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78 to step them for a I mean a radical Send at once for a dillihe remedy. Give G. ROOT, M., Toropto.

-For two years my run down. She was and too weak to do : she was given up they all passed their could not live. She Dr. Jug's Medicine in and after taking six much improved that er her household duties. R., West Toronto.

IFON BRACES. 18. Send for circular.



, Esq., SQ., 5,000 has been here will be a 4,000,000. sible.

WNERE OF LIGHT POWER, neer Machine. MENT. ILY MANAGED. wick returns.

FORD, ON

HOUSEHOLD.

Amusements for Amall Children. "What shall we do next?" is an inquiry often propounded by the average small child, who, unless it is an exceptional specimen. exhausts its stock of amusements at least

once in every twenty four hours. The inquiry very often proves a hard-tosolve problem to whoever has the child in charge, for the supposed allurements of discarded playthings are set forth in vain, and all suggestions that it is not yet tired of do-

considered denials.

the small occupants of the nursery were cept prisoners within its walls by such in- cious. surmountable obstacles as pelting rain or driving snow, slight illness or tedious convalesence, and all indoor amusements seemed to have lost their charm, the best beloved toys been cast petulantly aside, and all etorts to better the existing state of affairs proved unequal to the exigencies of the case? Such combination of circumstances being of not infrequent occurrence in many households where this paper makes its weskly visit, its readers may welcome a few of tentried devices, whereby at such times peace and comfort for the elders and contentment and pleasure for the children have been secured by very trifling outlay of time, trouble, and money.

Children under seven or eight years old need in their amusements a good deal of oversight and assistance from older heads, and cannot get along without. It is one hem to amuse themselves. The first makes a slave of whoever has them in charge, the atter makes them plan and think for themselves, and secures for the mother or nurse time to devote to other things.

Even small children usually possess considerable ingenuity and inventive faculties, and, while they are not equal to the task of always finding amusements for themselves. will, when given articles to play with, turn them to a much greater variety of uses than was thought of by their elders when they provided them.

with them.

thousand spools can soon be collected.

till night. To these were added the supply the brain had literally rotted away. already on hand, making a collection varying in size from the tiny one which had held the very finest thread or buttonhole twist, to the large spools on which had been wound the coarsest linen thread.

They are the acknowledged property of a other." small girl and boy, whose united ages do not exceed eight years, but they also furnish a vast amount of amusement for an older brother and sister, who would think it much beneath their dignity to own them, and are always extremely careful to call them "the children's spools" whenever they allude to

Household Hints.

Mica in stoves, when smoked, is readily cleaned by taking it out and thoroughly washing it with vinegar a little diluted. If the black does not come off at once, let it soak a little.

APPLE FLOAT .- One pint stewed apples sweetened and flavored to taste when cold. Just before sending to table, stir lightly into it the beaten whites of four eggs. Serve

with cream. BOSTON BROWN BREAD.-Two and onehalf cupfuls sour milk and one-half cupful molasses; one heaping teaspoonful soda stirred into these, two cupfuls cornmeal, one cupful graham flour, one teaspoonful salt. Steam three hours or longer.

CORN BREAD. - To one quart of sour milk add one teaspoonful soda, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls lard or butter, one tablespoonful sugar, a pinch salt, a handful wheat flour, and enough sifted cornmeal to make a

good batter. Bake in a dripping pan. CHICKEN DRESSING.—Thicken the water the chicken was boiled in with cornmeal, and boil until the meal is cooked; then stir in two well beaten eggs; season with pepper, salt and sage; put in the chicken and bake until nicely browned.

GRAHAM BREAD .- One pint tepid water, three-fourths cupful syrup or brown sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one cupful oatmeal, one pint light sponge; add enough graham flour to make a stiff batter; drop in pans, let rise, and bake in a slow oven one hour.

TOMATO SOUP WITH MILK.—Stew two tomatoes and strain them through a sieve, putting a little soda into the tomato. Boil the milk, thicken with cornstarch, and season to taste. Heat the tomato boiling hot and mix with the boiling milk and send to

the table at once. POTATO BALLS.—Three cupfuls mashed potatoes with two spoonfuls butter; then add one half cupful grated Holland cheese and mash well together, then add two well beaten eggs, and mix well; now roll into mall, round cakes, in grated bread crumbs, and fry in hot lard.

