is paying \$1 per 100 more for Ontario cattle than the American shipper exporter is paying \$1 per 100 more for Ontario cattle than the American shipper in Chicago, and notwithstanding this great difference in value, Canada has exported 7,000 head more this year up to this date than last year up to the same period. Be-sides all this, steamers are bringing cattle and sheep alive from South America and Australia, although up to the present America supplies more than half of the for-eign stock imported. These hard facts should be read by Canadian farmers, with the hope that the privileges we possess—our geographical position, our excellent climate, our freedom from disease and the grand St. Lawrence, with its hundreds of miles of smooth water—may give a zest and an im-petus to our Canadian farmers. One other point I will mention in animal food supply ; America sends millions of pounds of dead meat covered with some kind of white cloth in refrigerators. Sometimes it arrives in good condition ; at other times its appear-ance is far from pleasant. Then comes the slaughter in prices. I have seen it sold for one shilling per stone of fourteen pounds. Canada so far has no part in such ventures.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison. A shortage in wheat in Europe is America's opportunity. Such a shortage appears to exist new, for in the first five months of this year the wheat imports were 19,044,000 cwts., which is 4,200,000 cwts. less than in the corresponding five months of last year. Later in the year this defi-ciency will have to be made up. Conse-quently the prospects for good prices are rather above the average. Nothing can be more gratifying to the mercantile pride of Great Britain than the returns, lately issued, of her traffic through the Suez Canal during the past year. It is found that the total number of vessels using

the C. P. R. as against the heat met with on other routes passing for a considerable distance through equatorial regions. The surplus left from these commercial ex-periments will be sold in such a way as to foster the market demand for fancy butter of high quality.

More English Gold.

Great Britain may reasonably begin to regard the cattle and beef business of the United States from the point of view of an owner or of a large investor, and this inter nay exert some influence to affect the atti may exert some innuence to another spect tude of the British Government with respect to the importation of cattle from that coun-try. A few months ago the largest exporting house in the cattle trade on this side of the

America sends millions of pounds of dead meat covered with some kind of white cloth in refrigerators. Sometimes it arrives in good condition; at other times its appear ance is far from pleasart. Then comes the slaughter in prices. I have seen it sold for Canada so far has no part in such ventures. G. F. FRANKLAND. **Potato Rot Checked by Bordeaux Mixture.** The Vermont experiment station sends out an account of the cause of the pretator rot and blight, which, as the readers of this paper well know, is a minute fungus with thread-like filaments, which run in every

the solution of the same of the stage of the second the fox-will be contemplated with w by our descendants? Then, the King, it ap-pears, had a favorite hound, which the Queen one day, by some misadventure, shot at and killed. Her Majesty was deeply disat and killed. Her Majesty was deeply dis-tressed. Now we prove our King to be something vastly different from the mere "royal pedant." He bought a diamond at a cost of £2,000—the Exchequer record is our witness—and sent it to his corrowing our witness—and sent it to his eorrowing spouse "as a legacy from his dead dog." Could aught be more knightly, kingly, courteous? Stand down, King Arthur ! Thy Guinevere never had from thee a princelier witt.

A Human Microscope.

A Human Microscope. John Thomas Heslop, of Birmingham, England, is a lad whose powers of vision are marvelous. He is known as "the living microscope," on account of being able to see the most minute objects clearly defined. In 1878 or 1879 he was attacked with some baffling eye trouble and came very near losing his sight forever. After the disease had reached its worst there was an instant and startling change for the better, which re-sulted in a complete cure of all inflammation starting change for the better, which re-sulted in a complete cure of all inflammation in an incredil ly short time. It was not a cure, however, that brought back the old eyesight, like that possessed by the average genus homo. When it returned it was with ex-tropulting in the start of the start of the start of the start tropulting in the start of the start of the start of the start tropulting in the start of the st like that possessed by the average genus homo. When it returned it was with ex-traordinary increased powers of vision. To John Thomas the most minute plant lonse was as large as a rabbit, and the mosquito's bil as large as an ax handle. He could see and describe distant minute objects with startling clearness and precision. He was amazingly shocked, upon repairing to the well to get a cooling draught, to see the im-mense number of hideous creatures that were floating, fighting and wriggling about in the water. From that day to this water has never passed the lips of John Thomas Helson. His drink consists of coffee, tea and milk, thoroughly boiled. The doctors say that the entire organization of the eye has undergone a structural change and that the cornea has become abnormally enlarged.

which they use for this purpose are large and of a bright red color. When a China-man desires to marry, his parents intimate that fact to a professional "match-maker," who thereupon runs through a list of her visiting acquaintances, and selects one whom she considers a fitting bride for the young man, and then she calls upon the young man, and then she calls upon the young woman's parents, armed with the bridewoman's parents, armed with the bride-groom's card, on which are inscribed his ancestral name and the eight symbols which denote the day of his birth. If the answer denote the day of his birth. If the answer is an acceptance of his suit, the bride's card is sent in return, and should the oracles prophesy good concerning the union, the particulars of the engagement are written on two large cards, tied together with the red cords.

Put Pepper on Strawberries Nowdays.

"Pepper on your strawberries ?" said a dusky waiter at Dooner's Hotel, Philadelphia

'What !" exclaimed the astonished guest, "What !" exclaimed the astonished guest, trying to think what day it was, lest there might be some reason for playing a joke on him. "No, thank you. What do you mean by that ?"

"Well, boss," said the waiter, "all gentle-men now takes pepper on strawberries. Just try one.'

Just try one." The guest did as directed, and to his sur-prise found it delightful, and soon sprink-led the whole saucer with the condiment. "Do I nowcall for salt, mustard, and vin-egar ?" said the guest, "I want to be up to the time "

egar ?" said the times.

"No, sah, take 'em jist that a-way, you'll find 'em elegant."

find 'em elegant." The guest investigated, and soon found that a gentleman from the Orange Free State in South Africa was stopping at the hotel recently and insisted on treating his berries with pepper. This set the fashion, which is rapidly coming into favor.

Most men resolve to enjoy life, but no man ever yet enjoyed life who had so resolved.

We honestly wish we had a pocketbook made of clouds, then it would always have a silver lining.