SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

--The pope has granted permission to Roman Catholics to reside at the English universities under certain conditions.

—Thirty-three million dollars have been raised by the London Missionary society during the hundred years of its existence, and 200,000 heathen have been converted. Each conversion costs $165.

--The trustees of the late earl of Moray, who had large public bequests to allocate, have decided to give £20,000 to the University of Edinburgh to form a fund for the promotion of original research.

—William F. Pierce, the new president of Kenyon college at Gambier, O., is only 28 years old. He has been a professor in philosophy at Kenyon for the last three years and was graduated in 1888 from Amherst.

—Mrs. Elizabeth Ludlow, the daughter of the well-known New Yorker, Robert Center, who was killed while riding a bicycle on the Western boulevard in New York some months ago, has given his entire estate, valued at $150,000, to endow in his memory a fund for instruction in music at Columbia college.

—The great work undertaken by the five universities of Berlin, Munich, Vienna, Leipsic and Gottingen, the "Thesaurus linguae Latinae," whose cost is to be 650,000 marks and which is to be finished within 20 years, is already under way. It is to be in 12 volumes of 1,000 pages each, and is to be a lexicon such as the world has not thus far had.

—A rule of the public schools of Copenhagen requires that each pupil shall take three baths a week in the school building. While the pupils are bathing their clothes are sterilized in a steam oven. When this practice was first introduced there was no complaint, but in a short time the parents of the children "protested vigorously on the ground that it made the children discontented with their dirty clothes and caused them to complain constantly of the filth of their dwellings."

A SPANISH FETE.

One No Longer Hears the Guitar and the Castanets.

Another time we went down to a fete in the Plaza Nueva, the square in front of the governor general's palace at the foot of the hill. It was held after dark, which was an inducement for us to go. The waiters, from whom we got all the gossip we ever heard, said that it had something to do with Columbus; it might be the little affair of the egg, the discovery of America, or his own death, or anything else, for all they knew or cared. The celebration itself did not help to explain matters. Lanterns hung from every tree in the plaza. There was a crowd of water-carriers and donkeys, and women, and priests, and children, and soldiers, and men selling big round cakes that looked like undersized New England pies with nothing inside. Rockets were let off at rare intervals, and a band, all drums and cymbals, played with just such a brazen, barbarous beating and clashing as the Moors must have made as they marched past to one of their periodical musters in the Vivarambla. That was all, so that the connection with Columbus was not very obvious.

But the prettiest part of the pageant was on our way back, when, at the top of the Calla de los Gomeres, we saw a group of girls in the gateway, a white barricade against the darkness of the wood. They broke away, dancing as we came, and we followed them up the steepest of the three parting roads in pursuit of a distant sound of music. The scene held out promise of the traditional Spanish night attuned to the click of castanets and the thrumming of guitars. But within the Alhambra's inclosure we found nothing more romantic than a man with an accordion, and a few couples waltzing under the trees. For the national dance and song the stranger must go to the show held by guides and gypsies somewhere on the Albaycin; it is supposed to be improper, though it is at the most only stupid, and for this you must pay in pesetas.

But never once in Granada's open streets and courts, or in those of any other Andalusian town, did we hear the castanets and guitars that play so seductively through the Andalusia of romance and Murray. That they should still be expected really shows how hard tradition dies. "Am I, then, come into Spain to hear humstrums and hurdy-gurdies?" Beckford asked indignantly a hundred years ago. But every new traveler goes to the country, sure that for him, at least, there will be the sweet strumming and mad fandango all the long southern night under the stars.—Elizabeth Robins Pennell, in Century.

Worked the Other Way.

"Madam," he said in a gentle, soothing voice, which only the man who has something to sell can successfully assume. "I have here an article of soap which—"

"Don't want any soap," she replied flatly.

"But your younger brother there must get a great many grease spots on his clothes. Now, if you would provide some of that soap—"

"When you allude to my younger brother, I suppose you mean that boy who is standing over by the fence?"

"Certainly."

"Well, he isn't my younger brother. He's my son, and what's more, he's the youngest of four, and what's more than that, I read the papers, and if you think you can flatter me by pretending that I look youthful, you're wrong. I don't need any soap, and my time's precious."—Detroit Free Press.

Perverse Old Man.

"Sir," he said, "I cannot live without your daughter."

"Then," her cruel father retorted, "get out of here and never let me see your face again. My daughter never baked a loaf of bread, never made a dress, and she can't operate a typewriter. If you want somebody to support you, put an 'ad' in the papers."—Cleveland Leader.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

WALDENSIAN FARMERS.

Quite a Colony of Them Is Located in Burke County, N. C.