PAR NIP OYSTERS.—Boil parsnips until tender and mash well. To a pint of mashed parsnip add one tablespoonful butter, three well beaten eggs, salt and pepper to taste, and sufficient flour to hold the mixture together. Make into small flat balls and fry in butter until brown.

MOUNTAIN SNOW PUDDING.—One and a half pints milk, two milk crackers rolled, beaten yelks of three eggs, flavor and bake twenty minutes, then spread the beaten whites and three tablespoonfuls sugar over the top, and return to the oven until slightly

browned. Very nice and delicate. POTATO PUFFS.—Take two cupfuls mashed potatoes and stir into them two tablespoonfuls melted butter, beating to a white cream before adding anything else. Then add two eggs beaten very light, a teacupful cream or

Beat all well tother, and bake in a quick of

Sugar Por Const. — One half capful a one-fourth capful water and one todays butter, boil together until it is quite thick principle food for the inhabitant in a large pan (a deep pan is best), then tion of the world. Wheat bree sprinkle in two quarts of nicely popped corn, The corn product, hoge, which stirring all the while, take it off the stove almost the only article of great value and stir until the kernels all separate. It is section of the country at that very good without the butter.

thoroughly one cupful of Indian meal and one cupful of chopped sweet apples in a ing this, or should still want to do that, are quart of boiling milk (skimmed), add twomet with flat, emphatic, and not-to-be-re- thirds cupful molasses, one teaspoonful salt and one of ginger, also a pint of cold milk. Who has not encountered days when Bake in a covered dish from three to four hours. This eaten with sweet cream is deli-

COCOANUT LAYER CAKE.—Two eggs, one cupful sugar, two-thirds cupful milk, onehalf cupful butter, two cupfuls flour, two heaping teaspoonfuls baking powder. Bake the same as jelly cake. Spread a thin layer of frosting sprinkled with prepared cocoa-Bake in three layers. Frosting The whites two eggs, eight teaspoonfuls sugar, and flavor to suit.

COFFEE. - To make coffee on the French plan, pour boiling water once or twice through the finely-ground coffee in a cloth sack or fine strainer; but when eggs are cheap there is no better way than to mix the coffee with half an egg, pour on the boiling water, and set the pot for five minutes in a very hot place where it will just keep from boiling.

thing to amuse children, and another to lead fine, one cupful raisins, one cupful zante possibilities are strongly in their favor, for currants, one small cupful black molasses, the reason that in corn food we find a merione teaspoonful soda, one cupful sweet milk, torious product which has only to be pushed one teaspoonful cinnamon, one teaspoonful to find a more general recognition. We noground cloves, a little salt, three cupfuls | tice an advertisement of a corn product of flour. Steam four hours, or until you can one of the largest establishments of its kind run a broom straw into it without any of the in this country, though as the advertisement it may perform the extra work demanded of corn, as the extra cultivation required for ing to it. dough stick

Killed by a Pencil.

Constitution writes: C. H. Barber, a mer- seven, and by an exact analysis its true food chant of Florence, died the other day, from value is greater than buckwheat as a hun-Very simple things will give pleasure and the result of a strange accident. One day dred is than thirty-four. There can be no secure the desired quiet. Something which about two months ago, while standing in doubt that the public at large is not fully vields children as great an amount of satis- front of his store, he was approached from conversant with the possibilities of corn faction as anything that can be provided for | behind by a friend, who playfully threw his | foods. The dishes that may be prepared them is empty spools. Not just a string of arms around Barber's neck. A scuffle ensued from its various forms are a much greater a dozen or so, such as is often provided for in which Barber's head was drawn down- variety than from the products of wheat, the delectation of their more infantile days, ward and his right eye brought in contact and because of the merit that there is in but spools and spools and spools—spools of with the sharp point of a small lead pencil corn foods, we may expect to see and know all sizes, and on such astounding plans sticking out of the friend's vest pocket. of its rapid progress in the favor of the inthat almost anything the small possessor's The pencil, which was about an inch and a habitants of this and other civilized nations. ambitious mind desires can be accomplished quarter long, penetrated the eye, and became so completely embedded therein, as to By saving all that are emptied of thread baffle the efforts of the surgeon to extract in the natural course of the family sewing it. After remaining in the eye about six and needlework and begging contributions week's the pencil worked itself out, and it time, especially does it become so when it from willing friends, the supply will soon was then thought that, with the exception breaks out in a family of children or in a amount up into the hundreds, and even a of the loss of the eye, Mr. Barber would school. It is both dangerous and contagious. suffer no other inconvenience, but in a few | The germs are easily carried in clothes, For a trifling consideration to pay for the days it became evident that the lead had from one person to another. Probably the trouble of saving them, one wise mother se- poisoned the optic nerve, and soon after the best disinfectant is sulphur. Besides precured eight hundred spools from one large brain became similarly affected. Barber venting the spread of diphtheria, sulphur establishment, where dozens of sewing-ma- lingered in great agony until yesterday, has a salutary effect on those already afflictchines kept up a busy hum from morning when he died. The autopsy showed that

