

## FARM.

### RAISE THE HEIFER CALVES.

Every dairyman should know his best cows, and should raise the heifer calves from such. The time was that we could buy cows that would make us a profit, but that time is fast passing away. The profits of dairying are smaller than formerly, and we also find it more difficult to buy good cows than in the past. We can raise profitable cows for less money than we can buy them. I find that one-half of the cows that I buy have to go for beef before the end of one year, and at a less price than was paid for them. We must have better dairy cows, and the best way to secure them is to raise them.

### THE POULTRY YARD.

If you starve your hens you will not fatten your egg basket.

A teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine in a pint and a half of corn meal, is considered one of the best remedies for gapes when fed to young chicks.

It costs no more to keep pure poultry than to keep scrubs; you have the benefit of more perfect fowls, all of a kind, and attractive. You can obtain twice the market price for both eggs and breeding birds.

If you are thinking about hatching chickens artificially don't start out on too large a scale. Get one machine, or what is better, make one, and use it one season in order that you may learn something about the business.

The great secret of raising young ducks, says an exchange, is not to allow them to get wet. Give them all the water they can drink, in vessels so constructed as to permit them to reach the water only with their bills.

Eggs intended for hatching should be promptly gathered two or three times a day and put away in cotton batting or in dry bran, and stored in a cool place till ready to pack for shipment or put under the broody hens.

Get a soap box, fill it half full of dirt, place a handful of sawdust on the dirt, and lay two inches of cut straw on the sawdust. Now dust the nest with Persian insect powder, and scatter some tobacco refuse over the straw, and the hens will have the best kind of a nest. Take the box outside, and clean it once a week.

It is well to season lightly the food of all fowls, both young and old. The digestive organs of all animals absorb a flavorless article of food. Some sort of stimulant is necessary to gently urge the digestive organs while at their work. A very little salt, pepper, mustard or ginger, and other things of a like nature, is sufficient to give a flavor to the poultry mash, or to the cooked vegetables.

Many good flocks are destroyed by the selection of birds for exterior marks only, or by breeding from the flock indiscriminately. By noting the best layers, and carefully breeding from them, and also selecting cocks from good laying strains, the average number of eggs can be increased, and a great improvement effected in the flock, but we would suggest that the cocks be thoroughbred, or no uniformity can be secured.

The supposition that the more dirt a hen eats with her food the better, has been entirely dispelled in this age of progress, as cleanliness in feeding is very necessary to prevent cholera in adults, and gapes in chicks; and, as the ground is frozen in winter, the food becomes very cold before the hens can eat it, if it is soft. A plain board or a small trough will not only be better, but the hens will learn to know its use, and approach for their food at certain hours.

### HOW TO RAISE CHICKENS.

Early hatched pullets well cared for and regularly fed with nutritive and egg producing food from the shell, will commence to lay in the fall if the breed is of the early maturing class. A great deal depends on the kinds of food fed to the younglings in its beginning. Corn meal or bran is good when they are properly prepared, and given when the chicks are a month or six weeks old, but when they are young—say a few days or a week old, it is not the proper food for them, as it sours in their stomachs.

We should bear in mind from the very nature of the chicks' separate existence from the mother, that we should attend to their wants more attentively until they are able to run around and forage for a share of their own living. Stale bread crumbs soaked in milk, Johnny cake, brown bread, boiled small grain, or insects or pieces of feed, liver or refuse from the butcher or slaughter house will help them along nicely. Good food and plenty of it is what young fowls need. Cleanliness and ample range should follow, and at night be comfortably cooped or housed where neither dampness nor draughts could reach them. As they mature, vary the food for the object intended, and ten to one, but that they will respond actively to the judicious plan we have suggested.—*American Poultry Journal*.

### HINTS FOR HORSE OWNERS.

Never feed a horse with hay from a rack located above his head, as a draught beats down which is injurious, and the dust is liable to injure his eyes.

