AGRICULTURAL.

Farm Work for September.

The yield of wheat depends largely upon the tillering, therefore sow early on rich, mellow soil. Wheat needs to make a strong growth of roots before winter. Use superphosphate or other commercial fertilizer, when there is no sufficent barnyard manure. Lime may be used to soil rich in vegetable matter. Its chief value is in liberating other elements of plant food. As a preventive of rust, wet the seed grain in strong brine, or a solution of four ounces of bluestone (sulphate of copper), to a gallon of water. Sow with a drill when possible. If the wheat land is not well drained, make the water furrows with the plow after all else is done. These will quickly carry off surface water after hard rains. Grass seed may be sown a few weeks later. Clover is best sown in spring, and the seed may be scattered on the last snow.

The best way to harvest corn is to cut the stalks close to the ground, and place them in shocks. A "shocking herse" is almost indispensable in setting up corn so that it will stand. Willow, or other tough withes are excellent for tying the shocks when the stalks are not suitable. The seed corn should have been selected in mid-summer, but if delayed, neg'ect this important work no lenger. Carefully decide what are the superior points in the corn desired and choose that. This can be best done while the stalks are standing. Go through the corn field and cut the selected stalks and place them in separate shocks.

Buckwheat should be harvested before frost can injure it. Cut it in the morning when the dew is on, to prevent shelling. Thresh as soon as the straw is sufficiently dry, and spread the grain thinly upon a floor as it may heat in a large heap.

Harvest potatoes when ripe, and before hard rains induce new growth, or cause them to rot.

LIVE STOCK NOTES .- One of the leading requisites for health and thrift in live stock, is regularity in feeding and watering. Both the quantity and quality of food should be uniform. Pastures are now beyond their prime, and need to be reinferced by roots, fodder corn, or other green food. Any fallng off in condition in farm stock should be strictly guarded against as cold weather approaches. Young animals profit much from any extra feed during the first year. Horses after a day's work enjoy being sponged with clean water containing a few drops of carbolic acid. After the regular feed, they may pass the night in the pasture. Look well to the feet and the shoulders of work

horses. SUNDRY MATTERS. - Clean up all rubbish about the yards and buildings, and store all farm implements not in use in a dry place. Do not think lightly of the fairs, but compete for some of the premiums. Make it a point to go to at least one exhibition and take the family. Prepare storage room for roots and other late crops, and be well ready for taking in the live stock when cold weather comes and autumn storms threat-

Care of the Work Team.

A dear work team makes farm operations more costly. Grooming is essential, as it gives rest to tired muscles. It is second only to proper food. It has been said: "A good grooming is worth four quarts of oats." Feed liberally, but do not over feed. Feed regularly, and see that the team has its breakfast, dinner, and supper, before you have your own. It is poor policy to give herses no grain until they are about to do some hard job, or a season's hard work. Over-feeding with grain or grass, causes derangement of the digestion. Imperfect digestion means impaired usefulness in the long run. A horse will do more work on oats than on corn. Corn will prepare a horse for labor, but oats make a better ration during hard work. Oil and starch in corn heating. Old hay, cut and mixed with bran or a little meal, makes a good work ration, if old hay is not plenty, feed newly cured clover or timothy. Give an occasional feed of roots, apples, and the like; they afford a variety and help digestion.

If at all possible, let the tes m during hard summer work drink once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, besides at their regular meals. Judge them somewhat by your-See that the breast and shoulders do not chafe. To prevent it, take care to have well-fitting collars, and bathe the shoulders with cool water on returning from the

A HINT TO SHIPPERS OF APPLES, -An English agricultural paper prints some excellent advice to American apple-growers. In the first place, it complains of a kind of two and three quarter bushel barrel, which is extensively used in New York, and advises all who wish to ship fruit to England to use the old fashioned three-bushel barrel, with an honest bulge. Then it alludes politely, but plainly, to the American habit of sorting the fruit, and stowing the second rate article in the middle of the barrel, while the red cheeked, plumb apples are invariably placed in the exposed ends. The apple packers of New England will do well | and Malacca the fear is aroused that a great to ponder on these remarks, for they are good. Let them check their inclination to place the pleasant faces of their apples all on the outside, and rest assured that if they can get a reputation for honest sorting, their | tribes are some who believe that eclipses are reward shall be substantial.

