

## THE FARM.

### OVER-PRODUCTION OF SMALL FRUITS.

So many are entering into the profession of raising small fruits that the question has come up, "Will the markets be over-supplied with small fruits?" Anyone who will look at it in the right light will say no. That is, there will be market enough for all the good fruit placed upon it. The best fruit sells first and always brings in better returns. It is always the poor quality, inferior fruit, placed in unclean packages, that is the last to sell and brings poor returns. In these times when so many are entering into the work of growing small fruits for the markets, the grower must see to it that proper care and attention are given the plantation. He must raise first quality fruit and thereby obtain first prices; give the proper care and attention that will develop first quality fruit; give cultivations necessary to keep the soil loose and prevent the moisture from escaping. Small fruits, in name only, and weeds cannot be grown together on the same soil. Either one or the other will be a good crop, and as a rule it is the weeds if they are allowed to grow. Do not attempt to grow small fruits on worn-out land. Land that has produced crops year after year without any fertilizer is worn out and not fit to produce a crop of small fruit. While you may give the proper care and attention to the plantation in regard to planting and cultivating, if the proper elements are not in the soil you will not succeed in securing a crop of good fruit. You may secure a good stand of vines or canes and yet you say you cannot get any fruit. The trouble is the elements necessary for the production of the fruit are not in the soil. You must study the plants' growth and habits. Give them what is lacking. A dairy cow will give a good flow of milk on a certain balanced ration; change the ration to one which has less milk producing qualities in it and you don't get the flow of milk you did before. The dairy cow is a sort of a machine. You feed her a ration of food that produces a flow of milk. You see that that ration has the milk-producing qualities in it. The plant of the strawberry and the canes of the bush berries are just the same as the cow—a sort of a machine. You feed the plant the raw material and you get it back in the shape of fruit. The better you feed the plants the better will be the yield and quality of the fruit. Place upon the markets that which the markets demand. Do not attempt to place upon the market a variety which they do not want. Study the market and find out which is in the greatest demand and then place that variety there in first class shape. Neat packages, well made and put together, properly marked and stenciled, sell much better than cheap and dirty boxes and crates. There is plenty of room in the markets for those who wish to place there first quality fruit put up in a neat package. As long as the grower does this he will continue to find market for his fruit and get good returns for it.

### HORSE TALK.

The rising of the tide of interest in horse breeding is no longer looked for in the future; it is here.

The demand for the fine active drafters in business centers is unsatisfied. They wear out rapidly in spite of all care, and there are none to take their places.

It is the same in the road, saddle and carriage horse world.

When you begin to breed horses to fill the demand, select parents that will bring you something that the market demands.

Farmers must have learned by this time that any kind of a cheap stallion will not do.

Better not raise any colts at all than raise one that is a misfit everywhere, and consequently a dead loss.

Do not leave the colts out in the cold rain storms. They might better be hungry than be thus exposed.

It will do them good to run out in the day, but they should be brought up at night.

Put them in a box stalls if possible.

Are the paddocks in order on the sunny side of the buildings? If they are not they should be as soon as possible.

Every colt and unused horse should have from one to two hours' run in the paddock every fine day.

Be sure that the stable floors are even.

Before beginning to drive the colts bit them carefully. Do not leave the biting rig on too long at first. Not more than half an hour.

A great deal of style can be developed by a judicious use of the biting ring. Don't leave a quantity of manure in the stable to foul the air and heat it. Make the horse's surroundings as comfortable as possible. He has hardships enough at best.

Continual whipping never made a horse good that was naturally bad, and has spoiled many good horses. An encouraging tone of voice will make a vast difference in a horse's actions.

Is he sweaty? Rub him. Is his coat dry and stuck down? Loosen and brush it out. He will feel better and do better.

Count the cost of keeping an extra horse, and see if you can afford it.

You can take the frost off the bridge by blowing your breath upon them, but a better plan is to take the bridges

to the house when you go to breakfast and put them behind the kitchen stove.