In the summer of 1893 some 20 families came over from sunny Italy and settled in the western part of North Carolina. They were the advance guard of the colony which to-day numbers about 200 persons.

There would be little to attract attention to this settlement if it were not the only one of the kind in America. The colonists are Waldenses; that is to say, they are descendants of a religious sect that was driven by persecution into the Piedmont mountains of northern Italy. Here they were safe and secluded, and here they were free to follow their peculiar forms of worship. In their mountain retreat at home the Waldensians have followed the ordinary pursuits of agriculture. Living by themselves and shut off from the outside world, these people were content to farm after the fashion of their forefathers. The result was, their methods of farming were rather rude and primitive.

When the Waldensians came to this country they brought with them their old-fashioned ideas and methods. Many of the colonists had never seen a plow or a mower and reaper until they arrived in North Carolina. Of course, our modern methods of intensive farming and rotation of crops were beyond their knowledge. The colony is located in Burke county, N. C., about eight miles from Morgantown, the county seat. The village is called Valdese, and is laid out into streets and building lots. The first thing the colonists did was to build a church and schoolhouse. Recently they have showed considerable enterprise in starting a hosiery mill, in which most of the young people are employed. The property of the colonists consists of several thousand acres. This has been divided into small farms, each family receiving from 50 to 60 acres. At the same time each householder is obliged to assume his share of the debt which the colony still owes.

WALDENSIANS AT WORK.

Thus far, the colonists have been too busy at clearing the lands and building houses to make much of a showing. It will be several years before the results of their work and industry are fully seen. Already they have set out quite a number of fruit trees and vines. Many of them are familiar with grape growing in Italy, and they will soon learn the methods of successful viticulture in this country.

They are giving up using their old and clumsy implements, and to-day they handle the plow as skillfully as the native farmers. As our illustration shows, the women and children lend a hand and work in the fields. The majority of the people are young and in the prime of life; that is, they are under the age of 40. The women are strong, thrifty and make good wives. The men are active, vigorous, industrious and used to hard work. They should make good citizens.—American Agriculturist.

VALUABLE POINTERS.

If They Are Followed Horse Breeding Is Bound to Be Profitable.

To those of our readers who share our faith that horse breeding will pay in the future, says Wallace, we give several pointers. Don't breed any mares under any circumstances that have a disease that may be transmitted by inheritance, as for example, spavin, or any other defect of a bony structure. Don't breed any small mares to draft horses; the result will be a misfit and will sell at about beef prices. Don't breed except with a definite purpose in view. If you wish to breed heavy draft horses, use 1,600 pound mares; if express horses weighing about 1,600 pounds, use active, shapely, spirited mares weighing 1,400 pounds. Select the best sire in the neighborhood or county for the purpose you have in view and breed only for a definite purpose. If for drafts, use draft material; if for coach horses, use coach blood. There is not much of it in the country, but there is some, and as good a show as any will be had by using the large standard bred horses. Begin practicing for the next year's colt by taking the proper care of this year's colt, no matter how it may be bred. Don't let it tag along after the mare in the corn field, but leave it at home in a good, dark stable, or better still in a pasture lot with a shed to run into and something nice to eat in a good clean box in the corner, and in a place where the chickens don't roost over it. Give it a small grain ration up until weaning time and let the grain be oats. It is oats that put bone and good form in a horse, or for that matter in a boy. If these suggestions are followed, the breeding of horses gives as much promise in these dull times as anything else on the farm.

Be careful in selection when buying trees. One variety will bring profit, another will cause you loss. Foresight is better than hindsight.

With nearly all small fruits now it is a good time to go over the rows and if any places are bare fill them with thrifty plants.

PASTURE FOR PIGS.

Results of Careful Experiments Extending Over Four Years.

Exercise, good air and sunshine play a much greater part in pig raising than most people commonly suppose. It is for this reason that the western practice of relying quite largely on grazing for the nourishment of swine is so successful.

This has never been so clearly demonstrated as by a series of pig feeding tests extending over four years, made by Mr. A. A. Mills, of Utah. We give the results below:

1. Pigs allowed to run at large over 18 acres of good pasture and fed a full ration of grain made the most rapid growth and required the least grain for one pound of gain.

2. Pigs confined in movable pens in the pasture grew more slowly than those running loose, and required an increase of 20 per cent. of grain to make one pound of growth.

3. Pigs at pasture, fed under three different conditions, gained 92.5 cent. more and ate but two per cent more than the pigs getting grass and otherwise similarly fed, but confined in pens. The grain required to produce one pound of gain was increased 40 per cent. with those in pens over those in pasture.