A Good Reason.

"So you have a new cook, have you?" "Yes, the old one left us, so we got an

"Is she a good one?"

inopportune times."

"No, she can't boil water." "Why do you keep her, then?"

My Boys.

BY HANS GOEBEL. I sit alone in the twilight And dream of the days gone by, When here with the shadows we gathered, My beautiful boys and I.

The years have passed, O how swiftly; It seems only yesterday That Jack and Harry and baby Fred Were here at my feet at play.

But where to-night are my beautiful boys, My Jack and Harry and Fred? Oh, friend, only one am I sure of, And he is the one that's dead.

My Jack, a soldier so wond'rous brave, You'll find in the thickest fight, But low sinks my heart as for him I cry, "O, where is my boy to-night?"

You ask me of my other son. How his blue eyes used to shine; Alas, their light is darkened by The fatal spirit of wine.

I bow my head and fervently plead For both these my boys to-night, Believing that He who has promised so much Some day will remove the blight.

And I praise him for a vision Of a cause triumphant, grand, That bears inscribed on its banners,

"God, Home, and Native Land." My heart is full, so full, as I think Of Jack and Harry and Fred.

The baby boy that's dead.

Yet I thank my Heavenly Father for

A Greater Love. BY NORA LAUGHER.

" God is Love, To this, His spirit shall our spirit mould, While, touched by prayer the gates of Heaven unfold Fresh from the sun the light each morn is given, Then let thy soul seek daily light from Heaven."

> "All, all is false, nothing is true !" I cried in agony, For one I loved more than life Had roamed afar from me. Lo! as I thus bitterly spoke I passed a building grey, At whose ancient doors the people Were entering to pray. Heart-weary and sorrow-laden I entered the aisle dim, The choristers were singing

> > A grand old evening hymn;

With the sweet sound above,

And my grief and sorrow vanished

Their angelic voices told me

Of a far greater Love. The Death of Schiller.

RY W. A. SHERWOOD. Slowly, slowly sinks the day-star 'Neath the waves of purpling light, Like a holy freighted vessel Fading palely from our sight.

As the waters that between us Rise in long red lines and screen us.

Lo! you moon, in veil of crimson Mounts the orient even sky; Sadly from her imperial throne Weeps her waning destiny Her lonely dirge across the sky-Must every living creature die! restres de la seconda de la constante de la co

who were raised on this corn bread, etc. SWEET APPLE INDIAN PUDDING .- Scald have never lost their taste for it. Those who were boys during this corn period, and have grown up to prosperity or otherwise. have never forgotten its taste. Of this class are the older people of the present time, and among them we will find the corn bread made in the same old way as a part of their food once or twice a week, if not once or twice a day. And then there is the fried pickled pork which goes with it and gratifies the appetite long ago formed. As the country grew more prosperous, subsequent to the universal corn period of which we speak, wheat bread came into very general use, and even now among the younger people there are many who know little, if anything, of the taste of corn bread, though some of the other corn products are not entirely neglected. For many years past corn goods have been neglected, and it is only within the recent past that changes have been made in this direction. The new processes of corn milling have had something to do with it. The corn products are more inviting, they are of a better quality than be-Men of business push are behind the corn mills of the present time, and they are taking measures to educate the general pub-SUET PUDDING.—One cupful suet, chopped lic taste favorable to corn foods, and the reads no one would suspect that the food was a corn product, it being disguised under another name. It is stated that it is more digestible than buckwheat when made into A Columbia correspondent of the Atlanta | cakes as a hundred is greater than thirty-

Prevention of Diphtheria.

