BY ST. GEORGE RATHBORNE.

399999999999999

CHAPTER VI. -[Continued.] "They told me you were engaged in a street brawl. I came hurrying up,

supposing you had been marked by cret sympathisers of the False t known to be in Cairo, only and that they have deceived me." "Not at all, my dear fellow." "Do you mean to say you have been

"I must plead guilty."

"They pitched on to you?" On the contrary, I think I did the aggressive. Never could see a big log set on a small one."

'Oh, that's the way the game runs. it? Well, did you chaw the big dog

"I think I knocked him out. He's in that cluster over yonder. It's a to him I hope, though I must admit the little chap was deuced caucy, and the other didn't give way mitil forced almost beyond human en-Surance."

"For my part. I'd have let 'em alone. Because a man is small, it's no reason should impose on those who are larger. The chaps need a lesson to beach 'em something," says the silver king, with a shake of the head. Mynheer Joe laughs softly.

"Let me complete my confession, my friend," he says, with charming frank-

"Willingly."

"There was another reason why I threw myself into the breach and took up arms against the more powerful

Mr. Grimes elevates his eyebrows and looks at his companion in a peenliar way.

"Well?" he says.

"It was on account of beauty that took part in this disgraceful affair." "What! Was the old villain beating bis wife?"

'Nonsense! The thought of Molly Tanner spurred me on to interfere." "Come, no joking! What has she to so with the quarrels of street brawl-

"You are very obtuse, Mr. Grimes. It was her father who was in the aftair."

"Oh, a light beams upon me."

"Glad of it, sir. You see, I couldn't stand by and see a little man like Demosthenes Tanner being imposed apon. I brushed him aside and told his adversary to fight some one nearer his size. He did so-well, the result yonder."

"A little man, eh?"

"Well, he's little when compared with-say you or myself, for instance." Tanner-oh yes, of course," with a

"And, really, the other man towered above him like a giant. I never felt better than when I faced him and gave him his quietus."

'Is he down there yet?" "I think he's getting over it now. See, the crowd parts. That's he sitting there, with his hand up to his bead. I reckon he's dazed." Mr. Grimes looks.

Then he utters a low whistle. "You've done it

be says, aghast. "Ob, he'll be over it presently; may have a headache to-morrow. But these knock-out-blows, if properly given,

don't kill," says Joe, coolly. "It ain't that," continues Mr. Grimes.

"What, then?" "Well, you see-Dence take it! Here she comes! Now there will be the mischief to pay!"

Mynheer Joe hears his words, and, turning his head, glances around. There is no difficulty in discovering just what is meant. From the direction of the plazza a figure in white advances hastily. The lights of the plazza flash from the diamonds in her ears and at her neck. It is Molly!

Straight she comes to where they are standing, as if in that motley crowd her eyes have fallen upon these two agures first of all, and in them she recognizes friends.

Mynheer Joe feels a thrill of honet pride as it flashes upon him that this beauty will soon be thanking him from her heart for standing up in her fear old governor's place and meeting the attack of an enraged giant.

It is a pleasant sensation that creeps about his heart, for he feels that he has done a good action. In these days when a man dashes into a burning house and saves a child at the risk of his own life, he knows he has done a heroic act, though his modesty may prevent him from boasting about

Molly Tanner reaches them. It is Mynheer Joe she sees, and to him appeals. Her looks are startled. He will never forget how lovely she appears where she clasps his arm and. th a breatmess manner, gasps:

"Oh, Mynheer Joe, is it true? Has my dear old governor been burt? He is always so impetuous—so ready to take offense. Tell me the truth. can stand the worst. Indeed, I can!" Her voice is pleading. One would imagine that he is endeavoring to hold back something from her that she

should know. "Miss Tanner, calm yourself, I beg." he says, wondering how he can explain matters without bringing his

own share of it into notice. "I am caim. Now tell me all," she replies, assuming, with an effort, a repose she is certainly far from feel-

"There has been a little affair here over a dispute. I believe your father was engaged in it. Blows were exchanged-

"And my dear old governor-," she eries, tightening her hold upon his

"Was uninjured. See, there he is yonder at this moment," says the delighted Joe, pleased because she does not look upon Demosthenes Tanner,

pounded and bleeding. we catches a cry close o his cars.