A horse should not be overworked, for, like man, he gets tired, and to keep in good condition he should have good rest and good bedding. Sometimes a horse will not eat his usual food. A mash of oatmeal, milk warm, is about the best food to give a horse under such circumstances. And then a horse should have grass. It is his natural food. A continual diet of hay hardens the coating of his stomach. The food is not digested. Carbonic acid gas is generated, and the horse dies in agony, swelling up, suffering from what is commonly known as colic. Then, again, horses need well ventilated stables, free from draught or damp. The floor should be smooth and nearly level. It should be well drained and light, for a sudden change from darkness to light is trying to the eyes, and a damp, offensive odor is injurious. Then, again, the bedding and litter should be carefully separated from that which is soiled. They should be well shaken up and dried, and the stall should be thoroughly cleaned; and when the stable is empty let it freshen air.

### NOTES.

The milking qualities of a cow depend more upon her sire's mother than upon those of her own mother.

The modern creamery is to the old-fashioned churn, what the modern woolen factory is to the old-fashioned spinning wheel. The milk of stall-fed cows is richer in fats than the milk of cows that roam at large

over the pastures. This is a strong argument in favor of stalling.

If a Holstein cow, giving forty quarts of milk per day, and requiring no more room than a common cow giving ten quarts, can be raised as an inferior one, is it wise in farmers to keep the poor milker?

Now commences the warfare against the weeds, but while you are killing weeds you are cultivating the soil. Wonder if this is the particular office of weeds—to compel cultivation which but for their presence might not be done.

One of the reasons why such poor butter is made in private dairies, is that farmers generally begrudge their wives and daughters the most improved appliances for the household work. They buy reapers, threshing machines, feed cutters, grinding mills, seed drills and sulky plows, but when it comes to a butter worker or a creamer, there is no money for "such new-fangled things."

Melons do best on a moderately rich, light soil, says *Farm, Stock and Home*; if planted on a very rich soil the fruit will generally lack in sweetness. This rule also holds good with sweet corn, and the best growers of melons often select such soil as produces the sweetest corn for planting musk melons, and alternate each yearly for a number of years. Hills should be about six feet apart, and have thoroughly incorporated in the soil two shovels full of well rotted manure. Prepare the hills at least two inches higher than the surface, so that the seed when planted half an inch deep, will be one and a half inches above it, to guard against the seed rotting before germination, if heavy rains should occur. About the middle of May plant the seed. A Western seedman advises placing six to eight seeds in a hill, while Eastern seedmen say from twelve to fifteen. Why this difference? Simply from the fact that in selected strains of extra large and good quality of the seed planted fails to grow, while in the common strains only one-quarter. If, then, fifteen seeds are placed in a hill often not over four will grow.

## SOCIETY IN RUSSIA.

### All Rank or "Tchin" is Regulated According to Army Grades.

The Russian aristocracy and plutocracy have few powers or privileges beyond that of serving their sovereign, and their position depends entirely on the will of the Emperor. Official rank is the only distinction, and all rank or "tchin," as it is called, is regulated according to the army grades. By this "tchin" alone is the right of being received at court acquired. Society is, therefore, subservient to the court, and occupies itself more with those whose position can best procure them what they desire than with any other ideas. The court itself is very magnificent, and its entertainments display unbounded splendor, taste and art. In the midst of winter the whole palace is decorated with the balls with trees of camillias, dracenas and palms. The suppers seem almost to be served by magic. Two thousand people sup at the same moment; they all sit down together, and all finish together in an incredibly short space of time. The palace is lit by the electric light, the tables are placed under large palm trees, and the effect is that of a grove of palms by moonlight. At these court balls beside the royal family of grand dukes and grand duchesses, with gorgeous jewels, may be seen many of the great generals and governors of the provinces who come to St. Petersburg to do homage to their sovereign, a splendid looking Circassian prince, whose costume of fur and velvet is covered with chains of jewels and gold; the commander of the Cossack guard, Tcherevine, who watches over the emperor's safety, dressed in what resembles a well-fitting scarlet dressing-gown, with a large scimitar in his belt sparkling with precious stones; Prince Dondoukoff Korsakoff, the governor of the Caucasus, also in Cossack attire, with the beard which is the privilege of the Cossack birth. M. de Giers, whose civilian blue coat with gold buttons is remarkable among the numberless brilliant uniforms, talks to the ambassadors with the wearied, anxious expression habitual to his countenance. The empress dances, but not the emperor; he does not sit down to supper either, but walks about, after the Russian fashion of hospitality, to see that all his guests are served.

