POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2033

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

THE HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK IN BRIEF.

Despatches from points of Interest in different parts of the World—Domestic and Foreign events—The Dark and Sunny Side of Life.

Aliwalnorth, Cape Colony, April 19—General Hector MacDonald has been appointed to an important command of the Afghan froneier.

Christiania, April 19.—The council of state today decided to submit to the Storthing a royal proposal for extraordinary grants for the defences of Norway.

Sydney, N. S. W., April 22—Advices received here from New Guinea say that the natives on Fly River recently murdered Rev. James Chalmers and Rev. Oliver Tompkins.

Detroit, Mich., April 19.—The News this afternoon says final arangements were made here today for the building of a steel and iron plant at Sault Ste Marie (Canadian side), which will employ ten thousand men and be capitalized at $50,000,000.

Chicago, April 20.—The Chicago Great Western Railroad has conceded all the demands made by the International Machinists Association, thus ending any possibility of a strike. The demands included a nine hour working day,and a minimum wage scale of 29 cents an hour.

Greenville, Me., April 19.—Thirty-two horses have been lost through the ice on Moosehead Lake during the past two days, being valued in all at more than $6,000. Yesterday afternoon 24 were being taken across the lake from the south branch of the Penobscot to Kineo and all broke through and were drowned.

Seattle, Wash., April 19—James H. Arden, a member of one of the mining companies of Dawson, came to the city today on his way to England. He said that the clean up this year in the Dawson camp would amount to $30,000,000, making it the biggest output in the history of the Klondike.

Dublin, April 20—At a meeting of the Irish Cattle Traders' Association in Dublin yesterday, the secretary of the association announced that he had ascertained, on good authority, that the war office had decided that in future troops stationed in Ireland should be supplied with Irish meat only instead of foreign, thus removing a substantial Irish grievance.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 19—The miners at the Stevens colliery, Pittston, today demanded 10 per cent. increase for a difficult piece of work. The demand was refused and all hands, some 250, struck.

The 500 miners at the Harry E. colliery of the Temple Iron Company, who struck last Tuesday, returned to work today. The company made no concessions.

Grand Mere, Que., April 19—(Special)—The paper makers' strike is now practically over. It is expected the mills will be running at full capacity within a few days.

Washington, April 19.—Henry White, secretary of the U. S. Embassay at London, is here on his annual visit. He has taken a great interest in the case of Mrs. Maybrick.

"The worst thing that could happen for Mrs. Maybrick," he said, "is for some one to resume the agitation of her case in this country. I have no means of knowing what King Edward will do, but I do not believe he will interfere in the case. The late queen made a strict rule to have nothing to do with capital cases.

New York, April 21.—The fire on Walton street, in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn, which occurred early this morning, caused an estimated loss of about $50,000 and the several firms burned out in most instances carried full insurance. The heaviest losers are the North American Iron Works, $25,000; Owner of the building, $12,000, and various manufacturers of clothing will lose $1,000 to $2,200 each. There were three casualties at the fire, two men probably fatally injured.

Madrid, April 21—It is reported here that on the arrival at Vigo of the German steamer Halle, Captain Stromer, from Buenos Ayres, March 27, it was ascertained that there was an anarchist on board believed to be implicated in a plot against the lives of several European sovereigns, formed in Rosario, Argentina and Paterson, N. J. The man refused to land.

According to El Imparcial, of this city, the German police are awaiting the arrival of the Halle at Bremen to arrest him.

St. Petersburg, April 22—The statements that Russia has proposed to Japan an entente regarding the far east and offered to reduce her indemnity claim to £10,000,000 on condition that China signs the Manchurian convention and grants further concessions in connection with the Siberian Railroad are declared to be quite unfounded.

On the contrary Russia is determined, it is asserted on high authority, to enter into no negotiations with China in the present circumstances.

Seattle, Wash., April 19—The Skagway News of April 13, which arrived today, says:

Two men, names unknown, who arrived yesterday from Nome, report that 200 persons had died from exposure or freezing before the middle of January at various points along the coast. Their stories are not credited here, as they lack confirmation.

The remains of the lost Mr. Bettinger have been uncovered a few miles up the river trail, where he had doubtless died of exposure.

Oswego, N. Y., April 19—The Fulton Mills of the American Woollen Company were closed on telegraphic instructions from headquarters in Andover, Mass., received yesterday, between 1,300 and 1,500 men and women lose employment and business of the village of Fulton and Oswego Falls will be greatly affected. The company gave as a reason for its action that the employes were trying to stir up trouble and were interfering with the business. This was vigorously denied by the workmen.

