

THE FARM.

TRAINING THE COLT TO WORK.

After the colt has been trained so he can be hitched and driven about with some safety, the next step is to teach him something about pulling. This is so simple a matter, says J. Al Dobie in Ohio Farmer, that I am really ashamed to write anything about it.

It is important to use caution in hitching the colt for the first time to different kinds of implements and vehicles. If to one that runs somewhat heavy, as the plow or the harrow, he should know something about pulling first. In working to the plow it is not best to use the "jockey stick" at first.

There is generally a scene when a high spirited young horse is hitched for the first time to a chattering machine, such as a mower or binder. They will be apt to rush ahead, jerk his mouth on the hitch strap, rear up, and possibly learn some bad habits in this way.

It is a bad habit to keep the colt standing in the stable for several days with no exercise, and then hitch him to something scary, just at the time he cannot be worked to anything with any satisfaction.

What shall we do with the very scary colt? It is a hard question to answer. Try to get his confidence. Get him to believe that nothing can hurt him so long as you have him by the bit or lines.

It is a common practice to strike a horse with a whip every time he shies at anything on the roadside. Nothing worse could be done. The next time he will not only be afraid of the object but of the whip also, and by a little training in this way he will soon be confirmed in the habit of shying and scaring at everything.

Any thing that may be said on training colts can only be suggestive. All depends on the man. If he has no patience, is quick tempered or afraid, or has not sufficient interest to study the colt and the best way to manage him, he would better leave the training of him to one skilled in that line.

CULTURE OF RASPBERRIES.

The profit in raspberries in our country is getting to be rather an uncertain factor, writes Mr. Shirer, in Country Gentleman. Either the prices are below the cost of production or else the canes are in a bad condition. Our own experience with raspberries has been a checkered one.

the canes are four feet tall and then cut them back to three feet. Such a practice in a hot season has a tendency to injure the canes. The trouble with our black raspberries is that by the first of December many of the canes are partially dead.

Some of last spring's planting are in very bad condition. It seems that whether they were well cultivated or not, received no attention. Perhaps after all there is a certain disease that is lingering among the canes. Perhaps there is an insect at the roots.

It is a good plan to cultivate around the black-caps. The demand for them seems to be on the increase. It is some- thing strange that so many people will cultivate raspberries so poorly.

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FEEDING CHICKENS.

Don't be in a hurry to feed the chickens as soon as you find they are out of the shell. They don't need food the first day, and won't eat unless it is actually forced down them.

Fanny Field advises for the "first meal," to wet up cornmeal and shorts—two parts of meal or water enough to mix with either milk or water enough to make a pretty stiff dough, season with a little salt, pepper and soda, and bake the loaf slowly until done.

When the chicks are ten days old begin feeding cracked corn and wheat, and as soon as they eat it readily make it the last meal at night.

LOVE ON THE WHEEL.

How did you find out that Charley loved you, Clara? I took a tumble when we were out bicycle riding.

HOUSEHOLD.

WHAT PLEASURES HER. It pleases her to be called a sensible little woman. It pleases her to be called a well-dressed woman. It pleases her to be told that she is fascinating.

CHEERFULNESS AND CONTENT.

Such a rare thing as a contented mind can probably never be fully appreciated by all, simply because they do not know what it is. One great writer has said that content is stupidity. What a happy world this would be if it contained more such stupidity!

There are many people who have allowed themselves to drift into discontent. They sit and dream of what they could do were they situated differently in life.

Just as cheerfulness is contagious, its reactionary effect is so moodiness and depression darken the soul-sun and depression darken the soul-sun and depression darken the soul-sun.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

In so many homes where there are little folks, and where they have no play room devoted to their especial use, there are playthings strewn over the entire house.

Berkshire Biscuit.—Take one pound of fine flour, and a teaspoonful of salt, and half an ounce of caraway seeds. Work this into a stiff dough with the yolk of an egg and a little milk.

ABOUT THE BANANA.

The banana has become of late years a very popular fruit, and immense quantities are consumed annually.

NO SHOW HERE FOR GOOD PEOPLE

I know, said little Johnny, sliding up to the preacher while dinner was being prepared, why the wicked folks is the only ones what gets punished in the next world.

little preparation. The proper way is to cut off each end, after well washing of course. The peel is allowed to remain. From twenty to thirty minutes are sufficient to bake.

SOME GOOD RECIPES.

A Mold of Cold Meat.—Melt half an ounce of dripping in a small saucepan and when quite hot put in a sliced onion, and fry until tender. Add half an ounce of flour and two tablespoonfuls of stock, stirring all the time.

Liver Rolls.—This makes a splendid breakfast dish. It can be prepared the previous night, and quickly heated next morning. Have the butcher cut a pound of calf's liver into medium-thick slices and a half-pound of breakfast bacon as thin as possible.

Klopps.—To one pint of cold, finely-chopped chicken, beef or mutton left from yesterday's dinner add one-half teaspoonful of salt, one-fourth of a teaspoonful of white pepper and the unbroken whites of four eggs.

A Delaware Cake.—Cream four tablespoonfuls of butter add gradually one and one-half cupsfuls of granulated sugar.

DON'T

Neglect looking after the dried fruits until they become wormy. Leave the kitchen lights burning when they are not in use. Use dish towels for dish cloths, not napkins for dish towels.

HOW THE STATE CARES FOR THE INFIRM PAUPERS.

Interesting Returns Relative to Work-house Hospitals in England and Wales—Nearly Sixty Thousand Helpless People Cared For. Few people imagine the enormous extent of State socialism in Britain.

ENGLAND'S SICK PAUPERS.

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THE LARGEST NUMBER

was the north-western, which included the two union countries of Lancaster and Chester, and which accommodated 8,312 sick and bedridden and 1,371 aged and infirm.

SPECIAL PROVISION

made for their accommodation in separate workhouse infirmaries. This is especially noticeable in London, where, however, in a few cases the sick are still lodged in the workhouse.

1,514 PAID OFFICERS

acting as nurses in the workhouses of the 30 unions, 848 of whom had received training before their appointment, the number of pauper inmates so employed being 349.