## AGRICULTURAL

A Movable Hennery.

On stubble fields there is often a good deal of food which if the fowls could be induced to forage sufficiently would amount apart. to a considerable quantity of feed. In some bavy for a horse to draw, and of a size to 1000mmodate from 50 to 70 chickens. The



#### MOVING THE POULTRY HOUSE.

field, where they are fed once or twice in time. the house to accustom them to it. Then they are supplied with plenty of water and turned upon the stubble, changing them about to fresh forage as often as they seem to require new ground, to find sufficient of the fallen grain. If the house be built of half-inch matched boards, it will be found light enough to be moved easily, and will prove quite a saving in feed from year to year. During the winter months, when other more important work is not pressing. time may be put to good advantage by constructing such amovable poultry house.

## On Raising Calves.

The finest calves are produced by allowing them to get the food from their mothers in the natural way, but there is little to prove that these calves make better cows than those raised on skim milk and less expensive foods. If the cow is quiet, leave the calf with her for two days. If she is excitable and frets for her calf when taken away, the sooner they are separated the trict. better for both. Put the calf in a warm, dry place, where it cannot be seen or heard | Patagonia, and as far north as Iceland says by the mother. If it has not suckled give | that mosquitoes are to be met with every-It two pints of warm milk from a bottle. | where. In 12 hours take a pail of milk, freshly drawn from its mother, and teach the calf to drink by letting it suck the fingers. As soon as it begins to relish the food gradually withdraw the fingers from its mouth until it drinks, keeping the hand on its nose. Then take the rand away and the calf quickly learns that its food is in the pail and not in the hand. A calf will learn in from one to four lessons according to its intelligence.

well on the same amount of food. Take supply the demand for imitation sealskin you apologize?" two of the same breed, -one will thrive on | trimmings, caps, etc., as no other fur so five quarts at a feed while the other cannot digest more than half as much. Experience will teach the amount each should Transvaal Coal Trust and other companies | "Worse than that, mother! Everybody's have. When this is learned, measure each in South Africa have been analysed recent- sure to be in !" calf's ration and avoid sudden changes in | ly and found to contain nine pennyweights | amount. When two weeks old begin to of gold to the ton. gradually change the ration from whole milk to skim milk. At the same time add a little shelled corn and wheat bran. Stick a bunch of fine mixed hay where the calf can reach it and see how soon it will learn to eat it. The bran, corn and hay are necessary to restore the skim milk to the nutritive ratio of whole milk. The nutri- it. tive ratio of milk is one of flesh and tissueforming to four of heat-producing properties. Fat and sugar are the principal heatproducing elements in milk. These are taken off with the cream, leaving skim milk a narrower or colder ration than nature provided. To this narrow ration many add oil meal with a nutritive ratio of 1:11, making a very cold ration. Is it any Lyons from the down of hens, ducks and wonder that so many calves die of scours | geese. Seven hundred and fifty grains of when robbed in this way of the heat- feathers make rather more than a square producing elements absolutely necessary | yard of light and very warm water-proof

to life? The nutritive ratio of wheat bran is the same as that of milk, while those of corn and hav are enough wider to restore skimmilk to the ratio of whole milk. The calf | country, for after every inundation frogs will soon learn to eat the corn and bran dry from a trough and pick the hay from a manger. When a month old give no more whole milk. It will grow well on its new Warm all its drinks to a temperature of 90° F. Gradually increase the other feed as soon as the calf has learned to eat it and it will not hurt to continue warming its drinks until spring pasture With a feed of bran once a day and good pasture let it grow until winter comes again. Feed it a balanced ration in winter and good grass in summer until it becomes a cow.

# Dairy Notes.

The failure of many of our public creameries, and the disrepute into which a great deal of creamery butter has fallen, have all worked together to produce a healthful and | band engaging to allow his wife a certain | Father-" Nonsense. I haven't heard you lasting revival of interest in the farm dairy. With modern improvements the farmer can held, she has only to go before the cadi and now make the best butter in his own dairy.