A statement was issued by the weavers today saying that the trouble arose over the employment of non-union men in the upper mill. The mills pay out $11,000 weekly in wages.

London, April 23—A despatch from Madrid to the Daily Express says that the Canary Islands have been swept by a cyclone, killing 12 persons and doing great damage to property.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., April 22—Men at work on a new factory on the bank of the Niagara, this afternoon report that they saw a man in a row boat swept over the falls. Up to a late hour tonight the story could not be confirmed.

London, April 20—When a 28 ton gun was being landed from a government vessel for the new Dover forts, the derrick chain snapped and the gun crashed, muzle down, through the deck and bottom of the ship. Three hundred artillery men are now at work endeavoring to prevent the total loss of the ship and gun.

Bucksport, Me., April 22—The catch of salmon in this vicinity is the largest for years at this time of the season. The fish are plentiful and running large. Fishermen are netting fifty cents a pound. No shad or alewives have yet made their appearance.

Colon, Colombia, April 22 (via Galveston, Tex.)—The continued drought has produced a water famine throughout the Isthmus, especially among the poorer classes. The railroads free distribution daily helps to allay the suffering.

A party of 100 Jamaican laborers has arrived here for work on the Ecuador railroad.

London, April 23—"According to Russian advices," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, "Prince Tuan has utterly failed to produce a rising among the inhabitants of Mongolia, who are kept quiet by a wholesome respect for Russia. It is therefore declared to be untrue that an insurrection has broken out in Mongolia."

Pekin, April 20.—The fueral of General Gross Von Schwartzkopf was held here today. The ceremonies constituted the most imposing military spectacle since the memorial service to Queen Victoria. Troops from all the nations represented at Pekin, were present. The Americans were represented by General Chaffee, the officers of his staff and a troop of American cavalry.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 22—Every mine in the fifth Ohio sub-district, which includes Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson counties, Ohio, and the four West Virginia Pan-Handle counties, was idle today, the strike order having become effective. Several individual operators are preparing to meet the miners' terms—last year's scale—and the Eastern Ohio Coal Operators' Association may have to follow their example.

Skowhegan, Me., April 21—Council for Alexander Terrio, held here, charged with the murder of Mathias Pare, has asked for and secured postponement of preliminary hearing until Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. The defense will summon witnesses and put up a strong fight from the start. Terrio's first night in jail was a restless one and he feels that he is placed in a precarious position. He still stoutly declares his innocence.

Manchester, N. H., April 22—Nellie Feutain, aged about 28, left her boarding place Sunday night, leaving a note in which she said she was going to drown herself. She was in poor health and her sufferings are thought to have turned her brain. Her home is supposed to have been in Claremont. She is said to have been twice married, the last time to Charles Robinson, who was last heard of as being in Parsonville, Me. No trace has yet been found of the girl.

Auburn, N. Y., April 22—Clarence Robinson, under sentence of life for the murder of Montgomery Gibbs, a Buffalo lawyer, drilled his way out of his cell in Auburn prison this morning. He had been locked in his cell for some days, because his actions had led the officers to believe that he was mentally unbalanced. How he secured the drill is not known. The officials do not believe he has gotten outside the walls and dilligent search is being made for him. His wife is in the women's prison, under sentence of 20 years for the same crime.

Wheeling, W. Va., April 20.—The coal miners of Belmont, Harrison and Jefferson counties, Ohio, and of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock counties, W. Va., forming the fifth Ohio sub-district, have been ordered on strike, owing to the failure of the committees of miners and operators' committees to reach a settlement at their conference in Bridgeport, which adjourned at midnight.

It is estimated that 5,000 miners are affected by the strike order. Reports tonight are that the miners have taken out their tools and will obey the order by not resuming work on Monday.

Cambridge, Mass., April 22—The trial of Charles R. Eastman, an instructor at the Aggasiz Museum, Harvard University, charged with murder in killing Richard H. Grogan, jr., his brother-in-law, on the 4th of last July, began in the Middlesex county court house at East Cambridge today, and before the noon adjournment a jury had been secured from the 168 talesmen called together by the special venire issued by the court. This work being finished a foreman was appointed by the judge when the court sat in the afternoon and the remainder of the day was occupied by a visit to the scene of the fatality on the estate of the late Alvin Clark, the telescope maker of world-wide fame, whose daughters Eastman, the accused, and Grogan, the dead man, married.