Diphtheria is a dreadful disease at any ed. Great care should be taken in schools. No children should be allowed to attend from families where the disease already exists. The schoolroom should be thoroughly fumigated every day after school hours. In families where there are two or three afflicted at the same time, they should be isolated and confined in one bed room, and all the children not afflicted should remain in a secluded room or, if feasible, should be removed entirely from the the house. In "Because she ain't particular about her any case every room in the house should be pay, and is not continually dunning me at fumigated with sulphur two or three times daily. An easy way of fumigating is to drop a pinch of sulphur on a hot stove, or if a stove is lacking, a few coals on a shovel will answer the purpose. A little experience will determine the amount of sulphur needed for each room. It is not necessary to fill the room to suffocation. If the fume is offensive the windows can be raised for a

minute or two. There are other useful disinfectants, but sulphur is as good as the most expensive. We breathe freely its fumes and our clothes become saturated with them. Families having fear for their children would do well to fumigate daily. This will often prevent outbreaks of diphtheria in families who would otherwise suffer. In any event the use of sulphur can do no harm.

Tight Lacing.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, the well known lecturer on astronomy, once tried the experiment of wearing a corset, and thus describes the result : "When the subject of corset wearing was under discussion in the pages of the English Mechanic, I was struck," he says, "with the apparent weight of evidence in favor of tight-lacing. I was in particular struck by the evidence of some as to its use in reducing corpulence. I was corpulent. I also was disposed, as I present century. am still, to take an interest in scientific experiment. I thought I would give this matter a fair trial. I read all the instructions, carefully followed them, and varied the time of applying pressure with that 'perfectly stiff busk' about which correspondents were so enthusiastic. I was foolish enough to try the thing for a matter of four weeks. Then I laughed at myself as a hopeless idiot, and determined to give up the attempt to reduce by artificial means that superabundance of fat on which only starvaand as the flat-head baby howls when his it with me. I found myself manifestly better in stays. I laughed at myself no longer. I was too angry with myself to laugh, I would as soon have condemned myself to using crutches all the time, as to wearing always a busk. But for my own month of folly I had to endure three months of discomfort. At the end of about that time I was my own man again.

Twelve Rules for the Care of the Ears. 1. Never put anything into the ear for the relief of toothache. 2. Never wear cotton in the cars if they

are discharging pus. 3. Never attempt to apply a poultice to the inside of the canal of the ear. 4. Never drop anything into the car un

La Never has anything but a strings and 6. Never strike or hour

head of a pin, hair pins, pencil tips, or any thing of that nature

9. Never let the feet become cold and damp, or sit with the back toward the window, as these things tend to aggravate any existing hardness of hearing.

10. Never put milk, fat, or any oily substance into the ear for the relief of pain, for they soon become rancid and tend to incite inflammation. Simple warm water will answer the purpose better than anything else.

11. Never be alarmed if a living insect enters the ear. Pouring warm water into the come to the surface, and can be easily removed by the fingers. A few puffs of tobacco

12. Never meddle with the ear if a foreign body, such as a bead, button, or seed enters it; leave it absolutely alone, but have a physician attend to it. More damage has been done by injudicious attempts at the extraction of a foreign body than could ever come from its presence in the ear.

Health Notes.

Fothergill stated some time ago that beeftea is rather a stimulant than a nourishment and now an article appears in the Nineteenth Century, showing that it powerfully retards digestion. This action is said to be due to permanent pasturage it must not be overthe organic acids contained in it.

Virchow says that beer-drinkers have hyper trophied kidneys. This condition is due ground must be very clean. It is best, to the constant state of congestion in which | therefore, that the wheat crop to be grown the organ must be maintained in order that should be on land that was previously in it in elimating the beer from the system.

In cases of undue sweating of the feet, accompanied by soreness and whitening of the skin of the sole, a cure may be readily effected by the application, once a day, of equal parts of citrine ointment and ung. aq. rosæ. The feet should be bathed frequently.

A growing inability to sleep in sickness is | crop. ominous of a fatal result; in apparent health it indicates the failure of the mind and madness; so, on the other hand, in disease or dementia, a very slight improvement in the sleeping should be hailed as the harbinger of restoration.

