

Agricultural

THE FALL CARE OF PIGS.

The winter season of pork is beginning, and the swine old enough for the market should be hurried forward to their full weight to meet the demand. They should be fattened with all that the harvest fields yield. Small potatoes that are useless for anything else should be gathered from the fields and boiled for the pigs. There is a good deal of waste grain, due to threshing, which can be made handy and useful in feeding to the swine. If one is too indolent to gather it, turn the pigs into the field or barnyard, and let them pick it up; it will do them good, and unless chased and worried they will not exercise too much. As the fall advances, and cold weather comes on, the small pigs for late winter use should be kept in warm yards, unless the days happen to be very warm. When the weather becomes wet and cold it is inviting danger to let the young pigs run about and forage. Many of them will catch colds which will lay the foundation for innumerable winter diseases. Little pigs and weak pigs are poor things to winter, and they rarely pay for the trouble expended on them. Consequently, the late pigs should be hurried forward just as much as possible in the fall. Get them so well started that they will not feel any inconvenience from the cold weather of early winter. The way to do this is to let them forage now, and supplement the food they get in this way with meal and roots. Plenty of feeding stuff must be put aside for winter feeding, and this should be fed to the animals as they seem to need it, and not doled out grudgingly. Every pound of meal that a pig eats, digests and assimilates is turned into pork that will pay at a profit. Therefore, so long as they use the food properly, and do not waste it, nothing is lost by liberal feeding. One must understand this before he can become a good and correct feeder. He must know when to draw the line between waste and stinginess. By giving the pigs warm stalls and good bedding in the fall and winter we save food. The food that naturally goes to make heat to keep the animal comfortable will go to fat and muscle. Next to warmth, cleanliness in the fall and winter quarters of the swine is important, and no one can carry either hobby too far. It is well to have a hobby like this, and then ride it whenever possible. A good hobby is better than none in farming as well as in everything else.

SAVING SEED CORN.

Each year in some sections of the country the corn is not fully matured, because of late planting or an early frost. However, our most successful farmers nearly every year select their seed corn at husking time. When an exceptionally well-developed and fully ripened ear is left with a few husks attached, and put into the crib with the remainder of the crop, it simply indicates at a glance what is considered the best for seed, and when the corn is removed for feeding or other purposes, the ears thus marked are thrown in a pile by themselves, or when hauled from the field are stored in a separate place or hung up on wires or poles, as in our grandfathers' day. This hanging up process removes by exposure all surplus moisture, consequently there is no injury to the germ during zero weather as is the case if not fully dry. If the season has been a wet one, the cob is full of moisture, there is more or less dampness in the kernel, and the experiment caused by freezing weather is detrimental to the germ which is in the life of the future plant. This attention takes but little time, and in many cases insures a fuller, better stand of plants. However, if there is from experience the least doubt about the germinating qualities of this or any other seed, make an extra effort to obtain good seed, then test it.

CO-OPERATIVE DAIRYING IN HOLLAND.

According to the German paper, *Milch Zeitung*, an extraordinary development has of late years taken place in co-operative dairying in Holland. For several years, says that paper, much attention has been paid to the manufacture and marketing of butter, now nearly all carried out on co-operative principles—peasant proprietorship in that country being almost universal. Large butter factories, too, are the rule, where the most advanced methods are adopted. For instance, with a view to making first-rate butter, the cream is often pasteurized and separated by the Schwartz process, instead of by the centrifugal system. Artificial cultures are often used, and the result is very satisfactory. So are the simple, but very businesslike methods of marketing. At Maastricht a combined association disposes of the great bulk of the butter and cheese made by the members. It not only sells the produce for its members upon co-operative principles, but endeavors to put the individual

dairies into direct business relation with foreign firms, particularly in England, with the aid of the Dutch consular agents.

POINTS ON POULTRY HOUSES.

It is difficult to design a poultry-house that will answer for all. Those who go to the expense of constructing elegantly designed and elaborately built poultry-houses may adapt them nicely to the eye, but the hens may not be comfortable, and will not reward the builder for his pains. In winter the main requirement is warmth, and a low ceiling, dry floor and tarred-paper walls, costing but very little, will induce better results than the expense of large sums to suit the conveniences of the poultry-man. And this is the error all fall into—of constructing the poultry-houses for their convenience—when the real object should be to consider the welfare of the hens first, and to make the preferences of the owner regarding his convenience, a secondary matter. While one may object to a low ceiling, because of lack of convenience, the hens may prefer it to be just the reverse, as it will be warmer; and though one may wish the door nearest the dwelling-house, it may thus be on the north side, allowing the cold blasts to creep under it and chill the birds. It may be preferred to have a particular location for the house, and that it face a point of the compass corresponding with some other building or object, but the hens may prefer dry ground and the southeast, so as to get the sun's rays, as well as protection from the northeast storms. In building a poultry-house these matters should receive their proper attention as well as the cost. The best poultry-houses are those that are usually built according to location and for the convenience of the fowls.

