

# ING IN EGYPT

## FORWARD STATE IN THE OF THE PHAROAH.

Two Kinds of Soil—No Fences, Wagons, Barns or Horses.

Farming implements used in Egypt, Frank G. Carpenter in the American Agriculturist, are of the same pattern as used in the days of the Pharaohs. It is down into the tomb of Ti, under a desert above Cairo, and near the site of ancient Memphis. Ti was a great obelisk about four thousand years ago, built himself a number of subterranean chambers of granite, and adorned the walls with paintings illustrative of the customs of the age. Here I saw pictures of the shadow as used to-day, and beside these are pictures of men plowing, showing that the Egyptian plow of 1890 is precisely the same as it was when Moses was a baby. It consists of a pole or tongue about six feet long fastened to a piece of wood bent inward and shod with a three-pronged piece of iron. Affixed to the pole is the handle which is held by the farmer. He holds it with one hand, and he has a stick in the other. The buffaloes or bullocks are fastened to the plows by yokes, and I saw no plowing in harness. These plows merely scratch the ground. But they serve to serve the purpose. The winter crop of Egypt, which is sown immediately after the inundation, is spread over the ground without plowing. The seed is tramped into the moist earth by oxen, or rolled into it by a wooden roller, and it is wonderful how it grows.

Egypt has two kinds of lands. One is made up of those soils which need nothing more than the yearly inundation to make them fertile, and the other is composed of the lands which are artificially irrigated, and are given water throughout the different seasons. The first are called Rei lands, and these form as the water subsides. The difference in the climate in the various parts of Egypt makes a great difference in the seed time. In Upper Egypt, this begins in October; in Central Egypt, and about Cairo, it comes at the beginning of November, and in the lower Delta the soil is not ready before December. In about four months, the crops are ready for harvest, and the winter harvest is the chief one of the year. The winter crops consist chiefly of wheat, barley, beans and clover, and almost as soon as these are harvested, the land is prepared for the summer crop. This crop is raised chiefly on the lands artificially irrigated, and it consists of tobacco, rice, vegetables and cotton from the pruned plants of old stalks. The crop is usually harvested in August, and after it comes the autumn season, which is the least important of the Egyptian farming seasons, and lasts only seventy days. Still, in this season the greatest part of the Indian corn of Egypt is raised, and maize ranks next to wheat among the Egyptian grain crops. At the beginning of October the delta of Egypt looks like the great cornfields of Kansas and Nebraska, and the whole country takes on a new beauty.

I can hardly describe the beauty of an Egyptian landscape. There are no fences, and the farms and fields are separated only by the character of the crops and the canals. There are no barns nor houses in the fields, which are so small and so rich in their crops, that they make the whole country look like a vast garden. Everything grows like the famous gourd of Jonah. The patches of clover bend their heads over with the weight of sweetness, the cotton in the mat patch bursts forth in its pods of whiteness, and beds of heavy green point out the rich coming harvests of beans. There are few trees to be seen, only here and there a cluster of tall palms marks the site of a mud farming village, and a grove of date trees reminds you that you are in the tropics.

The fields are free to all. You may ride anywhere on your donkey, being careful to go along the edges of the canals, and you will find few wide roads, and, away from the cities, no carriages or wagons. I venture to say that there are not one thousand wagons in the whole of Egypt. Camels and donkeys are the beasts of burden, and bullocks and mules are a rarity. Camels carry heavy loads, and you see everywhere great outlines in the blue sky, against the background of the desert. They will carry as much as a horse can, and when loaded with grass or hay, bundles are so great that only their heads and tails are visible. They are heavy, and the burdens were walking off their backs. It is the same with the little many of whom are not larger than good-sized Newfoundland dogs. They are loaded so that only their heads and tails are visible. They show and are driven in single file through the country, carrying the crops on their backs. They have no harness, and the farmers are bare-footed men in a brown of blue cotton. An ordinary donkey can be bought for from ten to twenty dollars. Camels are more expensive, and range in value from thirty to one hundred. The last, and most interesting to state that they are quite as great a difference in their gait as do horses.

