The English Archaeological school on the island of Milo recently unearthed three cities built on top of each other. Two belong to the Mycenaen period.

A writer has calculated that from a single pair of New York rats there will spring in three years 650,000 descendants.

Dr. Albert C. Peale reports to the government that there are 8,822 known mineral springs in the United States.

Music for Invalids.

Miss Anna Estell Wilson, of New York, has found a decidedly novel occupation. She prepares music for invalids. She says that although the healing power of music is yet only dimly perceived, nevertheless physicians acknowledge that its proper use produces highly beneficial effects. Under the influence of certain kinds of music the nerve cells, if depleted or too relaxed, may be stimulated to more vigorous action. Music of an opposite character will diminish too great nervous activity and tend to produce a condition of peace and restfulness. Several physicians commend Miss Wilson's system. She does not say anything about how many different diseases of the nerves one piano in a flat house is capable of producing in a very short time.

Cut glassware would be more popular if dealers would cut prices.

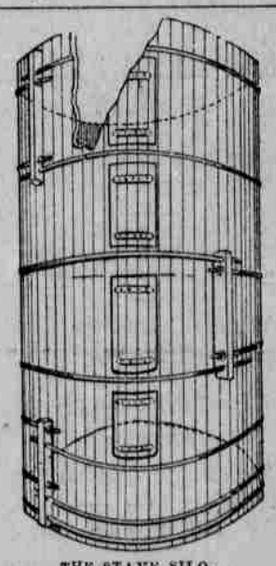
Dr. Albert C. Peale reports to the government that there are 8,822 known mineral springs in the United States.

Cut flowers can be tinted almost any color by means of aniline dyes which are absorbed with the water.

Simple Stave Silo.

The construction of a simple and economical stave silo is described in Hoard's Dairyman. A suitable size for this silo is about 16 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep. The hoops are of five-eighths inch round iron, two at the bottom, then one two feet above, another three feet above the last, and so on, the spaces increasing regularly to the top. Each hoop is in two pieces, and these pieces are joined in the rear just the same as in front by passing through hardwood blocks as shown, with washers and nuts, so as to loosen or tighten as may be necessary. Iron blocks or shoes are sometimes used for this purpose.

The stave should be two inches thick and may be four, six or eight inches wide, but the narrower the better. It is not at all necessary that they should be twenty feet long, as they may be easily spliced. Saw into the ends that are to come together and insert a narrow



THE STAVE SILO.

piece of galvanized sheet iron—say two inches wide and as long as the staves are wide. Neither is it necessary to bevel the staves, but set them up with the inner edge close together, and they will swell and make a tight joint. Doors for taking out the ensilage are provided for every space except the lowest. These doors need not be cut out until the last thing, and then should be cut beveling at top, bottom and sides, largest all around on the inside. A strip of building paper tacked around the edges will supply the waste of the saw.

Hereford Cattle.

The animal here shown is a typical Hereford, from a picture printed in the Mark Lane Express. This breed is an old-established one, it being more than a century since its founding in Hereford, England. Early in the present century it was recognized as a valuable beef breed. Records of sales from 1799 to 1811 show that twenty oxen brought for beef an average of £100 6s., or about $530 each. The Herefords and Shorthorns were active rivals during those early days, and the competition between them is still very close.

In color, the Hereford is a red of varying shade, generally light, with clear white face, white line of greater or less length along the back, white brisket, white brush and white feet. The horns are medium to long, white, waxy and generally turning outward, forward, and sometimes downward. In form they are blocky, square built, with rather short legs, and all meat points full and rounded. The quarters are heavy, muscular and low down on the

TYPICAL ENGLISH HEREFORD BULL.

hocks; the ribs well sprung, but rounded neatly to a long, deep barrel. The head and neck are both short and close-fleshed. The whole make-up of the animal indicates strongly the marked characteristic of the breed. They are quite common in Canada and have found great favor on the cattle ranges of Texas. They are classed with the largest of modern breeds, are hardy and prepotent to a remarkable figure.

Feeding for the Dairy.

It used to be thought that the heifer calf, because she was intended to become a cow rather than fattened for beef, could be starved and stinted on almost any kind of food during its first year, and be, perhaps, a better cow therefor. We do not believe in feeding calves intended for cows with food that has a fattening tendency. Skim milk is much better than whole milk for them, and wheat bran with some middlings mixed with it is a better diet to make growth than is corn or other grain. But it does not pay to starve any calf. It necessarily weakens the digestive organs, which like all others in the body are strengthened by what they have to do. If the digestion is injured all other organs must suffer.

