

RATHER DEFINITE.

"I won't come again to-day," said Dr. Pillsbury to Mrs. Chattergabb, when she called him to see her dear little Percy, whom the doctor suspected of over-eating. "I won't come to-day, but I would like you to call me a line or two this evening letting me know just how he is, and I'll come again in the morning if I think it necessary."

And this was Mrs. Chattergabb's "line or two":—

"Dear Doctor—Agreeable to my promise of yesterday, I write to let you know how our dear little Percy is, and how he has been since you were here yesterday. I hardly know exactly what to write. In some respects I think the child is better, but I don't know that he is in others. Still, I think I am safe in saying that there has been some general improvement. But please do not misunderstand me when I write this. He is by no means well. His pulse seems to be about normal, but I am of such a sensitive, nervous temperament, and my nerves have been unstrung by anxiety regarding him, that I may not have been able to count the pulse accurately. I tried to count right, knowing, of course, how important it was that I should do so.

"I have tried to take his temperature several times with one of those temperature thermometers, but I'm not sure that it worked right. I did the best I could, but sometimes the temperature was four degrees above normal, and sometimes nine degrees below. But I'm afraid the thermometer failed to work right.

"He drinks a good deal, which, I presume, indicates some inward fever, although my husband says that is not always the case when one is thirsty. You probably know best about that.

"He was slightly restless in his sleep, but he never lies quiet, and always rolls and tosses about a good deal in his sleep. I have always attributed this to his unusual brain development, and have often thought of speaking to you about it. He is undoubtedly a child in whom the intellectual predominates over his physical, and I feel and realize how careful I must be with him.

"I fear this tendency will render him peculiarly susceptible to disease, particularly to those of the nervous system. He is not an ordinary child, as you must have observed, and I often fear that his phenomenal intellectuality presages a short life; but my husband says I am foolish to worry so. But I do not think that a father can feel what a mother feels regarding her child. Indeed, it would be unreasonable to expect this, for—"

"One, two, three, four, five, six and a half," said Dr. Pillsbury, counting the unread pages. "I guess I'd save time by going out and seeing that kid," and then he added a remark or two that he would not have added in the presence of Mrs. Chattergabb or of any other lady.

Never Satisfied.

"Yes, my eldest daughter married for money."

"She is happy, of course."

"Far from it. While she has everything one could wish for she is far from happy. She loved another."

"Your second daughter also married, did she not?"

"Yes. She married a man for his good looks."

"I suppose she is happy?"

"Indeed she is not. While her husband is a good provider, he can't afford to give her what her elder sister receives, and, consequently, she is unhappy."

"And your youngest daughter, the one I always thought so much of, is she married?"

"Yes. She married a man for love."

"Ah, sensible little girl."

"But her husband is very poor."

"Still, with all her property, she loves the man of her choice and is, of course, happy?"

"No; indeed. She is the unhappiest of the three."

Justice and Generosity.

They were talking about their neighborhood—as neighbors will—and especially about one man, over whose case they couldn't agree.

"He's a mean man," declared Ficus, who is always "broke" and rather prides himself on the fact.

"Not mean, but just."

"Just mean, you mean."

"No. I mean he's just before he's generous."

"Yes, a long time before. That's what a mean man always says to cover up his meanness. What's the matter with being both just and generous?"

"But who is both?"

"Well, perhaps nobody. But the fact is, and you might as well admit it, that there is nothing so odious as the sterner virtues."

The other was silent.

Judging by Appearance.



Good Roads Bill—Appearance is deceitful, mum. You might think I'm a strong man, an' yer might think I drink, but it ain't so.

Mrs. Nougho—And you might think I'm going to give you something, but that ain't so, either.

A Great Man.

Milstone—My college has turned out some great men.

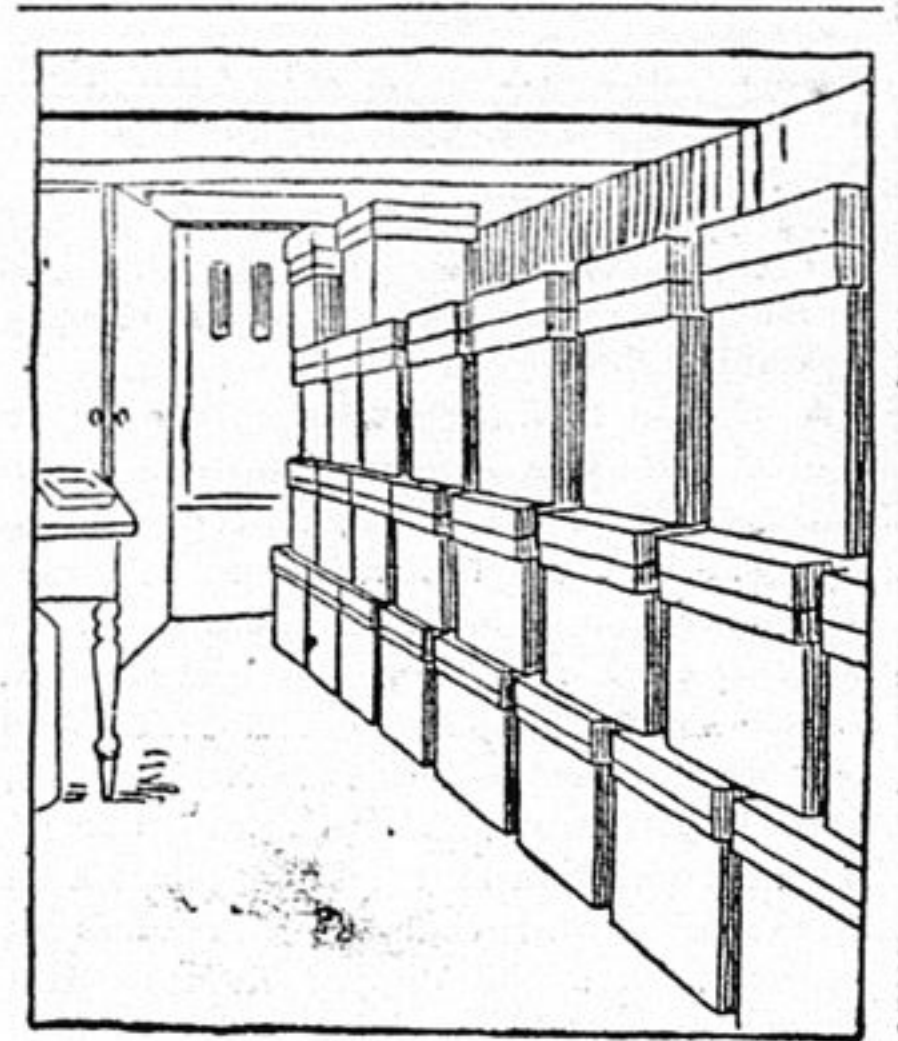
Philison—What were you turned out for?

