Many persons fancy that because they live on small farms, it is less important as to what class of stock they keep. reality, the very reverse is true. The limited area from which the feed is to come makes it a matter of prime importance that the animals kept are of that class that will give the very best results in proportion to the food consumed. Indeed the chances are on the whole in their favor of having a better class of stock all around than the large land owner. In the first place it much easier to commence well on a small scale, and in the second, a limited number of animals can be better cared for than large number, other things being equal. The facilities for feeding are usually in favor of the smaller number, while the individuality of animals is most likely to be lost sight of where the number is large. While it is true that in a small herd there may be more proportinate outlay in procuring suitable males where one is kept for home use, in many instances this need not be done, as a considerable number now in very many neighborhoods have suitable animals, the service of which may be secured if need be. In some instances males may be thus selected adapted to the special requirements of the different females. Men who have but one beast should be most anxious to have it of the very best of its kind.

The Short-Horns in England as Seen by a Frenchman,

nown. I have lately met with nothing which has interested and instructed me more than the report of an accomplished expert, a French gentleman, named Grollter, who, writing recently of the most widely known and locally celebrated herds of Short-horn in England, has given the results of his observatious in late issues of the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique.

The first stable inspected was that of Mrs. McIntosh, at Havering Park, near Pomfret. All the country dwellinge of these English farmers are kept in a remarkable neat condition; but the neat cattle are badly kept and deprived of all hand care. This is, no doubt, due to the fact that during the Winter they run at full liberty in paddocks, lying down in wet straw and manure. On one or two sides of the paddocks there are sheds for the protection of the animals in bad weather, and here they are fed with cut fodder, which is distributed in the feeding toughs. Water is also freely furnished, and the cattle drink at their pleasure. There are, besides, stables with stalls for the sick and for cows approaching the end of their term, and boxes for calves. Each bull in service is kept in a separate shed, with a paddock attached, where he rans at will

Great was Mr. Grollier's autonishment to find that the most colebrated breeders, possessing the best of inustrious families of Short-horns, representatives of which sell at enormous prices, do not devote themselves exclusively to breeding the pure race. A Havering Park, at Audley End, at Harewoods, and in all other Short-horn stables, there were common and half-blood cows alongs de of the pure-bred Short-horns. One may see Jersey and Angus cows, and even the French Cententines, which have been bred to full-blooded Durham bulls. The conclusion from this fact is, that English breeders do not believe, in common with most Frenchmen, that a full-blooded bull which has served a common cow, wil transmit to a full blood cow he is subsequently bred to, the scrub mark and stig mates—of the common cow, like the black nose, the markings of the coat and other characteristic peculiarities.

Mrs. McIntosh's Short horns were all o the best stock and at ain, including representatives of the Princess and Oxford tribes; but it must be avowed that, with a few exceptions, the visitor did not find them what he expected to see. The English are accomplished dealers, who know how to set forth the merits of what they have to sel by carefully drawn and high-sounding advertisements, well calculated to take in the inexperienced. Their faith in the power of blood, and in the merit of certain tribes where near relationship exists, perhaps in excess, is no doubt justified by the reality. "But after what we have sein," says he, "we find exceptions to this. Certain bulls which were shown us appeared very inferior though they came of the noblest ancestry.'

The above paraphrase gives M. Grollier's first impressions, which were confirmed by subsequent observations. In fact, his report abounds in statements of facts of interest enough to breeders to be further drawn upon.

Milk vs. Meat.

I received, the other day, a letter to the following effect, says Sir J. B. Lawes in the Farmer and Chamber of Agriculture Journal: "Please will you let me know the difference of the manure from one ton of linseed cake, passing through a bullock or a cow?" His correspondent then goes on to say that he sends milk to London for sale. There c.n be no doubt regarding the object of this question, which is evidently to find out whether the production of milk is more exhausting than the production of meat, and whether the general opinion on the subject -that the production of milk is more exhausting-is correct. His correspondent wants this opinion to be placed before him, not in a scientific formula, but in the more easily understood form of dollars and cents.

out the answer required from my own farm results, I have a dairy of about 30 cows. For the last two months each cow has comsumed daily a little over 100 pounds of food, consisting of cake, bran, hay, and straw chaff, and mangels. The dry weight of this food is 28 pounds, while the average

facilitate much calculation, as we shall thus have one pound of ary food producing one pound of

substance : 1,000 pounds of dry food will fed oxen with the same food, I should have have produced about 85 pounds of incesses matter. The 130 pounds of dry milk will contain about seven peans of nitrogen; the 63 pounds of dry animal will contain hardly one per cent. The 1,000 pounds of dry food will contain about 20 pounds nitrogen, therefore the milk will abstract seven pounds—or about 35 per cent.—while the meat will take only five per cent.