The wail that keeping cows is a poor business often comes from the man who compels his cows to seek their living on the dusty roadside, or upon scant, barren pastures, with a short water supply all summer ong, and at the side of a straw stack in in India writes with reference to a favorite winter, without proper shelter from cold Tom cat, which he had whilst living there. torms, or suitable food with which to make proper paying returns.

Don't get discouraged and give up dairy. ing-if you are doing the best you know how-for something that pays better. There is no branch of farming that pays so well as dairying, and as for selling the farm and going into business in the citydon't. Go talk with those now engaged in familiar hissing noise of a cobra. The cat business in the city, ask their advice; if they are honest they will all say "Don't."

It is not the amount of food that is eaten, but the amount that is digested and assimilated that makes the gain and growth, and in feeding stock of any kind it will be fright. I had nothing in bed to kill it found quite an item to prepare the feed so with. I managed, with the greatest cauthat it can be readily digested. In this pay be seen the advantage of ensilage and ant fodder for cows and fattening cattle I got my revolver to bear on the object of and soaking corn for hogs.

One great point of advantage in dairy farm. g over almost all other specialties, says a which killed it on the spot.

recent writer, is that on the dairy farm the work is better divided. The grain harvest comes so close to having that it often gets mixed up with it, to the detriment of both; but where corn is grown and put into the he acted." silo for dairy feed, and not so much or no grain raised, the harvests are several weeks

The quickest way to shrink cow's milk countries the young, growing fowls are is to have a cross, surly milker, who gives housed in a small, lightly constructed her a slap instead of a caress, and never building on wheels, of a weight not too speaks to her except to scold or swear at her ; but it does not matter if he speaks never a word and is as dumb as an oyster, if he is cross and glum the cow knows it as soon as he comes near her or touches her. It does not need sound or hearing for instinct to size a man up.

In summer shade should be provided in the pasture fields to protect against the bristle-making influence of July and August suns. In all the management of draw?" Andy Quick-"A check on the cows such conditions should be provided bank." for and care given as will insure excellent health and apparent contentment. Feed should be supplied regularly; and, when practicable, milking should be done by the birds are quartered in it and drawn to the same person and with regularity as to

### FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

When Japanese oranges have the skins removed the sections fall apart naturally. The Greeks have two places of worship in New York city, where the service is Fogg-"Quite stylish. But what is it? carried on in the Greek tongue.

A French newspaper, in an article on the influenza, says there is hardly a family in Paris which has not suffered.

Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, was named by Sir William Alexander, who received the grant in 1621.

The number of women employed at the colleries in South Staffordshire, England, has fallen since 1875 from 1,221 to 166.

It is calculated that in large ocean steamers more than 3,000 articles of glass should marry you just the same." He-"I and china are broken on every voyage. The Chinese government levies a regular

tax on beggars, and gives them in return the privilege of begging in a certain dis-

A traveler who has been as far south as An adult has ordinarily twenty-eight your feet."

pounds of blood, and at each pulsation the heart sends ten pounds through the veins and arteries. £1,000 for the best plan of supplying Brus- up carpets?"

sels with drinking water. The competition is open to all the world. Scarcely any two calves will do equally brought in New York every winter to married." Gaston (after a pause)-"Can't

closely resembles seal.

A new imitation of gold is made of ninewith a little magnesium and carbonate of less than a fortnight." lime added while it is melted. It is said that it preserves its color, is an almost

only twenty-five cents a pound to make Greater New York, a topographical statistician points out, will cover an area of 317 square miles; three times the size of London and twelve times that of Paris.

exact imitation of gold, and that it costs

Rone, Babylon and Memphis are not to be mentioned in the comparison. A new kind of cloth is being made in

Were it not for the multitude of storks that throng Egypt every winter there would be no living in some parts of the

appear in devastating swarms. Roman lamps were of many sizes, but most of them very closely resembled what is at present denominated a sauce or gravy boat. At one end there was a ring through which the finger was passed when the light was carried; the body of the vessel was filled with oil, and at the other end there was a small tube through which a rag wick was passed.