Molly is no longer standing there Quick as a flash of light she flits across the open space. Mynheer Joe hears chuckle beside bim, and knows it proceeds from Mr. Grimes. His eyes follow the figure of the belle of Cairo. To his amazement, she passes the pugnacious little bantam without a look. What does this mean? She fa on her knees beside the recovering Western cyclone! Mynheer Joe groans. He calls himself a fool, a dolt, as the truth flashes upon him and he realizes that it is Molly Tanner's dear old governor whom he has so scientifically knocked out!

CHAPTER VII. NEWS FROM OVER THE OCEAN. Mynheer Joe, for once in his life, feels a cold perspiration come out upon his forehead, which he nervously wines away. He wonders is this fear. The man who has braved all manner of daugers in the past, faced death in its most horrible forms, in the poisonous swamps of interior Africa, through the jungles of India, where cobras, tigers and vengeful natives lie in wait; meeting the crazed Mohammedan dervishes of the False Prophet face to face in many an assault at Khartoom -this man actually trembling with fear because he dreads the scorn of a

He laughs at himself for the fancy, but it is a nervous laugh, not at all natural, and turning, finds Mr. Grimes surveying him in a comical sort of a

"Tell me, did you really think that little nincompoop was Demosthenes Tanner?" asks the silver king, in a half-choked voice, for to him the

whole situation is inexpressibly funny. "I certainly did," answers Joe, wondering if it will remedy matters any if he should pass over and shake the little terrier until his teeth rattle in his head; he has conceived a sudden hatred for him.

"A terrible mistake, my dear fellow," grins the other, nodding his head seriously.

"Well, rather, under the circum stances. Tell me who that man is." Not that he is particularly anxious to know, but the question is a natural one, and will help to carry him out of

predicament. "The little man? That's the baron, one of Miss Molly's most devoted ad-

"Confusion! How came it that he quarreled with her father, then?" "I don't know. He must have met Tanner before, but it may not have entered his head that he is her father. Anyhow, the baron is used to serfs, and imagines he can run things with

a high hand wherever he goes." "A Russian?" "Heaven knows what he isn't-Russian, German and Austrian-he has served under all their flags. At present, I have learned, he is under Alexander, and bound for India by stages. Russia has dark designs on the rich possessions of England on the Indian Ocean, and some day the hosts of the White Czar hope mountains and overrun the whole of the empire along the Gauges. We

may not live to see'it, but it will come, as sure as the world moves." Mr. Grimes talks in this way with an object in view-he is interested in the subject, and at the same time hopes to divert the mind of his friend from the awful contremps into which

he has stumbled. In this latter be meets with a fair measure of success. As a treveier and explorer Joe Miner is interested in the movements of armies on the chessboard of Europe, though his knowledge of diplomatic entanglements is very small compared with

that of the war correspondent. By this time Tanner is on his feet. His late antagonist feels as though be would like to slink out of sight, not that he is in the least ashamed of the part he took in the recent engagement, but because he dreads the moment when Molly's eyes must fall upon him after her father has pointed out the man to whom he owes his downfall.

He does nothing of the sort, however, but manfully holds his own. They pass on to the botel without noticing him, whereupon Joe heaves a sigh of relief.

Then he takes himself mentally to task. Why should he care whether this young girl detests him or not? She is nothing to him-can be nothing to him. Her coming across his path has been a mere accident - a gentle ripple on the broad sea of his plans and existence. Then his mind goes back-he sees himself struggling in the waters of the blue Mediterranean. while the boat beats back to his aidhis arms clasping the fair young girl who clings to him so confidingly. How often has this picture presented itself before his mind during days and nights of peril, when death howled at the walls of devoted Khartoom, and brave Gordon fought back the hordes of dervishes again and again.

It is useless for Mynheer Joe to declare that this young girl has no influence upon his life. He knows even while thus endeavoring to deceive himself that there is something back of it all-a hidden power that manipulates the wires-a fate that controls

tneir destinies. Accompanied by Mr. Grimes he again reaches the plazza, and seeking a quiet, retired nook they start in to enjoy their cigars. Mynheer Joe seeks to throw this last disturbing element to one side, and being possessed of remarkable will power, he manages to do so, concentrating his mind upon other matters.

