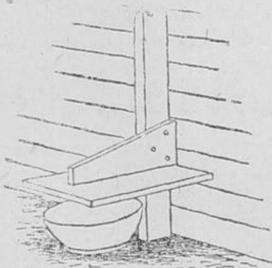


AGRICULTURAL.

Clean Water for Poultry.

Every poultry owner has realized how difficult it is to keep the drinking water clean where the fowls can stand on the edge of the vessel or roost above it. An ingenious plan for avoiding this difficulty is shown in the accompanying engraving. A board bracket is nailed to a post or to one of the studding timbers and on the under side of



DEVICE FOR KEEPING WATER CLEAN.

It is horizontally fastened a square piece of broad board which serves as a shelf to keep the droppings from falling into the drinking vessel below. The vessel should be of such a height that the fowl cannot get between it and the shelf so as to roost on the edge of the vessel. Blocks may be placed below it for this purpose. At the same time the shelf should be sufficiently high that the fowl need only to stoop very slightly to drink. This simple contrivance will be found of great service in protecting the drinking water which must be given to the fowls in their houses on stormy or very cold days.

The Farmer.

At a Georgetown, Kentucky, college banquet recently Mr. Rhodes B. Thomas, responding to the toast—"The Farmer"—said:—

There has been for many years a popular idea that the farmer's mission in life is analogous to that of his friend and fellow laborer the mule. It is expected that he will make a faithful beast of burden for other more favored classes. If he kicks and grumbles nobody cares, for it is just the nature of the brute. Also his peculiar and ridiculous actions are expected to furnish a never-failing source of amusement for his fun-loving friends. The country cousin is a pearl of great price to every wit and caricaturist. "Old Haysseed" is our national clown, and his chief charm is that he never knows he has been in the ring until the circus is over. Everybody admits that the farmer makes an excellent tax-payer, and at the proper season he is of great use to the summer boarder. Were it not for him the business of the bunco man would cease to be remunerative, and the manufacture of gold bricks would have to be abandoned. Of course, there is some element of truth at the bottom of such exaggerated opinions. The well-balanced and well rounded man must possess good health, a pure heart and a cultivated mind. The farmer has the health; the touch of mother earth invigorates her children to-day even as it renewed the weakening energies of Antæus of old. His heart is full of pure impulses, for dame nature is his companion and daily sets him the example of loving trust in the Giver of all things. To till the soil and not to think of God is in the nature of an impossibility. We look to Him for the needed rain; the sun shines but at His bidding, we toiling on, may sow and plant, but He gives the increase.

But there is a great lack of intellectuality in the farmer, as a class, that handicaps him every day of his life, and undoubtedly there is a certain uncouth roughness of the unpurged jewel that appeals strongly to the humor of his fellow-men. Such a condition in the past was inevitable; the first stage of a nation as of a child, demands food for body; the mind grows later on. But now a better day has dawned. The idea that a good education was a necessity for the professional man alone is exploded. That store of knowledge, that culture of mind, which was once possessed by the few, and marked them as a separate class, is now the goal of the many. And when tonight I claim and advocate for the farmer the best the table affords in the way of intellectual viands, I am the exponent of no new creed. To read, to write and to cipher are not his sole requirements. He needs in his business a higher and more thorough education. Thus equipped he is better prepared to make the race for wealth and independence. The mind trained to think will enable him to seize upon his opportunities, whether they be for making judicious investments or procuring new implements whose labor-saving nature is readily perceived and valued. His acquired knowledge will enable him to understand the character and capacities of the soil he cultivates and to supply its wants. And better than all, he will have a fuller appreciation of the dignity of man and the opportunities of life. Broader and nobler avenues of enjoyment will be opened, a clearer perception of duties to himself and mankind will be given. He must still turn the soil, but he will do it intelligently, not slavishly; he must still furnish his fellow men their daily bread, but will also be able to digest and enjoy the mental feasts they spread for him.

Again, the welfare of our government demands an educated farmer. We are, and will be for many years, an agricultural nation. Almost one-half the voters who elect our law-makers are farmers. Our magistracy and our laws only represent the character of the constituency. The whole policy and tone of government must sink or rise to the standard of popular intelligence and character. Educate the farmer then, that he may study for himself the principles of national economy, that he may apprehend the needs of his time and

he will no longer be led astray by the political crank who, posing as a Moses to lead him out of the wilderness of unjust taxation and class legislation, is nine times out of ten nothing but a Judas seeking to hold the money-bag.

