

St. Tammany Farmer.

"The Blessings of Government, Like the Dew from Heaven, Should Descend Alike Upon the Rich and the Poor."
COVINGTON, ST. TAMMANY PARISH, LA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1890.

W. G. KENTZEL, Editor.

VOL. XV.—NO. 50.

A WOMAN'S WANTS

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that little long—
A poet wrote, oh! years ago,
To make a living wage,
What woman wants, he did not tell;
The fact we can't deny;
And so, if you will listen well,
That's what I now shall try.

She wants—the wants—now let me see—
So much you may depend
I scarce know what the first should be,
Or where the list should end.
She'd like a husband first, I'm sure,
The nicest she can get,
And if he is a millionaire,
Why, that's so much the better.

She'd like a costly mansion, too,
Of marble or brown-stone,
Upon a slight ascent,
The hillside best for her,
She wants a carriage, yes, of course—
A very nice affair—
And coachman trim to drive the horse,
When she goes out to air.

In jewels—well, a diamond-set
Most desirable to behold,
And all the rest, from pearl to jet,
In precious stones and gold.
Of lace, ruffles, and silks so fine,
And furs so rich and warm,
She'd choose to have an endless line
To deck her pretty form.

She'd like a troop of men and maids
Who'll sing and play, and dance,
To fan her brow and smooth her braids,
And wait upon her table—
In short, to suit the matter up,
And end my little song,
She wants as much as she can get,
—And wants it just as long!"
—Mattie Dyer Britts, in N. Y. Ledger.

MAN'S LAST WORDS

Pathetic Utterances Upon the Verge of the Grave.

An Occasion Upon Which Most Men Will Speak the Truth—Walter Scott, Washington and Others.

A last dying speech and confession is often pathetic and always impressive, says the London Standard. Most men may be credited with speaking the truth at least on this occasion. We are not aware that out of fiction there is any authenticated instance of any one dying with a lie on his lips. The dying too, are credited in common belief with a clearer insight and a further knowledge into the past and present, if not the future, than is vouchsafed to hale humanity. Last words may, therefore, be said to possess a many-sided interest; and it is not a little curious that now that we have a literature which dissects the faults and foibles and habits of great men, there should be a collection of the last words of celebrities. Scattered throughout biography are to be found an immense number of examples, many of them curiously striking, which only await the industry of the book-maker of these "thoughts that breathe and words that burn."

From a shelf of one's book-case indeed, one can find illustrations and to spare. Perhaps one of the noblest of death-bed utterances was that of R. Green, whose last words were: "I die learning." It is almost worthy of ranking with the famous words of General Wolfe, who, while in the agonies of death, was aroused with the cries of "They run," and eagerly asked: "Who run?" On being told "The French," he exclaimed: "I thank God and die contented." "I thank God," said the great Nelson, "that I have not died with the guns thundering overhead proclaiming the victory of Trafalgar. The scholar and the warrior thus alike look back upon their life's work. It is not seldom that we find soldiers proud of having done their duty, but Green's utterance reflects the eternal character of the student's labors, which only end as they began. The dying Goethe exclaimed: "More light," and the words readily a noble sense, although their first meaning undoubtedly applied to the waning twilight of his earthly day. It is not seldom that we have an instance of the ruling passion strong in death.

"God bless you," was the dying expression of Dr. Johnson, who addressed it to Miss Morris, the sister of the beautiful girl who sat to Reynolds for his picture of "Hope Nursing Love." These were also the last words of Wordsworth, and of Edmund Burke, while Sir Walter Scott, in his last moments of consciousness, invoked the blessings of Heaven upon his sons and daughters. "Joy" was the utterance of Mrs. Hannah More; "Happy" that of Sir James Mackintosh, the historian. Charles Matthews, the great actor, died with the words "I am ready" on his lips, which remind us irresistibly of Colonel Newcome's death, more real to most people than many in real life and of the noble expression Thackeray puts into his mouth. "Adsum." It is difficult and perhaps needless to institute comparisons, but it would be impossible, we imagine, to find any nobler words than those of General Washington: "I am about to die, and I am not afraid to die." There is a calm heroism in them which seems to show us that the great soldier had conquered the king of terrors. "Wonderful, wonderful, the death" that seems to indicate a philosophical calm—they were the words of Ely, the painter. "Dying, dying," said Thomas Hood just before the end, and his biographer tells us that he thus expressed gratitude for coming rest. Who shall say that was the meaning of Charles I.'s "Remember," and was there not a grim grin as well as perhaps an unconscious pathos in the expression of the merry monarch, who apologized to his courtiers for the trouble he had caused them: "I have been an unacquiescent time in dying, and I hope you will excuse it." As Lord Macaulay remarks: "This was the last glimpse of that exquisite urbanity so often found potent to charm away the resentment of a justly incensed nation." "Till I have bathed off," was the last and noblest utterance of Cranmer, as extending his right hand to the apoplexied to his courtiers for the trouble he had caused them: "I have been an unacquiescent time in dying, and I hope you will excuse it." As Lord Macaulay remarks: "This was the last glimpse of that exquisite urbanity so often found potent to charm away the resentment of a justly incensed nation."