The opening argument of the attorney general, on behalf of the prosecution, will be the first work in hand at tomorrow's session.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

To Brighten Carpets.

When a carpet begins to lose its colors, if warm water and ammonia are at once applied, they will restore them. Apply as follows: Into a pailful of warm water put about three or four tablespoonfuls of ammonia, and with a soft flannel cloth dipped in this ammonia water go over the entire carpet, rubbing vigorously. As each portion of the carpet within your reach is washed, rub it dry with another cloth. When the entire carpet is gone over, open windows and doors and let the carpet dry and air thoroughly, says the American Queen.

This treatment will be found to have effectually renovated the carpet, except it contains certain shades of green which will not bear ammonia (it is well to try a small portion of the carpet), in which case dry salt well rubbed in and then vigorously swept out will freshen and help its appearance.

Healthful Skin.

The four essentials to a beautiful and healthful skin are warmth, sunshine, air and cleanliness; each and all play an important part.

Never neglect to bathe the skin well before retiring and add to the tepid water a pinch of borax or a few drops of simple tincture of benzoine. Use plenty of soap and rub your skin well with your hands—complexion brushes are not near so good for the skin. In washing and drying the face always rub in an upward direction, and beneath the eyes from the outer corner toward the nose, says the American Queen.

If women who suffer from poor complexions, pimples, blackheads, greasy skin, etc., would only bathe their entire body each day they would soon see a vast improvement in their appearance.

Never neglect your daily exercise. Walk or take a bicycle ride; be out in the air and sunshine two hours at least; see that your bedroom is properly ventilated. You cannot have too much fresh air, and if you do not have enough you injure your skin, depress your spirits, cause nerve collapse and a vast army of other ills.

A Poster Screen.

There's a new screen abroad, and it is a remarkably effective one, too. It is termed a poster screen, and though new, has nothing particularly novel about its shape or the materials of which it is made. The frame is of ordinary dark wood and the panels of denim. Each of the panels, however, is adorned with a Japanese figure in poster effect, says the Pittsburg Despatch.

The brilliant colorings peculiar to this school of "art" are here seen to their fullest extent, and altogether the whole affair is poster from the word go. It is, nevertheless, extremely attractive and pretty.

Decline of the Pompadour.

With the flat hats and low turbans now in vogue, a change in hairdressing became necessary and the coiffure has receded from the extreme top and front of the head to the back. A charming arrangement has the hair waved softly all around, parted at the side and coiled loosely in two figure eights, held together by jewelled combs. The catogan braid is also seen. This old-fashioned coiffure is made by tying the hair just below the crown and forming two braids that are looped up to the tying and fastened there; this leaves four lines of braided hair which are flattened to the head, caught by pins and finished with a fancy comb. The front of hair should be parted off, waved and fastened under the knot. It seems quite certain that low and elaborate hair dressing with many curls and braids will take the place of the styles that have prevailed so long. The pompadour parts reluctantly with its sway, but it grows smaller day by day and cannot last into the summer.

Odd Parasols.

All in all, they have better lines, with less exaggerations in trimmings than for seasons past. The finest silks, plainly used, still obtain with the smartest buyers, also that these may match the gown goes without saying. Covering Parasols with cheap wash silk is a novelty and one sure to appeal to most everyone. These parasols are unlined, light to carry and so fresh and pretty with cotton gowns. Medium tones in plain silks, blues, greens, browns, tans along with black and white in stripes and checks for sun umbrellas to carry in midsummer continue in demand.

For the Window Seat.

For the cushions to pile upon window seats and the couch the widest latitude is observed. Some of the newest down pillows are covered with velour in color combinations, such as blue and green in harmonizing shades, and in large floral patterns. Other colors are also seen and the cushions are of the plump, round variety, with a cord finishing in the centre.

Fancy cretonne, tapestry, embroidered linen, plain and fancy silk, ribbon, satin, in fact, everything in the way of usable material is utilized, and the Persian effects in silk are exceedingly pretty.

Care of Linoleum.

Linoleum makes a serviceable and durable floor covering if given proper attention and the use of very little polishing material, accompanied by considerable rubbing, will produce the gloss that is so desirable. In most cases bad results from its use are due to too much wax and too little elbow grease. A linoleum maker gives these directions for keeping it in good condition:

"Keep a special flannel for washing linoleum; never let it be used for any other purpose and see that it is always clean. Never use a brush as it wears off the surface. Wash well with warm soap and water, using as little liquid as may be, and drying it carefully as you go on; you can then brush it over with a little skim or sweet milk and rub it up. This gives a beautiful gloss.