This College has reason to be proud of the doctors, lawyers, teachers and preachers who claim her as their Alma Mater, but let her not think her work was thrown away upon those who are classed as agriculturists. Their college days were not spent in vain. They may have butchered the already dead languages and been led at times to doubt the axiom that "figures never lie," but in so doing they gained a power of thought and control of mind that will be a possession of no mean value. Their names may not reflect the lustre of greatness upon these walls, but the silent, yet active influence of their lives will be felt in their respective communities and ever on the side of progress. They will ennoble their calling and show to their fellows that those only may be truly said to live who find some "space to think and to feel like moral and immortal creatures."

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Patience is the art of hoping.—[Vanvartures.]

Experience—making all futures, fruits of all the past.—[Arnold.]

If you would create something, you must be something.—[Goethe.]

Forget not to say often, I have all I have ever enjoyed.—[Mrs. L. M. Child.]

Nothing can need a lie; a fault which needs it most grows two thereby.—[Herbert.]

He alone is an acute observer who can observe minutely without being observed.—[Lavater.]

The sower of the seed is assuredly the author of the whole harvest of mischief.—[Demosthenes.]

Agitation is the method that plants the school by the side of the ballot-box.—[Wendell Phillips.]

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are the more leisure we have.—[Hazlitt.]

He who establishes his argument by noise and command shows that his reason is weak.—[Montaigne.]

Charity lays the rough paths of peevish nature even, and opens in each heart a little heaven.—[Prior.]

Change of opinion is often only the progress of sound thought and growing knowledge.—[Tryon Taylor.]

A man of meditation is happy, not for an hour or a day, but quite round the circle of all his years.—[Isaac Taylor.]

A man must be both stupid and uncharitable who believes there is no virtue or truth but on his own side.—[Addison.]

As virtue is necessary in a republic and honor in a monarchy, fear is what is required in a despotism.—[Montesquieu.]

One of the most wonderful things in nature is a glance of the eye; it transcends speech; it is the bodily symbol of identity.—[Emerson.]

He whose first emotion, on the view of an excellent work, is to undervalue or depreciate it, will never have one of his own to show.—[Aiken.]

A Window Sash Device.

A novelty in electrical appliances is a window-sash operating device. It consists of a switch having two keys, one of which operates the upper sash, while the other controls the lower part of the window. By turning the key to right the sashes are raised, and they are lowered by a movement in the opposite direction. The device is adaptable to any window, but little preparation being needed and the remodeling of the frame being unnecessary. In one particular respect it is a great convenience—on the approach of a storm all the windows of the house can be instantly closed without a visit to each window being entailed. This is not only a good feature in its use for schools, halls, public and office buildings, but it makes the invention specially applicable to churches, as the minister can have his pulpit provided with a switch board, and whenever he finds the atmosphere of the church too oppressive he can let in a supply of fresh air from one or a dozen windows. If need be, however, the church can be made self-regulating; a simple device can be placed in circuit with the window mechanism which will automatically open or close the upper sash according to the temperature of the building.

Sun Spots and Drouth.

Further confirmation of the theory that there is a distinct connection between sunspots and terrestrial drouth has been furnished by that eminent scientist, M. Savelief. He has painstakingly studied the variations of the sun's heat received by the soil of the earth at different stages of solar disturbance ever since the year 1890. These elaborate researches demonstrate that in all probability the calorific intensity of the sun's rays augments in proportion to the increase of turmoil on the solar surface. There was a maximum culmination of the sunspot epoch this year. Signs of terrific commotion on Old Sol's disc were abundant. Noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the temperatures registered in the interior of North America have been unusually high. Maximum shade temperatures between the Alleghenies and the Rockies have repeatedly this summer exceeded 100 degrees Fahrenheit. In several instances the mercury in the shade is reported to have climbed to 106 and 108 degrees.

A Gentle Hint.

Tramp—"I'd like to borrow a medical almanac, mum."

Housekeeper—"What for?"

Tramp—"I want ter see wot th' doctors recommend for an empty feelin' in th' stummick."

Some China Talk.

"I'm mashed on the floor," remarked the plate as the hired girl let it drop.

"I'm all broke up on it myself," rejoined the tea-cup as it slipped from the waiter when the girl stooped down to pick up the pieces of the plate.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Lily Langtry is writing a novel. Saxony has the deepest mines.

Thimbles made of lava are used in Naples.

The greatest salt mine is Wieliczki, near Carcow.

There is still an army of chimney sweeps in England.

Indians comprise about one-half of Mexico's population.