ALL THE EGGS IN ONE BASKET.-We do not believe in it. The eggs may all be of excellent quality, and the basket strong and large enough to hold them, and yet we think i t unwise to risk them all at once. There are manychances which a farmer must take, but he is rarely warranted to hazarding his present comforts in the hope of great gains. A man may invest all his capital in hops or cranberries, or some other special crop, and -lose. He may clog all the machinery of his farm operations, by going largely into grape growing, when he might better have kept to his wheat. Farmers have been sold out by the sheriff because the horses possessed too much speed, and the race track had greater fascinations than the corn field. Some men run all to cider, have a mill to make it, and that is all they make. Others | ing, I shouldn't care to be in your shoes." raise only hay, and sell it off the farm. Their eggs are all in one basket. Mixed ed, "You would find them painfully close husbandry, and not specialties, wins in the fitting." long run.

How does Pat propose to get over single blessedness? Why, he proposes to bridgeit, of course,

Drinking Ceremonies.

The custom of touching glasses prier to drinking healths is very common in Eng. land and many othes countries, and especially in Germany. It is curious to trace how this custom has prevailed, and still exists, even among savage tribes. To drink out of the same cup and eat of the same plate, was one of the ways in which the ancients celebrated a marriage, and the wedding feast continues to be not the least important of the marriage ceremonies to the present day. The Indians of Brazil retain a custom of drinking together a little brandy, as a sign that the marriage is concluded. In China similar customs are met with. In the medizeval banquets of Germany it was the custom to pass a "loving cup" from hand to hand, but this gradually necessitated that the cup should be of enormous size, and thus smaller cups or glasses wera adopted, and the old custom was conformed to by the drinkers touching their glasses before drinkimg. The ceremony attending the passing and drinking out of the "loving cup," as practiced at our great city festivals and at some of our college halls, is said to have arisen from the assassination of King Edward. It was then the custom among the Anglo-Saxons to pass sound a large cup, from which each guest drank; he who thus drank stood up, and as he lifted the cup with both hands, his body was exposed without any defence to a blow, and the cccasion was often seized by an enemy to mur der him. To prevent this the following plan was adopted: When one of the company stood up to drink, he required the companion who sat next to him to be his pledge-that is, to be responsible for protecting him against anybody who should attempt to take advantage of his defenceless position; this companien stood up also, and raised his drawn sword in his hand to defend the drinker while drinking. This practice in a somewhat altered form, continued long after the condition of society had ceased to require it, and was the origin of the modern practice of pledging in drinking. In drinking from the "loving cup" as now practiced, each person rises and takes the cup in his hand to drink, and at the same time the person seated next to him rises also, and when the latter takes the cup in his turn, the individual next to him does the same. ---

How Opium is Smoked

The smoker lies curled up, with his head resting on a bamboo or earthernware pillow about five inches high. Near him stands an opium lamp, the flame of which is protected by a glass shade low enough for the point of the flame to project above the top of the shade. The smoker takes a wire and dips it into a little box containing prepared opium. A small quantity adheres to the point of the wire, which is then held over the flame of the lamp until the heat has swollen it into ten times its original size. This is rolled over on the flat side of the clap bowl, the opium all the time adhering to the wire. When it has been rolled to a soft, solid mass it is again applied to the lamp, and this alternate roasting and rolling is kept up for at least ten minutes, by which time it is in the shape of a pill and ready for use. The aperture in the pipe is so small that it can only receive the smallest quantity and the most careful manipulation is needed to transfer the tiny ball of opium from the end of the wire to the bowl of the pipe. The point of the wire is inserted into the hole of the pipe and worked round and round till the soft opium forms into a conical shaped ring around the wire. By twirling the wire the drug is gradually detached from it, leaving a hole through the opium about as large as the hole of the pipe bowl, with which it com municates, The pipe is now ready and the bowl is held over the lamp so that the opium comes in contact with the flame. A spluttering noise ensues as the smoker sucks at his pipe. After each successive draw he ejects from nose and mouth a volume of smoke, the very smell of which is enough to turn a horse's stomach. By the end of the make it an undesirable summer tood; it is fourth or fifth whiff the pipe is empty. The smoker scoops up another dose of opium, rolls it into a pill and repeats the operation with the same patience as before and smokes away until the pipe falls from his hands and he is lost in dreamland. If tobacco smoking were only half the trouble tobacconists would soon have to shut up shop.