"To polish lineolum with beeswax, shred one-half ounce of beeswax into a saucer, pour on enough turpentine to cover it and set this in the oven till perfectly melted; apply it thinly with a flannel, and polish well with a soft, clean duster."

Too much moisture should be avoided, as the linoleum is apt to rot if it becomes soaked and water gets underneath. If rubbed daily with a soft cloth, waxed every two weeks or so, according to the traffic, and washed once a month, linoleum will always look well and wear indefinitely.

Household Hints.

Hashed celery and potatoes—Chop fine enough cold potatoes (boiled or baked) to make three cupfuls; add one cupful of chopped celery (the green stalks as well as the blanched may be used), and season with salt and pepper. Put in a saucepan, add enough cream to moisten well, and stir until well heated through and smoking hot. Serve at once.

Tomato and Eggs—Place half a can of tomatoes in a saucepan, add a tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper to season, and cook well together. When well cooked, add a pinch of baking soda, and as soon as the foam passes off, three beaten eggs. Stir, take from the table and serve as soon as the eggs begin to thicken.

Creamed Lobster—Prepare and cut into dice sufficient lobster meat to measure one pint. Into a saucepan put 1½ tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, and mix over the fire. Add a dash of cayenne, one-quarter teaspoonful of paprika, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and, gradually, 1½ cupfuls of rich milk. Stir until smooth and creamy, add the lobster, cover, and let stand on the stove, but where it will not boil, for 10 minutes. Add one teaspoonful of lemon juice, taste to see that it is well seasoned, and serve in cups, or on toast.

Devilled Lobster—Remove the meat from a lobster and cut into dice. There should be at least a pint of meat when ready to use. Prepare 1½ cupfuls of white sauce as in the preceding recipe, adding one-third teaspoonful of dry mustard and a double shake of cayenne. Fit two cleaned tail shells together in the shape of a boat, melt one teaspoonful of butter and stir it into one-half cupful of fine bread crumbs. To the sauce add the lobster meat, and one teaspoonful of lemon juice, and arrange in the shell. Individual shells or a baking dish may be used instead of the lobster shell. Sprinkle with the crumbs and place in a very hot oven until the crumbs are a golden brown. Serve at once.

Lobster Cutlets—For each cupful of prepared lobster meat allow one heaping tablespoonful of flour, one even tablespoonful each of butter and chopped parsley, one-half cup of milk, the yolk of one egg, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, salt and pepper to taste. Scald the milk in a double boiler, and the butter and flour rubbed together to a paste, and stir until thick and smooth. Add the beaten egg yolk and stir a moment, and take from the fire. Add to the lobster, which has been well seasoned with the salt, pepper and lemon juice, thin the parsley, mix very carefully, and set away until cold. Flour the hands slightly, take up a spoonful of the lobster mixture, and shape into a small cutlet. Dip it into beaten egg, and roll in fine bread crumbs. When all are done immerse two or three at a time in smoking hot fat. When a nice golden brown, drain on unglazed paper, and stick one of the small lobster claws in each cutlet.

CATADA'S ELECTRIC RAILWAY BUSINESS.

Number of Passengers Carried Equalled 21 Trips for Every One in the Country.

Ottawa, April 22—(Special)—The statistical branch of the agricultural department has prepared a statement of the business of the Canadia electric railway during 1900. It shows the mileage increased to 681 miles or 49 miles over the figures of 1899. The number of passengers carried was 118,129,862, an increase of 14,097,200. This is equal to carrying every man, woman and child in the country 21 times. The amount of paid up capital invested in electrics at the end of the year was $20,633,000 and the bonded debt $17,619,422.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE FARM OF THE LATE M. O'MAHONEY FOR SALE.—Farm of about one hundred acres, portion in good cultivation and the rest well wooded and watered, with comfortable house and barns and orchard for sale on favorable terms. Place is beautifully situated, about 4½ miles from I. C. R. station, St. John, on the Kennebeccasis, at end of Sandy Point Road, and is suitable for a milk farm and summer residence. Cuts about twenty tons of hay at present. Large portion of purchase money could remain on mortgage. For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. O'Mahoney, 45 Douglas avenue, or C. C. Coster, solicitor, 120 Prince William street. tf

FARM FOR SALE OR TO LET—Known as the Henry Russell farm, 100 acres, next Wallace's Shipyard, Gardners Creek, St. John county. House on place. Cuts 35 tons of hay. Apply to Alexander Morrison, Willow Grove, or J. King Kelley, Barrister, St. John. 4-24-1m, w.