In dealing with these figures, it appears to be the fairest way to show the loss of manure generally upon the whole of the food equally. If I were merely estimating: the meat or milk produced by the foods, such a preceeding would be evidently unfair; or if I were estimating the separate manure value of the different foods, different course would have to be pursued; but here we have to deal with a certain number of ingredients contained in a mixed diet-part home-grown, part purchasedand it is required to know what amount of these ingredients is abstracted by a dairy cow as compared with the amount abstracted by a fattening ox.

If we assume the manure value of one ton of linseed cake to be 60s, before feeding, it would be worth 57s. if fed by oxen, as against 38s. if fed by dairy cows; the figures representing the value of the ingredients removed in the milk and meat, though making no allowance for the waste or loss of manure.

If, instead of charging the loss of the manure upon the whole of the food consumed, we charge it upon the cake alone, it will require all the nitrogen in four pounds of cake to furnish the quantity contained in two gallons of milk. Under these circum. stances, a cow receiving one-fourth cwt. of linseed cake per week, and yielding 14-gallons of milk, would reduce the manure value of a ton of linseed cake to a very few shillings. It is quite evident, therefore, that the popular idea of dairy farming, taking much more out of the land than grazing In matters relating to cattle breeds of re- is fully borne out by the figures given, and unless the loss is compensated by imports in the form of foods or manures, pasture land will soon deteriorate.

Loye-Letters.

Among English novelists no one has even approached the late Anthony Trollope in the composition of a love-letter. Where others were stilted, flowery, or too affectionate, he alone unites the life-long devotion with the spice of espieglere and the soupcon of passion which compose the ideal love-letter. And he has had a just perception of the length to which a love letter should run. Too lengthy an epistle is a great mistake. The little twisted note of three lines which a man can put next his heart, the scrap he finds in his candle stick when going to bed, the few touching heartbroken phrases thrust into his hand at parting-these are love-letters, indeed, to be treasured and read over again. Tennyson's conceit of the rose sent floating down the stream to the beloved one's garden comes too near an Oriental love letter. Laliah Rookh might have received such a one, and a princess in the "Arabian Nights" responded to it by sending back a sprig myrtle under a snow-white dove's wing. There is no sadder object after the death of beloved one than a love-letter written in the plenitude of health and spirits. As the few lines written in ink now fading away are opened, they exale the perfume of kisses and caresses which breath like messages from another world. Let no one leave love letters behind him. The matter of-fact executor tosses the whole bundle into a corner; the house-maid exhibits them in the servants' hall, and takes the choicest phrases to send to her "young man" in the Sunday letter. Finally, worse than imperial Cæsar's fate when dead and turned to clay, they are wrapped around rushlights or sold to the marine attre dealer. Bat love letters have a final cause in domestic life; they point the great moral that all sentiment is evanescent, all affection eternal; that the substance is better than the shadow; the settled sanctities of wedded life more satisfying than all the cupids and bright-hued butterflies which hover around new born love. They emphasise the feeling of honor which forbids every Eng-I sh man or woman to write a love-letter unless the sentiments it conveys are really felt; and when the love-latter has done its work, and drawn twin souls together by the magie affinity of affection, they warn its recipient as soon as may to commit it to the flames.

Result of a Practical Joke.