Of the few genuine relics of Shakespeare preserved in his native town, the most in. George? Don't you know we are one now?" teresting are his signet ring, with the in- George-" Yes, darling, I know that : but itials "W. S." on it, and the desk at which | judging from the hotel bill I've just had he sat in the grammar school at Stratford. | handed me, the manager doesn't seem to The average number of visitors to the poet's home and church is 23,000 a year, of

whom 6,000 are Americans. sum for bathing purposes. If it be with. sing to him once." turn her slipper upside down. If the complaint be not then redressed it is ground

# A Cat Who Played With a Cobra.

A correspondent who has spent some time Tom had the unpleasant habit of bringing in snakes and other reptiles, both alive and dead, from the bushes, which surrounded our bungalow, and then playing with them and, strange to say, pussy was never bitten. Early one morning we (my wite and myself) were aroused from our slumbers by the and the cobra were at the foot of the bed. The cobra's hood was extended, and it made several plunges at the cat, who was playing and sporting with the tail of the cobra, and seemed highly amused with the deadly snake. Imagine our horror and tion, to creep out of bed without disturbing either snake or cat. It was not long before our fear. With a careful aim, I sent a bullet right through the neck of the cobra,

## SPRING SMILES.

Strawber-"Was her father willing to help you out?" Singerly-"That's the way

"Tom, who did you say our friend Lawley married?" "Well he married £40,000. I forget her other name."

"Do you think the new boarder is permanent?" "Yes, indeed! He threatens continually to leave."

"Oh, doctor, how do you do? You look killing this evening." "Thank you; but I'm not ; I'm off duty, you know."

"Is your editor a man of letters?" "Don" know, stranger, but you kin find out by axin' the postman."

Applicant-"Please, mum, the lady wot washes the steps for that woman which lives opposite ses as you wants a girl."

Tommy Asker-"Now, if you was to git to be a artist, what would you like to

Squildig-"He's a great criminal lawyer, isn't he?" McSwilligen -"Well I believe he always stops short of actual criminality." First boarder-"What's that star board-

er making all that hubbub about over that berry pie?" Second boarder-"I guess he found the berry." Mrs. Jackson-"Do you call this sponge

cake? Why, it is as hard as stone." Cook -"Yes, mum, that's the way a sponge is before it is wet. Soak it in your tea." Figgs-"My! but isn't that a picture?"

Looks rather large for a piano lamp, and rather too small for a woman." "Oh, my dear Mrs. --, how glad I am to see you. It is four years since we met,

and you recognized me immediately." "Oh, yes. I recognized the hat." Professor (to his wife)-"Elsie, I have promised to deliver an address to-morrow

evening on the rational exercise of the memory. Don't let me forget about it." She-"I know I'm cross at times, John, but if I had my life to live over again I

have my doubts about that, my dear." The lady arrives a little late at the sewing circle. Servant-"Excuse me, madam, but I'd advise you to wait a few minutes,

Just now they are talking about you!" Gussy-"Why do you so persistently wear the hair of another woman on your head ?" Beatrice-"For the same reason that you wear the skin of another calf on

Artist-"I'm half distracted trying to think up a subject for my picture, 'The Queen of May." Practical friend-"Why The king of the Belgians offers a prize of | not paint a picture of a servant girl taking

Goutran burst like a whirlwind in upon his friend Gaston. "Will you be my wit-More than 100,000 muskrat skins are ness?" "Going to fight?" "No, to get

"Here comes the carriage, Maud! Fancy having to go and pay calls in such weather! The ashes of coal from the mines of the It's enough to give one one's death of cold!"