### The Queen's Traveling Habits.

So far as regards Her Majesty's railway and home journeys. But when she leaves this country the Queen has equally elaborate arrangements made for her. There are some very particular items to attend to. For instance the Queen will always sleep in a bed of particular pattern; plain maple with green hangings arranged tent fashion, muslin curtains, and a hair mattress.

When travelling abroad Her Majesty usually adopts the incognito of the Countess of Kent, but last time she changed this "traveling name" to that of Countess of Balmoral. The Royal yacht, escorted by a flotilla, generally sails from Portsmouth to Cherbourg, where the strictest attention is paid to her.

The Queen generally dines and sleeps on board the Royal yacht on the evening preceding her departure, so that she may not be disturbed. In 1883 she quite dispensed with state, but usually she retains all her surroundings in accordance with her position. The suite abroad consists very much of the same ladies and gentlemen as when the Queen travels at home. For instance, last year Her Majesty was accompanied by Lady Churchill, the Marchioness of Ely, Sir Henry Ponsonby, Major Edwards and Doctor Reid.

As at home, despatches and telegrams follow Her Majesty, or await her at the halting places. Many questions are discussed and many papers perused and signed while the Queen travels. Our gracious Sovereign is a hard worker, and comparatively few persons outside of the Royal circle know what an immense deal of business the Queen gets through, and the close attention and clear mind which she brings to bear on all questions. So as the Queen travels she works—her kingdom and its interests are never absent from her, although she may be away or in comparative seclusion.

Thus, while Her Majesty travels she is virtually never absent. How she travels we have seen. Her expenses in locomotion are heavy—for the Royal trains are not put at the Queen's disposal by grateful directors. The Swiss Administration on one occasion charged Her Majesty 20 francs (or 16s. 8d.) per kilometre (less than five furlongs) a pretty stiff charge, for the portion of her route through Switzerland on the journey to Baden from Aix les Bains.

## HEALTH.

### HOW TO PROMOTE HEALTH.

After all that has been stated of the effects of the atmosphere in high altitudes or at the level of the sea, the influence of forests and ocean, of sea coasts and interior places, humidity and dryness, cold and heat, the winds, electricity, and ozone, and no matter what other conditions, the paramount considerations for the promotion of health are an abundance of pure air and sunshine and outdoor exercise. Without these, no climate is promotive of health or propitious for the cure of disease; and with them it is safe to say, the human powers of accommodation are such that it is difficult to distinguish the peculiarities of any climate by their joint results on the health and longevity of its subject.—Bell's "Climatology."

### HOT WATER REMEDIES.

There is no remedy of such general application, and none so easily attainable, as water, and yet nine persons out of ten will pass by it in an emergency to seek for something of far less efficiency. There are few cases of illness where water should not occupy the highest place as a remedial agent. A strip of flannel or napkin folded lengthwise and dipped in hot water and wrung out, and then applied around the neck of a child that has the croup, will usually bring relief in ten minutes. A towel folded several times and dipped in hot water and quickly wrung and applied over the toothache or neuralgia will generally afford prompt relief. This treatment in colic works like magic. I have seen cases that have resisted all other treatment for hours yield to this in ten minutes. There is nothing that so promptly cuts short a congestion of the lungs, sore throat or rheumatism as hot water when applied promptly and thoroughly. Tepid water acts promptly as an emetic, and hot water taken freely half an hour before bed-time is the best cathartic possible in the case of constipation, while it has a most soothing effect upon the stomach and bowels. This treatment continued a few months, with proper attention to diet, will cure any curable case of dyspepsia. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the feet and the back of the neck.