MINERAL WEALTH.

Prof. Shaler on the Iron Deposits of the Southern States.

The iron ores of the South are not only extremely abundant, but occur in several widely-separated fields. The Shenandoah district of Virginia and the neighboring valley of the Roanoke, Western North Carolina, Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee, Northwestern Georgia and Northern Alabama, all districts belonging to the system of the Appalachians, abound in workable deposits of this mineral. Texas, Arkansas and Missouri also contain valuable iron ores, but they lie outside the limits of the present paper. The peculiar advantage of the Appalachian district is found in the fact that the ores lie in the neighborhood of excellent coal beds, which in certain cases can be used as it comes from the mine, or may be made to serve the needs of the smelter after it is converted into coke. The average distance of the iron ores from the coal needed to reduce it to the metallic state does not probably exceed one hundred miles. The ores of the Lake Superior district have to be transported from seven to ten times this distance to find an appropriate fuel. It is true that the average richness of the Lake Superior ores in metallic iron is probably nearly one-third greater than those found in the Southern States, and the former yield Bessemer iron, which, save in rare instances, can not be produced from the Southern ores. On the other hand the Southern ores are generally won with considerable ease. Enough ore to make a ton of iron can at many points be mined and put in the furnace at cost of between \$1 and \$2, while to bring the same amount of raw material from the earth about Lake Superior to the smelting point cost at the present time from \$9 to \$12. Moreover, there is a method of making steel known as the Bessemer process, which, for general purposes, is as good as the open-hearth system. This method is well proved, and with the expiration of certain patents, which in a few years will cease to be valid, will doubtless come into general use in the Southern States. The peculiar case with which the Southern ores are mined is in good part due to their geological conditions. They are generally in the form of true beds which once were limestone, and have been converted by percolating waters containing iron in a dissolved form into iron ores; being beds of this origin the deposits are more continuous than those of other nature, such as those about Lake Superior, where the ore occurs in much more irregular deposits. Moreover the Southern country was not occupied by the glaciers of the last ice period; thus the soft oxidized ores were not worn away, as has generally been the case in the glaciated fields, nor have the outcrops been hidden by the deep accumulations of drift materials which are so common in Northern districts. In part, also, their advantageous conditions are due to the fact that the Southern climate permits work to be carried on in open pits throughout the year, while such unworked openings would be workable for more than seven months in the year in more Northern climates.—Arens.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

McGill University, Montreal, has received \$250,000 from Sir Donald Smith, to establish a woman's branch.

Methodist laymen in Nashville, Tenn., have organized to build churches in needy portions of that city.

The United Presbyterians have spent \$40,000 the past year in building eighteen parsonages—an average of \$2,200 each.

Methodism in Maine has been unusually active this year, building a larger number of churches than in any recent year.

The gold medal awarded Michigan for her educational exhibit at the Melbourne (Australia) Exposition in 1888 has just been received at Lansing. It is of Australian gold, and weighs nearly two ounces.

The great Shanghai conference appeals to universal Christendom for an increase of the missionary force from Christian countries to China, of an aggregate annual average of two hundred for five years to come.

A chair of music has been established at Yale College by the gift of \$30,000 from Mrs. Ellen Battell Eldridge. Dr. Gustave I. Stockel, who came to the college about the same time with President Dwight, fills the professorship.