### THE MOTHER OF THE COW.

The heifer is the mother of the dairy cow, and the heifer will be what her antecedents and your care make her. It is too late to look after the antecedents of the calves already born, but not too late to keep them in a growing condition, and growing into what they ought to be. If designed for beef say a writer, feed freely with corn; if designed for the dairy, oats are a most excellent food. They will not be so fat as they would if fed on corn, but fatness is not what is desired in a dairy animal. On the contrary, it is something to steer clear of. If you teach the heifer to fatten she will not depart from the habit when she is a cow. If you want her to excel at the pail give her food that is rich in muscle-making elements rather than a fattening food. Skim milk is good for a dairy heifer up to several months of age, and when she is weaned from milk oats will serve an excellent purpose. In truth, oats should be fed before the diet of skim milk is withdrawn. It is far from impossible to ruin a heifer so far as milk production goes by feeding too much rich food, and it is possible to hurt her seriously by withholding a sufficiency of food. Of the two evils too much food is worse than too little, but it is less liable to occur, for where one is injured by too much food probably a hundred are injured by too little, and it is a safe guess to make that at least half of the heifer calves are fed too much like steers for them ever to make the best kind of cows. Choose corn and Timothy hay for the steers, and oats and clover hay for the heifers. In feeding hay, early cut hay for heifers and later cut for steers is in the right line.

### MISTAKES WITH OLD ORCHARDS.

There is scarcely a farmer in this country who uses any fertilizer for his orchard, simply because he has always been taught that the old orchard would take care of itself. And what a mistake! It needs the same care and attention as the land devoted to other crops. Why not renovate the old orchard? Cut down the worthless trees. Plow the whole area, sow to white clover and timothy, put on about 200 pounds of muriate of potash and 200 pounds of dissolved bone per acre. Keep the orchard trimmed and each year apply chemical fertilizers in about this proportion per acre: Nitrate of soda, 100 pounds; ground bone, 200 pounds; muriate of potash, 300 pounds. By a little systematic work and study every farmer could materially increase his profit with a little extra work, and perhaps a little outlay of money. If the old orchard is hard and unproductive, first put it in fit condition for the growing of crops and the trees.

Cover the hardest spots with manure. Get humus in the soils; and with an application of potash and phosphoric acid one can feel sure that a good harvest will result.

### SOME BRITISH CABLES.

Fire in Lambeth Palace.—Miss Butler resigns from the W.C.T.U.—Banquet to Lieut. Peary—His Lecture.

A despatch from London says:—Fire broke out at Lambeth Palace, the London residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It was quickly extinguished and did but little damage.

It developed on Monday that Miss Butler wrote to Miss Frances E. Willard last week resigning the Superintendency of the purity branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union unless the latter unequivocally pronounced against the six propositions of the Vice-President, Lady Henry Somerset, sent to Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, in April last, relative to the Indian army, which Miss Butler describes as being "an extreme form of the regulation of vice."

Lieut. Peary, the arctic explorer, was tendered a banquet on Monday evening by the Geographical Club, Sir Clements R. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, presiding. Afterwards Mr. Peary lectured in the theatre of the University of London, under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society. A large audience received him and Mrs. Peary with the warmest applause. Among those present were Sir Henry Norman, Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, Frederick George Jackson, the arctic explorer; Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, Admiral Beaumont, Sir Clements Markham, Sir Allen Young and the Danish and Bolivian Ministers. The lantern views were enjoyed especially by one of Lieut. Peary and the baby. Sir Clements Markham, at the close of the lecture, thanked Lieut. Peary in the name of the Royal Geographical Society. He said no audience in London had ever listened with such interest to an arctic explorer as the company that evening had felt in the narrative of Lieut. Peary who was "the greatest glacial and dog-sledge traveller in the world." Sir Francis McClintock amid loud cheering, wished Lieut. Peary success in his next expedition. The Times, Standard and other morning papers praise Lieut. Peary's arctic work and wish him success in his next undertaking.

