ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings-Matters of Moment and Airth Gathered from His Daily Record.

Bostonians swallow 1,200,000 quarts of beans daily.

acres of buckwheat under cultivation. Uncle Hiram Lester, of Henry county, Ga., is said to be now in his 120th

The United States acreage in grain is greater than the entire area of the German empire.

According to the beliefs of the Arizona Indians, the cliff dwellers built Pacific coast lately. along the bluffs because they feared another deluge.

Mrs. Martha Swan, of Lee, Mass. will celebrate her 103rd birthday this week. She is blind, but in excellent health.

It is estimated that it takes two years for the water from the Gulf of Mexico to travel from Florida to the coast of Norway.

William Burbank, an 83-year-old resident of Thompsonville, Conn., was fatally injured recently while coasting down | crat. More large contracts for eleca hill in that place.

Mr. and Mrs. Durgin, living near Portland, Me., have reached the age of 102 and 99 years respectively, and both are hale, hearty and happy.

er, three woman who have made an ironclad agreement to wear bloomers. Work is proceeding day and night at the ordance shops in the Washington cars are being equipped with them is navy yard on the guns designed for the significant testimony as to their val-

new ships nearing completion. A Minnesota girl of 15 can distinguish no color, everything being white to her, and she is compelled to wear dark than by the ordinary methods, but, as glasses to protect her eyes from the a well-known street railway expert

menting with bicycling on the ice and are said to have had very successful and exhilarating sport in most instances.

One buyer and shiper of turkeys in omy form the real criterion. Lancaster, Ky., killed 11,800 turkeys, manager of a large plant which has aggregating 136,000 pounds, during the Thanksgiving and Christmas season last year.

parently enormous quantities has just fact, about four times as much, to heat been discovered in Arizona, in the Dos his cars by electric heaters, as it did Cabezas district, only six miles from the by coal stoves. He says, however, that crailroad.

in Connecticut, while cleaning up the the cars are more attractive for this room after the school closed, discov- reason, and that on the whole he beered 378 wads of chewing gum stuck lieves in it, and would not go back to about in various places.

The congregation of a church at Filmore, Cal., has invited its pastor to resign because he accepted contributions for church work from sporting men and saloon keepers.

Legislature provides that a tax of two Vaudeville theater in London, where a dollars per thousand inhabitants be low-pressure hot water system was uslevied on every town, city or county in ed. The necessary furnace was found

which a lynching occurs. the year 1895 aggregated 22,405,298, as that difficulty was overcome. It was against 16,616,907 the previous year. Of found that in ordinary cold weather,

980.453 tons coke. A worthy successor to the erstwhile sockless Socrates, Jerry Simpson, is Judge Martin, of Atchison, who never wore a necktie in his life but once, and that was when he was married.

Idaho's population has increased from 80,000 to 215,000 in the five years since the State was admitted, and the assessed valuation of property has increased from \$25,750,000 to \$29,332,210.

owner, who has refused for it an offer sources of heat for cooking. One sing- bulk was scarcely diminished. A friend of \$3,000. Circassia is our only com- ular application of electric heating is who has tried it tells me that he finds petitor in the walnut production.

paid out \$2,800 in bounties for the kill- bristles in the brushes. When the fac- ily handled and stores well in the barn, past year or so, and there are just about ing high temperature for heating pitch more ears than any other kind of corn, as many sparrows as ever in that re- and other applications without em- bears closer planting and will be eaten

fare, and the payment of many thousands of dollars in bounties, the farmup fighting the English sparrow pest. tric heating mentioned by Mr. Had- pound each to give four tons of cured ers of Berian county, Mich., have given

Ky., last week in a prairie schooner sadirons in a linen factory, and the will make superior food. It is quite with his family and most of his house- heating of the water baths of fifty glue possible that it will do well planted hold goods, having driven all the way from Chadron, Neb., a distance of 1,400 miles.

bit drive at Market Lake, Idaho, last problem of ventilation. week, which lasted for about two hours after the lines had been formed, and ended in the capture or death of some 2,000 jack rabbits.