How Eclipses of the Moon Impress Savages,

The Greenlanders have a personal apprehension in the matter and believe that the moon rummages their houses for skins or | since March 11, 1884, victuals, and destroys those persons who American Chiquitos try to help the darkened star against a dog that has worried it till its light has been colored red, and extinguished by its streaming blood; and they shoot arrows into the sky to drive away the dog. Charlevoix gives a similar account of the Guarani, except that with them a tiger takes the place of a dog; and in the language of the Tupis the literal translation of the word eclipse is, "The jaguar has eaten the sun." So, in Asia, the Tunguses believe an evil spirit has swallowed the earth's satellite, and they try to frighten it away by shots at the darkened disk. In Sumatra snake will swallow the sun or the moon; and the Nagas of Assam set up a great drumbeating, as if in battle, to frighten away the devouring monster. Among the American a warning of the approaching disappearance of the sun and the fall of the moon at the | meal. end of the world. The Pottawattamies tell of a demon in the shape of an old woman completion of which the world will be destearing the bisket to pieces every once in is hungry, sick or dying at these times; while the Alfuras, of Ceram, think he is asleep, and make a great uproar to awake

A Little Quarrel.

Two ladies had a little tiff, and one of them remarked as she departed:

"Well, as I told my husband this morn-"I imagine not," the other one respond-

mission, from the popular cry of tradesmen

FIVE MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD,

Kate Smulsey's Extraordinary Period of

Fasting. FORT PLAIN, N. Y .- Interest in the case of Kate Smulsey, the young girl who, for 163 days has been involuntarily starving to death, is spreading throughout this section of the country with extraordinary rapidity. Within the past week or two scores of per sons have come to this village from places many miles away to see or inquire about this remarkable girl. To day she was very low, and the members of her family believe that she cannot live more than a few hours longer. Although she has suffered great pain of late she has not felt any inclination to take any nourishment. The mother o Miss Smulsey said to-night that her parents and every member of the family had coaxed and implored the girl to swallow some food, but without avail. Even when her agony caused her body to sway to and fro with the CONSTANT REGULARITY OF A PENDULUM, tempting morsels that could be prepared,

she turned her face away from the most and said that she could eat nothing. She was conscious and able to talk this afternoon. Kate Smulsey was a bright and industrious girl a little more than two years ago. She was then 18 years of age, and had acquired an excellent reputation among the good peop'e of this vicinity as a dressmaker. She was quick and willing and always had plenty to do. In July, 1882, she was taken sick and was confined to her bed. She gradually improved, and for a short time was able to be about. In October, however, she grew worse and was compelled to return to the sick bed, from which she has never since been able to rise. The first symptoms of her disease was trembling and shaking of the hand, followed by an involuntary motion of her right leg and foot. After a while her head had a sidewise movement to the right. Doctors diagnosed the case as St. Vitus' dance, and the usual remedies were applied, but with no benefit to the patient. The girl grew worse and the motion at first confined to the limbs of one side seized her whole body. The motion was at first perpendicular and like that of a person sawing wood, only not so violent. To this particular motion was soon added one partly rolling, and the two were combined. Lately the motion has been rolling only, the rolls constantly moving her entire body from side to side with perfect regularity at the rate of 50 per minute. This motion is perpetual for 22 or 23 hours out of 24, and is perfectly involuntary. The poor girl would be quiet if she could. For an hour or more—never more than two—in the night she is motionless. She then SLEEPS FROM SHEER EXHAUSTION,

but is awakened by the slightest noise. The moment that she wakens the ceaseless rolling begins, to stop only when, worn out, she again sinks to rest. Some persons doubted the necessity of this constant moving of the girl's body, and thought it was voluntary. One physician sat by her side for three hours, during which time there was not the slightest diminution of the rolling. Another physician said he could stop it if he wished, and seizing her by the shoulders, held her tightly a few minutes, but the in-Her appetite was not ravenous, still she ate heaven. as much as an invalid ordinarily would eat. At length solid food distressed her, and

SHE HAS NOT SWALLOWED A MORSEL, each day. After a time she could not drink milk, and water only was taken, and that in mall quantities. At length she could not glass of water and was soon seized with congive her a teaspoonful of water, but invari- stinctively.

and that for weeks she has not swallowed | Democrat. anything. Her case stands without parallel. Reporters, doctors, scientists have visited her and gone away puzzled.