To build Talmage's new tabernacle head his people have borrowed \$125,000 from Russell Sage. The loan will be secured by the bonds of the board of trustees, the value of the church lots, and a policy for \$25,000 on Talmage's life, taken out to help meet this emergency. The site for the new tabernacle had cost \$100,000, and the church is to cost \$350,000 more.

Over 250 men are busily employed at present about the Stanford, Jr. University buildings at Palo Alto, says the San Mateo Times. Every effort is now being made to get the fine four-story dormitory under roof before the rains begin. The foundations of the second dormitory building have been laid, but work on the upper walls will have to wait at present. The six school buildings grouped around the main quadrangle are all done, except interior finishing.

The Southern Presbyterian church has 71 Presbyteries, an increase of 3 over last year; 1,179 ministers, an increase of 34; 2,400 churches, an increase of 79; 11,490 members on examination, an increase of 1,499; 168,791 communicants, an increase of 7,946. The contributions for all purposes have increased, except for education, which has fallen off nearly \$16,000 below the unusually large sum of \$54,863 of last year. The total for congregational purposes and benevolence is \$1,737,363.

President Charles K. Adams of Cornell University has just returned from Europe. To a reporter of the New York Tribune he said that the Oxford and Cambridge Universities, where he had spent a month, were not so well adapted to the needs of England at present as our colleges and universities are to the needs of America. They are all, he thinks, too much tied up with tradition to be able to adapt themselves to the present educational needs. He expressed himself as being especially pleased with the schools of Switzerland, which have reached a high grade of perfection, particularly the technical schools. One in Zurich alone has a chemical laboratory larger than all those in New England put together.

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PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The number of newspapers published in all countries is estimated at 41,000.

General Butler is fond of good dining and is himself an accomplished cook. He can broil a lobster to a turn.

Ouida has written twenty-seven novels, and they have paid her more than any history published within the last quarter of a century.

Miss Alice Ward, of Coney Island, is the champion woman swimmer of the world, and at present holds the medal, which she has won for the fifth time.

Lady Gwendolen Cecil is private secretary to her father, the Marquis of Salisbury. She is now with him at La Bourneville, where he is taking the arsenic waters.

The Archduchess Marie Valerie of Austria has 1,200,000 francs, which she has been accumulating since she took to saving her allowance instead of spending it.

The book descriptive of their three years' residence in India, which the Duke and Duchess of Connaught are at present engaged on, is to be published in German as well as English.

Prince Bismarck went about at Homburg-Bains wearing a huge white sash, a long, clerical-looking black frock coat and black trousers, carried a stout stick, and was accompanied by his big black Russian bear hound "Tyra."

The vast majority of Queen Victoria's subjects (130,000,000) are neither Protestants nor Catholics, but Hindoos, while the Mohammedans, 40,000,000 in number, are themselves more numerous than the Protestants of all denominations in the Empire.

The Digger Indians of California are becoming quite civilized and well-to-do financially. They own ranches, black frock coats and black trousers, carry a stout stick, and are accompanied by his big black Russian bear hound "Tyra."

The residence of United States Minister William Walter Phelps on the Dorchester Strasse, Berlin, is considered a miracle of elegance and splendor by the frugal-minded Berliners. Even wealthy and fashionable Germans live in flats with shops on the ground floor. But Mr. Phelps took a whole house, tore out the shops, replaced them by kitchens and servants' offices, and parqueterie floors, filled the establishment with costly and beautiful furniture, and constructed and decorated a ballroom which is pronounced the finest private room in the capital.

HUMOROUS.

It is said that Hawthorne never used an italicized word. Perhaps he never tried to put up a stove.—Eam's Horn.

"Mrs. Cuming—"Well, Harry's wife is certainly a thing of beauty." Cuming—"I hope she won't be a law forever."—Yonvaine's News.

"What a deliciously young woman!" said Mrs. Shoddy, "I do so love to go up those mountains. Of course you have an elevator?"—Harper's Bazar.

—He (doubtfully)—"There's a little freckle on your cheek, don't you know? I—I have heard that freckles can be removed by kissing." She—"Oh, that is a fraud. Cousin Tom and I have been experimenting on that all summer."—Indianapolis News.