AGRICULTURE

WINTERING BEES.

One Way of Carrying Bees Into the Cellar—Placing the Hives.

The time for putting bees into the cellar varies of course with the locality and the season. Whenever it turns cold, with a fair prospect of a continuance, open up the cellar and proceed to action. Better directions cannot be offered than the following plan, which the well-known authority, A. I. Root, describes in his *A. B. C. of Bee Culture*. He says: First with a screwdriver or cold chisel we go around to each hive, puff a little smoke in at the entrance and pry the body loose from the bottom board, as it will always be stuck down with propolis. It may yield with a little



ARRANGEMENT OF HIVES IN THE CELLAR.

snap, and it will be necessary to use a little smoke to make the bees behave. The bottom boards all loosened, with an assistant and a couple of hive carriers we proceed to carry the bees into the cellar. It is to be observed that our hive carriers are simply a couple of lengths of wire bent in the shape of a letter V an ordinary wooden pall handle being slipped through to the middle of the wire. Both ends are bent down in the shape shown in the cut in the enlarged view. The ends are then bent in the form of a hook so as to catch on the bottom board.

Now, then, to pick up the hives and carry them into the cellar we lift the front end of the bottom board a little and slip the hooks of the hive carrier under. In like manner we catch the rear end of the bottom board, when the hive is picked up as shown in the cut, bottom board and all. We then proceed to the cellar and deposit the hive near the place where it is supposed to stay through the winter. Along on two sides of the cellar we have previously laid scantling, say 14 or 15 inches apart, depending of course upon the length of the hive. We then pick the hive just brought in up by the hand holes, lift it off its bottom and lay it at one end on top of the scantling and lay the bottom board in one corner of the cellar. In like manner we bring in another colony, lift it off the bottom board and deposit it by the side of the other colony, leaving four inches between and so on. We bring in other colonies until the scantlings are covered with hives four inches apart. We are now ready to commence another tier on top. The next hive that is brought is piled on top of two others in such a way that the bottom covers the space between two hives below, and so on we pile the rows of hives. The next tier is followed up in the same manner until we have three or more tiers high, each hive placed over the intervening space between the two below.

The reason for this manner of piling up the hives is convenience in the first place, and in the second place to give ample ventilation. You will now see an additional reason for leaving the cover on. If we removed the cover, we could not pile the hives one upon the other so well.

Remedy for Hog Cholera.

We have tried successfully the recipe sent out by the Government about a year ago. It is as follows: Wood charcoal, one pound; sulphur, one pound; sodium chloride, two pounds; sodium bicarbonate, two pounds; sodium hypophosphate, two pounds; sodium sulphate, one pound, and antimony sulphate, one pound. All these should be thoroughly pulverized and well mixed. The usual dose is a large tablespoonful to every 200 pounds of hog. Besides being a remedy, it is used as a preventive. To insure successful treatment, you should provide dry and comfortable quarters for your hogs. The dose above named should be given only once each day. The report recommends the rigid quarantining of newly bought hogs, and the prevention of their joining those already on the farm, for at least six weeks.—J. W. Smith, in *Practical Farmer*.

Feeding Apples to Hogs.

There is a good deal of nutrition in apples, especially those of sweet varieties. Where they are plentiful and cheap, as sweet apples are almost sure to be when the crop is abundant, they are good feed for hogs. But they are not a full ration, and should always be fed cooked and mixed with some kind of grain or meal, which should be put in while the cooked apples are hot, and thus cooked with them. The apples make the grain much more digestible than it would be without them. Thus the appetite is kept from being cloyed, which is the greatest difficulty in feeding grain to animals of any kind.

Using the Weeds.

There is no better food for ducks and geese than some of the well known weeds. Plantain, purslane, ragweed and pigweed are only a few of the deliciouses for the aquatic birds, and they will require no other food. Both ducks and geese prefer to forage on green food rather than to subsist on grain and this fact should encourage the keeping of a flock of ducks or geese in order to utilize the foods that would be of no service but for their aid in consuming them.

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