In Italy 30 persons out of 10,000 die by the assassin's knife.

The caliph of Khartoum has 700 watches and not one of them goes.

Parrots cost but ten cents each to the dealers in Central America.

Sir John Millais became a pupil in an artist's studio before he was 11 years old.

Printers of the Pall Mall Gazette set their matter from the dictation of phonograph.

Sig. Crispi is suffering from cataract. An operation will probably be performed shortly.

The best corks come from Algeria. There are 2,580,000 acres of cork forests in that country.

The Roman Catholics of London propose to build a monster cathedral which will cost £250,000.

The government of South Africa is importing English hackney stallions for breeding purposes.

Mr. Lea, of the English firm of Lea & Perrin, sold his "sauce" share in the concern for \$500,000.

It is estimated that nearly 20,000 pounds of bread are daily eaten in the Sultan of Turkey's household.

Vanilla culture is increasing on the island of Reunion, in the Indian Ocean, the export of product being nearly 100 tons yearly.

A German paper states that 521,000 shells were discharged by their armies against the French fortresses in the war of 1870-71.

Although the Suez Canal is only eighty-eight miles long, it reduces the distance from England to India by sea nearly 4,000 miles.

If the Prince of Wales forgets to make a birthday present to each of his near relatives, he is soon reminded of his negligence.

The healthiest children in the world dwell in the Scottish Highlands. They seldom wear shoes before they are twelve years of age.

According to the Commander-in-Chief of India, 50,000 out of 70,000 men composing the army have been sent to the hospitals within two years.

Types are not used in Printing Persian newspapers. The "copy" is given to an expert penman, who writes it out neatly. Then his work is lithographed.

Trees from which common wood is taken in Tonquin are mined instead of being taken from the living forest. They are found buried under a sandy soil.

It is reported that an extensive deposit of auriferous stone has been discovered at Mount Huxley, on the west coast of Tasmania, in the Mount Lyell district.

Eurasians (half breeds), according to a recent decision of the Indian Government, are not allowed to enter British regiments, or even form a regiment by themselves.

A wonderful echo is heard at Eagle's Nest, Killarney. A bugle played on one side of the lake, at this point, is repeatedly echoed as if multiplied by a hundred instruments.

The Japanese some time ago adopted burial of the dead, but they have reverted to their old custom of burning the dead on account of its sanitary recommendations.

Flammariou, the French astronomer, ascribes to astronomical cranks the idea that Mars has been trying to signal this planet. So far as he is concerned it is a signal failure.

The only woman in England who is proprietor, editor and manager of a newspaper is Mrs. Comyns, of the Feathered World, the circulation of which paper is 20,000 weekly.

The Chinese value an old pair of boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate, and the custom of wishing a friend a "happy foot" is still observed all through Europe.

The largest book ever known is owned by Queen Victoria. It is eighteen inches thick and weighs sixty-three pounds, and contains the addresses of congratulation on the occasion of her jubilee.

A law is to be passed in Costa Rica making the sale to foreigners of Indian antiquities collected in the republic a crime punishable with severe penalties. A similar law is to be passed in Ecuador.

A disease peculiar to Japan is known as kakke, which is thought to be the result of a rice diet. The disease is a slow degeneration of the nervous system and steadily increasing weakness of the patient.

Edward Bulwer Lytton Dickens, the youngest son of Charles Dickens, has been living in Australia for more than twenty-five years, and is a member of Parliament from Wilcannia, New South Wales.

The late Lecomte de Lisle, the French poet and academician, was long regarded as one of the handsomest men in France, and his flowing white hair and tall frame made him a picturesque figure in his old age.

The new Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha is tattooed much in the same way as his brother-in-law, the Grand Duke of Alexis, while his nephew, the Duke of York, has a couple of crossed flags upon his forehead.

M. Vuillot, the "cannon man," who gained celebrity in Paris and elsewhere by catching cannon balls as they were discharged at him from a large gun, is one of the deputies elected to the new chamber.

In the Sandwich Islands the apple has become wild, and forests of trees of many acres are found in the various parts of the

country. They extend from the level of the sea far up into the mountain sides.

The Emperor of Japan is described as a very intelligent-looking man of forty years. His blood is the oldest of any ruling power in the world, descending in an unbroken line from the first Mikado, 660 B.C.

Gustav Willisch, a Berlin shopkeeper, was fined twenty dollars by a police court two weeks ago for having called a telephone girl who kept him waiting fifteen minutes "a miserable, brazen-faced woman."