The riding in Egypt is done on donkeys. The Egyptian rides himself without a saddle, and guides himself with a stick, instead of a bridle. In the cities the merchants, and in the country the rich farmers, have men or boys to follow behind and whip their donkeys, and these, in order to lighten their loads, are not infrequently knock off a piece of the silver dollar, and bare skin, the size of a silver dollar, and use this as a spot into which to poke their goods in order to make the donkey go. There are no horses to speak of in Egypt, but the mules and breeding asses, many of which are brought from Arabia, are

very fine, some bringing prices as high as five hundred dollars apiece.

The farming population of Egypt, notwithstanding they have the richest soil on the face of the globe, are among the poorest of their class. Their holdings are small, and they are taxed to death. They are happy if they can get the bare necessities of living, and their homes in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred are huts, made of dried sun-baked bricks and huddled together along the unpaved streets of a village. These huts are square or rectangular in shape. They are seldom more than seven feet in height, and their roofs are flat. The live-stock of the family often takes up a part of the room, and goats, and cows, and donkeys, and men, and women are crowded into one little room. The wife of the farmer works as well as her husband, and, though she must wear a veil over her face to keep other men from seeing her, she carries all of the water for the family from the Nile on her head, and provides the fuel for the family. She cooks without a stove, and the people live on the cheapest of food. They know nothing of the beauties of Nature, and they have neither gardens nor flowers. The houses are so closely huddled together that you could plant an Egyptian village of five thousand people on a twenty-five acre field. You would hardly consider the houses of the town fit places for your hogs, and you certainly would not trust one of your blooded horses or registered short-horns within them. Farm wages are scarcely life supporting. In upper Egypt there are thousands of men heading all day in raising these Nile-eaters, who receive from five to seven cents for working from sunrise to sunset, and about the great city of Cairo I am told that the average of farm labor is not more than twenty cents a day. Such of the farmers as own their land can do no better. Their farms are not more than one or two acres in size on the average, and six-sevenths of all the people of Egypt live by farming. Taxes range from five dollars an acre upward, and there are import taxes, export taxes, and taxes on all kinds of produce at the city and village gates before they can be brought into the market and sold.

### Silk Hat Styles.

"Do you know what brings about the changes of styles in silk hats?" said a Fifth street hat maker.

"No, sir. How is it?" "Well, the best hat manufacturers of America are members of the American Hat Manufacturers' Association, which has its headquarters in New York city. The Broadway association meets in New York city on the second Tuesday of January and August, and adopts the spring or fall style of silk hats.

"How is it done?" "Every silk hat maker present submits a style or design, and when all are submitted the association votes for the different designs, which are numbered. The number receiving the highest number of votes is declared the style. The spring style has not been adopted yet. When the designs are adopted the block makers prepare blocks of the styles adopted, and on a certain day every maker who is a member of the National Association is shipped the blocks. Of course every manufacturer can put out goods of his own style if he chooses, but as they are not in accordance with the fashion they do not find ready sale."

"What is a good silk hat worth?" "From four to seven dollars."

"Some are cheaper, aren't they?" "Yes, but whenever you buy a silk hat for less than four dollars you take chances."

"Where does the material come from?" "The cloth of which the body of the hat is made is manufactured in England. It cannot be made here. The covering or outside, which we call 'silk plush,' is from France, the only country that produces it."

"What is the output of silk hats in America?"

"Oh, it runs into the millions."—Cincinnati Times-Star.