4. Pigs fed but part rations of grain at pasture made satisfactory gains. Those at pasture getting the three-fourths grain ration gained more than those fed a full grain ration and grass, either in the yard or in the pens.

5. Pigs pastured without grain made about the same growth for three seasons in succession, this averaging .36 of a pound a day.

6. As nearly as can be judged, exercise alone increased the gain 22 per cent., and the amount eaten but 1.5 per cent., but decreased the amount required for one pound gain 22 per cent.

7. Grass when cut and fed green to pigs, whether fed in pens or yards, or with full or part grain rations, or without grain, proved to be of very little value.

8. Pigs confined in pens and fed on grass alone, mostly lucerne, for 91 days, lost over a quarter of a pound per day.

9. The average of the pigs fed on grass gained a little more than those without the grass, but not enough to pay for the extra feed in the grass.

10. With the pigs confined in the hog-house pens, the grass proved beneficial, while with those in the yard it proved detrimental, the latter requiring more grain to make a pound of pork with the grass than without it.

11. Pasturing either with full or with part grain rations appeared to be by far the cheapest and best way of making pork.

GOOD BUTTER COW.

What She Should Look Like and How She Should Act.

The good milch cow should have a large muzzle, slim neck and yellow skin. She should have a long face, wide between the eyes, alert and expressive, and placed a long way between the horns. Her breathing should be regular and strong, indicative of strong lung power. The back and abdomen should be strong, the udded wide where it joins the body, and the teats be squarely placed; the tail slim. She should be wedge-shaped, slim in front and wide behind, with large body, which is necessary to the consumption, assimilation and manufacturing into milk of a large quantity of food.

The perfect udder, in size and form with the teats to match, and large abdominal proportions, are almost certain indications of good dairy qualities. A slim neck is also supposed to be almost an infallible sign of a good dairy cow.

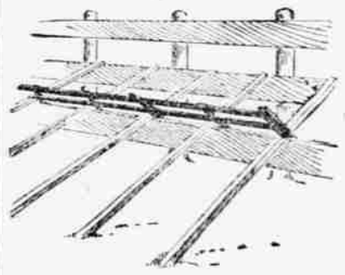
A beefy-looking cow rarely proves a good dairy animal. There is too strong a tendency to convert the food into meat rather than into milk.

Of course it will occasionally happen that looks are deceptive, so that the best test is the milk pail and the churn.—St. Louis Republic.

SAFE FODDER RACK.

So Constructed That Each Animal Must Keep Its Own Place.

When the pasture begins to get short, the stock must have extra feed, and a feed rack for the pasture or barnyard is



necessary. The illustration shows such a rack built against a fence, which has one important feature. At the ordinary feed rack the strongest and most belligerent of the stock will course along the length of the rack and drive off the weaker. With the one herewith illustrated all such difficulties are avoided, as each animal must keep his own place.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Shears Sheep at Seventy-Seven.

In this section the field of woman's usefulness is widening, and the old notion that her place is in the kitchen is being dispelled. This country has a colored woman who is a brick and stone mason by trade and is an expert in that line. The country comes to the front again with another new woman. She is Mrs. Rhoda Cox, of the Panola section. A few days since she wanted her sheep sheared, and, finding no man who would do the work, went to the sheep sheds and performed the work herself. The job was neatly done, and the 15 sheep were soon separated from their fleece. Mrs. Cox is 77 years old and active, hale and hearty.—Richmond Dispatch.

Applying a little water and often is a bad principle in watering plants. If water is needed apply thoroughly.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

"For turning out engaged couples you can't beat it." "What do you mean? A summer escort?" "No, a hammock."—Yonkers Statesman.

Customer—"Gimme some beef with plenty of fat, potatoes and spinach." Waiter—"Grover Cleveland, Pingree and Peffer!"—Indianapolis Journal.

George—"How do you like it, Cora?" Cora—"It's perfectly lovely. But what do they have all these policemen at the game for? O, I know; it is to keep the men from stealing bases."—Somerville Journal.

Mistress (to servant looking for a place)—"Why don't you show your book of references?" Servant—"Because I do not wish to reflect on the character of the employers who change their servants every fortnight."—Fliegende Blatter.

He—"And did you call at Monte Carlo while you were at Nice?" She—"No; papa called on him, I believe, but from his disappointed appearance when he returned to the hotel, I think Mr. Carlo must have been out."—Public Opinion.

Poor Collateral.—Charlie De Broke—"I suppose, Miss Roxy, that you are aware that for some time my heart has not been in my possession." Miss Roxy—"Why, Mr. De Broke, I had no idea that you could borrow money on that."—Harlem Life.

