

HOLIDAYS IN MEXICO.

They Are Numerous, but Are Not All Local Celebrations.

The visitor in Mexico is apt to be surprised at the number of holidays celebrated here and made the occasion of rejoicing, with accompanying music and decoration, and is likely to think that the Mexican does nothing but celebrate.

With his religious and national feast days, the Mexican does have many holidays of more or less general importance, and when he is not celebrating these he may be celebrating the day of his patron saint or of that of some member of his family, so that it seems to require little inducement for him to celebrate. If a member of the family goes out of town for a few days or weeks, his return is celebrated in some mild way and his welcome home made pleasant.

But not all of the celebrations which take place in the capital are Mexican, as the foreign colonies contribute their share of feast days. The Americans celebrate their day of independence on the glorious Fourth of July, and ten days later the French celebrate the fall of the Bastille, and so it goes, the British celebrating the birthday of their king, the Italians the entry into Rome of the troops of united Italy, the Germans the birthday of the kaiser, the Swiss the day of the formation of the confederation. The Spanish celebrate the birthday of their king, and in September their feast of Corvodonza is important enough to last three days. No doubt there are other celebrations not so public or prominent, such as the Chinese New Year and others, but the above goes to show that not all the feasting in the capital is done by natives. An interesting point, however, is that foreigners who come to Mexico are soon the keenest for the coming of the various holidays, and Mexican, religious or their own, are jealously demanded as leisure days from all houses of business or commerce.—Modern Mexico.

CLIFF VINEYARDS.

The Farmer on the Rhine and the Difficulties He Surmounts.

Going down the Rhine you get a lesson in farming. If you wanted to buy a farm in America you would go out with a pick and spade and dig holes all over a 100 acre tract to make sure the soil was so and so and that there was not more than one stone to the rood. On these cliff vineyards along the Rhine it looks to you as if there was not more than a bushel of earth to the rood and that the rest was all stone.

In America you wouldn't buy a farm on the perpendicular surface of the Grand canyon, yet you imagine the bluffs of the Rhine seemed almost as impossible before the enterprising grapevines got a start there. There may be a few inches of space on the cliffs where some German has not made a terrace big enough for a bunch of grapes, but if any such spot has been overlooked you failed to discover it with your binoculars.

There are advantages in owning a vineyard on the Rhine. Next to the financial returns, the chief advantage lies in the glamour of romance that hangs over the bluffs. Frowning castles look down on you from the most inaccessible peaks.

"Who lives in that big brownstone house?" you ask a German passenger on your steamer as you round a bend.

"That is the castle of an old nobleman who kidnapped a beautiful maid and held her prisoner," you are informed. "When the knights of those days tried to rescue her, the old nobleman would simply drop a big stone or two upon them as they attempted to climb the cliff. One day while rolling a stone down upon a knight the nobleman fell off and was killed."

"And now," you observe, "I suppose the place is for rent. Do you know how much the administrator wants for it?"—Chicago Post.

Mrs. Craigie's Habits of Work.

It had been Mrs. Craigie's habit for many years to begin her work at 8 o'clock in the morning, no matter how late she had been up the night before. Off and on she wrote till 11:30, never being able to do more than half an hour's work at a time, a disability which makes the amount she produced the more amazing. After luncheon—even after a luncheon at the Carlton—she wrote again until it was time to pay calls and to talk at tea tables as idly as if she had been idle all day, a feat of unbending which few women and fewer men can perform. But after dinner she was always tired. "At night," she confessed, "I never by any chance do anything. I cannot even write a post card then."

August.

"August," the name of the month, is accented on the first syllable. "August," the adjective, is accented on the second syllable. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that, though both started from the Latin "augustus," they have arrived by different routes. The adjective is the French "auguste," while "August," commemorating the Roman emperor's title, is the French "aout" and the middle English "aust" or "aust." "July" used to rhyme with "duly," even in Johnson's time, as it had done centuries earlier and as it does in southern Scotland to this day.

In the Air.

Farmer Greene (who has been knocked down by a balloon anchor)—Goder 'em! I'll hev th' law on 'em! Whar's th' sheriff? Farmer Brown—No use kicking, Josh! Them critters is above the law, I reckon!—Houston Post.

It is not enough to start the must start in the French French.

PASTURING CATTLE.

Change of Field Should Be Avoided. Winter Feeding.