### Will-Making.

There are very few people who make their wills while in the enjoyment of good health. There seems to be a feeling that a will should not be made until death is very probable, or at least likely. A man don't like to sit down cold bloodedly and parcel out his household goods and realty as if he were penning a message from the grave. When a man makes his will he has to have the old scribe's swig rather too conspicuously in his mind's eye to draw the document in any comfort. Besides there is always the feeling that lots of things may happen before death comes to change the disposition of one's goods, and the trouble of writing new wills and codicils deters people from drawing up their testaments. It is safe to say that not one man in a thousand thinks of dying any other way than in his bed after a sickness. He thinks of having time to prepare the will when its preparation is necessary. This delay in the drawing of these documents not only causes much confusion through the unexpected coming of death to prevent making a will, but it is the cause of many wills being drawn hastily, incorrectly and incoherently. Every man should save the people he leaves behind him all the trouble possible, and he could do this by having his will made while he is perfectly cool and calm.—Star-Sayings.

### A Performing Mouse.

There is a telegraph operator in one of our police courts who once tamed a mouse so completely that it came out of the hole behind his desk, where it lived, every night about midnight and entertained him with a cunning acrobatic performance. It climbed up the rod of a bill file that rested against a wire stretched across the desk, then walked the wire until it reached a piece of cheese attached to the farther end of it. Balancing itself gracefully upon its hind legs, it removed the cheese with its front paws and proceeded to nibble away at it until it was all gone. And strange to say it never missed its footing or fell off the wire.—Times Blade.

# AGRICULTURAL.

## TOPICS OF INTEREST RELATIVE TO FARM AND GARDEN.

### EARLY-BEARING GRAPES.

Grape vines of two, three or more years old are often bought with the idea that they will come earlier into bearing than those younger and of moderate size. There are so many branches, each with several buds capable of producing a shoot for the coming year, that the planter supposes himself to have a sure thing on grapes if he can make the vine live. But with a top disproportioned in size to the root, as such a vine is sure to be, the result is almost always unsatisfactory. Each bud will start, it is true; but the sap divided among so many shoots gives each only a feeble growth. If there are blossom germs hidden in the buds, they will blast either before or after blossoming, and produce no fruit. In fact, an old, overgrown vine will not so soon get into bearing, thus treated, as will the smallest yearling vine from which only one shoot is allowed to push the first year, and which is cut back to one or at most two buds the second season. Thus concentrated, the sap makes a strong cane, capable of supporting two or three clusters of grapes, and the year after becoming the trunk, from which large numbers of shoots, each with its burden of clusters, may be borne. A vine thus treated is much less liable to disease than one neglected in pruning. Trying to grow too many bunches is a frequent cause of mildew, and even if this is not the case, the bunches are small, and weight of fruit less than it would be with closer pruning and fewer bunches.—American Cultivator.

### RESTING THE LAND.

It is true sometimes, as illustrated by the fable of the boy who grasped a full handful of nuts in a narrow-necked jar and could not withdraw his hand until he had let go the greater part of them, that men fall in their eager efforts to get too much out of their land. Constant cropping is now commonly advocated as the most useful and profitable method of growing crops. It is a reasonable outgrowth of the present restless spirit of the times which cannot wait for the results with any patience, but tries to gather fruits before they are ripe. To rest the land was a principle of agriculture enforced by Moses, sustained by every ancient writer upon agriculture, and insisted upon by the best farmers until within a score of years ago. Its purpose is to gain strength and renewed fertility for the soil, and its effectiveness has been proved by practice beyond any question. Its effects are to clean the land of parasites gathered during the previous rotation of crops and both animal and vegetable in kind—weeds and insects are both destroyed by it and some troublesome quadrupeds are also got rid of, such as moles, mice, etc. It is a serious question if at this time, when the great burden of agriculture is the too small produce raised on too great space of land, it would not be most profitable to summer fallow a field or two every year and so increase the fertility and productivity of the soil.—New York Times.

