

SWILL FOR HOGS.

Most men attach too much value to swill as a pig feed, and pay too little attention to the quality and manner of feeding, writes a correspondent. We once attended a fair where one of say the other day: "If that twentythe exhibitors of swine had made arrangements with the proprietor of the leading hotel of the town to be furnished with the swill and kitchen wastes for his hogs during the fair. The barrels in which it was .uled to the fair grounds were typical swill barrels, black and grease and filth. The contents were so sour that they had begun to decay, and nature's scavengars, the worms, were at work trying to correct the evil condition of the compound; yet the man thought it prime hog feed. The crowds and excitement on the grounds kept the buzzards away. seed here is the "fiddle bow" seeder. Possibly there may yet be farmers who have a barrel containing such stuff in row seeder, or a crank seeder, or hand their back door yard from which they even distribution is the same for all. occasionally-when they think of it- In the first, place carefully mix the feed their hogs and then they wonder clover and grass seed in a tub or box. why their hogs sometimes die, or that and time Win mixing requires care their family has the fever. Every swill at a time, taking the proper proportion receptacle should be emptied at least of each kind of seed. Then give the tablishing a school at Asolo, Italy, for once a day. And then if the vessel is entire lot a thorough mixing. Next the benefit of girls employed in the not scalded occasionally it will sour in get a tin pail or basin holding from twenty-four hours' time. It is our two to four quarts and carefuly measempty the buckets or barrel every ev- holds. This can be easily done by seventeenth century. tions of the day are all fed 'in the ev- out how many rods wide it takes of the ening, and nothing more goes into the careful tally wide it takes of the ed from the German emperor a gold vessels till the next morning. This swill is not fed as it comes from these to your seeder. In the next place find Creighton shocks strict churchmen by too rapid loss of heat. In summer the vessels, but is poured over dry mill out how many rods wide it takes of the not wearing clerical clothes when he garment should be thinner, but always feed.

In case there is more acidity about tralizes it. This is fed to the shotes width of the field or as to the number pendent upon charity for her support. that are weaned, and are gleaning in a rod pole and measure. -It may take the rye field. We would not reed the time and seem "fussy," but "judge not kitchen slop to sows suckling, nor their by appearances," and remember you are pigs, unless it is fed twice, a day. We working to insure the best crop poswould fear the acidity that is sure to sible. Suppose there are five acres in be found when fed only once in twenty- your field, and you know that it is four hours. The value of swill of twenty rods wide. That gives one acre course, can only be rated by what it to every four rods. Suppose you have is composed of, and not by volume. It fifty quarts of seed to sow. Then evhas not been very long since we heard ery four rods wide must have twelve he is at work. some one speak of feeding it as a means quarts, two rods with six quarts, one of distending the digestive organs of rod wide three quarts. By thus keep-studio quite emptied of pictures, by a the pig, seeming to place this point ing tally of the ground sown and of wealthy American who insisted on buyabove that of the development of the every measure of seed put into the other parts of the system. We have seeder it is comparatively easy to regseen pigs summered on watery swill and ulate the amount sown exactly. grass, that looked more like pots with legs on them than like well developed thrifty pigs. We do not like the idea of making swillers out of a lot of pigs. In the summer season, when the grass is luxuriant, we do not believe it is to the pigs' advantage to feed their solid food to them in a too highly diluted state. A large quantity of skimmed milk can be ted to them in such, amounts, sweet as they will consume, before leaving the trough, without injury. But when the feeder undertakes to compound a drink from several kinds | are in. of ground grains he cannot expect to get it as near correct, or as easily digested as skimmed milk, hence he should go slow. He used to put a bushel and a half of mill feed in a barrel, and add twenty or more gallons of water. This made a swill that the pigs could swill down till they were large a proportion of water was of no benefit; that its use gave us unnecessary labor in handling it, and taxed the other kind. mill feeds, depending much more on eight hens with one cock. pigs cleaner and sweeter food.