They chat about several things in general, and seem to be very comfortable. The explorer, when his cigar is half smoked, takes a glance around, and notes that they are quite alone, for the piazza at this point is desert-

ed the guests having wandered in the direction of the supper ross. for the direction of the supper ross. for the botel does nothing by halves.

It is no longer utterly dark. The remnant of a February moon has remaint of a February moon has crept up over the horizon, and lends a penciling of silver to the Egyptian landscape. It is very remantic, for the moonlight gleams from many a dome-like mosque and towering min-

Mynheer Joe, after noting the fact that they are quite alone, turns to his rompanion and makes a remark that has a peculiar ring:

"This is as good a time and place for explanations, Mr. Grimes, as we can find."

The silver king looks at his companon and breathes out rings of smoke. "Explanations? My dear fellow, to what do you refer?" he asks, but the expression on his face proclaims that he at least suspects.

"There is no need of concealment between us, Mr. Grimes. You may dereive these good people at the hotel, but I have heard of you, sir."

"Oh!" mutters the individual addressed. "Yes." Mynheer Joe goes on quickly, as though his mind is made up; "you uss as a silver king at Cairo. Across the water, Mr. Grimes, you are known

as one of the shrewdest detectives in the country." He pauses again as if to let this shot go home. Both puff away at their cigars, as though the action may clear

their brains. It is the explorer who breaks the silence. "You don't deny the soft impeachment, Mr. Grimes?" he says, with a

query in his voice. "I have no reason to with you sir although I should not like this subject to become common property," replies the stout man, in a singularly cool

"Perhaps I can even guess the object of your visit to Egypt in this year of eighty-five." "Make a try at it, now."

"You are searching for a certain individual, by name, Joseph Miner."

"Bull's-eye, first shot," laughs Mr. Grimes. "Come, now, how in the dence did you know all this?"

"I have been looking for a visitor from across the water. Something told me I should find him in Cairo. Your especial interest in me caused me to be doubly watchful.' I remember your name through some peculiar incident that happened when last I saw New York, and as a result I unmasked the silver Ling."

While he thus speaks Mynheer Joe shows no sign of uneasiness. He has not the manner of a man who has anything to fear when he finds an officer of the law following him. One who has embezzled a great sum of money might show signs of alarm, but this man evidently has no such burden upon his mind. It is with a far different object in view Mr. Grimes has sought him; that is evident. The seudo silver king watches him from the corners of his eyes. Now that his journey in the burning land of Egypt has reached its mutton he begins to entertain doubts as to its ultimate success. Mynheer Joe is undoubtedly a man with & determined character. not easily influenced. Can be offer my inducements whereby the traveler may change his plans and revoke a vew made in the past? Whatever secret he carries with him, Mr. Grimes bopes it may prove effective.

"There is little use, then, in my explaining why I am over here," he says, laconically.

"The same old story-to patch up a peace between Colonel Carringford, my uncle, and myself. I understand. It means much to him that this thing is done, but, although I trust I don't harbor malice, I never want to see his face again."

"Nor will you, sir," says the other. quietly.

"Ah! Then the colonel is dead?" "Just "o. He succumbed to his en-

"Peace be to his ashes! I've no doubt he kept his word and disinherited me?" with a peculiar inflection of the voice, as though the subject naturally has some interest for him.

"No-and yes!" "Come, that's a singular answer, Mr. Grimes." "It is on that account I am over

here. Perhaps you remember Jack Austin? "One of my best friends in the Qua-

ker City." [To be Continued.]

Garlic, salt, bread and steak are put into the cradle of a new-born beby to

GREATNESS THAT WAS HIDDEN

The New Reporter's Awful "Break,"

and Its Effect. There is a well-known newspaper man who is old enough to be married and have a family-and has one-who is withal of slight physique, small stature, and elects to wear a smooth face. He has had some rare assignments; has been a war correspondent has been to see Mont Pelee blow up, has lived among the ruins of Baltimore, has been intrusted with many important commissions, but he can not get over the habit of looking young. One evening recently he went to a public dinner to write an introduction, and a young reporter who has been in the business about six months was assigned to the same place to report some of the speeches. The experienced reporter has had all of the public dinners he wants, so he drifted in with the cheese, whereas the new reporter, to whom such things are a novelty, was on hand to get the oysters and secure his share of drink. The new reporter is a youth of imposing presence and magnificent self-confidence, which will land him in an editorial chair in time. He had just lighted his cigar when the experienced man blew in and took his seat, modestly, on the edge of the circle of scribblers. The two men who figure in this narrative had never met one another, so neither paid any attention to his neighbor till the fresh young man had finished his cigar and his draft of the chairman's address, when he turned to his senior, gave him a quarter, and said: "Sonny, run across the street and fetch me a couple of the remains.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Early To