The Smulsey family are Germans, and are highly respected. Dr. Zoller, the attending physician, says that the girl looks as though suffering from normal dropsy. Dr. Ayers thinks it a peculiar form of St. Vitus' dance.

obey.

THE LEGEND OF STAR ISLAND.

The Only Monument to John Smith, the Friend of Pocahontas.

During the troublesome times before and subsequent to the revolution, the Isles of Shoals, off the coast of New Hampshire, were the resort and hiding places of the freebooters who haunted the northern coast, and these silent rocks, if they could speak, would tell many a tale of bloody cruelty and gloomy wrong. The pirates used to come here to divide and hide their booty, and melt up the silverplate they captured from the colonists along the coast.

For a long time it was supposed that bushels of doubloons were buried in the gaping crevices of the rocks, or the little caves that have been eaten out of the ledges by the restless tide; but the place was thoroughly searched by several generations of fishermen, and nothing more valuable than a rusty cutlass or a bursted blunderbuss was ever found.

The grandames tell how Capt. Kydd came here often, "as he sailed, as he sailed," and there are legends of other pirates quite as fierce and free as he. The Star Island used to be haunted by a beautiful spectre with long white robes and golden tresses reaching to her heels, who used to come out of some undiscovered cavern at dawn, and shading her eyes with a hand that was as white and beautiful as a lily's bosom, gaze off upon the sea in hopeless expectancy of the return of a clipper that sailed away and never came back again.

The story goes that a bloody-hearted old pirate, being pursued by a cruiser, brought his beautiful mistress here and left her while he went out to battle, telling her that by dawn he would be back again, but he came not, not even till now. She died of starvation, but her frithful spirit still comes to the summit of the island as the sun rises each morning, to meet the corsair who never returned.

There are eight of the islands, the smallest being as large, or rather as small, as a city building lot, and the largest containing only a couple of hundred acres-nothing but bare, lifeless rocks, carved by the incessant waves into strange grotesqueness, and covered by no vegetation except low clinging vines and the New England blueberry. Four of the islands are inhabited, the largest, the Appledore, bears a hotel and a few cottages. Star Island has another hotel and a small settlement of fishermen; a third has a few fishermen's huts, and the fourth has a bold, white lighthouse springing out of its crest. They were discovered by Cap. John Smith, the friend of Pocahontas, who in 1614 explored the New England coast in an open boat, and spent some time here making repairs and resting.

On Star Island stands the only monument erected in America to Capt. John Smith. It is a rude affair-a prismatic shaped shaft of marble, upon a pedestal of sandstone, inscribed at length with the record of his valorous deeds, and some cyclopedias say he is buried here, but that is a mistake.

The War on the Condor.

The announcement that the Chilian Government has declared a war of extermination against the monarch of vultures—the stant he relaxed his hold her body resumed condor—and offers about five dollars for its motion. She feels the result of this every condor killed, justifies some remark as yet, and says that there is not a spot on her to the possibility of the Chilian Government person that is not sore. The weight of a real zing its purpose. The Condor has inpin is actually painful to her, and cannot be deed been declared "an enemy to the repubendured. Her arms are larger and harder lic," and condor hunting has become a highthan one would expect for a young lady of ly lucrative business; but when one takes her size in perfect health. To the touch into consideration the astounding powers of they indicate strong muscle. In fact, all the bird, and its wonderful habits, one finds the muscles of her body are well developed. it hard to believe that the government can This is accounted for by the constant motion | ever succeed in destroying the species at any of her body, which keeps her in perpetual price. Shooting it on the wing is almost exercise. Another remarkable thing about out of the question; for it sails at altitudes Miss Smulsey's case is that she has no bed far beyond the reach of the human eye, and sores on her person. In most cases where roosts on peaks immeasurably above the persons are confined to their bed for a long clouds. It has been seen at altitudes of period sores show themselves and become 20,000 feet. It can withstand variation of very troublesome. In her case, although temperature beyond human endurance, and she has not left her bed since a year last hatches its young far above the snow line; October, there are none. Since January 1st nevertheless, it rests quite comfor ably on she has not been able to raise her head from the buring sands of the Southern seacoast. her pillow. About three months ago she It haunts the whole western slopes of the began to have trouble with her eyes. A Andes-not only Chili, but Peru, Bolivia strong light was painful to her. She lies and Patagonia. With the vast spread of its now in a darkened room and wears blue wings-often exceeding twelve feet-it can glasses. The color of the glasses contrasts perform prodigious journeys in a few hours, strongly with the pale, white face and the Its eye is miracuously keen; for when no snowy bedding. During the early part of bird is visible in the sky, even with the aid her sickness Miss Smulsey relished deli- of a powerful glass, if a mule or other cacies, and the neighbors sent in such little animal in a convoy fall or die, the condors dishes as they thought would please her. instantly drop upon it like lightning from