# SOWING GRASS AND CLOVER SEED.

part of April is the time for doing this work. Some sow earlier, but others object to this for the reason that if warm | shell. rains come the clover may sprout and then be killed by late frosts. Those who favor early sowing, says a writer, kept in a cool place where it is neither contend that this will happen only once in a number of years, and that on the whole early sowing is better in that the repeated freezing and thawing works the seed into the soil and insures its making thrifty growth when dry weather comes. This getting the seed into the soil is the main point to be kept in view in selecting must go to some trouble and expense the time for sowing. If the seed is to get the use of the best sires,! and sown, on hard, dry ground, it will have must not stand on a few dollars extra small chance for growth. But if a day for their use. can be selected when a light March frost has "honeycombed" the surface of the day be bright, cows will give betthe soil, and if the seed is all sown before the sun thaws out the frost, middle of the day, and when it is most of it is certain to get sufficient stormy, only to water, then housed and covering. In some soils this covering properly fed. of the seed may be better attained by waiting until the ground is thoroughly dried out. This is the case with some light, black soils. Some think it necessary to sow the seed on a light fall of snow. The only advantage there seems to be in this is that the sower's tracks in the snow serve as a guide in distributing the seed evenly. This to grow poor two or three times a year, the less than \$15,000,000. matter of knowing how to take a given and are in good condition only when quantity of seed and sowing it on a the season is favorable; in fact, failure is the price of neglect more often than given area of land evenly is one of the we think. mow and rake the bare strips and where they can help themselves, and wood covered with tin resists fire bet- them.

That are covered, and never let the supply entirely run out. ter than an iron door.

worse than nothing-weeds. Illustra- much, for their own cravings will meastions of this can be seen on five farms ure that. out of any six. Though the even distribution of a given amount of seed on a given area is a comparatively easy matter, yet very few seem to know how to go to work to do it. Referring to an insufficient quantity of seed per acre and to uneven sowing, I heard a good obtainable to keep up both flesh and farmer who had bought land recently flow of milk. four acres of meadow had been seeded properly, it would be just \$100 in my

pocket this year." The amount of clover and grass seed sown per acre varies. Some think four quarts of Timothy seed and three or four of clover sufficient. One good farmer sows "three to four quarts," and not much Timothy on a farm, if you profanity than to milk a hard-milking want to live on it." Another says he cow, especially if she is a kicker, as the cannot seed clover satisfactorily with hard milker is apt to be. Farmers sult. less than five quarts per acre. Clover who pray that they be not led into seed is usually dear, and that inclines temptation ought to give more care to to scrimping. The practice of the best the kind of cows they keep for their farmers hereabouts seems to be to sow boys and hired men to milk. It is a not less than ten pounds per acre of pretty serious business putting temptaclover and about four quarts of Timothy. The usual implement for sowing But whether this seeder, or a wheelbarsowing is used, the method of securing and time. Mix only a small quantity he sees himself referred to as a Swede. weigh the seed and measure it. Also silk mills there. By doing this the accumula- will fill a half bushel. Next calculate number of measures full you empty infield you are sowing to make an acre. goes to the continent on a vacation. If from the drill you know the number of acres in the field this is easy to descendant of William Penn, in living it than is desirable, the dry feed neu- find. But if you are in doubt as to the in Buffalo, and at the age of 80 is de-

#### EGGS FOR HATCHING.

To have good eggs for hatching, either in an incubator or under a hen, we must first of all have good, healthy, vigorous stock to produce the eggs, and to all who contemplate buying eggs for hatching, we will say, be sure and find out just how the fowls are kept that lay the eggs, and what condition they

One very vital point is to see that too many cocks are not kept; especially is this the case where all the fowls run together, if each has his own yard and ery three months in Paris. hens is not so important, Where too many cocks run with the same flock so full that they were uncomfortable. of hens the eggs are never good for We have long since concluded that so hatching, for more deformed chicks will be matched from such eggs than any

system of the pigs without an adequate | Exact rules can not be given, of return. The accumulations of swill course, but approximately, the followabout the house should be fed out reg- ing may be considered about the right ularly and before they get sour. Any- mating: Leghorns, Spanish, Hamburg, one knows that the feeding value of and Game, eighteen to twenty hens with where, on January 23, 1891, she closed further trouble and speedily effect a senger. these is very irregular, and when the one good cock, not less than fifteen her public career as a pianiste with a pigs have only this and grass, their months old for best results. Plymouth ration is too changeable for thrift. in Rocks, ten hens with one cock. All our feeding of these wastes, we aim the large, heavy breeds, including Brahto make their value regular by adding mas and all the Cochin family, five to

the ground feed than on the swill. The | To get a first-class hatch eggs must term swill, and its receptacie, swill never be allowed to get dirty; there is barrel, has never been suggestive to us but little choice between a washed egg of cleanliness, and we believe if we can and a dirty one, and you are not sure get away from it, it will be a step in of a first-class hatch with either kind, the right direction-that of giving the although the washed ones, if the washling is done with clear water, stand; the best chance.