A bad breath may be cured as follows, no matter what the cause: Three hours after breakfast a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Chlorate of potash, two drachms; sweetened water, four ounces; wash the mouth occasionally with the mixture, and the breath will be as sweet as an infant's.

In cerebral exhaustion, active muscular exercise in reasonable amount and variety may be allowed and enjoyed; in spinal exhaustion, relative and in some cases absolute rest is demanded, or only passive exercise for a shorter or longer time, as may be according to special peculiarities of the indi-

The following liniment is recommended for earache: Camphorated chloral 21 parts, pure glycerine 161 parts, and oil of sweet almonds 10 parts. This is to be well mixed and preserved in an hermetically sealed bottle. Applications may be made by means of a pledget of oft cotton soaked in the liniment and put in the ear twice a day.

Tragic Deaths of English Statesmen.

It is observed that Lord Iddesleigh's death is by no means the first tragic or sudden death of an English statesman in recent history, as during the present century there while Premier in 1806 from broken spirits, Continent; and Fox, when Foreign Secretary, followed him to a premature tomb a few months later. Percival, who was Prime lobby of the House of Commons, and Lord Londonderry, when Foreign Minister in 1821, committed suicide. Lord Liverpool, oplectic fit, from which he never rallied. Canning, his successor, died after being Prime Minister for a few months from combined work and worry. Tierney, who was a Minister un ler Canning, died of heart disease in his chair in 1830. Huskisson, who had also served under Canning, was killed while shaking hands with the Duke of Wellington at the opening of the Liver-Sir Robert Peel was killed by a fall from his horse on Constitution Hill, twenty years later. These, with the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, in the Phœnix park, deaths of English statesmen during the

A Great Slave-Hunting Region. The country between the Zambesi river and the lake regions of central Africa is one of the great slave-hunting grounds of that dark continent. An English traveler of the soil on which it is grown. Farmers who recently journeyed through the country says that every village shows the familiar plain that their large crops of hay do not sight of the slave in the yoke awating the pan out well when brought to the weighing departure of a caravan. This yoke is made scales. Timothy grown on such soil has from the forked branches of a tree; about | coarse, hollow stems, with smaller proporfive or six feet long-some are much longer | tion of leaves. Such soils are often deficient tion and much exercise, or the air of Ameriand from three to four inches in diameter in mineral fertilizers, and a dressing of phosca, has ever had any real reducing influ- at the thickest part. Through each prong phate when the land is seeded makes the ences. But I was reckoning without my of the fork a hole is bored for the reception crop better and the hay richer and heavier. host. As the Chinese lady suffers, I am of an iron pin. This ready, a soft, fibrous Still this coarse hay is salable and does not told, when her feet-bindings are taken off, bark, is wrapped round until the whole exhaust the soil as does hay grown or upland. forms a thick collar of bark, making a sort This may be one reason why the bulk of hay head-boards are removed, so for awhile was of pad much rougher than a horse's collar. sold is grown on low, mucky and overflowed It is often allowed to remain upon a slave lands. for nine months or a year, night and day, without being once taken off. When a caravan is ready to start the men are coupled by the yoke being lashed so as to form a rigid pole, binding the pair from neck to neck together. With loads on their heads, they then turn their faces to the eastward and leave their homes forever.

courageous. Unless he realises danger, and is in making straw more palatable there is a on the watch against it, he lacks the elements | decided gain in its nutritive value, as whatof a coldierly character. A child might be ever is eaten with a relish is digested so

FARM.

WHEN TO SOW GRASS SEED.

Some farmers sow their grass seed on the mow, treating to the even distribution but the finger, if they itch. Do not use the thereof by the downward tendency of water and the use of the farm roller for covering after the frost has finished upheaving the soil, says the Philadelphia Record, but it is doubtful if the practice of sowing clover and other grazs seeds so early in the season is the proper mode. Although such seeds do not easily lose vitality, yet there is damage done by the cold, and the hungry birds do not miss the opportunity to take their share, while the proper "catch" largely depends upon the condition of the soil.