A paragraph in a Cleveland paper not long since told the sad story of a hoax practised by three women upon a friend. It seemed harmless to them. It proved almost fatal to the friend, and illustrates a fact that should not be forgotten, that frights may kill, or may craze the brain permanently. Such jokes are criminal, and deserve a serious penaly. The victim of this hoax-Mrs. Barns—had gone away for a short time, leaving her husband and little ones at home,

The husband went to work, and the three women thought it would be extremely funny to scare Mrs. Buras. The chairs and tables were upset, and everything was put "topsyturvy." A figure was made and clothed in a suit of Bara's clothes, and was laid on the floor, its head tied with a white bandage, resting against the sewing-machine.

Then the women secreted themselves. Mrs. Barns, who is of a nervous temperament, came l.o as and was struck speechless with horror at the scene, The poor woman, seoing the inanimate form, immediately supposed that her husband had committed suicide. Tottering to the house of a neighbor. she gasped out that her husband was dead. and fainted away.

A physician was called, but she went from one spasm into another. When she finally revived sufficiently to talk, it was found that her reason had left her. For days she Says Dr, Lawes, "I will try and work | hovered between life and death. Although she is now considered out of danger, the shock has left its impression upon her mind. and she may never fully recover.

> An ingenious Southerner has conceived the ides of opening an hotel for suicides. acts upon the American idea of the largest liberty for the largest halluciations.

PIN HISTORY.

A question involving research and worth what becomes of the 10,000.000,000 pine yearly manufactured in the United States and therein consumed. True, a few of these 10,000,000,000 are swallowed by children, some are bent up at school and placed in vacant and inviting chairs. A few million get into cracks of floors, and the rest, for the most part, are scattered along the highways and byways, cropped from woman's appasel, and there left to work their way into the earth.

The erigin of pins, and whether it is at ancient or modern invention, is still matter of doubt, and the solving of the problem is equal to the deciphering of a paradox in Greek. Insignificant in size, they have been prized in the boudoir of royalty. and used only by nobility until American ingenuity stepped to the front, with machine, and Lemuel Wright got out a patent for his invention.

It was not until 1824 that Lenuel Wright the American inventor, introduced his machine that, during the revolution of a single wheel, made a p rect piu. When steam was added the revolution was complete. The machine takes the wire at one end and presents a perfect pin as it comes out of the other end, performing alternately the operation of cutting it, heading it, rough and smooth and then drops it into a receptacle below. The whitening and sticking, minor labore, complete the operation of making is little domestic life of the sort we underready for delivery to consumers. Pins known as blanket pins, about three or four inches in length, to the smallest ribbon pin, which takes 300,000 to weigh one pound, are all turned out by the same machine. One manufactory alone consumes three and a half tens of brass wire every week, and turns out more than ten tons of pins each six days. The operation of sticking pins by hand and usually per ormed by children, is now done by machinery. Pin papers are marked by means of a molded piece of wood, the molds corr sponding to those portions representing small folds, through which pins pass, and are held. The paperer is usually a girl, who gathers together two of the folds of the paper and places them, with a small | exceptional; they are generally black as jet, pertion projecting, between the jaws of Herein are grooves channeled to serve as a guide for passing of purs. When filled the paper is released and held so that the light strikes it, when the eye at once detects any defective pin and the ready hand re-

The expense incident to the manufacture of a pin, ere machinery came to the rescue, made them artic'es of intrinsic worth. In 1614 pin makers offered Sir Ralph Winwood £4 000 or a moiety of the profits of the com merce in pins for his influence in their behalf. Two years later their charter was confirmed, securing them the sole pre-emption of foreign pins, forbidding them being landed at any port but Landon In 1635, by the renewal of their privileges by Charles I., pingers covenanted to pay his majesty £500 per year. The monarch disposed of this gift by presenting it to his queen, when it received the title of pin money. Scon the custom was in sugurated of bestowing upon wives a certain small pension for their use in trifles, which received the same name. Finally it was used as a dowry to a bride. Addison condemos the practice of bestowing pinmoney, and says: "In proportion as a woman is more or less beautiful and her hasband advanced in years, she stands in need of a greater or less number of pine, an i a treaty of marriage rises or falls in her estimation. What would a foreigner," he continges, "think if he were informed that his bride demanded 500 or 600 pins a year? better had it been called 'needle money,' so as to have implied something of good housewifery, and not have given the malicious world occasion to think that dress and trifles have always the uppermost place in woman's thoughts."