### THE CARDINAL'S RED HAT.

Red hats were first worn by Cardinals in the year 1245.

## HOUSEHOLD.

### DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Drop Spice Cakes.—Rub half a cup of butter and two-thirds of a cup of sugar to a cream. Beat two eggs, whites and yolks together; till very light; add them with two-thirds of a cup of milk to the butter and sugar. With a cup of flour sift two tablespoonfuls of baking powder, then add two teaspoonfuls of ground cinnamon, one spoonful each of cloves and allspice, a quarter of a teaspoonful each of mace and nutmeg and half a cup of raisins seeded and chopped. Then stir in sufficient flour to thicken the batter so that it is rather stiff, and butter the gem pans, turn the batter into them and bake twenty minutes in a rather quick oven. This should make one dozen cakes, which are nice, if iced with chocolate frosting.

Rice Croquettes.—Cook one cup of rice in a quart of water with one teaspoonful of salt till done—about twenty minutes. Turn into a colander and drain. When partly cool—or cool enough to adhere, add the beaten yolk of an egg, beat well, add a sufficient seasoning of salt, form into cylinders roll each in beaten egg, then in cracker dust, and fry as you would cakes in plenty of hot fat. The fat should be very hot so that the outside will crust at once. Serve with maple syrup or a sugar flavored with any fruit syrup you prefer.

Coffee Jelly.—Pour out one pint of strong coffee on half a box of gelatine. When fully dissolved stir in three-quarters of a pound of sugar. Strain it, pour in half a pint of boiling water, turn into molds and let harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Delicious Lemon Pie.—Grate the yellow rind of a lemon into a bowl, squeeze in the juice, add a teacup of sugar and the yolk of one egg; stir well together; add a large cup of cold water, in which has been dissolved a dessertspoonful of cornstarch. Put into a double boiler and cook until a clear, rich jelly. Fill the crust, which has been baked separately, with this jelly. Cover with a meringue made from the white of the egg and a teaspoonful of powdered sugar, place in the oven just to slightly brown the meringue. Serve cold. This quantity makes one pie.

Boiled Cider Pie.—A boiled cider pie may be a novelty to some one. To four tablespoonfuls of boiled cider take three each of sugar and water, two of flour and one egg; beat all together. Bake in a deep plate, with upper and under crust.

Potato Omelet Without Eggs.—This variation in omelets will be found acceptable now that eggs are a luxury. Two cups mashed potatoes, beaten very smooth and light; one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful pepper, two tablespoonfuls butter, one-half cup sweet milk. Melt the butter, heat the milk; beat the mixture thoroughly. Heat one large tablespoonful butter in a good-sized frying pan. Just before it reaches browning point, pour in the potato mixture, spreading it evenly over the pan. Cover the pan and let it brown rather slowly. This should take about ten minutes. Fold it like other omelets, turn out on a very hot dish, and serve at once.

A Dish Rabbit.—Now that rabbits will soon be plentiful in the markets, it is well to try new methods of cooking. The following is excellent: Leave the kidneys in the loins; rub the meat with moist sugar and let stand several hours; then place in a dish containing one gill of vinegar, one minced onion and a bay leaf. Let it stand forty-eight hours, turning and basting it several times. Then drain and lard it, browning it quickly, in a frying pan. Season the butter in which it is browned with one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one saltspoonful of pepper, adding the marinade in which it stood for two days. Cover closely and steam till very tender, basting several times. Transfer to a hot dish; add the juice of a lemon, a heaping teaspoonful of currant or other tart jelly; thicken, strain and send to table in sauce tureen.

Liver Cutlets.—One egg to one-pound of calf's liver. Have liver cut thin, scald and wipe dry. Beat up the egg well, dip in the liver, then into powdered crackers and fry brown. Serve with thin slices of bacon, fried crisp. This is very nice.