For starting early tomato or other plants in the house or in hot-beds use sods cut into three-inch cubes or us old tin cans with the solder melted off or little paper boxes which have only to be wet when placed in the ground The transplanting can then be done easily and well without checking the growth of the young plants.

Feeding Corneob Meal.

It is doubtful if there is any value from a standpoint of nutrition, in corn cob meal, its chief value being that when fed with the meal of the corr it prevents the impaction of the latter in the stomach of the animal some thing that must be done when large quantities of corn are fed. It is not advised that the mixed product of the market be bought, but if one wishes to determine for himself the value of the mixture with his particular herd, have the corn on the cob ground and then mix it with corn not ground with the cob, in varying proportions until the proportion is obtained upon which the stock gives the best results. This is the only safe way of feeding it.

Good Orchard Treatment.

In central New York there is a fourteen-year-old orchard that has always been managed on an exceedingly sensible and profitable plan. The branches are trained to the spreading habit which opens the tree to the air and sun. For about eight years the orchard was plowed and planted to crops, which require thorough cultivation like corn, beans and potatoes. Then it was seeded down with alfalfa and inoculated. This developed a very thick sod which is cut three times a year for hay. This hay is fed to stock and then the manure is all hauled back again and spread around the trees. Under this system the orchard has made a very remarkable growth.

Manure For Clover Lands.

Considerable has been written in this department in favor of spreading the manure on the farm during the winter as fast as it is made, provided the weather will permit. Undoubtedly this method of disposing of the manure for the benefit of the crop applies to any soil that is reasonably level, but its good effects are more noticeable on clover lands than elsewhere in the experience of the writer. On every open day during the winter the manure is carried from the barn and put on the clover until such fields Lave re-

ceived all needed. The result is that the clover gets an early start and when it is to be plowed under for the corn crop, we follow clover with corn in the plan of rotation, it is two feet high and all that it has gained from the manure is turned back to the soil for the benefit of the succeeding crop. This is sensible argument, is it not? Try it and see how much greater profit is made from the manure supply.

Good Pruning.

Luther Burbank, writing in Rural New Yorker, says that every experienced nurseryman trims all the small side roots off his nursery stock before planting. This is a universal custom, and in my experiments I have found that seedlings and very young trees should always be treated in this way ider all circumstances. seedling tree which has had its roots cut off to within a few inches of the collar, and the top almost wholly removed, will in all cases make a far better growth than the one planted with all its roots, even if the top should be removed. Of course, it is necessary to remove the top in proportion to the amount of roots removed, and strange as it may seem, it through this slip another rope also is especially necessary to prune the roots short when they are to be planted on land that has little moisture near the surface. For trees having animal is unruly and strong the end many side roots divide their forces in starting in all directions, instead of hog extending to the hand of the one making a good, substantial main taproot, which the closely pruned seedling his rump and into the lower loop and will always proceed to do. Though of tied, leaving the long loop in the drivuniversal application, these facts are er's hands for better control. The ilespecially applicable to dry climates like California and Texas,

A One Horse Drag.

At this season If the year, when many farmers put in some time in repairing and overhauling farm machines and conveniences and in figuring on new ones, it will be worth while to consider the following from Orange Judge Farmer:

Of the many tools introduced for pulverizing the soil none is cheaper and less used than the drag. Some farmers term it "block." "leveler" or "clod masher." Its use can begin with a two or three horse size immediately after breaking, when it levels the land, so tooth or disk harrow can do most



HOMEMADE ONE HORSE DRAG.

thorough work, and this same form does admirably preceding grain planthorse style used immediately after the nicety of work proves it one of the fire is the inevitable result. most profitable tools