### COMMON SENSE AND COMMON SLEEP.

Excitement, anxiety and worry, which their seat in the brain, interfere with the functions of the stomach, and in a like manner anything that unduly taxes the power of or irritates the stomach, disorders the circulation and nutrition of the brain. The sleeplessness often complained of by gouty persons is due to the poisonous effect of the morbid material upon the nervous system. Excessive smoking, too much alcohol, tea or coffee often resorted to by over-worked persons, are frequent causes of sleeplessness. In all these cases the cause can be removed, while the effect may be counteracted by appropriate treatment. Nothing is more mischievous, however, than to continue the habits and to have recourse to drugs to combat the effects. A due amount of exercise tends to induce normal sleep, and such exercise need not be of a violent character. A walk of two or three miles daily is sufficient, and is, perhaps, as much as a busy man can find time for. A ride on horseback, the Palmerston cure for gout, is probably the best form of exercise for those whose minds are constantly hard at work. It has been well said that a man must come out of himself when in the saddle; he is forced to attend to his horse and notice the objects he meets. Walking may be a mere automatic process, and afford little, if any, relief to the mind, and carriage exercise may be practically valueless if the mind is not diverted from what has previously occupied it.—*Fortnightly Review*.

### MUSIC AS A SANITARY MEASURE.

A correct education of the voice, involving as it does, the proper exercise of the organs of the throat and lungs, is a most important part of what we call physical education. No organs will do more and better work under proper training and care than those of the voice, and none break down earlier under bad treatment. Trained voices last longer in healthy conditions than any others, and the reflex of clear tones and healthy lungs on the vigor of the whole system is worthy of consideration. Dr. Rush declares his conviction that the German people are largely indebted for their exemption from pulmonary diseases to the strength and volume which their lungs acquire in the practice of vocal music, which is well high universal among that people, extending from childhood to old age. When American life is so subject to the ravages of the diseases of the throat and lungs that 25,000 persons die annually in New England alone from these causes, it is well worthy of consideration that music be practised as a sanitary measure.

### REMEDY IN TYPHOID FEVER.

A new remedy, proposed by Doctor Netter, of Strasburg, to be used in typhoid fever, has been published. Its salutary effects are officially authenticated. It consists of a decoction made of one litre barley water, 100 grammes liquid honey, with which the throat, mouth and nares are to be washed out, in order to remove organic matters which are secreted and deposited there, and which decompose and are likely to be swallowed or reabsorbed with increased toxic effects.

### DAMP CELLARS.

The importance of having dry cellars cannot be too strongly urged upon the people. We recently visited an afflicted family at Phoenix Park, near Pottsville, Pa., where five members of the family were ill with a typhoid disease, and two had died, making seven cases in all. We made a very thorough examination of this house, had the drinking water analyzed, and were forced by exclusion to the conclusion that the sickness in this case was caused by a damp cellar. A stream from a worked out mine kept the locality marshy and the cellar wet. To obviate this a drain had been run from the cellar to a neighboring creek. This drain had been stopped and some inches of water had accumulated in the cellar. Had this family known that dynamite was in the cellar they would not have slept easily until it was removed, but with this insidious foe to life and health they ate and slept contentedly until the favorite child, a boy of eleven, was taken ill and died. Then, suspecting the damp cellar, the drain was clean-

ed out, but it was too late, the mischief was done, the family was infected, and all of the children had the disease. As I looked at the bereaved and saddened mother, I could but pity her want of knowledge that had brought such affliction. The doctor could not cure, but the parents could have prevented. Do not live in a damp cellar an hour.

Most of us eat too much and sleep too little; we read too much and enjoy too little; we work too much and think too little.

### The Distribution of Wealth.

According to the census report of 1380 the total of the National wealth is placed at 43½ billions, distributed as follows: Farms, \$10,197,000,000; residences and business real estate, \$9,881,000,000; railroads and their equipments, \$5,536,000,000; household furniture, etc., \$5,000,000,000; agricultural products remaining over, \$6,000,000,000; live stock, \$2,000,000,000; churches, school-houses, and public buildings, \$2,000,000,000; leaving \$2,923,000,000 for miscellaneous items. Among the above items those of household furniture, and agricultural products, meaning those out of the ground at the time, are undoubtedly too large, and the items of schoolhouses and churches can hardly be counted in, as no revenue is derived from them. It is likely that the round sum of 40 billions will cover the actual amount of the National wealth, which, divided among fifty million people, gives \$800 as the average wealth per capita. Allowing five members to the family, the average wealth per family would thus be \$4,000. It may be argued that the wealth of the country has greatly increased since 1880, but so has the population. They have kept substantially even pace, so that the average will remain comparatively the same. Four thousand dollars, therefore, is the average which every family has of the National wealth. If one farmer has but \$2,000 it makes a place for another with \$6,000, and so on. If all the wealth of the country were confiscated and divided up, as some agitators contend should be done, the most that each family could get would be this \$4,000 average.