### COLT EDUCATION.

If their trainers would handle the colts as kindly and carefully as educators are supposed to treat their human pupils, balky, skittish and runaway horses would be a rarity. Begin by fondling the animal daily for a few days and giving him a handful of grain each time. He should then be placed in a roomy box-stall or on the barn floor, and a girth buckled around him, and be shown the headstall and allowed to smell of it. This is exercise enough for the first day. Every subsequent day an additional piece of harness can be added and put in position on the colt, and finally the harness entire, but he should be shown every piece and allowed to become acquainted with it. At this stage of instruction he should be made acquainted with most things which are liable to frighten horses.

A newspaper can be folded and unfolded and kicked about on the floor in front of him, and his face be rubbed with it. In like manner a white sheet, blanket, robe, sticks and stones can be used, remembering that all articles he becomes acquainted with now will not frighten him afterward. He should now be driven about with the harness on and taught to gee, haw, stop, back, turn around and go on. Long rope traces, with a spreader far in the rear, can now be added, and day by day additional weights attached for him to draw. He can then be hitched to a training cart and driven. If none is at hand one can be made of two old wagon wheels and their axle. The next step is to harness him in a team with some gentle horse, and after a few drives his education will be complete.—New York Tribune.

### SMALL FRUITS ON THE FARM.

No one so fully appreciates the value of small fruits as the wife of a farmer, who has a household to supply with food of sufficient variety to keep monotony at bay from the daily bill of fare. Still, with a garden well stocked with small fruits, farmers' families ought never to complain of monotony in the bill of fare. Nothing is more healthful than fruit, and by the easy and cheap process of canning we can have it the whole year through in such delicacy and naturalness of flavor as to be almost equal to fresh fruit. I am glad to note that the old method of preserving is going out of fashion.

On a small plot of ground enough fruit can be grown, if proper care is given, to supply a family of ordinary size three times a day the year through. I am aware that this statement may seem a rather broad one, but those who have a "little garden, well tilled," will bear me out in the assertion. It is surprising to those who have had no experience in this line to find out how much can be grown on a very small piece of ground if proper attention is given. It does not require

such an amount as one often imagines it must, because the regular use of it on the table has a tendency to prevent as great indulgence in it as would naturally be the case were it used only as a delicacy brought out on extra occasions. Used regularly it becomes a sort of appetizer, and really acts as a tonic of the best kind. Its pleasant acid tones up the system and whets the appetite for a keener appreciation of more solid food. It is a direct aid to digestion, and those who eat of it regularly are seldom troubled with those ailments which call for pills and physic. The fruit eater is seldom bilious.

By all means set out plenty of small fruit. Have a row of currants, a bed of strawberries, raspberries along the fence and grapes wherever a support can be arranged for them. If you have never tried your hand at small fruit culture make up your mind to experiment with it, and the chances are if you take care of the "venture" with which you start out you will be so well pleased with your success that in a year or two you will "branch out" until you have all the fruit your family requires. It is just as easy to care for a garden of this kind as it is to properly cultivate a field of corn. But most farmers have got the idea into their heads that it is puttering work, and nothing will get this idea out of their heads except a trial, which will be sure to convince them that no other part of the farm pays so well, all things considered, as a good garden.—Vicks Magazine.

### SOWING GRASS SEED IN THE SPRING.

One of the principal advantages of seeding grass in the spring is that the danger of winter killing is largely avoided. While grass plants will stand considerable freezing after they get well established, they are easily killed when young and tender. Grass seed if of good quality will remain in the soil for some time without starting to grow when the conditions of germination are unfavorable, and later on, under more favorable conditions they will start up and make a good growth. To say which is the best under all conditions is impossible. In some localities fall seeding proves the best, and in others spring seeding has been found to be the best. Again even in the same locality a difference in the season will make considerable difference in the germination of the seed and the growth of the plants. If the seed is sown in the fall the work should be done sufficiently early to allow the plants an opportunity to get well established before cold weather sets in, and if this from unfavorable weather or other conditions cannot be done the better plan is to defer until spring.