There is an old saying that change of pasture makes fat calves, but, like many another wise saw, this has more sound than sense. Cattle never gain flesh when in a field new to them. Three or four days pass before they become accustomed to their new surroundings and settle in their regular round of habits. If moved from one field to another adjoining, the same restlessness will appear, although if a gate between the two fields be left open they will pass from one field to the other without the sign of uneasiness. Introducing strange animals into a field occupied by a herd will cause the same disturbance. The social position of each newcomer must be settled by much fighting and more threatening before the chief business of their lives can go on quietly and comfortably. Having got a herd together, it would be advisable as far as possible to avoid changing from field to field and sudden changes of diet. Such changes are almost certain to "throw the cattle off their feed" or lead them to overeat with more disastrous results.

If the intention is to feed cattle in the winter months, attention should be given to providing a feed lot in which they may be fed comfortably and profitably. Much will be gained by providing shelter to prevent them from shivering away the flesh they have slowly gained. Less of food is needed for merely keeping up the animal heat, and the animal will eat and drink more when sheltered from cutting winds and warmed by the sun's rays. It is especially important that the sunlight should reach the stock early in the day, for, even when there is little perceptible warmth in the rays, there is in them that which enlivens the spirits of beast as well as man. It has been found that cattle fatten better in an open field, exposed to the winds from every point of the compass, than they do in fields in the midst of timber, where the sun's rays seldom or never reach them. Salt should be placed where every beast in the herd can easily reach it. By this plan the crowding and fighting will be avoided and the animals will be much better for it.—W. J. Grand, Cook County, Ill.

Care of Breeding Ewes.

We feed our breeding ewes liberally with roots and plenty of clover hay, says a writer in the American Agriculturist. We have large, well ventilated sheds and let the ewes have plenty of exercise, keeping them out of all storms. It does not do a sheep any good to get wet. We aim to have our ewes in a good healthy condition, always use the best rams we can secure and mate them with the ewes early in the season. We find that early lambs do far better than late ones, provided they can be cared for properly. We cull our lambs and flocks carefully each year, sending all inferior animals to the butcher's block.

THE SWINEHERD

It is demonstrated by all experiments that in the making of pork at low prices the various species of pasture grasses are the most beneficial, cheapest and most useful of the many foods on which the hog subsists. The animal which can make the best use of them is therefore the most suitable for general purposes.

To Load Hogs.

Handy devices for loading hogs are numerous. Here is the best one I know, says a writer in Kimball's Dairy Farmer. I have tried the portable chute, the hog yard chute and some others, but this beats them all. My hog house is built on a slight side hill. The hogs go in on the ground level. I back the wagon up to a door on the opposite side and drive the hogs in without any chute. It is much easier to drive a hog on a level floor than up an incline. If you have a low wagon this can be managed with almost any hog house by digging two trenches for the rear wheels, thus letting the hind end of the wagon down to the level of the door. A neighbor has one pen with a floor about a foot higher than the rest of the house. There is an outside door in this, and he backs the wagon up to it and loads in that way. By feeding in this pen several times it is an easy matter to handle the hogs. There is an easy incline leading from the other house to this, so the hogs do not have to climb around any. Anything that makes it possible to load fat hogs with little disturbance is worth considering.

Housing the Pigs.

In a paper read at the Iowa swine breeders' meeting W. Z. Swallow, a swine breeder for forty years, said: "I have had lots of experience with pigs in little houses and big houses and with stoves. Now I use no stoves and no big houses. I did not find any advantage in farrowing houses. They always get too cold. It is hard to keep artificial heat even. Where you keep five or six sows and litters together it is hard to keep them all warm and not get them stirred up. One in a place is a good deal better than the other way. With a small house covered with straw except a door on the south side, we wings on each side of it so that when the door is open the breeze cannot get in, you will have better luck, and the heat of the sow will be warmth enough in the house. They will get plenty of air and sunshine from the door. We houses like this I have had sows farrow seven and eight pigs in the coldest weather and be all right. They are cheaper than the big houses. A new house will cost about \$7 or \$8 now."

or stork. You gave me to understand that it was a stork prepared by a fat Dutch butcher in Hamburg, and that having tried one I would take no other. It turned out that the best was killed in Chicago. You took old scraps of steak and chopped them up fine. Mr. Bowser is sitting chuckling at home, and I have got to go back and face him and admit that I was in the wrong. He'll crow over me for the next twenty years, but I'll make you pay for it."