FOR SALE—Farm, containing 100 acres, situated on the Bay of Fundy, five miles above St. Martins. Thirty-five acres cleared. Good pasturage. Convenient for fishing. House and barn in good repair. For particulars apply to Mrs. S. K. Daly, 158 Duke street. 4-24, w, 3t.

FOR SALE—Elias Harmer's Fine Business Property at Mechanics' Settlement, Kings county, N. B., 11 miles from Penobsquis Station, consisting of a roomy store with back warehouse, good barn, warehouse and granary. Also fine dwelling, thoroughly finished throughout and heated by furnace. Attached to house are three acres of land under good cultivation, and set out with a five-year-old orchard of winter fruit-bearing trees in bearing. This is a desirable property and a good business stand as there is no other store within 10 miles and it is located near the large lumber operations of Point Wolf and Pollet River where there is a good demand for oats and produce generally. Telephone in the store. Apply to Elias Harmer, Norton, N. B. w

FOR SALE—Fam situated in Steeves Settlement, parish of Salisbury, containing 200 acres, more or less, about half under cultivation, balance well wooded, and containing a quantity of hard and soft wood lumber. Convenient to cheese factories and within one mile of Havelock Branch Railway. It is adapted for raising all kinds of crops, and with a moderate outlay could be made one of the most profitable farms in the country. For further particulars address R. G. Thomson, 382 Centre street, Jamaica Plain, Mass. w 4-10 3t.

FOR SALE—Fifty copies sacred Cantata "David the Shepherd Boy, in first class condition; will be sold at less than half price. This cantata was recently rendered in this city with great success, and is highly recommended for singing classes or choral societies. Apply to S. J. McGowan, care this office. 4-3 tf.

FOR SALE—The Hotel known as the Bartlett House. Large stable in connection; situated on Prince William street, St. Stephen, N. B.; hotel partly furnished; all offered at a bargain. For particulars apply to James G. Stevens, Jr., St. Stephen, N. B. 4-20, 3m, sw.

SWINE FOR SALE—Any one wishing to purchase first-class pure bred large white Yorkshire pigs at a small price should write to Alfred E. Slipp, Central Hampstead, N. B. 4-13-2w w.

EIGHTY-FIVE ACRE FARM FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale his pleasantly located farm, about central between the villages of Bale Verte and Port Elgin, one mile from each. For further particulars apply to undersigned. J. T. Murray, Port Elgin, N. B. 4-3-6i, d 1m w.

FOR SALE—1 Marine Engine, 18 H. P., second hand, 1 do, 5 H. P. new, 2 15 H. P. Stationaries, 1 9 H. P. Steel Boiler (upright), 1 Engine Lathe 15 in. by 6 ft., 1 set Platform Scales, 3 tons capacity, second hand. We carry in stock Bone Grinders, Portable Forges, etc., etc. Joseph Thompson Machine Works, 48-58 Smythe St., St. John, N. B. Telephone 968.

WANTED.

WANTED—RELIABLE MEN in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, along roads, and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary $60.00 per month and expenses not to exceed $2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needful. Write for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

FARM WANTED.—To rent with option of purchase, on line of railway, within 35 miles of St. John. Not less than 40 acres under cultivation. Address with particulars to W. B. C." care of Telegraph Office.

WANTED—Parties to do knitting for us at home; we furnish yarn and machine; good easy work; we pay $10 per hundred for bicycle hose, and other work accordingly. We also want a man in each town to look after our work. Send stamps for particulars. Standard Hose Company, 79 Adelaide St., E. Toronto.

THE HARNESS.

At This Season of the Year Repair and Oil It Properly.

At this season do not neglect the harness. Take out all the strings, wires, nails and chains that have been used in cases of emergency, and have all the weak or broken places properly mended. Or if the harness is an old one, fix it yourself with a few rivets. Use the No. 8 copper rivet and burs. They are the strongest, and copper does not injure leather as does iron. Have the harness repaired before putting a drop of oil on it. Take apart and put in a tub of warm water. Let it soak until the dirt starts easily. Use soap or soap powder. Wash each piece until clean, then place in such a position so it will drain. A small stiff brush is a good thing with which to start the dirt from the creases. By the time the last piece is washed, the first parts are ready to be blacked. Wipe off all water. Take one strap at a time on a board and with a swab give both sides a going over, after which wipe thoroughly. As soon as each piece is blacked, lay it in a clean place.