There are very few young men starting out in life who could not by economy, industry, sobriety, and the proper care of their earnings get \$4,000 long before they come to middle age, and thus have their average of the National wealth. Would not this be a better way of obtaining it than the Socialistic plan of confiscating and stealing it, and then eating it up in idleness? It is within the power of every man of ordinary ability, provided he will work and save, to have his average. There is a great deal of senseless clamor about the absorption of the wealth of the country by the few. There are a few thousands who have more than is right or is good for them, but even if their surplus were divided it would add but a fraction to the wealth of each person. More than 90 per cent. of all this property which constitutes the National wealth is in the hands of men worth \$20,000 and under. In the large majority of cases, if a man finds himself at middle age without his average share it is his own fault.

It doesn't take each of the drinking classes many years to swallow \$4,000 worth of liquor, and thus keep themselves poor and discontented. The first step to competency for them to take is to shut off their expenditures and they will soon have money in their purses.

### In Slumber for Five Years.

An extraordinary case of suspended animation is reported from Thanelles, a town in France. The subject is a young woman, twenty-five years of age, and since the 20th of May, 1883, she has been continuously in a state of deep sleep. She has been examined by physicians and specialists a number of times, and recently by a select committee, and from their observations it was learned that her sleep resembled a lethargic torpor, in which her respiration was normal, and her pulse, although feeble, was found to be rapid—about 100 pulsations a minute.

Every attempt to arouse her from her stupor has proved unsuccessful, and the senses appear closed to every influence. Sounds, pinching, blows, piercing the body with a needle, alike have no effect. The eyes are cast upward so far that it is not possible to examine the pupil, nor is any reflex movement of the eyelids noticeable when the eyeballs are blown upon. The jaws are firmly set, and several of the teeth of the subject have been broken in ignorant attempts to force them apart.

The subject was in a very delicate state of health before falling into the lethargy, and was of a nervous, highly strung temperament, and was thrown into a series of convulsions by a sudden fright, which was followed by the deep sleep from which she has never been aroused. It is possible to feed her with liquids, administered with a spoon, and this is done several times a day, the food consisting usually of milk, and milk with the white of egg, syrup, and other liquids. The fluid is poured into the mouth and thence it flows into the pharynx, when a swallowing movement may be observed.

The *Revue de l'Hypnotisme*, which has a long article concerning this case, considers the patient an hysterical epileptic, thrown into a condition resembling that period of hypnosis which is designated lethargic sleep. It is probable that life will continue for some time longer, provided the digestive processes continue uninterrupted, although death usually marks the end of these long periods of inanition.

How long can a goose stand on one foot? Try it! That's the way the other geese found out.

A gentleman went home a few evenings ago and casually remarked as he hung up his hat: I see women are sold at actual value in Indianapolis. A wife was bought there this week for five cents. Well, I know a woman, about the time I was married, who was sold for nothing, replied his wife. Then the man put on his hat and went out.

The following from the *Teo Republics*, of the City of Mexico, gives a good idea of Mexican civilization, and a Mexican Sunday: At the Colon ring to-day (Sunday) "El Mestizo" will slaughter five bulls of the great fighting race of Ateneo for the edification of the audience. The Ateneo bulls are generally considered the best fighters in the country, and their performance last Sunday aroused a great deal of enthusiasm.

## THE ETIQUETTE OF ALBANIA.

### Flirtation Unknown and Love Making Forbidden—The Marriage Ceremonies.

The dress of the Albanian women is ungallantly described by travelers as hideous. It is said to be of thick material and shapeless; a leather band encircling the waist, and usually a little black cloak is thrown over the shoulders. But the wearers are the most beautiful women of eastern Europe, and their manners always gracious.

Flirtation is unknown, and even the most decorous love making forbidden. The proper thing is for the lover never to see his intended till their marriage day. She has been carefully secluded in the recesses of her house till her parents think she is old enough to be married. Having arrived at this conclusion, they announce the fact; if the mere announcement is of no avail, they adopt strong measures. The lady's brother will politely come up to a friend in the street and pleasantly remark: You are just the fellow I wanted to see. My sister is 14 years old; you must marry her.