—Writes a Georgia editor: "We have resigned from the band, and we now offer our brass horns for a club of ten subscribers. If the horns played several times a month, were not so well adapted to the needs of England at present as our colleges and universities are to the needs of America. They are all, he thinks, too much tied up with tradition to be able to adapt themselves to the present educational needs. He expressed himself as being especially pleased with the schools of Switzerland, which have reached a high grade of perfection, particularly the technical schools. One in Zurich alone has a chemical laboratory larger than all those in New England put together."

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Fame Through Saratoga Chips.

Miss Dora Bean, of Springfield, Ohio, eighteen years old, is making an enviable reputation for business ability. A few months ago she hit upon a new process of making Saratoga chips, which she is said to excel all others. For a few months her business was confined to supplying private families and the Woman's Exchange. She sent samples of her product to wholesale dealers. These firms are now regular customers and she furnishes them with six hundred pounds per week. She buys potatoes by the hundreds of bushels and directs the entire business herself.—N. Y. Telegram.

An Undeserved Star.

Broncho Bill to newspaper correspondent)—"Say, you wrote to your paper that we've had three lynchings this year at Skeleton Gulch. Now, why can't you tell the truth?"

Correspondent)—"Well, there have been three lynchings, because I've seen them."

Broncho Bill)—"Of course—but we've had lots more than those. You want to destroy Skeleton Gulch's reputation for enterprise by saying we've only had three when really we've had seventeen since last year."—Light.

Too Many Entertainments.

Little Daughter)—"Say, mamma, won't you take me to Cousin Jane's funeral?"

Mamma)—"No, pet; you went to the matinee yesterday and a party last night. You mustn't have too many entertainments at a time."—Texas Sittings.

Came and Stood.

Stricker)—"What's the matter, Jack; smirking a game of ball?"

Fowler)—"Merely a spectator on a damp, rainy day. This is rheumatism, lambeage and neuralgia."—The Jury.

GRINDING FEED.

A Discussion of the Question, "Does It Pay?"

While there are circumstances under which grinding grain would be unprofitable, says the Farm and Home, as for example when corn is cheap, as it was last season, especially in the trans-Mississippi States, and mills few, and the charge for grinding high, the cost for grinding would represent nearly or quite half the cash value of the corn. But when the price of corn is above fifty cents per bushel, instead of fifteen or twenty, and grinding can be done conveniently and cheaply, it will undoubtedly pay.

With cheap corn and hogs to follow the cattle, there is very little loss, even though much of the corn passes through the animal undigested. The advantage of grinding the feed is that it is more perfectly digested, and if, in addition to grinding, the hay or straw is chaffed, and the ground feed mixed with it, the result is to render the rough feed more palatable, and the ground feed being mixed with it, is raised and ruminated and all the food improved by the process.

A very interesting and convincing experiment was made some years ago by the London Omnibus Company. They were feeding about three thousand horses on whole oats and long hay, and had failed out to the fraction of a cent what it cost to feed them, and when they began feeding out hay and ground oats mixed in feed as chop, they found a saving of ten cents per horse, or three hundred dollars per day. One thing further has been fully settled and that is that corn ground, cob and all, makes a better feed for cattle than when the grain alone is ground. This has been the subject of careful experiment at more than one of the experimental stations, where every thing was done with the utmost care, the food being weighed out daily and the stock weighed at stated periods, and the conclusion reached was that a pound of cob and corn was worth as much as a pound of corn alone.

The value of the cob seems to come from the balancing of the ration rather than from the value of the food constituents in it, as a chemical analysis of the cob shows it to be a little more valuable than the corn fodder. The cost of grinding has been greatly reduced by the introduction of the steel mills, which are geared to a high rate of speed, five hundred revolutions a minute, and run by the thrasher engines, which would otherwise be idle a good part of the winter. Mills costing from thirty dollars to one hundred dollars will grind from twenty to fifty bushels an hour, and at a cost of from four to six cents a bushel of seventy pounds.

For the feeding of colts and calves, and in fact all growing animals, bran is usually the best ground food, and is usually the most economical. A pound of bran is worth more for young animals than a pound of corn, or a fine middling, as it contains the material required for the making of bone and muscle, which is just what the growing animal needs. This being true, and it is as well established as any fact can be, it will often pay the farmer to buy bran rather than corn, when he can get fifty pounds or more for the price of a bushel of corn. To sum up then, we would say:

First—Grinding feed is usually profitable when the price of grain is high.

Second—To get the best results from bran when the price of the cob and ground fine.