Some claim there is nothing so good for a nest as clean, sharp sand, for The latter part of March and first two reasons; it soon cleans lice off of hens, and eggs can never get dirty on clean sand, nothing can come off the sand that will stop the pores of the

> carefully gathered twice a day, and as 1,200 tons. fast as laid in cold weather; should be dry nor damp-that is, damp enough damp enough to mildew or mold anyperature is from 40 degrees to 50 de- the Armada year, 1588. grees is a good place; near 40 degrees

# FARM NOTES.

If one would succeed intelligently he

In severely cold weather, even though ter returns if turned out only in the

Dairymen should carefully watch the teats of their cows, and if any soreness is detected, attend to it at once. A little timely attention will soon remove the trouble, give ease to the cow, der the direction of Mr. Roebling, the

most important points in sowing seed of Take good care that the pigs have a any kind. Unevenly sown seed makes sufficient supply of salt, ashes and charan uneven stand. It cost as much to coal; keep it in a box under shelter construction of doors have proved that

the bare strips are certain to yield There is no danger of them eating too

The sucking pigs may be growing nicely, but do not cheat yourself with a false idea of the profits unlgess you are also observing the mother. She may be falling off as fast as her progeny is gaining. Give her the best food

By proper care and management the calf raised by hand will develop just as rapidly as if it had run with the cow, and it is very certain that it will cost much less. Do not let it run with the cow at all. Feed at the start new milk only, and feed often; never let it

overload its stomach. There is nothing more productive of tion to swear in other people's way.

### PERSONAL POINTERS.

Notes About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

It is said that Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer is much annoyed when Mr. Robert Barrett Browning is es-

Daniel L. Jones, of Brooklyn, has in his possession a watch, which it is practice during the summer months to lure and weigh the amount of seed it claimed Oliver Cromwell carried in the

The distinguished Berlin astronomer, Prof. Dr. Arthur Auwers, has receiv-

The new bishop of London,

Mrs. Lucinda Penn Fisher, a direct Agostino Gatti, the London caterer who died recently was a millionaire. He was peasant-born and lived as a peasant, with no desire to go into so-

Verne is still busy writing two romances a year, though he publishes only one. He goes to bed at 9, is up at 4, and from that hour until noon

James McNeill Whistler has had his ing everything the artist held on hand.

Miss Knight, of London has been appointed professor of anatomy and pathology in the Lhudiana Medical School, Northwestern provinces, India. Lord Dufferin is President of the

committee in charge of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of Cabot's discovery of North America, which in the young infant, while in other will be held this year at Bristol, Cabot's home port. Mr. Moody hires Tremont Temple,

Boston, on his own account, and takes up a collection at each meeting to defray the expense. The collections, however, do not meet the rent. Intimate friends of the late Alexand-

er Dumas, fils, have resolved to keep the remembrance of the dramatist alive in their minds by a special dinner ev-

Prince Alexander Imeretinsky, who has been made Governor-General of Warsaw in place of Count Shuvaloft, is a son of the last independent prince of the Caucasus. He took part in the suppression of the Polish revolt in

by Prof. Hausmann, has been set up in the concert room of the Museum of Frankford-on-the-Main-the hall very severe one this will prevent any performance of her husband's piano

last summer, when he obtained promises that his subjects would be fair- thickened with cornmeal and applied ly treated and not plied with liquor as hot as can be borne, is a good remby the British traders, has probably edy. A thin slice of fat pork is somebeen rendered useless by the discovery of rich beds of coal in his country. The coal lies only seventy feet below the railroad to Buluwayo.

# SOME CELEBRATED BRIDGES,

The Niagara Suspension Bridge was built in 1852-55 at a cost of \$400,000. It is 245 feet above high water, 80 feet Eggs for hatching should always be long, and the strength is estimated at

The Bridge of Sighs, at Venice, over which condemned prisoners were transported from the Judgment Hall to the thing. A good cellar where the tem- place of their execution, was built in

The Bridge of the Holy Trinity, at Venice consists of three beautiful elliptical arches of white marble, and stands unrivalled as a work of art. It is 322 feet long, and was completed in

London Bridge is constructed of granite, and is considered one of the finest specimens of bridge architecture. The present structure was commenced in 1824, and completed in seven years at a cost of over halfd a million pounds.

The Lagong Bridge, built over an arm of the China Sea, is five miles long, with three hundred arches of stone, 70 ft. high and 70 ft. broad, each pillar supporting a marble lion 21 ft. in length. The cost of the bridge is unknown.