Latterly the birds have so increased as to form a veritable scourge-notwithstanding the fact that the female lays but two eggs at a time, and that condor hunting has been have not observed due sobriety. The South | For some time she was able to drink either a regular and lucrative calling for more than milk or water and drank two or three glasses a century. Traps are the only reliable means of catching them; but the day will certainly come when traps shall be of no avail whatever. Condors have already even drink water. One day she drank a learned to fear a gun; and with their wonderful sight it is absolutely impossible to vulsions, and for two days was in terrible get within rifle range of them. Birds soon distress. She bloated till she measured learn to avoid danger, as has been proved nearly twice her natural size about the since the erection of the telegraph lines in waist. During the last eight weeks she has United States; few are now killed by flying not swallowed a drop of water or any other against the wires. It will be strange if the nourishment. Attempts have been made to condor does not learn to avoid snares in-

ably it brought on convulsions and great When the birds find life in Chili or in distress. Every exertion seems to bloat her. Peru unusually difficult they have only to Long conversation causes her to turn purple | migrate further south or north, and propaand bloat. She has no desire to eat, and gate their species in other altitudes, until thirst is satisfied by holding water in her they become so numerous as to migrate mouth and ejecting it. This she does again to those regions which outlawed them. several times a day. Her stomach feels Then the work of destruction would have to full, as if she had recently eaten a hearty be done over. All things considered it seems impossible to exterminate such a race Miss Smulsey's sickness has been accom- of valtures unless means of destroying their panied by no delusion whatever, and her eggs can be devised; but nobody-not even sitting in the moon weaving a basket, on the | mind is clear and rational. She would be | Mr. Graham -would undertake to scale icy glad to eat if she could, and at the request peaks 19,000 or 20,000 feet high for such a troyed. A dog contends with the woman, of her physician she has made attempts to purpose. The condor is certainly gifted eat or drink, with the results described. with rare powers of self-preservation : and a while, and then an eclipse of the moon | All efforts to feed her in other ways than by | it is not unlikely his huge shadow may float takes place; others imagine that the moon | the mouth have proved futile. There is no above the corpse of the last South American denial of the positive fact that for 163 days in that lurid twilight preceding the world's up to noon to-day she has not tasted food final dissolution, New Orleans Times

Refused.

The moon beat silently upon the waves, and the waves beat noisily upon the sand, and they strolled quietly along the beach, and as he looked down into her eyes lovingly, he asked pleadingly: "Mildred, will you return my love ?" "Yes, George," she answer-The difference between the Quaker form tell me that condition," he pleaded breathof marriage and the Episcopal form is, that lessly. "It is," she replied solemnly, "that obey but does obey, while in the latter the the moon and the waves and his heart confully and silently.

GEMS OF THOUGHT.

Good, the more communicated, more abundant grows.

To keep one's op nion is a cheap pleasure, and a sweet one.

What is defeat? Nothing but education, nothing but the first step to something bet-

Keep carefully out of a quarrelsome person's way, and still more carefull out of his A person under the firm persuasion that

he can command recources virtually has If you hit the mark, you must aim a little above it; every arrow that flies feels the at-

traction of the earth. It is the pleasure of the gods-that what is in conformity with justice shall also be in conformity to the laws.