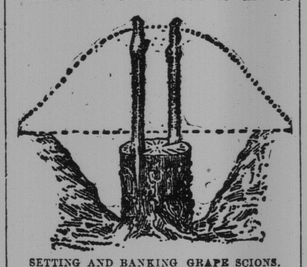
A harness should be blacked and oiled before it has time to get very dry, for the water opens the pores of the leather and the oil "dries in" much better. As soon as all the harness is blacked, put on the oil, going over each piece separately. Let the harness lie over night and the next day go over it again and work the straps through the hands, as this makes them more pliable. Good neatsfoot oil is best. If the straps are very stiff, add a little kerosene. Two parts of oil and one of kerosene with a little lamp black make a good oil. But if the harness has been blacked as directed, the lamp black is not needed. Ten cents' worth of blacking will cover two harnesses. Two days is usually enough to get the oil well soaked in, then rub with old papers. If a finished job is desired, go over it with castile soap or Miller's dressing. The patent leather can be brightened up by using turpentine and a soft cloth, then rub dry with a clean one.

Taming a Wild Grapevine.

A dozen rampant wild vines which formerly made a useless tangle of themselves among the trees are now harnessed to the production of salable Wordens and dainty Delawares. A vine may be grafted in 10 minutes, will make a tremendous growth the first season and bear a big crop of the improved variety the second season. Slow growing kinds will do very much better as grafts than upon their own roots. The principle is the same as for cleft grafting of fruit trees, but earth covering is used in place of wax.

GRAPE SCION.

Dig away the soil, saw off the wild stock below the surface and split the stock with a strong knife. The scion should be taken from a good vine of the kind desired, and whittled down smoothly with a sharp knife just below a bud, as illustrated. If the stock is large enough to give a good grip, two scions many be inserted to make sure. No tying is needed if the stock is large enough to grip the scion. Then bank up carefully above the surface as shown by the curved dotted line. This operation may be done any time in spring before growth starts. Several sprouts are likely to be sent out from the stock, which must be removed so as to



SETTING AND BANKING GRAPE SCIONS.

force all the growth into the scions. Unless the scions can be readily picked out by a difference in their leaves, it will be necessary to remove the earth so as to make no mistake when breaking off the shoots.

As to the Color of Yolks.

When fowls are deprived of green food the yolks of their eggs are very pale yellow. These are much valued for cake baking. Some people have the notion that these pale yolks denote inferior quality, but this is not the case; it simply shows a lack of green food, a full supply of which will soon intensify the color of the same. Again, many think that a blood spot on the yolk is a sure sign of a bad egg. But this is not necessarily so, for at times this sopt is deposited upon the yolk from a rupture caused as it passes the oviduct and is present in the egg when perfectly fresh. This fact shows the necessity of testing even fresh eggs by candle prior to packing for market: for while these spots do not really injure the eggs, people dislike to use them, and their presence causes buyers to think that you send out bad eggs.—Rural New Yorker.

Quite as Good as Horses.

"Zebroids"—that is to say, a hybrid between the zebra and horse—are the subject of a report by the United States minister to Brazil, says a press report. These animals are already in use on a small scale in the Transvaal, and they are suitable for Africa, because the Tsetse fly does not injure them. They have been tried successfully in Brazil, and are found very strong, lively and docile. The hybrids take after the female horse, and are black, brown, gray, etc., in color. The best horses for strong hybrids are the Clydesdale, Suffolks and "Percherons" of France. Arab horses give excellent zebroids, very swift and active.

Householder—"It is pretty rough on me. The paint you put on my house yesterday was all washed off by last night's rain."

Painter—"Rather tough on you, no mistake; but it's all right. I shan't charge you any more for painting it over again than I did for doing the original job."

FARMERS' ICE HOUSE.

A Novelty in Most Rural Districts, But It Is Entirely and Very Easily Feasible.