So far as possible spring seeding should be done early, for while occasionally late sowing makes a good stand, taking one year with another, the safest plan is to make all the preparations possible ahead and then sow the seed early. In what may be termed a reasonably favorable season grass seed can often be sown in February. Even if it does not germinate at once, the seed will be in the ground ready to germinate and start to grow whenever the weather is sufficiently favorable.

One of the best times to sow grass seed when the soil has been properly prepared in advance is after a light fall of snow. Another good time is when there has been a slight freeze and the soil is thawing out; the weight of the seed will usually be sufficient to bury it deep enough to germinate. If for any reason the seeding is delayed until late usually the better plan will be to cover with a harrow or brush.

Grass and clover should be the first crops seeded in the spring, and when it can be done, advantage should be taken of the first favorable opportunity for doing the work.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

### FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

Begin to plan for a garden. Care well for your live stock. Unprofitable—using green fuel. Waste no forage that is feedable. Let no animal go cold or hungry. Cut meat for sickly, weak fowls. Raw cornstalks and straw for feed. Keep store pigs in good condition. How as to fresh eggs and broilers? Warm, dry quarters for the poultry. Only maximum crops are remunerative. Don't crowd the fowls too closely in their quarters.

Intelligent industry is the ruling force in successful agriculture.

Permit no smoking about the barn, haystacks, or strawstacks.

The best cure for a fence-breaking animal is administered by the butcher.

There is no profit in rearing or keeping cattle, except in good feeding in all seasons of the year.

Good roads mean thrift, liberality and wealth. They mean good farms and good real estate values.

Wherever there is a wide-awake farmer's club there is likely to be a prosperous agricultural community.

Return to the soil an amount of fertilizing material larger than that taken from it by the growth of the crop.

Some one who is evidently a shrewd observer declares that poor farming and poor horses go hand in hand—that, like "birds of a feather," they "flock together."

The nicest tool to use in a horse stable, after pitching out most of the litter with the fork, is a common garden rake. One can work much easier and faster with this than with a hoc.

A milking stool long enough to sit on and also hold the pail, the end for the pail only half as high as the seat, is a convenience. The pail will not get soiled, and is not so likely to upset.

Too many farmers have got into the habit of going to the store when they want anything especially nice for the table. The well-managed garden should give the farmer through the summer more delicacies than are possible with those who rely upon city markets.

## CURIOS FACTS.

There are 2750 languages spoken in the world.

A crank at Mount Washington, Penn., who thinks he has a mission to kill stray dogs, is said to have "removed" a hundred of them within six months.

The smallest prayer book ever issued is the "Finger Prayer Book," printed in London. It measures 3 1/4 inches and weighs three-quarters of an ounce.

A laboring man was digging a ditch in G street, San Bernardino, Cal., when he unearthed an oyster can full of money. He kept his find secret and left town next morning.

A curious fact about cigarette smoking is that nearly double as many cigarettes are smoked during July, August and September as during any other three months of the year.

Henry Schmucker, a farmer at Low-hill, Penn., attempted to shoot a wild turkey, when the cap missed fire, but he exploded the fowling piece with a match and killed the bird.

While sinking a well at his new saw mill near Seymour, Ind., Jesse Cox came across some large chestnut trees thirty-five feet below the surface in a perfect state of preservation.

Truly there is nothing new under the sun. It now turns out that massage was a fine art with the Chinese about the time that Moses was maturing his plans for the exodus from Egypt.

"Cigarettes for ladies" smoking are sold in London, provided with specially prepared mouthpieces. They are perfumed with musk and violet, and they are having a very extensive sale.

Mrs. Haller, of Port Townsend, Wash., dreamed that her husband stood before her without coat or vest and drenched with water from head to foot. The next she heard of him he was found drowned.

A Michigan farmer claims to have saved his large flock of sheep from thogs by putting bells on each one. When the sheep get frightened and run the bells play a grand march and the dog scamper off.