PHYSICAL PAIN AS A LEVELLER

An Old Surgeon Says That Mental Suffering Is Much Easier to Bear.

"One frequently hears it said," remarked a veteran surgeon, "that mental suffering is a great deal harder to bear than physical suffering, but the people who make the assertion are usually people who know very little about bodily pain. They have a vague idea that a capacity for mental anguish indicates a fine, high-strung about a sensitiveness to physical discomfort. Such a theory is pure rubbish, and the facts in a general way are quite to the contrary.

"It is your thoroughbred, your refined, highly intellectual person, who is most susceptible to brute pain, and your rough, illiterate, dull-witted fellow, who is driven to distraction by a tormented mind. I suppose the explanation is that the stupid, uneducated man is unable to bring any philosophy to bear on his troubles, while on the other hand the nerves of the cultured chap have been sharpened by civilization. But as far as my observation goes, pain, physical pain, is the great leveller. Be the form what it may—hunger, thirst, exhaustion or the agony of wounded flesh—a given amount of it will reduce all men to about the same status. I beg to doubt whether there is a single human being who can retain his or her nobility of character under long-continued bodily distress. Oh, yes; I know what you are going to say—that there are invalids and cripples whose temper has been only sweetened by years of torture. Such cases prove nothing, nothing at all. They think they are suffering continually, but they are not. There are long intervals of relief and quietude.

"Take my word for it that pain destroys moral fibre as surely as fire destroys wood, and that, by the way, was what made the rack such a great success as an instrument of judicial inquiry in the good old days. An industrious judge with a well made rack never had any reason to lack corroboratory evidence."

THE BUTTERFLY FAD.

The silver filagree butterfly has emerged from its habitat and made an onslaught on the fall and winter fashions. There may be other butterflies, but the filagree butterfly now holds supreme place, owing to the fact of its beautiful wiggle. Fastened to a length of fine wire and added to the coiffure, to the shoulders of evening gowns, or even on tiny bonnets, it waves becomingly back and forth, and makes up in grace what it lacks in soul. If one cannot be a butterfly, one must at least sport the airy creature in some part of the attire. Appliques in lace or velvet, in jewelry, and even as shoe buckles, the choice of fashion, from the given range of natural history, for the season, is by long odds for the pretty butterfly. Those who desire romantic meanings to their toilet accessories may learn to their regret that the butterfly has ever been the symbol of Mother Eve, for as she sprang full grown into the light of day, so does the butterfly emerge from the chrysalis. There are other legends, but they need not interfere with even Miss Propriety's donning the butterfly on festive occasions.

GETTING EVEN WITH HER.

She wished to break it to him gently. I have decided, she said, to return your ring. He, however, was a resourceful man, who did not believe in letting a woman get the better of him. You needn't bother, he replied, I buy them by the dozen.

About the House.

USEFUL TO KNOW.

A darning needle held between the teeth when preparing onions will prevent one's eyes from smarting. The steel attracts the volatile juice before it has time to reach you.

Lampwicks must be changed often to ensure good light, as they will soon become clogged, and the oil does not pass through them freely. A clear flame will be certain if the wicks are soaked in vinegar twenty-four hours before using.

It is now claimed that rubbing the face downward while washing is the cause of many of the wrinkles on women's faces to-day, and the best remedy is to reverse the process, and always rub the face upwards.

When scouring the steel knives in use in every kitchen, if a little baking soda be mixed with the brick dust used, the spots will disappear with less rubbing, and the knives will stay bright much longer. Another thing of importance about scouring knives, is the substitution of a cut raw potato for the cloth formerly used.

Another work for soda. Every housekeeper has experienced the annoyance of kerosene oil spilled on a clean kitchen floor, and knows the labor expended in eradicating the spot. If, before she attempts to scrub it off, she would first cover the spot, baking soda, completely covering it, and allow the soda to remain ten minutes or so, the grease will be drawn out, and when washed the spot will not be found.

Dip the stained parts of a handkerchief in spirits of turpentine, and let it remain for several hours; then rub thoroughly between the hands, and the ink spots will disappear without changing either the color or texture of the fabric.