Chestnut Savory.—Peel, boil and chop about fifty chestnuts very fine, put them in a saucepan and toast them for a moment, over a brisk fire, in a heaping teaspoonful butter, sprinkle with a saltspoonful of salt, three dashes of pepper, a pinch of chevil and tarragon, chopped as fine as possible. Have ready some crisp buttered toast, spread the mixture over and serve.

Spiced Beef.—Place one and one-half pounds of beef on the fire in a kettle, with just enough water to cover, and boil slowly until it is so tender that it may be readily torn to pieces. By this time the water should be reduced in quantity one-half, but if it is not, skim out the meat and boil down the liquor to the proper amount. Then return the beef to the kettle, and with a knife and fork tear it into shreds, mixing it with the liquor. Add one and one-fourth teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful each of ground pepper, cloves, cinnamon and allspice. Mix well, and turn the whole into a mold. When cold turn from the mold and slice neatly for serving. Excellent for luncheon.

### STARTING IN LIFE.

Be careful in your choice; look to the

unpleasant as well as to the pleasant features of it; then stick to it, work for it and sacrifice for it. Remember that the crowning of your life-work is not in youth. The years this side of thirty must be spent in preparing for the opportunity which comes to all. It may be at thirty, or it may be at fifty. Be ready for it; grasp it with a master hand; and success, in large letters, will be added to your name.

### BE PROGRESSIVE.

Progressive housekeeping means a willingness to accept new ideas, a willingness to do old things in new ways. It is not confined to the kitchen or pantry. Further investigation shows many new fields in which the housekeeper may save time, labor, money, and nerves if she be only willing to try something new. "Mothers way" was very good—for mother. There are better ways now.

### SHEEP OF A DEAD SHEPHERD.

A Flock of 2,000 Wandered 500 Miles After He Was Killed by Lightning.

A herder in charge of a flock of 2,000 sheep, which were grazing near the base of the San Francisco Mountains, in Arizona, was killed by lightning during a terrific storm which visited that section about the 1st of August. As the herder was not expected to come in with his sheep until the 1st of October, his absence during August and September attracted no attention. When the middle of October came and he did not show up, messengers were sent out to find him.

After a search of some days in the vicinity of where he was last seen, the remains of a camp were found under a tree which had been riven by the lightning. The cooking utensils were scattered about, and the remains of a blanket were found, which were identified as parts of one which the man had taken with him. The water keg also was recognized by a mark which had been burned into one of the staves.

A further search revealed the bones of a human being scattered about over the ground, some of them more than a hundred yards from the tree, having evidently been carried about by wolves. A prospector who had passed that way had camped for a night with the man about the 1st of August and said the herd was then moving northward. This herd was then moving northward, and when it was remembered that there was a severe storm of thunder and lightning in that section one night about the time referred to, it was clear that the man had made his camp under this tree and had been killed by lightning and his body devoured by wolves. The sheep had never been heard of and no trace of them could be found anywhere in that part of the country.

But now comes the strange part of the story. About two weeks ago a herd of about 2,000 sheep was found on the plain in San Miguel county in New Mexico, with no one in charge of them, and to all appearances belonging to nobody. The parties in Arizona heard of this fact and wrote to an officer in the Territory, giving their marks and explaining how the sheep could be identified. It was found beyond doubt that this was the herd that had disappeared from the range in Arizona about the 1st of August. The animals had been shifting for themselves for more than three months, and turned up at a point fully 500 miles from the place where the herder was killed. They had crossed the Rio Grande on the way.

### NOT FLATTERING.

Some people have a faculty for taking off the edge of a neighbor's pleasure. A writer gives a case in point. It happened to a doctor of divinity who was preaching some special sermons. He had scarcely got into the vestry after one of them, when in rushed a well-dressed man who greeted him most effusively.

Delighted to see you doctor, he said. You have given us a grand sermon. It has been a treat—a real inspiration to us all.