Arctic Exploration.

It is but eight years less than three oen turies since the first Arctic exploration reached the region of polar ice and spent a dreary winter locked in by the iceburgs and shut up in their huts by wolves, snow storms and white bears. Two lives were sacraficed in this expedition, which reached a latitude of 80 degrees and 11 minutes.

Three hundred years have passed an i the latest, the Greely expedition, touched 83 degrees 24 minutes, the hignest lattitude reached since the Dutch navigators spent ten months in the ice off the island of Nova Zembla. In all those tures centuries only three degrees of the journey to the pole have been overcome-a distance something less than the distance between New York and Boston, a little more than between New York and Albany.

This fact alons is a significant commen! upon the value of these expeditions which have cost a prince's revenue and as many

lives as have been lost in some noted battles. The Datch were the great navigators of the sixteenth century, and soon after achieving their nation's independence, began to speculate upon a passage to China and India by way of the North Pole. Their ideas of that region were fanciful indeed. Some believed that those seas inclosed a polar continent of perpetual summer and unbroken laylight, whose mhabitants had obtained perfection in virtue and intelligence. Others ti ought it peopled with monsters having horses' hoofs, dogs' heads and ears so long that they coiled them around their bodes in lieu of clothing. Other tribes were headless with eyes in their breasts, living in incessant logs and tempests during the summer. but dying every winter and, like plants, revived to life by the advent of a brief spring. It was believed that the voyagers would have to encounter mountains of ice and vo!canoes of fire, together with monsters on land and sea, more feroclous than the eye of

man ever saw. But in spite of these terrors, on the 5th of June, 1594, the first expedition designed to pavigate these frozen seas set out from Am. sterdam. Their ships and appliances were of the rudest description. In place of the staunch modern steamboats built for the purpose they sailed in small, unwielding vessels built like a tower at stern and stem, scooped in the middle and scarcely able to plow their way through the water, to say nothing of the ice, Instead of the delicate and ingenious scientific instruments constituting an exploring outfit of the precent day they had a clomey astronomical ring three feet in o'r umference on which they depended od for ascertaining the latitude. They had

no beavy clothing of fur, no rabber garmenta, no logarithms, log or nautical elmanacs, no offee, or the hundreds of laxuries.

which now abound in such profusion. The first expedition was turned tack by the ice and polar bears, but the problem of a northeast passage to China was cook solved, and the next year a second ship was sent with a cargo of boadcloth, linens and tapesteries for the Chinese market which the explorers were expected to reach. Again the ice and the bears frightened them back.

But an offer of 25,000 floring to the die coverer of a north east passage to the east led to a third expedition, the first that outlived a polar winter and amidst perils and sufferings, whose story reads as much like the nercatives of Kane and De Long, o Hayes and Greely, as the story of shipwreck and recous in the days of Robinson Crusce read like those of the days of Ensch Arden

Notwithstanding all the discoveries and appliances of the year 1884, the Greely and De Long parties suffered quite as much as the Duch explorers of 1596; which anyone may see who cares to read the account in the taird volume of Motley's Netherlands."

HAREM LIFE.

Treated in Pharach's Land.

Gen. Loring throws as much light as circumstances permit, in his recent book on Egypt upon life in the harem, One can naturally see that from the peculiar manner in which marriages are made in Egypt there | three days; let the pickle cover it and

melon seeds, eating candy, smoking cigar. pot; put one onion, a few red pepper ettes and showing their jewelry and fine a dozen cloves in the ro, and after it toilets to their friends. Living a life of ease | boiled up well for five minutes set it on and indo ence, they are never supposed to soil their hands with labor or rack their minutes for each pound. Then set and brains with thought. When they toil their cool in the liquor. When cold put its sole occupation is to beautify themselves, when young they are well made; their extremeties are fine and their hands are soft, white and supple, and they might be likened to the hunding flower which opens at the rays of the morning sun. Their complexions are white and their cheeks tinged with rose; their eyes are sometimes blue, but that is and when fully open are of almond form and full of sensibility and delicate sweetness.