A Port Huron, Mich., cat jumped into the flywheel of an engine that was making 150 revolutions a minute. She landed astride a spoke and clung there until the engine could be stopped. She came out uninjured.

more than \$100,000, was married to a girl of 15 at Delmar, Ariz., last week. The groom has six children, more than twenty grandchildren and several greatgrandchildren.

and begin a campaign in Chinatown, San Francisco. It will be in charge of 000,000 a year. Before the great in-Capt. May Jackson, a young woman crease of naval expenditure was decided equal quantities, mixed with skimmed who has been a Salvationist many years and can speak the Canton dialect.

Students at Bowdoin College have practically at cost. The entire enter- like of Britain. prise will be managed by students. By the strangest coincidence, says the

Washington Post, three men met in the House restaurantt the other day whose names were Wheat, Oats and accession, the area governed by Queen Barley. They began to hunt around and Victoria, exclusive of Great Britain, found another whose name was Rye.

It was the barking of her faithful pet dog that attracted the attention of square miles; the European population neighbors to the rooms of Mrs. Kelly, of the colonies increased from 2,000,the Portland woman, found frozen in 000 to 10,000,000; the colored population her chair. The dog had remained by from 9,800,000 to 26,200,000; and the her side during the long hours whining state revenues of possessions beyond and crying for help.

A movement has been started to erect a statue of Lord Amherst, from whom the town, and thence the college, received its name. Amherst was named after a good by chance, but never out of judg-Jeffrey, the first Lord Amherst, who ment .- Beaumont and Fletcher.

was commanier of the British army of North America from 1758 to 1764.

Vermont's oldest citizen is Moses Pierce, of Derby, who is a little more than 102 years old. Mrs. Eliza A. Pinkham, of Millbridge, Me., celebrated her hundreth birthday last Tuesday. She is in excellent health, and her eyesight and hearing are practically per-

In a "competitive hunt" between two bands of farmers, some fifty on a. side, near East Atchison, Kan., a few days ago, ninety-six rabbits were killed by one side and seventy-six by the other. In these competitions a bet is posted on the result, and the winning side takes In New York State there are 280,029 all the game, as well as all the money stakes.

Boring for natural gas was begun in the heart of the city of Sacramento, Cal., last week. A company with a capital of \$120,000 has been formed to carry on the work, and it expects to make a great deal of money supplying the city with natural gas. There has been quite a boom in natural gas exploiting on the

ADVANCE IN ELECTRIC HEATING.

Is Becoming More Practical as a Convenient House Warmer.

Some interesting facts in regard to the steady extension of electric heating are brought out by W. S. Hadaway. Jr., says the St. Louis Globe-Demotric car heaters have been closed during the winter than ever before, and there is every evidence that the electric car heater has become a staple Rockland, M., has a woman justice of commercial device. While most of the the peace, a woman court stenograph- electric car heaters now made fail to meet the conditions of ideal 'car heating, the fact that several thousand ue. As a matter of fact, the heating of cars by electricity is more expensive says, the decision for or against heat-Maine wheelmen have been experi- ing in any particular case must be reached on the distant basis that collateral advantages and not coal econbeen using heaters this winter with

a considerable expenditure of power Coal of excellent quality, and in ap- says that it costs him much more, in the saves two seats in the car; the peci-The servants in a school for girls ple like the system of heating, and the old system, nor would he fail to adopt electric heating if the decision were to be made again.