To give windows, mirrors, etc., that beautiful lustre, so dear to the heart of every housekeeper, clean them by applying kerosene with a woollen cloth, then wipe dry with an old newspaper. This will ward off the flies to a great extent, as has been found by experience.

WAYS TO COOK CHICKEN.

Chicken Souffle—Mince and pound very fine two cups of cooked chicken, add yolks of three eggs, salt and pepper to taste. Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, and stir into it one tablespoonful of flour, adding gradually, one cup sweet milk, pour on mixture, add whites of three eggs whipped, and bake one-half hour in dish set in hot water.

A Modern Fry—Parboil chicken fifteen minutes, sprinkle with salt and let cool. Make a batter by beating light the yolks of two eggs, with half a tablespoonful of salt, stirring in gradually one tablespoonful of oil, adding one cupful of flour, and lastly one cupful of cold water. Set batter away an hour, and prepare the vegetables. Chop very fine one small onion, three sprigs of parsley and two tomatoes, with seeds left out. Stir into batter, and add last whipped whites of two eggs. Dip each piece of chicken in batter and fry slowly in a spider in butter. A nice accompaniment for plain, fried chicken is supplied by hominy balls, and tiny slices of crisp bacon, alternating around the edge of the platter.

Chicken Escallop—Use remnants of cooked chicken, picked fine. Heat two cups of milk, in which you have thrown a bay leaf, a dash of celery salt and three drops of onion oil. Melt two tablespoonsful of butter, and stir into it three tablespoonsful of flour, add milk, then thick and smooth, take from fire. Butter baking dish, and put in thin layer of crumbs, then chicken, then white sauce, alternating until dish is filled. Sprinkle crumbs on top and bake one-half hour.

A Nice Breakfast Dish—Take one cup of soft boiled rice, add one cup of finely minced chicken, sprig of parsley, minced, season well with salt and pepper. Form into small round cakes, dip in beaten egg and crumbs. Brown in spider in butter. Arrange on hot platter and pour over the following sauce: Half a can of tomatoes, stewed with one teaspoonful salt, and lump sugar, one tablespoonful mixed spices, strain. Add one tablespoonful of butter, mixed with one tablespoonful of flour, cook five minutes and serve very hot.

ABOUT LAMPS.

A great many of us are beginning to realize that the flickering gas jet and the hard brilliancy of the electric light are ruining our eyes. Besides, neither are beautiful, whereas the soft-shaded lamp is ornamental and also gives a softer light, much better for the eyes and certainly more favorable to the complexion. Then, too, the cost is very much less than any other illuminant. Lamp light is the best artificial light we have. Soft and steady, and mellow, it is grateful to the eye.

There is about eight-five styles of lamp burners. But the real trouble is with the wicks. The care of the wicks is more important than the pattern of the burner. Trimming, which ought to be done every day, or, at most, every other day, is a disagreeable task, but one that must be properly performed, to keep matters in good order. First, see that the tube, or wick space, is perfectly straight and even, so the wick does not bend anywhere. Next see that the draught is perfect

and unobstructed. Have the reservoir at least two-thirds full of oil. Do not fill too full, as otherwise the oil expands in a warm room, or as the burner is replaced, it overflows.

See that you have good wicks, not too firmly woven, nor fitting the space too tightly. If a wick gets clogged with refuse matter in the oil, either wash it or replace it. Some day some one will have sense enough to patent an oil can with a strainer in the spout, so that it will not be necessary to wash the reservoirs and wicks once every month or two to remove the sediment.

Lamps ought to be used in rooms where plants and flowers are kept. Gas is detrimental to them. All the great greenhouses use lamps rather than gas.

Yellow, pink and white globes give best color results. Blue and green are not desirable, or a dark red. Best of all is the white globe of ground glass, which softens without obstructing the light.

PUMPKIN PIES.

In preparing pumpkin for pies and puddings, it is nice baked as well as stewed, and decidedly less trouble, as there is no danger of its burning. When possible, use a steamer to boil the pumpkin. Deep pie plates should always be used. A shallow pumpkin pie is a delusion and a snare.

Pumpkin Pie No. 1.—Pare and grate raw pumpkin. To each pint of the grated pumpkin allow 1 qt. milk, 2 cups sugar, 1-2 teaspoon salt, 1-2 teaspoon extract cinnamon, a little ground mace and 3 well-beaten eggs. Bake in a pan lined with puff paste.