Ice in the summer is still a novelty in most rural districts. In cities and villages ice has become a necessity, and almost every family keeps a refrigerator and has the daily or bi-weekly visits of the iceman. It is not quite so convenient to have ice in the country, but it is entirely feasible, says The London Farmer's Advocate, either by the association of near neighbors or by every farmer providing for himself an ice house. I consider ice a necessity in every house. It is among the greatest luxuries in the hot weather—slakes thirst better than any other drink—and if it could be universal, would be a strong rival force to the saloon and the grog shop. I have found ice a great help in the dairy business, saving milk, cream and butter. Packed with ice in the cooler, butter goes to market in the best condition, and secures a better price. Ice saves a multitude of perishable articles of food, that would otherwise be lost. It not only saves strawberries and other small fruits, but the lower temperature makes them much more palatable. Last summer I picked the small fruits I needed for the table in the morning, cleaned them, and set the dish containing them in the refrigerator. They were so cool and nice, and we all seemed to relish them so much! A friend of mine, while taking tea with me in strawberry time, remarked when I served the berries, upon their sweetness. She inquired what variety I grew. I told her, and she said they were the best she had ever tasted. I remarked that it was the low temperature which gave them such a sweet, cool and delicious taste. She could hardly believe me; but I notice they now have a new ice house. The good housewife who has ice and a refrigerator has no fear of losing her beefsteaks, mutton chop or veal cutlets. On the ice they are safe for a week after the purchase. Cooked meats are kept in good condition until they are consumed. If the head of the house could only follow the daily waste that goes from his table, his pantry, and his dining-room, for the lack of ice, as his wife is obliged to, he would no longer delay the ice house and the refrigerator. The time and timber to construct them are within his reach. It requires but little mechanical skill to construct them.

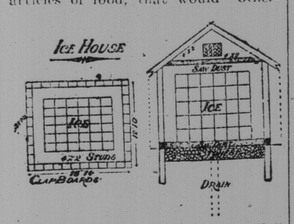


FIG. 1. GROUND PLAN. FIG. 2. CROSS SECTION

Now, farmers, can you not go to work and make your wife an ice house after my plan or some one else's? You will consider those few days you were building the ice house among those most profitably spent.

An ice house can be made of any size required for the holding of ice for a creamery, refrigerator, or other purposes. When packed, fifty pounds of ice will occupy one cubic foot of space. Therefore, every forty cubic feet of capacity in a building is equal to the holding of one ton of ice. Where the walls of the ice house are not insulated, the ice should be packed in the building twelve inches from the inside of the walls, and that space should be packed full of thoroughly dry sawdust. Where that is not convenient, an eighteen-inch space may be left and packed with cut hay or straw entirely free from ice chips and snow. The illustrations shown are of an ice house 15 feet 10 inches by 12 feet 10 inches and 9 feet high. The ground plan (Fig. 1) shows the framework, made of 4 by 2 inch stud framework, made of 4 by 2 inch studding, boarded with 1-inch stuff inside and clap-boarded outside. The door in front is 3 feet wide by 8 feet 3 inches high. A cross section (Fig. 2) shows the ice in position and the appearance of the roof, with ventilator, which is in each end. The door is of double matched stuff, and divided. Pieces of plank fit across the opening inside, being placed in position as the house is filled, and removed as emptied. The section through the sill shows the floor of stone and sawdust, studding and construction at eaves. The size of material is shown so plainly that it explains itself. We have used an ice house built after this plan for four years, and like it very much.

Among the Poultry.

Extra care can do much for overcrowded fowls.

The best layers of a breed are generally those of medium size.

Soaping feathers in the plucked region will discourage feather-pulling fowls.

Overcrowding, overfeeding and under-exercise are three common causes of poultry failure.

No vegetable is more convenient for poultrymen than cabbage. Hang one up by the stump aad the fowls will do the rest.

It is better hens should exercise themselves dusting than exercise you putting on insect powders. — Farm aad Home.

Common Sense in Shipping.

The profits are sometimes absorbed in a manner that may not be easily noticed, and frequently the loss is in the manner of shipping an article to market. It costs no more to market $10 worth of butter than it does to send two or three bushels of wheat to market, while wheat is more costly, comparatively, than butter, considering the receipts from each. The best produce should be marketed as such. Inferior grades should never be shipped with that which is good, as the inferior article will regulate the price.

In the Park.—Mistress—"I wonder what those men see in us the way they are staring."

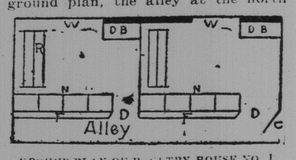
Maid—"I don't think it is you, mem; I guess it must be me. I always attracts a good deal of attention wherever I go."