TALKS WITH GIRLS.

It is not good form to introduce either Latin or French phrases in general conversation.

It is courteous to invite to an entertainment one's friends who are in mourning, for it shows that they are not forgotten.

General reading, that is, of the magazines and newspapers, will tend to broaden your mind and furnish you with topics for conversation.

It is not considered in good taste to ask for a photograph. If one wishes a friend to have a photograph it will either be sent or given.

When a plate is sent back for a second helping of meat the knife and fork should be laid slightly to one side of it so that they may not fall off.

A lady who is married to a physician does not assume his professional title, consequently while he is "Dr. James Brown" she is simply "Mrs. James Brown;" and when they are addressed together they are "Dr. and Mrs. James Brown."—Ladies' Home Journal.

LITERARY LITTER.

Hannis Taylor, the United States minister to Spain, will go to Oxford to obtain material for the completion of his work on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution."

Mlle. Taine, only child of the historian, has been married in Paris to M. Paul Dubois, son of the late director of the school of fine arts. She was brought up as a Protestant, but was married in a Roman Catholic church.

An expurgated edition of "Tom Jones" is in course of preparation by Mrs. J. M. Fielding, the wife of the novelist's grandson, and will soon be published in London. A biographical sketch of Fielding will accompany the story.

Saddest of all sights is genius in the clutch of a syndicate. Mr. McClure has secured the serial rights of Kipling's new story, the scene of which is laid on the deck of a Gloucester fisherman. The price is said to have been about $12,000, or 24 cents a word. Nobody has yet secured the bookrights.

AMERICAN WHEAT.

Wheat threshing costs little in Florida, 72 cents per acre.

Wheat land in New York commands $4.56 per acre for rent.

The cost of harvesting wheat in Connecticut is $2.83 per acre.

In North Dakota wheat land is said to rent at $1.63 per acre.

There are in this country 34,000,000 acres annually sown in wheat.

In Massachusetts farming land for wheat is rented at $4.08 per acre.

Wheat raising in Massachusetts is a luxury, costing $23.82 per acre.

The labor of preparing an acre of wheat land in North Dakota is $1.69.

The rent of wheat land in South Carolina is estimated at $2.46 an acre.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1891.			
CATTLE—Native Steers	$3 90	@$	4 65
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7½
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	2 65	@	3 85
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	....	@	61½
CORN—No. 2	33¾	@	35¼
OATS—No. 2	....	@	22
PORK—Old Mess	8 00	@	9 00
ST. LOUIS.			
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7
BEEVES—Steers	2 75	@	4 30
Cows and Heifers	2 10	@	3 20
CALVES	4 12	@	5 00
HOGS—Fair to Select	2 90	@	3 35
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	4 00
FLOUR—Patents	3 20	@	3 45
Fancy to Extra do.	2 30	@	3 15
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	54	@	56
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	....	@	25½
OATS—No. 2	16	@	16¼
RYE—No. 2	30	@	31½
TOBACCO—Lugs	3 00	@	8 00
Leaf Barley	4 50	@	12 00
HAY—Clear Timothy	9 00	@	12 50
BUTTER—Choice Dairy	8	@	11
EGGS—Fresh	....	@	7
PORK—Standard Mess (New)	7 15	@	7 17½
BACON—Clear Rib	....	@	4⅝
LARD—Prime Steam	....	@	3¾
CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Shipping	3 90	@	4 40
HOGS—Fair to Choice	3 00	@	3 50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice	3 50	@	4 25
FLOUR—Winter Patents	3 40	@	3 60
Spring Patents	3 25	@	3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	....	@	55
No. 2 Red	56	@	58
CORN—No. 2	27⅝	@	27¾
OATS—No. 2	....	@	16
PORK—Mess (new)	6 97½	@	7 02½
KANSAS CITY.			
CATTLE—Shipping Steers	3 00	@	4 30
HOGS—All Grades	3 00	@	3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	....	@	53
OATS—No. 2	....	@	16
CORN—No. 2	22	@	22½
NEW ORLEANS.			
FLOUR—High Grade	3 30	@	3 60
CORN—No. 2	....	@	37
OATS—Western	24½	@	25
HAY—Choice	15 50	@	16 50
PORK—Old Mess	....	@	7 37½
BACON—Sides	....	@	4¾
COTTON—Middling	....	@	6⅛
LOUISVILLE.			
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	63	@	64½
CORN—No. 2 Mixed	28½	@	29¾
OATS—No. 2 Mixed	17	@	18½
PORK—New Mess	7 25	@	7 50
BACON—Clear Rib	4¾	@	5¼
COTTON—Middling	....	@	7