Pumpkin Pie No. 2.—Cut the pumpkin in halves, divide into rather small pieces, remove the seeds, and bake in the oven until done. Then scrape from the shell and rub through a colander. To 1-3 pints of the cooked pumpkin, add 1 qt. hot sweet milk, 1-2 cup sugar, and the well-beaten yolks of 3 eggs; beat well together, add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs, and beat thoroughly again. Flavor to suit the taste and bake in a pan lined with puff paste.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs.—Prepare the pumpkin as previously directed. For two pies heat 1-2 pints milk in a double boiler, and when almost boiling, stir into it 2 scant tablespoonfuls flour rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Let boil until it thickens, stirring often. Add 1-2 cup sugar to 1-2 pints of the sifted pumpkin and after beating well together, stir this into the hot milk. Bake in one crust.

Pumpkin Pie Without Eggs, No. 2.—To 1 qt. of cooked pumpkin add 1 lb. sugar, a lump of butter, 1 pint sweet cream, and flavor with ground cinnamon. Bake in rich pastry.

SILK BISCUITS.

A biscuit-cushion is handsome, and can be made from scraps of silk, velvet or cashmere. The biscuits may be any size you wish, but to be really pretty should not be too large. Cut a square of silk four inches in size, and a square of muslin three inches in size. Baste the silk in the lining, laying the surplus silk in the middle in a plait on each side. Baste down three sides, stuff the biscuit with cotton, then plait and baste the fourth side. To make a cushion of good size you will require at least forty-nine squares or biscuits.

If you wish to finish nicely, make a ruffle of broad ribbon, or with fancy stitch catch three narrow pieces of ribbon together and use for a ruffle; or make a double ruffle of silk, silkoline or sateen of some gay color, and line with the same.

Bed-spreads may be made following the same general design, but having the blocks larger. Make the lining four inches and the top six. Slumber-robots are very attractive made in the same style and finished with a ruffle of bright silkoline.

THOSE CURLING RUGS.

Rugs have a tiresome way of curling up at the corners, which spoils their appearance, and in the end the corner gets torn away. To insure against this directly a rug is bought: bind it on the under edge with stout Holland or furniture webbing. The expense of this is trifling, and the rugs will wear twice as long in consequence.

CLAY PIPE HAIR CURLERS.

Should you see a woman in a tobacco shop buying clay pipes don't infer that she smokes. Some one has discovered that clay pipe stems when heated give the hair a softer and a more natural curl than irons.

A QUEER THING.

You have probably noticed, if you are a man, that when your tie gets loose it invariably slips round to the left. This is because you use your right side during a day about five times as much as your left. This movement rebuts on your shirt-collar, causing it and your tie to move in the opposite direction. The muscles on an average man's right side have more than double strength of those on his left side; in fact, so great is this disproportion in development, that by the right side is, even to the eye, more fully developed than the left, and in many cases this disproportionate growth is highly injurious to health, as it is liable to force the interior organs out of place.

TACT AND DIPLOMACY.

Tact, in woman, and its first-coming, Diplomacy, in man, are the ruling powers of this century. They carry everything before them. Feminine beauty, King's Rothschilds bow before these greater powers. Tact and Diplomacy have been defined as the faculty of "attractively presenting an unattractive lie." I am of the opinion that the art of more clearly define them, says a writer, "Beauty unadorned" does not apply to truth, and our hypercritical taste demands that she be not only decently clad, but artistically draped as well. Truth and Tact are two artists; the first belongs to the realistic school, the second to the idealistic. The first paints the picture of life in detail, which is always a mistake; the second is an impressionist.

Truth scans you coldly with wide open eyes, and tells you that "you have not a good feature in your face." Tact saunters by, gaining impressions as the bee gathers honey—looks at you from under half-closed lids and says, "You have an exquisite expression." Both facts are equally true, but the one sees only what is unpleasant, the other only sees what is agreeable. There can be no doubt which is the pleasanter companion. Tact may be only another name for hypocrisy, for dissimulation, but the art of dissimulation, is the mark which distinguishes the civilized being from the savage. Truth can scarcely be called a social virtue, since dissimulation lies at the root of good manners; your friend bores you minutely; you smile and appear charmed. If you do not you are denominated a bore.

Truth can hardly be considered a domestic virtue, since tact is gossamer to the two little bears—bear and forbear—which makes the wheels of domesticity glide smoothly. Truth is not altogether a religious virtue, since dissimulation is the essence of Christianity; you are enjoined to turn one cheek after another, and not show that you feel the sting.