It has been demonstrated that when the harrow is used over the growing wheat early in the spring the result is beneficial, and it canal will drown it, when it will generally is when the wheat is harrowed that the grass seed should be sown, if grass is to follow a grain crop. It is important that the smoke blown into the ear will stupefy the seeds be covered, and if the field be harrowed there will be less loss of seed and greater chances for a good stand. As an application of nitrate of sods on wheat in the spring pushes it forward very rapidly it soon reaches sufficient height to shield the young clover from the extreme heat of the sun, while the clover will at the same time make sufficient growth better to endure the warm weather. The harrow may also be usefully employed to mix the fertilizer with the soil at the same time.

The ground upon which the seed is to be sown deserves more attention than the grain crop, the grass seed or the mode of cultivation, for if the grass crop be intended as a looked that weeds will spring up to compete with the grass, and for that reason the corn bester prepares the land not only for wheat but for the grass which is to follow. If, after the corn crop is off, the land is put in rye, which may be plowed under in the spring, and millet or buckwheat sown and plowed under when green, and wheat sown in the fall following, the ground should be in a very clean condition, and fitted for any

MAKING GOOD MILKERS.

No matter what breed you have, says a writer in the Practical Farmer, something further is necessary in order to reach the best success in raising good milkers. Good blood, whether Shorthorn, Jersey, Devon, Aryshire, grade, or native is not everything, but lies at the foundation. Something cannot come from nothing. Treatment in raising a milker should be something different from that in raising a beef animal or an animal for labor. Begin as soon as the calf is a day old; see that it has sufficient to eat and is kindly treated and regularly attended to. Never pamper or overfeed, but give it good, generous food, to cause a regular, early and steady growth. Accustom it to be handled, but not to such an extent as to acquire objectionable habits as a cow, but rather to be fond of the presence of the keeper. Kindness helps to create a quiet disposition so important in the dairy cow, and this education must begin when the calf is young. Any habits acquired when young are apt to cling to the cow when grown. For a milker I would have the heifer come in at two years old. She is then old enough to become a cow. I would not, as a rule, allow her to go farrow, but milk her up to within a few weeks of calving, even if I did not obtain but little at a milking. A cow thus trained will give more milk and be more likely to hold out long in milk if her after care is judicious and liberal, as it should be. Such treatment tends to form the hahave been several. The younger Pitt died bit of giving milk, and, as we know, habit is a sort of second nature. Couple the heifer caused by the defeats of our allies on the with an older bull -one, two or three years older than she is preferable to a yearling-and better stock is likely to come from such. After the heifer has come in Minister in 1812, was assassinated in the her feed should be regular and liberal. Good clover hay is the best of all, but we all may not have this for stall feed; then we must make up for what is lacking in some the Premier in 1827, was seized with an ap- concentrated food, such as oatmeal, shorts, oilmeal or the like, but great care and good judgment must be used not to overfeed.

LIGHT AND HEAVY HAY.

In the various rules for estimating the amount of hay in bulk not enough difference is allowed for the variation in weight depending on the condition when cured, the pool and Manchester railway, in 1830, and exposure to rains and other causes. The same sorts will have much ess weight in proportion to bulk after being dried out by a cold winter. Hay that has been bleached by long exposure to rains will always be in 1882, form a list of the sudden and tragic light in weight, and be proportionately less valuable than even its weight would indicate. The soluble juices which give hay its greatest value have been washed out by rains, leaving an undue proportion of woody fiber. There is, besides, a considerable variation in the original constituents of grass and hay, depending on the character on wet, mucky and overflowed land com-

STORING HAY WITH STRAW.

Where the hay is put up rather green it may be saved in good condition for feeding by mixing with straw. The surplus moisture of the grass is absorbed, and with it much of the aroma which gives good hay its delicate flavor. It can hardly be said that the nutritive value of the straw has been made equal to hay by this process, for its Unless a man is fearful, he cannot be constituents have not been changed. But fearless on a picket-line in time of war, but much better than that which is not. If his featlessness would not be courageousness, straw and hay are to be stored together next nor yet a substitute for it. True courage lies summer the straw must be saved in good in the intelligent recognition of danger and condition now. Many farmers who well in the danger know the benefit from this practice scarcely patred or Virtue is more than innecence. were try it store the reason that at having be felicled to whethe most bentime the old stage igall gone and that from the new grain crop is not yet threshed