For the heating of buildings electric-

ity is rapidly making its way, especially in England and France. It received quite a stimulus from its success-A bill introduced into the Virginia ful application to the heating of the to be an incumbrance and an extreme The Pennsylvania's coal tonnage for inconvenience, and by using electricity this 16,424,845 tons were coal and 5,- only two or three hours' heating were required, while with the hot water system it was impossible to limit the time as the water took two or three hours to corn for summer feeding, I would to heat up, and the same to cool down. The electric radiator is now the favorite method of heating offices, libraries, cabins of steamships and yachts, bath rooms of houses, etc. The cost of heating a bath room, say twenty minutes each day, is three and a third cents, or practically \$1 a month. The cost of electric cooking is, roughly, two and large as my wrist, and nine or ten feet A figured black walnut tree in West five tenths cents per person per meal, long, and after the cattle and horses Virginia is valued at \$4,000 by its which compares favorably with other had eaten what they would of it the ! reported from a brush factory for the pop corn the most profitable for this Van Buren County, Michigan, has warming of the pitch used to fasten purpose. It does not grow tall, is easing of English sparrows during the tory was built the problem of obtain- has a larger per cent. of blades, sets ploying gas or other forms of flames by horses and cattle with but little After several years of fireless war- or fire in the shop presented itself, waste. Flanted in rows three feet and the underwriters were appeased by apart and the hills two feet gives over the adoption of electricity for the pur- 7,000 hills to the acre, and the hills pose. Other novel applications of elec- will only need to weigh a little over one away are to maintaining the needed food to the acre and with the large A farmer arrived in Princetown, high temperature of 125 nine-pound per cent. of ears, husk and blades it Five hundred people engaged in a rab- flame or fire greatly simplifies the of your readers to do the same. Do not

BRITAIN'S DEBT.

year for new ships, Great Britain is weeks old, or less if they are well mansteadily and even rapidly paying off aged. A good way is to tame them by its publi cdebt. In 1817, at the close giving a little cow's milk warmed in o fthe French war, the total debt was a shallow dish in a part of the pen sep-A bridegroom of 78, with a fortune of \$1,433,360,185, and since that date vari- arated from the sow by a partition unous wars have caused additional indebtedness amounting to \$1,834,033,765, making a grand total of \$6,267,393,950. At present, however, the debt is only The Salvation Army will erect a fort \$3,273,948,510 showing a reduction since clean, and the dish licked over. Feed 1817 of \$2,993,445,440, or nearly \$38,upon, it was reckoned that this year milk, which is most desirable for would see the debt diminished by about \$65,000,000, and in any event it will be are weaned continue this feeding until diminished by at least \$25,000,000, Seestarted a co-operative store. All the ing that most of the other powers are be pastured. A clover lot should be odds and ends of the daily necessaries increasing their debts, this may partly provided for them, and for a change of students will be bought wholesale and explain their intense jealousy and dis- another lot sown with clover and peas;

UNDER QUEEN VICTORIA.

During the 50 years succeeding her increased from 1,100,000 to 8,400,000 flat bathing trough should be provided seas grew from £24,000,000 to £122,000,-000 a year.

He that's liberal to all alike, may do

PRACTICAL FARMING.

GOOD FARMING PRACTICES.

Growing Peas and Oats Together .-In sowing peas and oats together it should be remembered that the oats are designed largely as a supporter of the peas, and therefore should not be seeded as thickly as where oats are sown alone, or say not over half a bushel to the acre. Peas can be safely sown at the earliest possible moment after the ground can be worked. They should be sown deep, that is broad-casted and ploughed under four or five inches. This will protect them from hard freezing in the ground though they will stand a good deal of cold without injury; even after they are out of the ground it takes a hard freeze to injure them. They can therefore be sown earlier than oats, and being covered deeper, and slower to come up, they should be sown a week or ten days earlier. Sow about two bushels of peas to the acre, and even two and a half if it can be afforded, and harrow the oats in at the proper time. For small hog or sheep pastures oats and peas make a very valuable combination, and the habit of growing them is a very good one to form and follow. .

Mixing Clover and Timothy Seed .-Almost all farmers seed with a mixture of clover and Timothy. But it is much better to sow each of these seeds sepiarately than to mix before sowing. Timothy is lighter and bulkier in proporttion to its weight. Its seeds cannot be thrown as far with the seeder or by hand as can the compact clover seed. The latter with the seeder can reach ten and one-half feet on each side when clover seed is sown. With Timothy seed not more than nine feet on each side, and it is better not to rely on more than seven and one-fourth, or seventeen feet in all. When the seed is mixed it leaves a blank space of six feet where no Timothy seed falls, or else a strip of six feet wide where the clover seed has had a double seeding. Either of these makes the field look badly. An even growth, both of clover and grass, helps to keep the weeds down, and it also makes the land rich-