Whatever people may think of you, do that which you believe right. Be alike indiff rent to censure or praise.

The moment we feel angry in controversy we have already ceased striving for truth and begun striving for ourselves. Philanthropy, like charity, must begin at

home. From this centre our sympathies may extend in an over extending circle. He who is dear to the heart is near, though far as he can be; he whom the heart reject

is remote, though reir as our very self. Any coward can fight a battle when he's sure of winning; but give the man who has pluck to fight when he is sure of los-

As the soil however rich it may be, cannot be productive without culture, so the mind without cultivation can never produce a good fruit.

Every man is not so much a workman in the world as he is a suggestion of what he should be. Men walk as prophecies of the Where are there two things so opposite

and yet so nearly related, so unlike and yet often so hard to be distinguished from each other, as humility and pride?

Conversation should be pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, free without indecency, learned without conceitedness, novel without falsehood.

True glory consists in doing what deserves a place in history, writing what deserves to be read, and in so living as to make the world happier and better for living in it.

Expect not praise without envy until you are dead. Honors bestowed on the illustrious dead have in them no admixture of envy; for the living pity the dead; and pity and envy, like oil and vinegar, assimi-

Educate all the faculties and propensities of children; but, above all, see that the conscience, the balance-wheel of the moral system, is trained unto perfect accord with the principles of positive truth and absolute justice.

If Satan ever laughs it must be at hypocrites. They are the greatest dupes he has. They serve him better than any others, but receive no wages. Nay, what is still more extraordinary, they submit to greater mortifications than the sincerest Christians.

We are ruined not by what we really want but by what we think we do; therefore never go abroad in search of your wants; if they are real wants, they will come home in search of you; for she who buys what she does not want will soon want what she cannot buy.

Never be ashamed to confess your ignorance, for the wisest man on earth is ignorant of many things, insomuch that what he knows is mere nothing in comparison with what he does not know. There cannot be a greater folly in the world than to suppose we know everything.

The most glorious exploits do not always furnish us with the clearest discoveries of virtne or vice in men. Sometimes a matter of least moment, an expression or a jest, informs us better of their characters and inclinations than the most famous sieges, the greatest armaments, or the bloodiest battles whatsoever.

What is death? To go out like a light. and in a sweet trance to forget ourselves and all the passing phenomona of the day as we forget the phantom of a fleeting dream; to form as in a dream new connections with God's world; to enter into a more exalted sphere, and to make a new step up man's graduated ascent of creation.

Where and How We Remember.

If, now, we take models of our brains, and on the first mark out the location of the various areas connected with the various sensory organs as determined by the anatomical connection of the white nerve threads; on the second mark out the location of the various areas which physiologists have shown to govern various sensory organs; on the third mark out the various areas whose disease produces disturbance of action in the various sensory organs, and loss of memory of perceptions by those organs; and on the fourth mark out the various areas which wither after disease of the various sensory organs-we shall find that upon all four brains the areas belonging to any one organ coincide. We may therefore conclude that each class of sensations and each class of memories has its own definite area of the gray matter on the surface of the brain, Memories of objects seen are located in the posterior part in the occipital region. Memories of sounds heard are located in the lower lateral part in the temporal region. Memories of motions in the limbs, and of touch in those limbs, are located side by side in the central lateral region. Memories of speech are located in the fronal region. It is therefore a mistake to speak of memory as a single faculty of the mind. It is really an assemblage of distinct memories which we possess, each kind of memory being as different from the others both in its nature and n its location as are the different organs of sense through which the original preception

Early Marriages.

Early marriages are reported to be very common among boys and girls in the east end of London. They begin "keeping company" when twelve years of age. In one ed hesitatingly, "on one condition." "Only district there are four married boys. The eldest is 19, and receives 13s a week; another is 18; has three years of his apprentice Motto for cyclists (adapted, by kind per- in the former the bride does not promise to you do not again ask me to accept it," and ship yet to serve, and has two children; another is between 16 and 17, and has two in cheap neighborhoods). - "Tri before you bride does promise to obey but does not tinued to beat as they walked home sorrow- children; the fourth is 16 and keeps a wife and child on 11s a week.