Third—Feeding the grain with chaffed hay, straw, or corn-fodder, adds still more to its value.

Fourth—When food must be purchased, the wise farmer will often buy bran and oil-meal which are already ground, rather than corn.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CORN-HOUSE AND CRIBS.

A Cheaply Built Structure for Storing Corn in the Ear.

Our illustrations represent a very cheaply-built but convenient structure for storage of corn in the ear. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the building, which is fourteen feet wide, twenty feet long, and nine feet in the clear at the eaves. The posts are six stout, young hemlock or other soft-wood trees, cut in the woods, and resting on pieces of stone sunk in trenches dug below the floor line. These are notched at the proper

FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF CORN-HOUSE.

places for the sills and girders, the latter being of four-by-four inch scantling. The outside covering is of narrow boards, nailed on vertically, with interstices between for ventilation. Two holes are left on each side, high up under the eaves, for convenience in filling the cribs from a wagon standing alongside. Fig. 2 is the floor plan. On either side a crib three and a half feet wide extends the entire length and up to within two feet of the rafters. These cribs are made of horizontal boards, four inches wide, with spaces of one inch between, as shown in Fig. 1. Midway between four of the uprights are openings covered by vertical slides. The panel next to the front is made up

FIG. 2. FLOOR PLAN.

of movable boards, represented by dotted lines in Fig. 2. These boards rest on cleats, and may be taken down when it is desired to enter the crib to clean it, or for any other purpose. The floor through the middle of the house is made tight, the space being used as a shelving-room. The portion which forms the bottom of the cribs is of narrow strips, with spaces between. The ends of the building are covered with vertical boarding.—American Agriculturist.

Evergreens for Hedge Purposes.

The choice of evergreens should always be made with an eye to the particular object in view. If for protection alone, as, for instance, on the outside of buildings or orchards, says Josiah Hoopes in the Tribune, a dense, strong grower should be selected. Norway spruce, all things considered, fills every requirement and needs little training. Scotch and Austrian pines have been recommended, but owing to the disastrous fungal disease peculiar to the genus these soon prove useless, the lower branches becoming defoliated. White pines form an excellent screen, especially if pruned when young. American arbutus, although not growing so large as the foregoing, will make a heavy, slightly and effective hedge if set close together. They increase rapidly in height, but slowly in bulk near the ground; no mistake will be made in using them in almost any situation not too wet.

For an ornamental hedge proper—that is, one to be annually trimmed and kept in perfect condition—hemlock spruce is perhaps the most attractive, but Norway spruce will bear neglect better, is harder in the hedge, is adapted to a greater diversity of soils and exposures, and, if skillfully trimmed, presents an exceedingly beautiful, although formal, appearance.

About Grasses.

The other day a farmer visited our office for the purpose of inquiring about some of the new grasses that are from time to time recommended by interested parties or carelessly by the agricultural press. We do not mean to convey the idea, however, that all the grasses outside the standard list that are recommended are worthless. They are not. But very often they are suited only to a certain locality, though interested parties and careless editors may give them a general recommendation. This farmer lived where red clover would do splendidly. We asked him if he grew clover, and he replied that he never had. Now we desire to say what we have often said, that where clover will do well, a better grass can not be found. We make no objection to people making inquiries about new things, but we do think that it would be the part of wisdom to try old things when they are unquestionably meritorious. Clover, bluegrass, timothy, red top and orchard grasses are good enough for any body to make considerable effort to grow and be satisfied with.—Western Rural.

Fruit Figures.

From various California journals we glean the following: A Fresno grower has received per acre for Winter Nellis pears 2500; peaches and nectarines, 2500; raisins, 2500; apricots, 2500; Bartlett pears, 2500; Zinfandel grapes (dried), 2500. Last year's crop of the Austin vineyard, 25 acres, brought \$7,500. A peach plum tree at Yacoville has yielded \$5 worth of fruit. Seventy-five prune trees will yield five tons, worth \$500. The Riverside orange crop was about 1,500 car-loads. Prospects for next year are good for nearly 5,000 car-loads. An Asusa rancher has raised 870,000 for 90 acres of orange orchard in bearing.

Automatic Feed Trough.