Miss Kennedy, a San Francisco school-ma'am who was dismissed by the school committee in 1857 without any assigned cause, has been reinstated by a decision of the Supreme Court, with \$5000 for pay in the interval.

Eugene G. Blackford, at Fulton Market, New York, has received some curious Chinese gold fish. They are known as King-Hi-Ho, and have three tails. They are produced by the interbreeding of deformed species.

Peter Laing, Scotland's remarkable centenarian, has entered upon his 106th year, but has yet no notion of dying. He recently, on leasing a house for some years, remarked to the tenant that, "after the seven years is deen I'm gaun to live in it myself."

At Castua, a small town in Austria, all the couples who become engaged during the year are united in the bonds of wedlock by one and the same marriage ceremony. In virtue of this ancient ceremony thirty young women were the other day led to the altar.

To give an idea of the dairy product in France, it has been computed that the milk sold in the country would, if collected, form a stream three feet four inches in width and one foot one inch in depth, flowing night and day all the year, with a mean velocity of a yard per second.

### It Rivals Aladdin's Cave.

Ephraim Baker, one of the oldest residents of Kansas, and for a quarter of a century a citizen of Topeka, reports a discovery which surpasses the fables of ancient and stories of modern wealth. He lives in a comfortable home here in Topeka during the winter, and as soon as spring breaks dons a rough suit and with a prospector's outfit moves out across the plains toward the sunset, to be seen no more until the snow flies.

Tuesday Mr. Baker displayed to a few friends a bottle filled with pearls of various colors, shapes and sizes. Some are pure white, others a delicate shade of green, some have a tint of blue and others are of the rarest variety of all—black. The forms are perfectly round, oblong, elliptical, etc. They vary from the size of a pinhead to that of a hazel nut. The most astonishing part of Mr. Baker's story, however, relates to the quantity of these gems, which almost surpasses belief. He says he found them on the western slopes of what was one a great river or sea rolling over the plains of Kansas.

As the foothills of the Rocky Mountain extend down to Ellsworth and Belleville in Kansas, a rough guess at the location of these ancient pearl fisheries would be just beyond the Smoky Hill and the Arkansas valleys. Somewhere in that treeless region Mr. Baker says there is 100 miles of river bed whose sands are literally filled with pearls. Turn up a spadeful of soil where you will, and there rolls from it a stream of tiny globules which would enrich the collection of the Shah of Persia. Whether Mr. Baker will ever conclude to reveal the site of the "valley of pearls" he does not now know, but he will visit it again this spring.—Chicago Tribune.

### Measures and Contents.

A barrel requires a measure of 24 inches long by 16 inches wide and 28 inches deep.

Half a barrel requires a measure 24 inches long by 16 inches wide and 14 inches deep.

One bushel requires a measure 16 inches square and 8 2-5 inches wide and 8 inches deep.

One peck requires a measure 8 inches by 8 2-5 inches square and 8 inches deep.

One gallon requires a measure 8 inches by 8 inches square and 4 1-5 inches deep.

Half a gallon requires a measure 8 inches by 4 inches square and 4 1-2 inches deep.

One quart requires a measure 4 inches square and 4 1-5 inches deep.

One ton of coal requires a measure 2 feet long, 4 feet 5 inches wide and 2 feet 8 inches deep.—Chicago Ledger.

## WORDS OF WISDOM.

The higher the flight the greater the fall.

The man who dares is the man who wins.

No thoroughly occupied man was ever yet very miserable.

Our greatest good and what we can least spare is hope.

After all, the joy of success does not equal that which attends the patient worker.

If thou art wise thou knowest thine own ignorance, and thou art ignorant if thou knowest not thyself.

Instruction ends in the school-room, but education ends only in life. A child is given to the universe to educate.

Schiller says: "Labor is the poor man's pride; success by toil alone is won. Kings glory in their possessions wide; we glory in our work well done."