Brooklyn Bridge was commenced, unand save the milker time in milking. designer of the Niagara Suspension A good quality of wool cannot be ob- Bridge, in 1870, and completed in thirtained from sheep which are allowed ft. high. The cost of building was lit-

# BEST FIRE-PROOF DOORS.

Numerous experiments to determine the best fire-resisting materials for the

# HEALTH.

SOME DISEASES OF INFANTS.

The high mortality among infants is largely due to the widespread occurence of inflammations of the membranous tract, the exact seat of the inflammation varying with the change of the seasons. In summer, the mucous membrane of the stomach is likely to be attacked, causing frequent vomiting, which results in an interference with the absorption of nourishment; while a similar inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines will cause persistent diarrhoea, with a like re-

In cold weather the mucous membrane of the nose, throat or lungs, is oftener the seat of the disease.

The skin of infants, too, offers but a feeble resistance to outside influences. A condition of the blood due to indigestion often gives rise to eczema on the cheeks, scalp and elsewhere, the symptoms being roughness, redness and even moisture-weeping-of the skin. Local irritations, such as moisture, cold, or the rubbing of seams, are apt to give rise to the state known as "chafed

This sensitiveness of the infant's skin should be borne in mind, and the underclothing should be loose, soft, and frequently changed, while nature's skin-tonic for both infants and adults -the bath-should be daily administer-

the period when they are able to walk, the garment worn next the skin should be invariably of wool, which material their days. Dr. affords the best protection against a up" too much, notwithstanding opinions often freely expressed to the con-

The lack of resistance to disease in infancy which has been noted in connection with the skin and the mucous membrane, is likewise characteristic of other organs. The most common age at which the infectious diseases are contracted is in infancy, and in early infancy they prove more severe than with older children, and are oftener fatal.

An impression that "children's diseases" are better once had and done with is entirely at variance with the observation and judgment of the medical profession. The sequence of diseases which the physician so often sees in children, as the result of one of the contagious diseases needlessly contracted, is a lesson which he cannot ignore, One disease makes a child less able to battle successfully with another which may be contracted before he is rid of the first. Wise parents ward off the contagious diseases as long as possible. Even measles frequently proves fatal cases its evil effects are lasting throughout childhood.

### SIMPLE REMEDIES.

Few accidents which befall children prove so painful as to step on a rusty nail. The foot should at once be immersed in warm water, which will usually cause the wound to bleed a little, which tends to reduce soreness. If the wound is not deep, this often allays the pain. If extremely painful there is danger of lockjaw. To give relief and prevent the danger, hold the foot over a shovel of coals and a plentiful 1863 and in the Russo-Turkish war of sprinkling of sugar, as the smoke from this is certain to be effective. When A marble bust of Clara Schumann, relieved, apply a poultice of raw scraped beet, and unless the wound is a cure. If the beets cannot be obtained, a handful of peach leaves boiled for a few minutes until the strength has been Poor King Khama's visit to England extracted and the water has a bitter taste, the leaves removed and water times used.

For earache, that bane of childhood, we know of no remedy so effective as large onion in heavy brown wrapping paper, wet it, and put among the coals to roast. When tender extract the juice by squeezing in a piece of cheesecloth, after which it may be bottled and kept for use as needed. When necessary warm a drop or two in a teaspoon and drop into the patient's ear and cover with a bit of warm cotton to exclude the air. We have never known this to fail to bring almost instant re-

To stop the excessive bleeding of a cut, apply white sugar thoroughly moisttened with camphor.

A simple remedy we used a great deal when the children were small was equal parts of lard and camphor, for colds. To prepare it, we softened the lard, added camphor, and beat it constantly, cooling as rapidly as possible. until firm. For hoarseness or soreness in the chest it was freely applied to chest and throat. If necessary it was rubbed on temples and about the nostrils, also on bottoms of feet and palms of hands, and seldom failed to bring re-

# A FAMILY DOCTOR SAYS

That the hot pastry and iced drinks of this country have much to do with the thinness of its people.