Dick-"What! Out of a job again? I thought you had a permanent place?" Tom -"So did I. They said the building was ty-four parts of copper and six of antimony | fireproof; but confound it, I was fired in

> Johnny fools his parents-It's very sad to state-They think he's making garden When he's only digging bart.

"Fact is," said the one man, "I married because I was lonely, as much as for any other reason. To put it tersely, I married for sympathy." "Well," said the other man, "you have mine."

Nurse-"Sure, ma'am, the twins have been making a fuss all day, ma'am." Mrs. Olive Branch-"What about?" Nurse-"It's because they can't have a birthday

Sweet girl-"Papa says you can't afford to marry." Ardent youth-"Nonsense! I can get a preacher to perform the ceremony for two dollars.' Sweet girl-"Can you? How foolish papa is."

Louisa-"Marie had a lovely wedding, but what made the bride and groom go up the aisle hand-in-hand?" Blanche-"Why don't you know? Her sleeves were so long she couldn't take his arm."

Harry-" Don't you know, Carrie, it always seems to me that it must be an awfully awkward thing for a lady to carry a muff." Carrie-" Oh, it is not such a difficult thing when you get your hand in."

She-" Why do you look so unhappy.

Father-" I'm getting tired of having that young Roller coming here, and want ity. Among the Turks bath money forms an itstopped," Daughter-" I'm sure, father item in every marriage contract, the hus. I do all I can to discourage his visits."

> Adam Dunn-" Good morning, Mr. Wunt ; I have called to collect that little bill." Willy Wunt-"And so you are a collecter, too! I have no doubt I have one of yours among my collection. What do you care to pay for it?"

Nell-" Do you know, I was all alone in the conservatory for ten minutes with that fascinating Charlie Fullerton last evening, true, if we except those acute attacks and I was so afraid." Belle-" So afraid of what? Afraid he was going to propose to you ?" Nell-" No ; atraid he wasn't."

The postmaster's boy and the professor's boy were playing together. A question of precedence arose, and the professor's boy exclaimed: "You ought to let me go first My father's an A. M." " Huh !" replied his companion. "That's nothing. My father's a P. M."

#### His Aversion to Work. I say, Raggsy, de papers says dere's m

crobes in bank bills. Yes; dat's why I don't go to work. If did anything dey'd pay me in bills, an' then

I'd ketch suthin'.

# Regrets.

A kiss I took and a backward look, And my heart was like to smother To think of what a fool I was-I might have had another.

# HEALTH.

Specks Before the Eyes.

Specks before the eyes, or musca volitantes, are of common occurrence in connection with megrim, or sick headache. They often occur, however, without any accompanying headache. Their great characteristic, according to the Family Phyno effort of the will can they be quiet even for a moment. They come into the field of vision, traverse it, and then suddenly disappear. Sometimes they are black, and at others quite bright, like little specks of light. They are seen quite as distinctly when the eyes are closed as when they are open.

They may occur at any age, but are most common in those who have passed the meridian of life, and often enough they are associated with short-sightedness. Sometimes they depend on an abnormal precepwhich moistens the eyes, at others, they are due to little particles floating about in have been tried over any fine work, especially if performed by candle-light, and they are intensified by worry and anxiety, or by as a rule cause no inconvenience. They may last for years, and then, perhaps, from some change in occupation or mode of life, take their departure.

uneasiness, it would be as well to have the all seriousness, that very thing is urgently eyes examined by an ophthalmic surgeon, to see if they are sound. Should no fault needed. be detected, the patient cannot do better than live quietly and steadily, keep in as good health as possible, and ignore them. They should not be looked for. Plain glasses of neutral tint or dark cobalt-blue for treatment at the chief dispensary of may render them less apparent.

effect a cure. In other cases belladonna may prove useful. Sometimes we meet with specks before the eyes which, instead | may call theamania. But the symptons of of being in constant movement, are quite | their cases point unmistakably to stationary. These are of more serious import, and may be the precursor of cataract or other organic disease of the eye. They and that presumption, on inquiry, is conare often associated with impairment of vision. In these cases an ophthalmic suffer from headache, vertigo, insomnia, surgeon should be consulted.