In early cultivation it gently hills the plants, doing away with an enorof future cultivations. During dry pe-

to suit one's fancy.-Connecticut Moisture in the Sell

one can undertake. If a pot, pail or any suitable vessel is filled with a certain weight (say, 100 pounds) of perfectly dry soil (dried in an oven), the heat, of course, changes the soil moisture into vapor and drives it off into the air. If this dry soil is weighed several days later it will be found a few pounds heavier, the increase being due to water absorbed from the air by the soil, just as happens with quicklime or salt. If the room is closed and water boiled on the stove until the room is filled with vapor, the soil in the pot may gain an increase in weight. This is called the hygroscopic moisture of the soil, deriving its name from having come from a vaporous condition in the air, where its amount can only be measured by means of an instrument known as hygroscope. This hygroscopic moisture enters into the very fibre of the soil particles, rather than attaching itself merely to their surfaces as does capillary moisture. If a fine spray is how thrown on the soil in the pot the tiny drops would be eagerly seized by the small particles of soil, for, while the soil cannot gather and condense more of the vapor of water from the air, and associate it with its own particles, it at once shows a strong attraction for water in the liquid form. The water and the surface particles seem to desire the closest touch with each other, and, as water is a mobile fluid, it spreads out over the surfaces of the minute soil particles, enters into the pores within the particles and fills the capillary spaces between them. A hard rain packs the ground, the moisture, however, going into the ground that has been loosened instead of flowing away. Water will evaporate from the ground during warm, dry days, and as the moisture from the surface is lost that from below rises by capillary attraction to take its place. Millions of small tubes are formed, through which the water is drawn upward, and to prevent the loss the tubes should be broken off or sealed at the top. This is done when the surface soil is stirred to the depth of an inch, the dry earth serving as a blanket to keep the moisture in the soil. If a shower comes and again dampens the surface the stirring of the soil should be repeated.-Philadeiphia Record.

Handling Unruly Hogs. Any one who has tried it will testify that it is not an easy task to handle a stubborn hog, and most hogs are stubborn. If one has occasion to do this work the device shown in the cut is simple and effective. Take a strong rope about the diameter of a clothesline and about ten or twelve feet long. From this cut off three feet and tie a loop in each end; then tie the remaining piece in the centre of the looped piece and bring the loop over the snout of the hog after slipping the loops in the first piece over his hind feet. Have



HALTER FOR UNRULY HOGS. a ring in the long looped piece and looped so as to come over his neck, as shown in the cut. This rope may be heavier than the first one, and if the which is shown over the back of the who is driving it, may be slipped over lustrations show clearly how the contrivance is constructed.-Indianapolis New

seed meal.

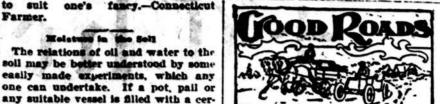
Dairy Wisdom Results simply show what kind of man is behind the cow-so look out. Give once or twice each week a few apples, potatoes or carrots to give variety. Watch the bowels and if they are constipated give a little more lin-

Cows should be fed and milked at the same time each day and in the same order. They quickly form habits. and any interruption or disappointment is quickly noticed by the lessened product in the pail.

The food of heifers must be such that it will nourish all parts of the body. They may manage to live on hay, but they will be stunted in size and will never equal their dams. though the sire may be of a line of the best butter makers. Besides that, their constitutions will be wearened. and they will be subject to every epi-

demic that comes around. Stretch a wire the whole length of the stable behind the cows. Attach a snap with a ring on this wire and hang the lantern in the snap. It can then be pushed along where the most light is needed. A similar wire should be ing of all types. But it is the one placed in front of the cows. A lantern should never be placed on the floor. the cultivator in growing crops where If accidentally overturned a disastrous

Too much stress cannot be put upon the manner in which cows are treated in the stables. A cow soon comes to mous amount of hand hoe work, and like, or dislike, a person who cares leaves the surface in its natural level for her, according to the way in which condition, insuring uniformity of depth she is handled. Pet your cows, talk to them, calling them by name. They riods it is invaluable. All other tools soon learn to come at call and to exloosen the surface, while the block on pect a pat or a gentle stroke. Good previously well fined land packs and feed will be lost on a cow that is crujars the earth to the depth cultivated. elly or carclessly treated. A differretarding evaporation without injuri- ence of twenty-five per cent. in proous root disruption. A one horse drag duct has often been known to take similar to that shown in the above cut place between cows that were equally cigars." And they tenderly bore away can be made by any one at very small good. They were fed the same, but cost. It may be modified or improved treated differently.