Tact is the only thing which makes society possible; without its amenities the world would be a bear-garden. We would be forever flying at each other's heads. Through her tact many a wife has gained for her husband huge profits in the world of finance and politics. Through her waste of tact she has often not only lost his honors which he might have successfully striven for, but has torn from his brow the ones already gained. Lack of diplomacy in a cabinet Minister, engineers wars; diplomacy arbitrates and avoids bloodshed. The selfish morality which rejoins absolute truth upon the individual lest he lose his own little soul says that diplomacy is wrong; it takes no heed to the greater commandment, "Thou shalt not kill," and what is war but wholesale murder licensed. We never celebrate a victory without glorying in another nation's downfall; rejoicing over the death of thousands of human beings, whose souls were ushered into the presence of their Maker without a moment's preparation. Is that true Christianity? Diplomacy, the art of tactfully telling a truth, avoids all that.

The truly tactful woman has strong feelings, but she has them under admirable control. The woman with absolutely no feeling, but only indifference, gives one the superficial impression of tact, but it is not a true one. Indifference passes calmly by, leaving the burdens of life in the path of the blind who may follow after; they stumble over them and confusion follows. Tact has learned to take up and adjust these burdens or carefully lay them aside, leaving a clear path for her short-sighted sister, Prejudice. Oxygen and hydrogen combined form water, a liquid partaking of the properties of both, yet as a whole, foreign to either. And in like manner truth and untruth enter into the composition of diplomacy, without which we should be a nation of savages. It is a pity that we have no school in which tact may be taught, for it is more necessary to a woman than a knowledge of the mysteries of "angel food," or how to compute the distance between earth and the planet Mars.

THE LARGEST BELL.

The largest bell in the world is in a Buddhist monastery, near Canton, China. It is 18 feet high and 45 feet in circumference, and is of solid bronze. It is one of eight great bells which were cast by command of the Emperor Yunglo about A.D. 1400, and is said to have cost the lives of eight men, who were killed during the process of casting.

HAD DESIGNS ON HER.

That new missionary's wife, remarked the first South Islander, is a sweet little woman, isn't she? "Yes," replied the comrade pointedly, "she looks sweet enough to eat."

SOCIABILITY.

Wimper—Spunger is a very sociable sort of fellow, isn't he? Sharpe—Yes, he's always trying to borrow money.

LESE MAJESTY.

Officer, what have you brought these Salvation Army people before me for? They sassed me, Your Honor. What did they say? They said they was goin' to steal fur me.

WITCH KILLING IN CANADA

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITION OF THE CREE INDIANS.

The story of the killing of a man believed to be regularly possessed of a Devil—suspected as to some disappearances—"Murdered by Indians" is now being moved to be the explanation of the mysterious disappearance of a number of people on the upper La

route in the far northwest. Some time ago two Cree and Edmonton trail and heard from again by the Cree. A clew was furnished by a quantity of friends recognized as having been to the missing men. In subsequently obtained Indians that the victims in their cabin and the ped through a hole in the floor. A prospector named C who went up into this never returned is firm his friends to have been Indians. Last winter some week two Indians boy had fallen through the roof of a cabin and was drowned. Later found with the marks of a bear.

FIVE YOUNG

belonging to a family on the Laird River to the inquiry into the cause of the death of the five young women had been with because a jealous Indian had proclaimed them. As a matter of fact taking any judicial or punish crime in the tribes, whenever such constitute an intemperate belief and Indians. A recent policy has been the month of one Indian because of the in Wood Cross the line called wehtikos. The story of the testing example of rooted beliefs at these unfortunate than a whole volition worship and Napaysoosis, one the following story.

"Last winter a two in number of children, were five some seventy-five slave lake. We and two tepees chief, along with self and our shack, Moostoos some others, live and the other tepees. We were terms with one was especially w us. "Some months Moostoos told se afraid an evil, a better of him, a WEHTIKO adding: "if I ever better kill me, I do not wish to destroy my children." "The time past about the 23rd time some sick Indians and the little treated by Ent shack, which in pital, as all the to be doctored, medicine man, he was killed. "During the saw Moostoos ul. His eye tering and be any one in the self all the ti said: "I look young moose. "I was abs of the day, a ward every and more da was clear to becoming a tations were and as a last was erect! skill and power of all of our sorceries was enlisted in the attempt to bring Moostoos back to reason.

"It was certain from his appearance, words and actions that he had no bodily complaint, but that he was possessed with a devil. "Our usual ceremonies were begun. The singing of medicine songs, drumming and dancing were carried on from sundown until about midnight, and as Moostoos was lying covered with two blankets, comparatively quiet, the medicine seemed to have a good effect.

"There were in the house a t that time Entomahoo and his wife, Eliza, the wife of Red-head; Felix's wife, Red-head, Kunuksoos and his wife, Napaysoos and the 'little old man.' These last was lying sick. All but the sick men and Kunuksoos, who was taking care

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