Three raspberry canes in the gardens of the London Horticultural Society were grown from seeds found in the stomach of a man whose skeleton was dug up from one of the old burial mounds in North Britain.

Mr. Wm. Stanhouse, whose death at Edinburgh, at the age of 90 years, is announced, played golf as far back as the days of George III. The Burntisland Golf Club has reports of his triumphs nearly 79 years old.

In Germany the bride is entitled to the Morgenab, morning gift, the custom having formerly been that on the morning after the wedding she was entitled to ask for what she pleased, and her request could not be refused.

The oldest arm-chair in the world is the throne used by Queen Hatafu, who flourished in Egypt 1000 B.C. It is made of ebony, beautifully carved, and is so hardened with age as to appear to be carved from black marble.

Mr. Maxim's flying machine which was injured by an accident last July, has been repaired. He now offers to build a machine for crossing the English Channel within a year if \$250,000 is furnished him for that purpose.

A strange law exists in England. It prohibits the Queen from reading documents or receiving any letters, except from her own family, until they have first been scanned by the official authorized to examine the royal correspondence.

The latest report about the G. peror is to the effect that he proposes to be crowned in Berlin next year. In that event there will be a splendid ceremony, at which all the crowned heads of the fatherland and other royalties will be present.

A monster salmon was lately taken out of the Spey by the fishers employed by the Duke of Richmond and Gordon. It weighs exactly 69 lb., and is 4 feet, 4 1/2 inches long. Its girth about the shoulder is 2 feet, 4 1/2 in., and just above the tail it measures about 10 in. round.

Reference has frequently been made of late to the rapid way in which the Prince of Wales was aging. Since the death of his son it has affected his appearance still more, and robbed him of what had been left of the once peculiarly healthful hue of his complexion.

The Rarens of Burmah have their marriages at a funeral feast. When a villager dies his remains are temporarily disposed of until one or more marriages can be arranged, when they are disinterred, a great feast made, and the funeral services properly performed.

Most of the men in the islands of south-western Japan lead lives of idleness, and are cheerfully supported by the women. The males are fond of music, some of them being excellent musicians on various instruments; but it is considered disgraceful for a woman to play.

THE CAMP AT LEVIS.

Officers and Men of the Militia Will be Benefited by the Knowledge Gained.

It is satisfactory to know that the assembling of the Canadian regulars at the camp opposite Quebec is likely to do much in the direction of improving the instruction given at the Infantry Schools. Previously to this the permanent companies have had very little of what is known as field training, that is to say advanced guards, outposts, the attack, hasty intrenchments, etc. The exercises at Levis, it seems, were mainly these, and the course laid down in the drill-book was performed by the companies in succession, and later by the whole as a battalion. Reconnaissance and sketching formed an important part of this training, the whole being under the active superintendence of Major-General Herbert, who from early morning till late in the day was with the troops, instructing, directing, and criticizing with a keenness and an interest which surprised those under him. In all this he was ably seconded by Colonel Otter, who commanded the regiment, and who, throughout, showed that indefatigable zeal which has always characterized him both as a volunteer and as a regular soldier. The officers and men of the militia who in future attend the schools will no doubt be benefited by the knowledge which the permanent corps have acquired. It is understood that field training and more practical work of preparing men for active service are to be given greater prominence at the schools, especially when the more advanced officers are present for instruction.

Facts About Accidents.

There are a good many interesting facts in the newly issued general report of the British Board of Trade upon the railroad accidents in the United Kingdom during 1893. It appears that the total number of accidents to trains was 46, the lowest on record, and only about one-fourth of the number that used to occur twenty years ago, when the statistics were first collected. Within that time the number of passenger trains has more than doubled. There were 17 passengers killed in 1893, or 1 in 51,000, 000 journeys, and 484 were injured, or 1 in 1,804,000 journeys. These figures also establish new low records. The four principal accidents were due to trains leaving the rails. About one-half the accidents were caused by the negligence or mistakes of railroad officers or servants, and seven were due to defective arrangement of signals. Only two were the result of a failure of brakes. It is satisfactory to note that the number of collisions from whatever cause is declining steadily. Taking all causes and classes of accidents into account, the report shows that only one passenger is killed in 8,237,000 passenger journeys, and only one in 715,000 is injured. This is the highest and worst estimate, for in train accidents the immunity is vastly greater.

STONE ONE-HALF GOLD.

LONDONDERRY FIND THE RICHEST ONE IN AUSTRALIA.