To Keep Butter Cool.

Here is a good plan for keeping butter cool in summer. In the middle of your cellar floor dig a hole or vault three and one-half feet deep and three and one-half feet square. Wall it up with brick laid in lime mortar and cement and floor it with soft brick. Lay a frame of good hard wood in mortar upon the top of this vault. Hinge to the frame a trap-door of plank two inches thick, making it fit smoothly over the top. Then after the cream is separated and cooled put it down in the vault to ripen. Butter may be kept there in the agreeable coolness, also. If you have no separator, put the cream into your vault as soon as you have skimmed it, there to cool and ripen. Once or twice a week clear out the vault and wash it thoroughly to prevent its getting moldy. Pour cold water upon the soft bricks of the floor. They will absorb it and cool the air. This is a very successful way to keep milk, butter and cream cool in hot weather on farms where there is no ice.—Valley Farmer.

Raspberries.

To many persons the fruit of the raspberry in the fall is a luxury, coming as it does when no other fruit of this nature is to be had. There are but two sorts that have proved of any value of about a half-dozen kinds tried—the Catawissa and the Belle de Fontenay. To have these fall-bearing sorts produce well they must be cut down in the spring, so that vigorous young canes will grow, as from these the crop of fruit is to come. The stronger the canes, the better the crop of fruit, hence the importance of applying plenty of manure to the ground, and of keeping up a cultivation of the soil while the plants are growing. It is not impossible to have fruit on ordinary raspberries when treated as these are, though there is something in the nature of the two kinds mentioned which seems to fit them especially for fall bearing—Fruit.

Renewing Strawberry Beds.

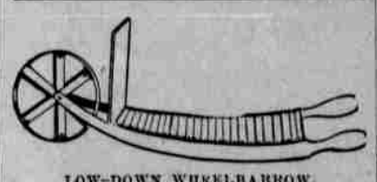
First cut down the woods with a lawn mower or a scythe. Rake the weeds off and chop out all of the old plants, leaving runners about a foot apart in the rows, and hoe between the plants, as well as cultivate well between the rows. The object should be to have the ground deep, soft and perfectly clean of grass and weeds. The runners (which should be those sent out from the parent plants of last spring) will send out runners, and form a new matted row. Keep the rows clean and use fertilizer liberally, applying it close to the plants on the sides of the rows and working it well into the soil.

Newly Cleared Land.

If any one wants to know what difficulties the early settlers in wooded sections had to encounter, let him make a clearing in some wood lot and then try to grow a crop among the stumps. He will break more plow points and harrows working this land than the crop will be worth when grown. But the early settlers had at least one advantage, and that was that their newly cleared land was free from weeds. In all the older settled parts of the country there are many bad weeds among the trees in the woods, the seeds of which have been carried there by birds or other animals.

A Handy Wheelbarrow.

A low-down wheelbarrow has its uses on every farm. To make one like the



LOW-DOWN WHEELBARROW.

model in the illustration, Prairie Farmer gives these directions: Use a heavy iron wheel with a two-inch tread. Get two natural crooks and round one end for handles. Nail inch boards across, as indicated in the illustration, and set up head-board, and you will have a barrow handy for hauling rocks, barrels of grain, salt, lime, apples, etc.

Thistles Among Oats.

The oat crop ripens so late that if the land is infested with Canada thistles the latter will sometimes blossom and be ready to ripen their seed before the oats can be harvested. But there is a time when the oats will not be headed out, while the thistles fully grown are towering several inches above them. A man going through the fields with a scythe can rapidly lop off the towering thistle heads. There will be other thistles come up later, but they will not be early enough to ripen their seeds when the oats are harvested.

Give Weak Animals a Chance.

Separate the younger from the older stock when feeding. The natural consequence of promiscuous herding is that the largest and strongest take their choice, and leave the refuse to be eaten by the weaker, whereas the best should be given to the poorest in order to help them to a condition of thrift and growth.

To Heal Galls in Horses.

"The horse is galled and still we need him in the collar daily." Keep on working him, only sponge the galls two or three times daily in cold water and cover them with powdered sulphur. The sore spots will callous over, become tough and heal in spite of the work.

To Cleanse Poultry Roosts.

Kerosene oil, 1 gallon; turpentine, 1 pint, and slaked lime, 1 pound, makes a cheap and effective wash for the roosts, or in fact the whole interior of the chicken house.

Buy an improved hame fastener and save time and patience

According to Nilsson, the zoologist, the weight of the Greenland whale is 100 tons, or 224,000 pounds, or equal to that of of 88 elephants, or 440 bears.