er for future crops. Harrowing Wheat and Sowing Clov-

er .- A correspondent would like to have experience in harrowing wheat and sowing clover. Mr. Jamison says: "Years ago we followed this practice, and so far as getting the clover to start nicely it was a success. But the practice is open to objections. Usual ly it is late in the spring before the land is in proper condition to harrow. When the harrowing is done so late and the clover seed is sown before or after the harrowing, if it sprouts well it has too short a time to grow before dry weather catches it. If there is a dry spell early in May the clover is almost sure to perish. This waiting for the land to get dry enough to harerow before sowing the clover seed is objectionable too, because sometimes we have to wait till it is too late to sow, the seed with any hope of success, unless possibly the summer is a very wet one. Phobably clover seed is lost one time in ten by hard freezing after early sowing. When late sowing is practiced the percentage of loss from drought

must be several times greater than

from frosts after early sowing. Yet

farmers have a much greater fear of

freezing than they have of drought." Corn for Summer Feeding .- "Coming not plant the large varieties, for if we do we simply handle a large bulk to get a small amount of food," says Wall do Brown, in National Stockman. "I once planted the "B & W" Southern corn and the stalks grew almost as pots in a book bindery. Where the still closer and I will try different plans health of the workmen is considered the with it during the coming year and use of electric heating in place of I write this to urge a large number plant the rice corn, as that usually sets but one or at most two ears to the

stalk, but plant the pearl flint variety." Feed Your Young Pigs .- Young pigs Despite enormous expenditures every will begin to feed from hand when two der which the pigs are able to creep As the milk is eaten add to it a little crushed oats and wheat, half and half, making the mixture thin. Give only a small quantity, as much as will be eaten the sow all she will eat of ground corn, buckwheat and wheat bran, in nursing sow. When the small pigs the meadow is ready where they will the two may be used alternately. At the same time the milk and grain feeding should be continued. It is indispensable that a sufficient water supply should be provided in the pasture, clean and kept clean, in a running trough into which the pigs cannot get to bathe. For this purpose a shallow to take the overflow from the dripping

TILLAGE.

There are many points connected with tillage that every farmer should understand writes C. H. Everett. It is not enough that the soil be plowed deep and the seed sown. There are upon their sense of taste.

reasons why the soil may be plowed deep or shallow. Very often a soil is plowed seven or eight inches deep that would be better had it never been stirred deeper than four inches. Many farmers have a wrong idea as to where the most fertile portion of the soil lies and the direction followed by plant roots in their search for food. A heavy, hard soil needs to be broken down and made more porous, while the contrary is true of a sandy loam or loose soil; but in either case there are certain laws which underlie tillage that should not be overlooked. We must till to create and save moisture, to introduce air and to change the condition of the soil. Air is not only admitted to the soil by tillage, but is liberated also from the soil, in which case more water can enter. It is necessary in some soils that air pass out before moisture can enter. It is always advisable to plow, disc and harrow as early in the spring as possible, whether we are ready to seed or not, by such early stirring of the soil it is put in shape to absorb more moisture and also to save moisture. Whenever the surface of the land becomes a little dry goes to the surface, evaporates, and is lost. If we place some straw or boards es the powdered sugar. It climbs the solid piece of sugar by capillary action. be there when you suck on it and draw has no capillaries, they having been broken up, hence the moisture is very slow in moving from one particle to another. But if the fine sugar is moistened from above and allowed to dry and become a part of the lump below, then the capillaries are formed to the surface and consequently the moisture goes to the top. The earth may be likened to a great lump of sugar. The moisture climbs in the soil for the same sugar. If we cut off one or two inches of the surface and pulverize it we stop the moisture. This is the graniulated sugar. We cut off the pores and dam them, and thus make a mulch of Tillage, as it breaks down the soil, al- preferred, retaining the proportions. so liberates fertility that is more or In treating a glandular swelling that, es, 100 per cent.

soiler and drainage plant. The roller, gauze be added to every list of home too, should be on every farm. When remedies. never take the place of the roller-it of what iodofor. is good for. levels the soil but does not firm it. Surface and frequent cultivation of le the roots and perhaps liberate more moisture. Best results are obtained where the surface is worked not deeper than two inches and made very fine and level. As soon as the plows are started in the spring I put one team onto a smoothing harrow and work the soil fine as fast as plowed. By this method I save moisture and raise large crops in dry seasons.