The Dunn Brothers Discover a Reef Some Where Between Coolgardie and Lake Barlee Which is Literally Covered with the Yellow Metal—Whole Town of Adelaide Anxious to Find the Location of the New Mines—Thirty-Four Acres With an Average Depth of Five Feet.

A telegram from Coolgardie, Australia, says: The theory that there was nothing to compare with Bayley's mine received a rude knock when the Londonderry find leaked out, but even a greater discovery has just been made known. One of the Messrs. Dunn Bros. came in the other evening with a camel load of quartz from newly-discovered reef, much of the stone being half gold. The reef is situated somewhere between Coolgardie and Lake Barlee, which is 150 miles west by north from this town, but any closer description the prospector refuses to give for the present. The stone is different from that of the Londonderry, being more iron-stained, but it is otherwise of the same class. The reef is described as a very bold outcrop. This is borne out by some of the blocks of stone, comprising 450 pounds weight, which have arrived. Most of it is overgrown with moss, with iron-stains showing great blotches of the precious metal all over. These, however, when broken show clear quartz with very massive gold all through.

The reef has been named the Wealth of Nations and shows every sign of doing justice to its cognomen. Not only is it immensely rich but it is very wide, showing about thirteen to fourteen feet at the spot where the richest gold was discovered, while the average all through the thirty-four acres pegged by the prospectors is five feet.

The lucky finders are J. C. Dunn and Thomas Dunn, who originally came from Hillgrove, but have for years been prospecting on behalf of a Perth syndicate comprising Sir John Forrest, Alexander Forrest, Mr. Marmion, and a few other capitalists. J. C. Dunn's plan of work has always been to strike out into fresh country and he has proved several good reefs in his time.

The locality of the present find has been visited previously by Mr. Dunn, who once camped within five miles of the find, but failed to discover the reef, although within such a short distance. One of the biggest blocks, called Honest John, weighs 156 pounds and is at least half gold. It has been carefully handled and shows the weather staining of ages, while the huge lumps of gold, which are sticking all over it, are in places blackened by the weather with moss-like growths on the metal.

The specimens on show are, however, infants compared with one which the prospector was unable to bring in. This block two men and a black boy failed to move. It is so full of gold that Mr. Dunn failed to break it despite the free use of a hammer. He states that it was like hammering a block of metal, and he finally had to abandon his intention of bringing it in. T. Dunn was left in charge.

The whole town is anxious to follow Mr. Dunn out on his return, but he intends getting off alone if possible, as the stone is so rich they wish to get some more broken pieces into the bank before the crowd arrives. The prospectors have pegged out thirty-six acres of ground, through which there are outcrops all the way. They are satisfied that the property is the richest yet discovered in the colony.

IN A MEXICAN MARKET.

Parrots, Puppies, Scrap Iron and Boiled Grasshoppers for Sale.

The articles seen in the market I will here give as they were written down during a recent Sunday morning visit, says a recent traveller in Mexico. One department is under cover and is filled with assorted fruits, including oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, pears, peaches, plums, bananas, quinces, alligator pears, coconuts and many other tropical fruits, most of which, owing to the high market tax and costly transportation, sell at about our prices. The streets and sidewalks in the vicinity are lined with men, women and children, who are seated on the ground surrounded by their market products, which include besides the ordinary vegetable market product, parrots, pigeons, unweaned puppies, game chickens, pet lambs, haltered pigs and kids. Then there are heaps of old iron, bird cages, cheap calico, brass jewelry, boiled corn, potatoes, stewed pumpkins, beans, pepper, cooked and raw pigs' feet, sheep heads, hearts, lights, and entrails. There are also flints and tinder for starting fires, metals, mounted stone for grinding corn, roots, bark and medical herbs and dye woods. Close by we see fried shrimp and grasshoppers. Each are cooked whole and eaten so. The latter are about the size of our common grasshopper, but are entirely red, but as to looks I would just as soon try to go the common "hopper" of the north. Besides these the natives gather the eggs of the swamp fly and boil them into a paste and eat them with salt, chili (pepper) and tortillas. The fly and its eggs are each sold in the market. The former is somewhat smaller than the house fly, while the eggs are about the size and color of a hay seed. In fact, everything is eaten here that the human stomach will digest or anything that is capable of being converted into scup.

Wrongs of Waiters.

Waiter—"Yes, sir, we're goin' to strike."

Friend—"Want more wages?"

"No."

"Shorter hours, then."

"No."

"Hum! what's wrong?"

"The boss don't furnish guests with the best quality of food, an' the cooks are careless."

"What's all that to you?"

"We don't get no tips."