T the time of the year when the frost is coming out of the ground and nearly all the roads in and around our country towns

are long lines of mire one cannot help

wondering, when considering the subect of our highways, why the Government is not quicker to respond to the appeals for aid in their improvement, and why it does not push the adoption of a system of roads that will last for long periods with but slight expenditure for repairs. Nearly seven years ago the office of Road Inquiries of the Department of Agriculture conducted experiments with steel rails for use on country roads, and made arrangements with a large steel works for the rolling of suitable rails for this purpose. At that time the eight-inch rails for a mile of steel roadway weighing about 100 tons, could be purchased for about \$3500, and the price has not increased much since. A sample steel road two miles in length between Valentia and Grao, Spain, had then been in use for five years under exceedingly heavy

traffic, and had shown splendid results; yet the United States did not. and has not as yet, profited by this experiment in an ordinarily unprofitable foreign country, and we have today no steel roads for commercial purposes save the short section in Murray street, New York, laid about a year and a half ago. As for the foreign example mentioned, during the time it has been in use, the annual cost of maintaining the roadbed has been \$380, against \$5470 yearly expended to keep the flint stone road which preceded it in repair. The average traffic over this road is 3200 vehicles per day. This example of a steel road and its lasting qualities is not the only one abroad, but it is the most noteworthy. But aside from the permanency of such a road, and the slight expense of

keeping it in repair, the greatest ad-

vantage that it offers is the reduction

in power required to haul loads over

it. Tests have shown that while it requires five time as much power 12 pull a given load on a loose gravel or dirt road as it does over good macadam, and ten times as much power to pull the same load through loose sand or mud, on steel rails only onesixth as much power is needed as on macadam. This great reduction in power, and consequent dimishment of wear and tear on draft horses, is all the more valuable in that it is permanent and lasts throughout all seasons; so that the farmer is not obliged to figure on a greater loss of time and fatigue of his horses at one season of the year than at another. If self-propelled vehicles are considered, these need not be nearly so powerful as they would otherwise have to be, and they can be operated with great economy. The importance of a special track for self-propelled vehicles was recognized in the early days of the locomotive. Such a track was built and improved until the steel railway track of to-day was finally developed. Now that the self-propelled vehicle has again come on the scene in the form of the automobile, it has drawn attention to the needs of good roads for all vehicular traffic, since the inpower needed to pull a machine through the mire can no longer be "whipped out of a horse," but must be drawn from a large reserve, and, in the case of the electric automobile, can be accurately measured on every machine. Thus, when it is brought directly to one's notice, and the total mileage of the machine is Dnions are carried up in a small cor greatly reduced because of it, and the and dumped into the bins below. owner sees his expense account rapidly rising, and demands a better highway. This demand is soon to be fulfilled by private corporations, which have recognized it, and have devised systems of steel roads that can be built at no greater cost than macadam road, and maintained at far less expense. It is to be hoped that the supervisors of roads in the various States will investigate the steel roads more thoroughly, and that trial sections may be built for the purpose of comparison with the best macadam roads. - Scientific Ameri-

Good Roads Getting Into Politics. The contest for nomination to Congress between Licutenant Hobson, the hero of the attempt to bottle up Cervera's fleet at Santiago, and Repre-

> n of National aid to road improvent was one of the leading issues the campaign. Lieutenant Hobson congly opposed the measure as unemocratic and unconstitutional, bile he talked in favor of great apcopriations for the navy, Mr. Bankead, on the other hand, argued that to aid the States in improving their roads would be a better and wiser use of the National revenues. This argument took with the voters and Mr. Bankhead won the nomination. The Pennsylvania State Republican Convention has declared in favor of the National aid proposition; also the Republican State Convention in Tennessee.

ot generally known that the ques-

Maryland Adopts State Ald.

Maryland has just joined the list of States working under the State aid plan. The Legislature has appropriated \$200,000 to aid the counties of the State in improving their roads. This distribution among the counties is to be made on the basis of road mile.

Maryland is also the first State to observe a "Good Roads Day." The day selected was April 15th. Director Dodge, of the Office of Public Road Inquiries, was the orator of the day at the celebration given by the State Agricultural College.