### Fats as Food.

valuable as foods, and under favorable conditions may be digested and absorbed in each day. Another interesting fact is that considerable quantities by a healthy adult. | nearly one-third of them are of Irish birth, A study of physiology shows that nature and it is safe to assume that of the nearly has bestowed great attention upon the means for the digestion, absorption and assimilation of fatty substances by the recognized as a widely prevalent evil, human body. This fact may be taken as an indication that fat is naturally a beneficial food. Yet it is a popular supposition that fat is unwholesome; and in many cases | domestic servants of Irish origin. It is an the eating of fat does cause discomfort and stomach disorder.

To live naturally, everyone should spend a part of the day in physical exercise, preferably in the open air. Exercise is requisite tible to its effects. for the digestion of fat. Lack of exercise is one reason why, in many cases, fats "disagree" with the eater.

The digestibility of different fats varies. Butter and cod-liver oil are in the front

rank as regards ease of digestion. of cod-liver oil as a tonic for a child born with an inclination to consumption, as indicated by coughs, lameness, or curveture of have been left to soak, and more water is a piece, like the Dawson children next the spine. The value of good butter in the added, and so on. Sometimes leaves are same connection is not widely enough thus kept soaking for

The writer was recently asked by the anxious mother of a young girl of consumptive tendencies whether her fondness for butter was not unnatural and harmful. To such a person the taste for fatty foods is a natural craving for a perfectly proper and wholesome food. The craving should not be discouraged at all; but plentiful indulgence in out-door air and exercise should be insisted upon as a necessary condition of digesting the fats; otherwise symptoms of stomach disorder will appear; blotches and pimples will often occur upon the face, and general ill health will result.

Fatty, heat-producing foods are especially called for in winter. Chemistry demonstrates it, and it is proved also by the wide use of fat in cold regions, both by animals and by men.

A dressing of olive oil greatly increases the food value of the common potato, and at the same time adds much to its palatabil-

# The Irritable Heart.

In many supposed cases of heart-disease the sufferers exhibit symptoms sufficient to alarm those who are unaccustomed to the true disorder.

It has been said by one who has given that a sufferer from heart disease is rarely to be recognized and checked. cognizant of the fact; a statement which is which of course point out their own diagnosis. Chronic disorders are almost invariably insidious in their workings, or at any rate give no symptoms which point the patient directly to the seat of the trouble. There is a disorder of the heart, however. which is marked by every symptom of distress of that organ, and which is almost

early treated, ends in recovery. Palpitation of the heart, or irritable heart, irregularity of the rhythm of the heart's where ordinary steam yachts cannot go. action, generally with a tendency to increas-

always confused with the graver forms of

heart-disease, but which, if properly and

ing frequently of its movements. The trouble is caused by excesses in eating, drinking or working, by grief, anxiety or fear, or by any disease or sudden strain which imposes an extra amount of work upon the heart.

Usually palpitation of the heart always listen when she talked.

comes on suddenly, as a result of one of the causes mentioned, the symp-toms presented being oppression wer the heart, pain, rapid and tumult four breathing, dizziness and faintness. The sufferer also experiences a choking sensation, which is aggravated by lying down. The attacks are usually sudden, and are followed by a feeling of extreme exhaustion and even total

insensibility. As we have already said, the disease need have no terrors if the proper treatment is early applied and properly carried out. Of sician, is their incessant movement, for by course the first step is to remove whatever may seem to be the exciting cause, and to remove as far as possible every source of irritation. Tea, coffee, tobacco, alcohol, etc., should be entirely prohibited.

A course of tonics should be prescribed by the family physician, who should also be permitted, by a thorough examination, to establish an exact diagnosis of the case.

### GETTING TIPSY ON TEA.

Crusade Against This Intemperate Habit Among the Needs of the Day.