Three-eighths of an inch for wheat or cracked corn; for whole corn or moist feed the opening should be larger. The trough can be made of any reasonable length; six-six feet long will feed at one time twenty-five cows. A few of the advantages of this feeder: 1. Cleanliness, it being impossible for the fowls to stand in the feed or throw dirt into it. 2. There is no opportunity for crowding and all fowls alike. 3. No waste; grain feeds down only as fast as water at the bottom. 4. The trough will hold enough for several days' feeding if desired. 5. The construction is very simple. Use any fair grade of planed boards of spruce, hemlock or pine. If one wishes the sides can be fastened to the end pieces with screws, by which the opening at the bottom can be readily adjusted to any size of grain.

HERE THEY DINE.

An Economical Automatic Feed Trough for the Farm.

I submit these sketches of an automatic feed trough for fowls to the consideration of those interested in poultry who like to manufacture their own utensils. They show the trough by perspective and cross section. It is V-shaped and held in place by the end pieces. These also form the supports to keep it at the proper height from the ground. The bottom board five inches wide is also fastened to these end pieces. A three-sided strip is nailed along the center of the bottom board, to divide the grain as it feeds down, allowing the fowls to eat from both sides. The opening between the lower edges of the sides and this center strip, also distance from the bottom, is about

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Broncho Bill to newspaper correspondent)—"Say, you wrote to your paper that we've had three lynchings this year at Skeleton Gulch. Now, why can't you tell the truth?"

Correspondent)—"Well, there have been three lynchings, because I've seen them."

Broncho Bill)—"Of course—but we've had lots more than those. You want to destroy Skeleton Gulch's reputation for enterprise by saying we've only had three when really we've had seventeen since last year."—Light.

Too Many Entertainments.

Little Daughter)—"Say, mamma, won't you take me to Cousin Jane's funeral?"

Mamma)—"No, pet; you went to the matinee yesterday and a party last night. You mustn't have too many entertainments at a time."—Texas Sittings.

Came and Stood.

Stricker)—"What's the matter, Jack; smirking a game of ball?"

Fowler)—"Merely a spectator on a damp, rainy day. This is rheumatism, lambeage and neuralgia."—The Jury.

GRINDING FEED.

A Discussion of the Question, "Does It Pay?"

While there are circumstances under which grinding grain would be unprofitable, says the Farm and Home, as for example when corn is cheap, as it was last season, especially in the trans-Mississippi States, and mills few, and the charge for grinding high, the cost for grinding would represent nearly or quite half the cash value of the corn. But when the price of corn is above fifty cents per bushel, instead of fifteen or twenty, and grinding can be done conveniently and cheaply, it will undoubtedly pay.

With cheap corn and hogs to follow the cattle, there is very little loss, even though much of the corn passes through the animal undigested. The advantage of grinding the feed is that it is more perfectly digested, and if, in addition to grinding, the hay or straw is chaffed, and the ground feed mixed with it, the result is to render the rough feed more palatable, and the ground feed being mixed with it, is raised and ruminated and all the food improved by the process.

A very interesting and convincing experiment was made some years ago by the London Omnibus Company. They were feeding about three thousand horses on whole oats and long hay, and had failed out to the fraction of a cent what it cost to feed them, and when they began feeding out hay and ground oats mixed in feed as chop, they found a saving of ten cents per horse, or three hundred dollars per day. One thing further has been fully settled and that is that corn ground, cob and all, makes a better feed for cattle than when the grain alone is ground. This has been the subject of careful experiment at more than one of the experimental stations, where every thing was done with the utmost care, the food being weighed out daily and the stock weighed at stated periods, and the conclusion reached was that a pound of cob and corn was worth as much as a pound of corn alone.

The value of the cob seems to come from the balancing of the ration rather than from the value of the food constituents in it, as a chemical analysis of the cob shows it to be a little more valuable than the corn fodder. The cost of grinding has been greatly reduced by the introduction of the steel mills, which are geared to a high rate of speed, five hundred revolutions a minute, and run by the thrasher engines, which would otherwise be idle a good part of the winter. Mills costing from thirty dollars to one hundred dollars will grind from twenty to fifty bushels an hour, and at a cost of from four to six cents a bushel of seventy pounds.