The First Cultivated Rose. China rose fifty years later. vict.



Take a sugar barrel, cover the bottom with sand, put in a layer of apples, hen cover with sand and so on until parrel is full. Keep barrel in cool ellar. Last year we kept russet apoles as fresh and crisp as when first plucked until quite late in the spring. and I see no reason why any winter rariety should not keep the same way, John Jackson, in The Epitomist.

PLANTING TREES.

A number of fruit and other trees ere planted in the fall, up to the time hat the soil freezes up, and at least or apple and pear trees it seems to be safe practice, says Farm and Fireide. While it may be a question whether we have not already a suflciency of commercial orchards of such ruits, and whether contraction would iot be more advisable at present than expansion in this field, yet as we are ontinuing to build homes, we must continue to plant home grounds with ill manner of fruit and ornamental rees and shrubs. I cannot imagine a complete home—a home that is all that he name implies-without trees and hrubs and vines and plants surroundng it. The planting for home use and dornment goes on, and often it is done n an abominable manner,-Green's Truit Grower.

ONION STORAGE. The onion storage house shown here s located on the south side of a hill and faces south and east. It is forty eet long by twenty-four wide and has stone basement. The stone walls on ither side are seven and a half feet ligh and two feet thick, the wall at he west is twelve feet high, the one it the east end eight feet. There are wo stories above the basement. The loors are formed of boards three and a half inches wide and one and a quarer inches thick, with a half inch space between boards. The roof is nade of matched lumber, well put together, covered with several thickbesses of building paper and shingled, The interior of the building is lathed and plastered, and the onions will stand zero weather without freezing. On the ground floor there is an alley into which a wagon may be backed for convenience in loading. The build ng is provided with a return steam

to the east end. The cost of storage house, steam heater and 1000 crates or onions was \$1000.

beater, so that it may be warmed in

the coldest weather. There is also a

forcing window on the south side, next



ONION HOUSE.

with tops on, and they keep just as il as hay that is well cured, says a Michigan farmer, who gives the fores going description of his onion house in Prange Judd Farmer. They are not opped until sold. For convenience in putting in the crop there is a track on the west end of the building running from the ground to the top floor. The

HORTICULTURAL NOTES.

Keep your potatoes and other fruits and vegetables out of the light as far as possible in your cellar, and keep them as cold as possible.

Huckleberry plants, or blue berries,

are not offered in nursery catalogues

for the reason that it is difficult to secure young plants in quantity and that they are difficult to transplant. I believe in planting trees closely together in orchards or in garden rows, but when the trees begin to crowd

each other, or to completely shade the

ground, I would not hesitate a moment to dig out every other tree: Work in the garden is very pleasant in the spring, as the weather is then cool and the ground not very dry and hard. Ladies who make a specialty sentative Bankhead, of Alabama, has of flowers, or early vegetables, will ttracted wide attention. But it is find the out-of-door work very beneficial. The children should each have

a little plot for their own use as a

means of enjoyment. Orehards should be cultivated from early spring to August 1, but they should be so managed that every year some green crop can be plowed under to furnish humus and keep the soil loose and fertilized. In August orchards can be sown to rye, or some other crop than can be plowed under the succeeding spring.

Unless there is a convenient market for the sale of vegetables the garden should be no larger than is necessary to afford a full variety, and in abundance, for the family, as the keeping down of the weeds and grass in the garden is a matter that may require attention just at the time when the farmer is busy with his spring planting: but every farmer should have a garden, even if but a few kinds of

vegetables are grown. Hidden Tattoo Marks.

An escaped convict was on trial be-

fore a French court, and the question turned upon his identity with a prisoner known to have been tattooed. There was no appearance of colored marks upon his arm, and the question' submitted to M. Leroy, the medico-legal expert, was whether the man had ever been tattooed. M. Leroy applied strong friction to the skin of the man's arm. This had the effect of bringing! it is said that the first cultivated out white lines as cicatrices, with a rose was planted in Belgium in the slight bluish tint. By this means the year 1522. The damask rose was word "Sophie" was plainly legible in taken to England from France in 1573, white marks on the reddened skin. the moss rose about 1724 and the This proved the identity of the con-