The doctor smiled and expressed his gratification, and the man left the vestry. No sooner was the door closed, however, than one of the deacons looked up and remarked:

You must not take any notice of him, doctor—he's got softening of the brain.

The feelings of the doctor must have been akin to those of another minister who was preaching in Rochdale. The morning was fine, and the congregation large. At the foot of the pulpit stairs one of the officials met him.

We've had a very large congregation this morning, Mr. Brown, remarked the preacher.

Yes, sir, replied the guileless and outspoken brother, a very fine congregation. You see, sir, we wasn't expecting you this morning.

### HOT AND COLD PENHOLDER.

An ingenious Frenchman has patented an article which he terms "a hot and cold penholder." The holder consists of a cylinder pierced with three small openings at its upper part, and inclosing for winter use a combustible carbon cylinder, or for summer a wad of sponge or cotton impregnated with a solution of sal ammoniac. To "start up the works" in winter time the carbon cylinder is lighted and placed in the holder; the other cylinder with the nib is slid on the latter, and the paper tube is then fixed over both. In summer, the chemically saturated wad produces sufficient cold to keep the hand cool by using the pen.

## WAS IT A FACT OR MYTH?

### QUESTION SUGGESTED BY EXPLORATIONS OF BABEL'S TOWER.

The Higher Critics Say the Bible Story is Only Hebrew Folk Lore—Did the Tower of Babel Really Exist?—Interesting Discoveries by Explorers.

A pivotal point in the current discussion by the critics of the Bible regarding the authenticity of the historical statements of the Old Testament is that relating to the Tower of Babel. The opinion is held on one hand that the story as contained in the Bible is merely a legend, introduced at a late period in the first book of the Scriptures.

On the other hand, it is claimed that the story is a simple statement of fact, and that there really took place in the early history of the human race the building of such a structure, the circumstances of which are carefully recorded in the Bible as follows:—

### THE BIBLE STORY.

"And the whole earth was of one language and of one speech. And it came to pass as they journeyed from the East, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar, and they dwelt there. And they said, one to the other—Go to, let us make brick and burn them thoroughly. And they had brick for stone and slime they had for mortar. And they said—Go to, let us build a city and a tower, whose top may reach to heaven. And let us make a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth.

"And the Lord came down to see the city and the tower which the children of men builded. And the Lord said:—Behold, the people is one, and they have all one language, and this they begin to do, and now nothing will be restrained from them, which they have imagined to do. Go to, let us go down and there confound their language, that they may not understand one another's speech. So the Lord scattered them abroad from thence upon the face of the earth, and they left off to build the city. Therefore is the name of it called Babel, because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth, and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth. These are the generations of Shem:—Shem was a hundred years old, and begat Arphaxad, two years after the flood."

### BABYLONIAN PLAINS THE SITE.

All scholars agree, however, that if such a building was ever undertaken, and in part erected, that it was on the Babylonian plains in the neighborhood of, or within the ancient limits of, Babylon. From the dawn of civilization Babylon was regarded as a sacred locality, the name itself signifying the "Gate of God."

But Babylon was not destined to last in all the glory of its imperial grandeur, and in the thirteenth chapter of Isaiah the destruction of the great city is vividly pictured by the prophet in the following words:—

"And Babylon, the glory of kingdoms, the beauty of the Chaldees' excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation; neither shall the Arabian pitch tent there; nor shall the shepherds make their fold there. But the wild beasts of the desert shall lie there, and their houses shall be full of doleful creatures, and owls shall dwell there, and satyrs shall dance there. And the wild beasts of the islands shall cry in their desolate houses, and dragons in their pleasant places, and her time is near to come, and her days shall not be prolonged."

This is a perfect pen picture of the Babylon of to-day.

### THE TOWER MOUND.

All is gone, and in the entire world there is to-day no place so drear and uninviting as the scene that breaks upon the vision of the traveller as he first looks out over that Babylonian plain. But not for long does the feeling of desolation hang over him, for in the distance rises a mound that instantly attracts his attention, sending his thoughts back to the dawn of human history. It is the mound that tradition points to as marking the spot where stood the tower so famous in history.