A DULL DAY.

The Effect It Has Upon Mankind in General.

Every one must have noticed the contrary effects upon his energy and activity of a dull, sultry day, and of a bright, frosty morning. Effects of this character, produed in infinite variety by the weather, vary greatly with different persons and different states of health. But even in the average man they are much greated than he is or violet water, and a bottle of witch ordinarly aware of, unless he directs particular attention to the subject. 'In a large factory 10 or 200 per cent. less work is brought out on damp days criminately with the toilet preparaor days of threatening storm. The tions, but should have a section to it-Superintendent, in receiving orders to self. be delivered at a certain time, takes | The brushes which every woman needs this fact into calculation." "There is for her bath are a flesh brush for oc. a theory among persons in the fire casional use, a rubber complexion brush insurance business that in a state of and a nail brush. Some skins are kept depressing atmosphere greater care- smooth by friction; others are roughenlessness exists and more fires follow. ed. It will, therefore, be the part of Accidents in factories are found to be wisdom not to indulge in continual more numerous on dull and depressing | scrubbing until one discovers which sort days." To come to particular classes of skin one has. of men. Many writers find themselves unable to work satisfactorily in cer- bracing; it is hardening and it helps to tain states of the weather. School- make the skin firm, but it is not cleanmasters have frequently stated that | sing. The shock of cold water applicathe amount of work expected from tion closes the pores at once, and they scholar, should be less in dull weather. retain all the impurities which they Tea-tasters have noticed the effect of should cast out. So that the woman the weather, and especially of the de- who wishes to be clean must wash in gree of moisture in the atmosphere, warm water every day and use her

HEALTH

COMMON SENSE.

She came among the gathering crowd, A maiden fair, without pretense; And when they asked her humble

She whispered mildly, "Common Sense.

Her modest garb drew every eye, Her ample cloak, her shoe of leath-

And when they sneered, she simply "I dress according to the weather."

POPULAR REMEDIES.

Perhaps in nothing else do we see greater changes than in the remedies used in our grandparents' day and in those used in our own; and, while early impressions are lasting, still we must admit that in some respects the world grows better in growing old.

Happily, it has been ascertained that aconite answers the ends for which bleeding was formerly employed; that compresses, in the majority of cases, are better than poultices and blisters; that medicine to be effectual, need not of moisture is climbing up from below; it necessity be nauseating to take; or severe in its action.

Among our most popular remedies is on the surface the moisture stops. This | iodine, not unknown to our progenitors, we call mulching. We know that there but not half understood or appreciated. is always a moist soil under a mulch | Especially is this remedy popular since of this kind, but as we cannot use straw la grippe has made glandular troubles or boards to cover the fields we must so prevalent. For an enlargement of make a mulch of the earth itself. If the tonsil, showing outside or in, a anyone will take a lump of sugar, such | small phial of iodine, adulterated with as is used for coffee, and touch one glycerine, and a camel's hair pencil is end of it to the coffee, tea or some usually all the outfit needed for outwater the moisture will be sure to ward application, and one may as well climb very quickly to the top of the test it thoroughly before calling a phylump. Now place a little granulated sician. Of course, when used to paint sugar on top of this lump and obser- the inside of the throat, a small swab, ve how the moisture stops as it touch- made by winding soft cotton on the end of a stick, is better than the pencil; but care must be taken not to have the The pores are very fine and small, not cotton so full of the liquid as to make discernable to the eye, yet proven to it probable that a drop will squeeze out and run down the throat. And this air through it. The fine sugar on top should contain more glycerine than that used on the outside, about one part of each being a safe rule.

The tendency of iodine, applied locally, is to dissolve and setter an enlargement of this nature, and thus prevent suppuration. In olden times suppuration was courted; now, in the main, it is discouraged. Let it be remembered, however, that when a disease is scattered through the system it must be destroyed through the blood, and in such a case as we reasons that it goes up through the here mention, a bottle of some sarsaparilla with, perhaps a half drachm of iodide of potassia added, is most excellent and reliable.