No longer, it appears, may we speak of tion of particles of dust floating in the fluid | tea as the cup which cheers, but not inebriates. It may, indeed, still cheer. It certainly does not inebriate with most dethe interior of the eye itself. They are plorable effects ; ranking, as an intoxicant, usually most troublesome when the eyes a good second to alcohol itself. Many lay observers have long suspected that such was the case. Their suspicions are now anything that overtasks the brain or confirmed by professional authorities in a lowers the health. They do no harm, and manner so startling as to make it seem desirable that concerted action should be taken to check the evil. To some perhaps the idea of a temperance crusade against If they are persistent and cause much the teapot will appear grotesque. Yet, in

According to statistics recently furnished to the Medical News by Dr. James Wood, of Brooklyn, of all the patients applying that city, no less than 10 per cent. are tea-When there is anæmia, iron will often drunkards. They are not aware of the fact. No one asks to be cured of what we

### OVER INDULGENCE IN TEA,

firmed by their confessions. They suffer palpitation of the heart, mental confusion, nightmare, nausea, hallucinations, morbid depression of spirits, and sometimes from suicidal impulses, surely a formidable list Fats, including all palatable oils, are of symptoms. These patients are of both sexes and all ages, and confess drinking from a pint and a half to fifteen pints of tea two-thirds of American birth, a large proportion are of Irish parentage. For in Ireland itself tea-poisoning has long been contributing largely to the number of inmates of insane asylums; and here, as most housekeepers know, the most inveterate and inordinate tea drinkers are the interesting question, worthy of investigation, whether this prevalence of tea intoxication among that race is because they use tea more freely than other people, or because their nervous temperament is more suscep-

The evil of tea drinking is due, however, not only to the amount consumed, but also to the manner in which it is prepared. An unmeasured quantity of the leaves, says Dr. Wood, is thrown into the teapot, and an unmeasured quantity of boiling water It is not easy to overestimate the value added. In any time from ten to thirty minutes this infusion is used. Then new leaves are thrown in with the old, which

# A DAY OR MORE.

The result is that the decoction is loaded, not only with thein, but with from 7 to 17 per cent. of tannin, and with other even more deleterious substances. This form of preparation is almost universal among kitchen servants and among shop and factory girls, who also are great tea drinkers, and is too often practised among other people of small means, who do not wish to waste a single leaf as long as there is any "strength" in it.

Against this particular phase of the evil a crusade may well be directed. Tea drinkers should be taught how to prepare tre beverage properly, so that it will be comparatively innocuous, and should be warned that such decoctions as they have bee. making are nothing else than rank poisons. Physicians doubtless give such advice to their patients whom they find suffering from tea intoxication. But the mistress of the household should give it to her domestics, and enforce it upon them, too; the city missionary and dispenser of charity among the poor should make the same facts known to all whom they visit. This is no light matter. There is serious reason to believe that many cases of suicide and insanity are directly due to tea poisoning, while the number of chronic invalids from the same cause in this city alone is to be reckoned his life to the study of disease of the heart, by thousands. It is high time for the evil

# Stern-Wheeler in Canada.

John T. Fuller, of Savanna, Ill., is having a new boat constructed at Kingston for use among the Thousand Islands, which will be something of a nove ty on the St. Lawrence. It is to be built after the style of the Mississippi River boats, be 45 feet in length, 12 feet breadth of beam and will draw one foot of water. It will have + stern paddle wheel, which will be run by two 5 by 20 modern engines, with balance valve and link motion. It is estimated as the disorder to which we refer is called | that it wil make nine or ten miles an hour. in text-books, is undoubtedly of a nervous | The light draught will enable it to run in origin. It is characterized by more or less bays, over weed beds and in shallow places,

# Acquired Dumbness.

Jaggs-Is Blobbs dumb in his own house Laggs-Practically so. Jaggs-What's the matter?

Laggs-He promised his wife he would