What a new face courage puts on everything! A determined man, by his very attitude and tone of his voice, puts a stop to defeat and begins to conquer.

Music touches every key of memory, and stirs all the hidden springs of sorrow and of joy. We love it for what it makes us forget, and for what it makes us remember.

### Shipping Cattle From New York.

For some months past the freight paid for carrying a steer from New York to Deptford has been over \$20. When it is remembered that a ship can carry a man's steers as emigrants, that the emigrants are carried at \$18 a head, and that the emigrants have to be cared for and fed by the ship, while the owner of the cattle cares for and feeds them, the profit of the cattle-carrying trade is apparent. There is every inducement for the agent to take on as many cattle as he can make room for. Every foot of space on the upper deck is crowded with them. The main deck is fitted with stalls and filled. If enough cattle are offered the orlop deck is also fitted with stalls. The cattle in the aggregate weigh many tons. In addition a good many tons of hay, straw and corn must be carried for food. When the ship leaves port she has a pretty good deck load on. When she strikes a cyclone whirling along up the Gulf Stream she is cranked enough to roll like a Dutch galliot. The skipper must hold his course, for if he doesn't the feed for the cattle will run short. It is not only possible, but it has actually happened, that as she rolls along the big waves come over the rail and pour down the open hatches. The hatches cannot be closed, for if they are the cattle will smother. Every ton of water taken in sinks her deeper and increases the possibility of the destruction of the ship. The English insurance companies can tell a very interesting story of losses in cattle, but the fact that it cost \$2 a head to insure a steer against sea risks shows how great those risks are. The tramps that could not earn running expenses three years ago are now loading down with grain in the lower hold and cattle on all available decks, regardless of the season of the year and the risk of sinking the ship. If she goes down, it's a sale of a bad ship to the insurance companies, and as for the crew, the owner hopes they will go to heaven and be forever free from the trials and temptations of a sinful world.—New York Sun.

### A Horse's Jealousy.

Next to men, horses are probably the most conceited beings in the world. Every day one sees conclusive proof of it. And horses are jealous, too. Everybody who has had anything to do with them will tell you that.

A hundred persons saw a little proof of equine jealousy and conceit not very many days ago at the 110th street entrance to the Central Park. Two gentlemen were riding together. One of them rode a magnificent coal-black Kentucky thoroughbred. The other horse, though a fine animal, seemed like a cart horse when compared with the Kentucky animal, and he seemed to be conscious of it, too.

The Kentucky horse strode in majestic sweeps. The other horse slunk along in a sulky fashion, as if envious of every admiring glance cast at the other, and casting sidelong looks every now and then at his companion, and with every look becoming more and more painfully aware of his own shortcomings. Suddenly without a moment's warning he took the reins in his mouth, pranced slightly ahead, and gave the Kentucky horse two vicious kicks.

His iron hoofs grazed the legs of the rider and left two great marks on the magnificent thoroughbred. Then he seemed to be in better humor with himself. And it has done the other good, for his master avers that since that day, when compelled to trot alongside a less patrician member of the equine family, he has held his head a little less high and tempered his proud consciousness of superiority with a touch of gentlemanlike deference toward his companion.—New York Sun.

### Wives Flogged and Maimed.

The position of women among the savages of Queensland, Australia, is a very subordinate one. They are expected to provide the daily food and salted forth on long expeditions for this purpose. If the husband gathers game or lizards or such delicacies he keeps them for himself, while his wife and child must subsist on vegetables and berries.

They frequently flog their wives brutally, and if she runs away to some one more kind, the husband is privileged to maim her when he sees her. This is what they call "marking" a woman.

Two wives is the usual matrimonial equipment of a warrior, and some have five or six. A girl is delivered over to her husband when she is nine or ten years old, and as long as they remain young they are sure of good treatment.—Carl Lummholtz.

Only about one-fourth of the cheese made in the United States is exported. Some 300,000,000 pounds are used for home consumption.