For rheumatism or swelling of any gland an excellent remedy is a lotion the earth itself. So, early stirring of made thus: Tincture of iodine, one the soil not only renders it capable of ounce; glycerine or vaseline oil, oneabsorbing moisture, but cuts off cap- half ounce. Lard or vaseline may take illary action and the loss of moisture. the place of the glycerine or oil when

less locked up in a cloddy soil. The from any cause, has refused to submit better the tillage the better the crop, to iodine's dissolving power, another because of more moisture and fertility popular remedy now plays an importrendered available. Prof. King, of the ant part, viz., iodoform. So extensive-Wisconsin Experiment Station, says ly is this coming to be used in the practhat a soil well pulverized to the depth | tice that doctors are oftimes jokingly of one inch diminishes.. the loss of dubbed "Iodoform fiends." To follow moisture 50 per cent.; to the depth of out the glandular trouble, we will suptwo inches, 85 per cent., and three inch- pose that suppuration ensued, and either the enlargement "broke" itself or Good surface tillage makes the soil a physician was called to lance it. After warmer, consequently early shallow til- carefully removing all pus and foreign lage warms the surface soil more quick- matter, the wound should be washed ly than deep tillage would. This point out with some disinfectant, partially is worthy of attention by our farmers, filled with iodoform, a bit of iodoform because it has much to do with early gauze pushed gently in, and another germination of seed. I do not think supply of the iodoform powder placed it advisable to plow heavy soils deep, on this and the wound carefully covand I doubt very much if it will pay ered with cotton batting and bandaged with any soil. Plant roots feed very to exclude all air. Wounds are intendlargely in the surface soil and where ed to heal from the bottom, and iodoa proper rotation has been employed, form is both a powerful healing agent, one that includes clover and manure and a perventative of visitations from (the manure always to be applied to the microbes. Any wound may be successclover and on the surface) I would fully dressed with it; to new ones it is never plow deeper than six inches, and a marvelously quick healer; to old ones if I had a red clay subsoil to deal with it is soothing and cleansing as well. would plow four inches rather than Mixed with sub nitrate of bismuth it turn this subsoil to the surface. Clover | makes an excellent catarrh snuff. We is one of the best tools to till the soil | would advise that a box or bottle of with in existence. It is a good sub- iodoform and a few cents worth of

the soil is dry the more we firm the | A gentleman cut his hand badly with surface with a heavy roller the more a corn cutter, another had his hand bitmoisture we bring to the seed. A field, ten by a rat, and a little boy was bithowever, should never be left with a ten by a dog; all these wounds were rolled surface, but in every instance a at once washel out and dressed with smoothing harrow should follow the iodoform, and the cure was speedy. We roller to break up the surface and mention these three little happenings check evaporation. A plank should coming near together; as "samples"

It does not smell nice until you get used to it, and it don't then; but after corn and other hoed crops is much bet- it has tided you over some pretty ter than deep tillage that would mangt rough places you will-with ourselvesdeclare it isn't so very bad after all!

THE WAY TO BATHE.

Bathing is a very important daily duty, yet few people know how to take a bath to get the most good out off it. There are certain things that add to the comfort of a bath which should not be missing from a well-appointed bathroom. Every bather should have a cork or rubber mat placed beside the tub. Woolen mats absorb the moisture and become dingy and unhygienic,

Every bathroom should have attached to the wall beside the tub, low enough to be accessible, two small wire trays; one to hold the sponge and the other the soap in the intervals of bathing, when these articles are not in active

Every bathroom should contain a set of shelves, on which should be kept soap, tooth powder, a can of almond meal, a jar of cold cream, a bottle of ammonia, a bottle of alcohol, a bottle of lavender, hazel. Of course, the woman who indulges in lotions and bleaches, will keep them also. If medicine is kept in the bathroom it should not be mixed indis-

Cold water is not oleansing. It is cold water sponge only as a skin tonic.