For the feeding of colts and calves, and in fact all growing animals, bran is usually the best ground food, and is usually the most economical. A pound of bran is worth more for young animals than a pound of corn, or a fine middling, as it contains the material required for the making of bone and muscle, which is just what the growing animal needs. This being true, and it is as well established as any fact can be, it will often pay the farmer to buy bran rather than corn, when he can get fifty pounds or more for the price of a bushel of corn. To sum up then, we would say:

First—Grinding feed is usually profitable when the price of grain is high.

Second—To get the best results from bran when the price of the cob and ground fine.

Third—Feeding the grain with chaffed hay, straw, or corn-fodder, adds still more to its value.

Fourth—When food must be purchased, the wise farmer will often buy bran and oil-meal which are already ground, rather than corn.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

CORN-HOUSE AND CRIBS.

A Cheaply Built Structure for Storing Corn in the Ear.

Our illustrations represent a very cheaply-built but convenient structure for storage of corn in the ear. Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the building, which is fourteen feet wide, twenty feet long, and nine feet in the clear at the eaves. The posts are six stout, young hemlock or other soft-wood trees, cut in the woods, and resting on pieces of stone sunk in trenches dug below the floor line. These are notched at the proper

FIG. 1. PERSPECTIVE VIEW OF CORN-HOUSE.

FIG. 2. FLOOR PLAN.

of movable boards, represented by dotted lines in Fig. 2. These boards rest on cleats, and may be taken down when it is desired to enter the crib to clean it, or for any other purpose. The floor through the middle of the house is made tight, the space being used as a shelving-room. The portion which forms the bottom of the cribs is of narrow strips, with spaces between. The ends of the building are covered with vertical boarding.—American Agriculturist.

Evergreens for Hedge Purposes.

The choice of evergreens should always be made with an eye to the particular object in view. If for protection alone, as, for instance, on the outside of buildings or orchards, says Josiah Hoopes in the Tribune, a dense, strong grower should be selected. Norway spruce, all things considered, fills every requirement and needs little training. Scotch and Austrian pines have been recommended, but owing to the disastrous fungal disease peculiar to the genus these soon prove useless, the lower branches becoming defoliated. White pines form an excellent screen, especially if pruned when young. American arbutus, although not growing so large as the foregoing, will make a heavy, slightly and effective hedge if set close together. They increase rapidly in height, but slowly in bulk near the ground; no mistake will be made in using them in almost any situation not too wet.

For an ornamental hedge proper—that is, one to be annually trimmed and kept in perfect condition—hemlock spruce is perhaps the most attractive, but Norway spruce will bear neglect better, is harder in the hedge, is adapted to a greater diversity of soils and exposures, and, if skillfully trimmed, presents an exceedingly beautiful, although formal, appearance.

About Grasses.

The other day a farmer visited our office for the purpose of inquiring about some of the new grasses that are from time to time recommended by interested parties or carelessly by the agricultural press. We do not mean to convey the idea, however, that all the grasses outside the standard list that are recommended are worthless. They are not. But very often they are suited only to a certain locality, though interested parties and careless editors may give them a general recommendation. This farmer lived where red clover would do splendidly. We asked him if he grew clover, and he replied that he never had. Now we desire to say what we have often said, that where clover will do well, a better grass can not be found. We make no objection to people making inquiries about new things, but we do think that it would be the part of wisdom to try old things when they are unquestionably meritorious. Clover, bluegrass, timothy, red top and orchard grasses are good enough for any body to make considerable effort to grow and be satisfied with.—Western Rural.

Fruit Figures.

From various California journals we glean the following: A Fresno grower has received per acre for Winter Nellis pears 2500; peaches and nectarines, 2500; raisins, 2500; apricots, 2500; Bartlett pears, 2500; Zinfandel grapes (dried), 2500. Last year's crop of the Austin vineyard, 25 acres, brought \$7,500. A peach plum tree at Yacoville has yielded \$5 worth of fruit. Seventy-five prune trees will yield five tons, worth \$500. The Riverside orange crop was about 1,500 car-loads. Prospects for next year are good for nearly 5,000 car-loads. An Asusa rancher has raised 870,000 for 90 acres of orange orchard in bearing.

Automatic Feed Trough.

Three-eighths of an inch for wheat or cracked corn; for whole corn or moist feed the opening should be larger. The trough can be made of any reasonable length; six-six feet long will feed at one time twenty-five cows. A few of the advantages of this feeder: 1. Cleanliness, it being impossible for the fowls to stand in the feed or throw dirt into it