POULTRY HOUSES.

Two Plans Which Furnish Some Information for Those Who Intend to Build Hen Structures.

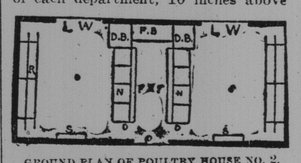
The first thing to be done in establishing poultry quarters on a farm is to select a location. A great deal depends on whether or not the selection is made judiciously and for the best interests of the fowls. A good location would be on the side of a hill that slopes to the south; trees on the north and west provide a good protection. There is no best plan for a poultry house. The best plan is the plan you prefer. Much depends on the cost, the location, the breed, and the number of fowls.

The ground plan of house No. 1 can be extended to any length desired, with the same interior arrangement. The dimensions of house No. 1 are 14 x 24 feet. In the ground plan, the alley at the north side of the building is 4 feet wide, and in houses of greater length should extend the entire length. F is the feed trough, being placed in the alley to prevent the fowls from getting into it and for convenience of feeding; N is the nest boxes, which are placed on a shelf 18 inches from the floor, and arranged to open into the alley, so that the eggs may be gathered without entering the pens. The cover over the nests should be placed at such an angle that the fowls cannot roost upon them. The space under the nest boxes is lathed up, leaving space enough between the lath for the fowls to feed through. The partitions between the pens and over the nest boxes may be made of lath or wire netting. R is for roosts, which are placed one foot above a tight platform, the platform being placed two feet above the floor of the house. D B is for dust bath. D stands for each door, and W for each window. Floor may be either ground or boards, but good drainage is necessary.



GROUND PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE NO. 1.

Poultry House No. 2.—The dimensions of ground plan of No. 2 are 14 x 28, with a 6-foot alley running crosswise between the two departments, and will accommodate 25 to 35 fowls (according to the size of them) in each department, and should be at least 7 feet high. The building should face with windows towards the south. It may be built of double boards with tar paper between. Roosts are placed at far side of each department, 10 inches above platform, it being about two feet from floor. The roosts may be cleated to crossbars lying across the platform. The crossbars may each be hinged to the wall, so that both they and the roosts may be lifted up and fastened to the wall while the platform is being cleaned. S is a small box containing small grit for the fowls. F B is feed bin. L W is large window on the south. D B is dust box. D D D is doors leading from the outside into the two departments. N N is for nests, placed 20 inches above the floor on a platform, and are made to pull out same as a drawer, to gather the eggs, and may also be inverted so that setting hens can come off the nest to eat in the alley and no others can get on the nest to disturb her. The space between the nest platform and the ground should be lathed up, and fowls eat from trough that is in the alley.—Claude Blake, in London Farmers' Advocate.



GROUND PLAN OF POULTRY HOUSE NO. 2.

How to Prevent Black Leg.

The cause of "black leg" in cattle is the bacillus anthracis, a vegetable organism. This bacillus establishes the diseases known as anthrax, which occurs in various forms, such as splenic apoplexy, gloss anthrax, carbuncular erysipelas, etc. The term "black leg" is used for the disease occuring in young, thrifty cattle, because on skinning the affected quarter the flesh is black. Remedies, as a rule, fail. Your only plan is to use preventive measures. Usually when one animal is affected others follow, unless means to prevent further infection are used, and as the disease is fatal as a rule, quick action is called for. Remove all two-year-olds and under from the pasture where disease started.—Rural World.

Eggs in the Early Spring.

Eggs have brought good prices this winter, and they give more profit in proportion to the cost of the materials entering into their composition than any other animal product on farms. If the flock is large and but few eggs are secured, it may be due either to too much grain, a lack of animal food or to having too many hens for the space occupied. It is a mistake to keep more fowls than can be accommodated, simply to wait for the warm weather of spring for them to begin laying. Cut out all the unprofitable members of the flock.

The Skunk in Winter.

Skunks do not hibernate as do bears, but will come out of their dens on the river bank during the milder days of the winter in search of food.

One Comfort Anyhow.

Well, there is this comfort anyhow—good crops almost always grow where the bad roads are. It is easy to have good roads on poor soils.

Helen—"Oh, it was easy enough to s she lived on the Back Bay."

Harriet—"Very stylish in appearar

Helen—"She had a habit of cate her hat as though it had been strv gust of wind."—Boston Transcript.