"So binding is the law that no man shall see the face of a woman not his property, that, in case of a violation of its sanctity, it looks with favor on the the action of the injured husband should he solace his jealousy with the life of the intruder. It is not even permitted to recognize a woman outside of

the harem.

"Society among the inmates of the harem means simply smoking cigarettes and pipes and the mast trivial amusements. Instead of the sparkling conversation and pleasant music with which the texes reciprocally entertain each other among Western people, horrible screamings, the monotonous noise of a drum and the clang of tambourines are are here the solace of woman in her hours of of ease. The boasted luxury of the palaces offers in its isolation no attraction to a refined nature."

The English Universities. The universities are not now the last

refuge of conservative thought; they are the very foci of all the energies that work for change. The long resistance to the advancing tide has only added to its momentum, it up by the feet and take hold of the mebiere, in which and so to the sweep and speed of its action. | with the left hand, push a small sharp it shops and br The church bas lost or is losing control of the universities, and the danger is that religion may do the same. The fight for the freedom of the universities was a fight against the freedom of the church, but for the authority of religion, and it is the duty of those who prevailed to see that the end of the tyranny does not also become the death of the authority. The nation has entered the universities and asserted its rights there in a marvellous way. Education is another thing than it was, harder, higher, taxes more severely the skill of the teacher and the strength and mind of the student. Honors become every year more difficult to win, competitors multiply, schools and subjects increase. There may be, there is, much room for reform. The teacher has too little freedom, is becoming too much the mere coach, that most helpless of intelligent beings, the drudge of the examiner, working to pass, not to educate his pupils. The student may be forced to grind too much at text books, and may know too little of the inspiration that comes to students who study under a man who is master of his subject, and teaches it as a master and not as a coa:h. There may be great waste of energy, too many men teaching one subject, and there may be too few subjects for the number of available teachers on the one hand and students on the other. But whatever the taults of the present system, one thing is certain, it is worked with zeal, with energy, with consummate skill and success. man who knows what the universities were and what they are can doubt that the recent changes have all tended to make education, if not better, yet more real, requiring on all sides a sterner discipline, more arduous and actual work. Education reformers may regret that the change a hered too much to old and not too fruitful l nes, but they at least must rejoice that academic rewards now mainly depend on academic honors and attainments. - Quarterly Review.

A Curious Relic.

There is a curious relic of Gustavos Adolphus in the possession of a private family at Augsburg. It is an embruidered cottar, said to have been worn by the King at a ball, and is now kept in a glass case, together with the following note: This collar has been worn by Gustavus Adolphus, King of Sweeden, and was given as a keepsake to my beloved wife, Jakobina Lauber, who as the time of the King's sojourn in this town was the most beautiful among the maidens. His Majesty deigned to dance several times with her, but on his becoming too familiar she 'co'lared' him, and as a reward for this set of valor received the collar he wore that night." The Dagblad, which publishes the story, abstains from making any comments, except the innocent remark : The Queen was at that time at Stockholm "

Will you please pass the cated the new boarder. "Sirp exclaimed the landisdy, with fire in her eye. "Do you mean to insult me?"

HOUSEHOLD RECEIPT

COLD DIREES. Te is a great help to the house the hot weather to have a number dishes stated can be used at noon and evening and to spare the necessity by day cooking over the hot fire. great choice too of such dishes, whi be prepared early in the moraing by the week an I especially upon iron when one must have a fire. Torre ocra beef boiled; boiled ham; boiled tongues; potted chicken with calves calves head, or ham; and a great man dishes which it may be interesting b cribe as follows:-

COLD RICE. - Wash and drain come best rice; put it down to beil and coke dry as possible. Add a little salt to its cooking. Turn it out into an earth pudding mold or a nappy and set it an cool. When served turn it out on to and use sweet cream, ice cream, custon; ly, preserves or any other des rable and

BOILED HAM. -For a ham, proces above as regards boiling. When boiled it to cool in water, first however ren the skin which can easily be torn of if the ham is cooked enough. Stick in the fat all over about 2 in the aparts the ham is dished Before removing its the water carefully take off the fat. should be cut in very thin slices

COLD BEEF -Take a piece of run round or brisket and put it in pickle four days in the pick'e, dip it in coal "They amuse themselves in crunching and plunge it in boiling water in a me side where it will simmer slowly; gin dish in a cool place.