It was here, then, according to the Biblical account, that the descendants of Noah journeyed, and began the building of a city, the crowning glory of which was to be the Tower of Babel. According to Biblical students, the tower was undoubtedly a temple, but it never reached this point. Long before its completion the Lord intervened, and by confusing the tongues of the people compelled the abandonment of their colossal undertaking.

### REBUILT ON OLD FOUNDATION.

In considering the evidence bearing upon the existence of the tower, it must not be forgotten that the Babylonians, like the ancient Egyptians, re-spectively their temples on the original foundations. Thus on the spot where the tower was begun, great temples were subsequently erected, the last of which was that of the famous Nebuchadnezzar, and which was doubtless not a great tower constructed to escape the terrors of another flood, but a magnificent temple rising up in the midst of the new city of the plain, alike for worship and to commemorate the glory and pride of man.

The present ruins, known as Birs Nimrod, consist of a huge irregular mound crowned by the remains of a tower, which rises 150 feet from the plain below. In the excavations of the interior of this mound many inscribed bricks have been unearthed, and most of them bear Nebuchadnezzar's name in cuneiform characters. On one of these bricks is an inscription that the tower was never completed, and that it had been abandoned since a very remote period.

## SCENES IN DAW

MONEY HAS NO VALUE PART OF THE V

Here's a New Phase of Pleasures, Game High, Must Have Them To Habits and Amusement of a Great Many Gamblers.

If there is one place world where money has on the Klondike, written correspondent. You are lified in the social life be called—of the mine. see it nowhere else. O gold is a common of has been written of the gion, but the history rule, dwell almost end mineral development. It is my intention to give of the people, their amusements, and their of the value of money.

The principal divers are the gambling saloon. The most pro is the sale of liquor, the no revenue to the go and whiskey sell for drink. The gambling, wide open day and night, has never closed, may be remarked, in there are two church an Catholic and the Episcopal. I fancy it of your congregations, collection plates heaped gets and dust on Sund. The winning or losing to \$3,000 at a gambling no comment here. I den Palace the other Golden Palace is by no name implies, when the young man who built Wash, came in and as whoop that he was gold bank."

### GAMBLING IN

Swiftwater Bill owns act claims on Eldorado he breaks loose the du Bill took a seat at the in just one hour he is gold nuggets. "Thing be coming my way to mired as he rose, stretched himself. I drink at my expense. There was a rush of waiters carried drinks tables where games w that round cost Bill lighted a dollar and a strolled out.

The gambling saloon pearance, are very in other buildings in D they are larger. The logs down on three a chinked with heavy n are made of poles, of moss fully ten inch and then a layer of d inches deep serves to Heavy embankments against the huts on t as additional protect chilling blasts of the gales. A few saloons ber, with double wall sawdust and moss ar but old Yukoners co constructed buildings against the severe co. Last year logs sold and now they bring a build the commonest in, say eighteen by costs in the neighbor.

Games involving are running night a sional dealers of "ba ceive \$20 a day. The arding money is ut mining-camp. The seat at a faro table sack of gold dust to drops it into a small chance of "overplay" volves upon the play given full credit an many chips from the desires.

As the checks are is dropped on his conclusion of the play t are credited to the ac. The dealer hands the paper showing the co count, and the latter sack of gold to the b he weighs out his gol event of winning, th the paying.

### "SHORTY'S" FOR

About four o'clock miner known as "Sh at the table where he alight, saying t broke. The dealer h of dust and his slip responding almost to value of the gold. over to the bar and of other miners to b he was seized with getfulness.

He edged toward t about to push it ope tender called to "h haven't you forgot.

"Forgot hell!" e and the door swung rebounded it stoppe constructed in its inw body of a dying man and the report of a ce where in that low ce den room, explained cold air that came in open door. "Shorty next day. In the effete Eas