No Albanian who respects himself rejects the proposal of his friend, in fact, he regards it as an honor, and knows that a refusal means a duel to the death. Like other more western mortals, he may have a morbid curiosity regarding his friend's sister's personal appearance, and then he has recourse to the inevitable old woman, the entremetteuse in the true sense of the word, whose profession is to intervene in such cases. She calls on the bride, inspects her, and then returns to the expectant swain with a detailed account of the young lady's qualities, of course colored in proportion to the fee she has received. Then the wedding day is fixed, and at last the happy pair are face to face.

The etiquette of Albania requires the bridegroom to be coy and reluctant; it is considered degrading to his dignity to effect any tenderness for the fair sex, and therefore he is bound to offer strong resistance to her approach. In marked contradistinction to the usual marriage ceremonies, which point to a capture of the bride, the Albanian customs indicate a capture of the bridegroom, and yet the whole race displays a degree of contempt for women which is not found in the most barbarous nations. It is worthy of remark, also, that in every family the males usually go to the mosque, the females to church.

## GLEANINGS.

Many people in Chicago are getting tired doing business for the benefit of their landlords. One man pays \$6,000 for his not over large rooms in an office-building on Dearborn street.

The circumstance that one or two of Buffalo Bill's Indians speak the Cherokee language with a strongly-marked Irish accent has struck the thoughtful English observer as a most singular philological fact.

Henry George deplors the wrongs of labor at \$75 a night—a sum for which thousands of laborers do not get for working a month. There are a good many other "reformers" who advocate reform on the "cash basis."

The New York *Sun* wants to know which of the great political parties is going to be the first to make the peaceable acquisition of Canada a plank in its platform? Don't both speak of once, but think about it, gentlemen. Think about it carefully and prayerfully as well as wisely! It is a great subject, and will not become any less great until the thing has been done.

The city of London proper is one of the healthiest spots in England. Last week the death rate was three per 1,000 of the population, while the average is 18 in the United Kingdom, and 19 in the metropolis as a whole. Of the large towns Brighton had the lowest rate of mortality last week and the Huddersfield the highest, the respective figures being 10 and 35 per 1,000.

Half an ounce of coal propels a ton of freight one mile in six minutes in such a large freight steamer as the English vessel *Burgos*, which on a recent voyage from England to China, carried 5,600,000 lbs. of freight from Plymouth to Alexandria, Egypt, 3,380 miles, with the expenditure of 282½ lbs. of coal. The best locomotives use from two to four ounces per ton per mile.

## HUMOROUS.

The Indian smokes the pipe of peace, the Irishman the pipe of pipe.

Young woman (timidly to clerk): "I would like to look at some false hair, please. Clerk (experienced): "Yes, ma'am. What color does your friend want?" Sale effected.

Mistress (to servant): "Did you tell those ladies at the door that I was not at home?" Servant: "Yis, mum." Mistress: "What did they say?" Servant: "How fortinit."

Ethel—Why does your ma always kiss your pa when he comes home? Maud—Because she loves him, of course. Ethel—Oh! Why, my ma said it was to find out if he had been drinking.

Mistress (to new servant): "We have breakfast generally about eight o'clock." New servant: "Well, mum, if I ain't down, don't wait."

"I suppose your lady has been full of trials?" remarked the lady of the house to a tramp soliciting a bite to eat. "Yes, mum; an' the wust of it was that I allus got convicted."

A Dakota man won the esteem of his townspeople by walking seventy-five miles in order that he might pay a note "exactly when it was due."—*Farmer and Manufacturer*. This is remarkable in view of the fact that the maker of a note is usually willing to let the other fellow do the walking.

A countryman stopped in front of a store attracted by a line of baby carriages. "How much might one of them be?" he said to a clerk. "The cheapest is \$15, sir." "Fifteen dollars!" he exclaimed. "Why, Great Scott, mister, it only cost me \$2 to get married."

Mr. Jay Gould requires three weeks to make the tour of his private car. He dines and sleeps on board his private car from the start to the finish, but he does not travel at night.

A mother of male twins enthusiastically refers to her treasures as her "sweet boy and boy."