> POTTED CHICKEN. -Stew or roats fowls and while hot remove the flesh the bones. Put it in a stew pan with a of the gravy to keep it hot. Then han readiness a calves head boiled, a torgu a ham. Slice these into convenient pi and pack them down firmly into both jars. Then pour off suffi zient of the lim from the calves head to cover the Spice and flavoring and a few sweet be rubbed fine should be added to the When wanted for use, dip the fowl in water for a second or two and turn out meat on a dish.

CUSTARD. - A very nice cheap custal made as follows: 1.2 pint of milk is mi to a sauce pan with half the thin rind lemon and a stick of cinnamon broken this is simmered for 20 minutes and stain add to it 3 oz. of sugar, a spoonful of an root, corn starch, or rice flour, mi smooth with a little milk, and best with the yolks of eggs at least 10 min mixing it by degrees with a little of the milk an I then gradually adding the will sumptuous Hote Mix by pouring back and forth an times and then heat up until it thickens, do not boil it or it will cardle. When the pour it out and keep stirring until it is adding vanil'a or other extract to Serve in cups or glasses or for sauce b cold pudding.

COLD ROAST FOWL, prepared as follows St. Ferreol, a Kill the fowl early in the morning being tin the main is fed, and in the following manner: he shops were close ed knife through the throat close to thehe s, only nine w and near the head, then cut quite them er quarters—and dividing all the vessels at one quick state up of them—rev Then leave the bird to bleed. This is a picture as we dro fectly painless death, as all the blood is get the narrow and off from the brain and the nerves are per one-half the sho lyzed. As soon as it is dead, pluget at every crossin scalding water and lift it up and down on the hill al hold it by the feet and pour the water ar flowed acress the bird from the kettle, holding it on a precipitous d pan, then souse it two or three times it agh dark lanes pan, strip off the feathers quickly with teries swarming h tearing the skin, dress the bird and pt dren playing in t few slices of bacon in it with no stuffing then meanwhile av bake it; for the first have the oven hot their brooms let the fire down a little and bake slows with they we

Storing Furs in Summer. "When we put furs into storage for season," said a furrier recently, "our care is to beat them thoroughly with rate to drive the dust out, and get rid of moth egge that may have been laid in the or been blown into them from the air. I done, they are hung on wire frames that tend them, and put into closets that lined with tar paper. Moths cannot sta the strong odor of tar, and never live lo under its influence. Every three or weeks the furs are taken out of the close and beaten with rattans; and so, in course of a season, every article has to handled at least a dozen times. In times camphor was used; but it has be discovered that it had a ten lency to deta from their color, and make them lighter in hue. I suppose there is we York, winding thing in the dyes used for sable and of dark furs that camphor influences. women still use that drug, nowever; when you see a sealskin sack or close dolman that shows streaks of gray a muddy yellow, you can be sure that it been kept in camphor through the weather. The whole secret of keeping is to beat all the dust out of them and them in a close closet impregnated with olor of tar. Another old preventive paper, either Cayenne or common bla but this has been abandoned; and good housekeepers used to keep their fur tobacco cuttings I have seen moths flow in tobacco; and, where I have seen powders used, they have sometimes injure the furs in some way, or have been too useless in guarding them from their be

"Another desideratum in storing fund strict cleanliness. We wash all the every spring with water and common ing sode, and the latter serves to destroy moth eggs that may have got into the Thus our closets are never invaded by moths, but should we show carelesses a single week the result would be disser-Muffe, collars, and other small articles keep in boxes, packing with them summer ter paper to keep out the moth, shelves on which they stand are kep

" Where are your kids ?" a society seked, looking at the bars hands of but deserving editor at Vanderbilt "At home in bed." was the indig pla "Do you suppose I'd have ren to a party like this ?

ming fear, by test with it, a panic at a for breakfas at Valence, and watch signs of anxiet bing unusual re every windo

ed of poor peop cles tried up n belonging to enecus in its the same depa ucaire, on the one from Tarasc ht there had bee ful panic had hpianop's forms the saints in th n the first view

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from dust."