I know how the thing would come out. Mrs. Bowser came in looking pale faced and mad, and when I asked her what sort of a town Hamburg was she pretended not to hear me and fell into a chair like a bag of sand, and remarked:

"An express wagon brought a bundle here this afternoon. I suppose some one has been working you for a soft snap again?"

"It's funny a new patent fire escape, my dear."

"What! Another? That makes about fifteen. Mr. Bowser, do you wonder that somebody doesn't get the shoes off your feet. What's with us we need a fire escape for?"

"To escape from the second story in case there is a fire below."

"Nonsense! We have been keeping house over twenty years and never had a fire yet. It's no wonder the papers roast you the way they do. Fifteen different fire escapes in the last ten years, and not one of them good for anything! It's a wonder somebody don't come along to sell you balloons."

Pooled His Wife.

I whistled and patted the cat and let Mrs. Bowser have her say, but I had a little job put up on her. As soon as she was asleep I slipped downstairs with a handful of cotton batting and set it on fire in the hall. At the same time I attached my fire escape to one of the windows. I had hardly got back into bed before she woke up and screamed at me:

"Out of bed with you, Mr. Bowser! The house is in flames!"

"It can't be!" I replied.

"But it is! The flames have already cut off the stairs. Get out that fire escape of yours. If it don't work we shall both be roasted alive!"

It worked. I gave Mrs. Bowser time to don a wrapper, and then I swung her into the seat and lowered away, and down she went as soft as the fall of a feather. Then I lowered myself down, and as she was screaming for the police I unlocked the front door and trod out the smoldering fire. She followed me into the house and caught on, and the look she gave me made my flesh crawl. After sitting down for five minutes she got over her fright and said:

"Suppose that newfangled thing had not worked?"

"But it did; it was warranted to."

"But if it had broken and let me down?"

What Might Have Happened.

"You'd have broken both legs and probably all your ribs, and at this moment you'd be in the hospital, and I'd be weeping over you."

"And figuring on a second wife if I died!"

"Naturally. When a man of my age is left a widower a second marriage is inevitable. I should wait a year, of course, but after that—"

We haven't spoken since. I go around whistling and singing and now and then glancing a few steps of a jig but she is silent and preoccupied and now and then sighs a large sigh. It's all right to say that Mrs. Bowser is the better man of the two, but there are occasions when she falls down and the man at the head of the house is named SAMUEL BOWSER. Per M. Quad.

Uninteresting.

"You say it was not an interesting oration."

"Not very interesting. The crowd was so orderly and did so little cheering that you could hear every word of the speech."—Washington Star.

The Usual Hitch.

"Saphead has invented an unreliable bottle. There's only one hitch."

"What is it?"

"The bottle remains also unfillable down to date."—Louisville Courier Journal.

Great Animal Trainer.

Bessie—that baldheaded Thompson is simply great at training animals. Stewart—Oh, he is a wonder. He has actually taught a couple of spiders to keep the flies off his head.—Judge.

Not For Her.



She didn't have the face to do it.—Leslie's Weekly.

Merely Theoretical.

"Who is that extremely plain woman over there by the window?" "That's the lady who lectures on the evils of the kissing habit."—Horatio Post.

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1:15 P. M. Lv. b Doyle Lv. 1:12 P. M.
2:15 P. M. Ar. Amedee Lv. 12:01 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Lv. Amedee Ar. 11:15 A. M.
3:30 P. M. Lv. c Hot Spgs Lv. 11:00 A. M.
7:30 P. M. Ar. d Madeline Lv. 7:15 A. M.
1:20 P. M. Lv. Plumas Ar. 12:45 P. M.
3:00 P. M. Lv. e Beckwith Lv. 11:05 A. M.
4:45 P. M. Ar. f Mohawk Lv. 8:45 A. M.
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Auto Fees to Build Roads.
Secretary of State Laylin of Ohio estimates that the new automobile registration law, which makes him the registering officer and authorizes him to collect a graded annual license, will produce a state revenue of \$50,000. As this is given to the state highway commissioner's fund it will probably restore the amount to be available for the good roads movement for this year to the original figure of \$200,000.

Nasal Catarrh quickly yields to treatment by Ely's Cream Balm, which is agreeably aromatic. It is received through the nostrils, cleanses and heals the whole surface over which it diffuses itself. Druggists sell the 50c. size; Trial size by mail, 10 cents. Test it and you are sure to continue the treatment.

Announcement.
To accommodate those who are partial to the use of stimulants in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price including the spraying tube is 75 cents. Druggists or by mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation.

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