That disordered digestion in adults is often the outcome of being compelled or allowed to eat rich food in childhood. That the time to pay strict attenion to bodily health is during the vigor-

ous portion of life. That up to middle age most people are careless regarding their physical condition, and thus people who ought to live long lives have their days cur-

tailed. That it is a great mistake to follow the common practice of dosing infants with teas, oils, and sweetened waters when any real or imaginary ill is upon

That for those who hurry to and fro | Seringapatam.

from their meals soup is recommended as a preparatory agent for the reception of solid food. For a man to rush hurriedly to his meals and gulp down meat, vegetables, and pie without a short pause of rest for the stomach is

nearly akin to suicide. That toasting bread destroys the yeast germs and converts the starch into a soluble substance which is incapable of fermentation; that dry toast is more healthful, will not sour the stomach, nor produce any discomfort, and is, therefore, more agreeable to a weak digestion than any other bread.

That toothache caused by a cold in the facial nerves may often be relieved by wringing a soft cloth out of cold water and sprinkling it with strong vinegar. This should be laid on the face like a poultice, and will often be followed by refreshing sleep.

#### A TRUE STORY.

They were two young women travelling alone, and it was their first voyage across the Atlantic. The passage was stormy, and seasickness and fear caused them to cling desperately, as to their only friend, to the little stewardess who nursed them.

She was a gentle Scotchwoman past middle age, and being lonely, too, in the huge, noisy steamer her tongue was loosened by their kindness. They very soon knew all about the sweater's shop for which she had worked twenty years in Glasgow, and how some wonderful good luck had brought her the chance of this place, and how, if she could keep it for two years longer, she would have In view of the quickness with which saved enough to go back to her old infants become chilled, especially before mother in Peebles, and live on their cotter's patch in peace to the end of

> "She is hoping for it, too. It will be great comfort," she said, ending her story, her grave eyes shining. "I will bring you your tea now."

But a strange woman brought the tea, "Where is Jean?" they asked, im-

patiently. "The chief steward has ordered her to another part of the ship," was the reply. "Two passengers are ill, and she is to nurse them."

"They cannot need her as much as we do!" the Americans grumbled; but Jean did not come again.

On her way for the tea, the head steward had met her. "Two women," he said, "are seized with what the doctor hopes is only measles. They must be isolated with one stewardess to attend them. I have chosen you. Get what is necessary, and come at once."

"Must I go?" Jean faltered. "You are single, and the other women have children depending on them. The disease may be malignant." The man hesitated, looking at her. "I can't force you to do it," he said, gently, "but somebody must go."

Jean stood a minute. She saw the old mother at the door of the little cottage. So many years she had worked for her-"Yes, I will go," she said, quietly.

A few minutes later she passed inte the hospital-room, carrying a bundle, and the heavy oak door closed behind The fact that two patients were isolated was kept secret in the ship, in

order that the passengers should not be alarmed. They recovered sufficiently before the vessel reached port for her to escape quarantine. "There were no other patients?" the examining physician demanded:

"But one," replied the captain. "Their nurse. She was not strong, and succumbed at once." "You are fortunate, I can pass you."

Days before the ship reached harbor, a plain, wooden box was brought on deck one evening, and after a brief, hurried service slid into the sea. "Who is dead?" asked a startled pas-

"Only one of the stewardesses," was the reply.

· The world loses every day nameless heroes who die for duty with as high purpose as any who perished in the flames of Smithfield. God only keeps their names and record.

# FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

Miss Florence Nightingale has prothe surface and is close to the line of onion juice. To prepare it we wrap a bably caused nearly as many girls to engage in the noble calling of nursing as Robinson Crusoe has sent boys to sea. But the deeds she did and the good she accomplished belong so entirely to events that have been relegated to the domain of history, that the world for the most part regards her as a hustorical figure, and forgets that she is still living. Yet the other day, when 56 out of the 72 survivors of Balaclava met around a dinner table at Birmingham, a telegram arrived expressing heartfelt sympathy to the veterans, signed "Florence Nightingale."

# A CAT'S RECEPTION.

Quite an army of cats is kept by Lady Marcus Beresford. These animals about 150 in number, are extremely sagacious, and have been trained to use their intelligence in a remarkable way. Whenever it is possible for her to do so, Lady Marcus Beresford holds a reception for her pets, she sitting upon a chair, and her cats forming a large circle around her. One by one she calls. these creatures up to her in turn by their names. Obediently they come to receive a soft pat and a kindly word, and then, with the utmost decorum, each goes back to its place to make room for the next.

# THE QUEEN'S WALKING STICK.

The walking stick which Queen Victoria has found it necessary to use during the last few years is a staff of stout British oak, originally made for and presented to Chartles II. by a loyal citizen of Worcester. When the Queen first used it it only had a plain gold top, but in after years she required something to give a firmer grip," and to support her better, so there was added a queer little Indian idol which formed part of the booty of