The Chestertown Transcript.

$1.00 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE. CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1892. VOL. XXX—NO. 38

LEWIN W. WICKES,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Chestertown, - - Maryland.

DR. GENESE.
Of Baltimore, will attend at Betterton every Saturday for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.
March 26, 1891.

DR. W. E. BARNARD,
—Dentist,—
has located permanently, and will be in attendance daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., at the residence of Mrs. M. J. Howard, Still Pond, Md., for all duties pertaining to Dentistry.

DR. T. H. COOPER,
HOMEOPATHIC,
Office Main street, opposite Voshell House, can be found in office every day from 9 A. M. till 12 ; 3 to 4 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted.
Special attention given to women and children. May 3, 1888—tf.

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Chestertown Md.,
MAIN STREET, ADJOINING CAHALL'S STORE.
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will be furnished with the best the market can afford.
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The marked benefit which people in run down or weakened state of health derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves the claim that this medicine "makes the weak strong." It does not act like a stimulant, imparting fictitious strength from which there must follow a reaction of greater weakness than before, but in the most natural way Hood's Sarsaparilla overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, purifies the blood, and, in short, gives great bodily, nerve, mental and digestive strength.
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CARRIAGE, ROADCART
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one that we can guarantee in every particular, and one that we know to be as represented, know it because it is of our own manufacture, to visit
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where they will find a full line of the above named articles always on hand. We make a specialty of
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Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Gives healthy sleep and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.
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Known also as "THE COLD WATER DIP," is a very highly concentrated fluid preparation, absolutely non-poisonous, and which mixes instantly and thoroughly with water of any temperature, forming a milky liquid, which, for cheapness, convenience, safety and efficiency, is unrivaled as a Sheep-Dip, Cattle-Wash, Insecticide, Disinfectant, etc. One or two applications in a year to Sheep not only keep them in health, but also increase the growth and improve the quality of the fleece to a surprising degree.
For Ticks, Lice, Scab, Mange, Screw-Worms, Thrush, Scratches, Wounds, &c.
For all Skin troubles, and for ridding all kinds of Live Stock from parasites, it has no equal. It is also wonderfully effective in many infectious and contagious diseases, such as
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, SWINE PLAGUE, CHICKEN-CHOLERA,
In such cases it is administered internally as well as externally. It is used and recommended by the leading Veterinarians in both hemispheres. Its uses upon a Farm are innumerable. Hon. John E. Russell, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts, writes, under date of October, 1886, "Your DIP is not only excellent for Sheep, Dogs, Fowls, etc., but it is the best possible dressing for diseased hoofs of horses. I have used it for thrush, bruises of the sole, and wounds, with great effect. It is also an excellent stimulant for the coronet, to increase the growth of the hoof, in cases of contraction and slow growth. If I did not keep Sheep, I should have it on hand for stable use."
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R. F. PARKS, C. F. STAM, M. A. TOULSON,
Chestertown, Maryland.
Nov. 5 1891—y.

POEM BY MILTON.

I am old and blind!
Men point at me as smitten by God's frown;
Afflicted and deserted of my kind;
Yet I am not cast down.

I am weak yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see;
Poor, old and helpless, I the more belong
Father supreme, to Thee.

O merciful One!
When men are fathers, then Thou art most near
When friends pass by me, and my weakness shun,
Thy chariot I hear.

Thy glorious face
Is leaning towards me; and its holy light
Shines in upon my lonely dwelling place—
And there is no more night.

On my bended knee
I recognize the purpose clearly shown;
My vision Thou hast cleansed, that I may see
Thyself—thyself alone.

I have nought to fear;
This darkness is the shadow of Thy wing;
Beneath it I am almost sacred; here
Can come no evil thing.

Oh! I seem to stand
Trembling where foot of mortal ne'er hath been
Wrapped in the radiance of Thy sinless land,
Which eye hath never seen.

Visions come and go;
Shapes of resplendent beauty round me throng;
From angel lips I seem to hear the flow
Of soft and holy song.

It is nothing now,
When heaven is open on my sightless eyes;
When airs from Paradise refresh my brow,
The earth in darkness lies.

In a pure clime
My being fill with rapture—waves of thought
Roll in upon my spirit—strains sublime
Break over me unsought.

Give me now my lyre!
I feel the stirrings of a gift divine,
Within my bosom glows unearthly fire,
Lit by no skill of mine.

THE PEACH YELLOWS AND ROSETTE.

Additional Evidence of Their Communicability.

BY DR. ERWIN F. SMITH.

PART I.

II.—INOCULATIONS.

Experiment 1.—The trees selected for this series of inoculations were grown from Smock seed, procured in Kent county, Maryland. They formed part of a large nursery owned by Norris Barnard, Still Pond, Maryland. When first seen the seedlings were about 5 months old, and were being worked for commercial purposes. They numbered more than 100,000, and all presented a very healthy, thrifty appearance. The trees devoted to the experiment were in one corner, and not different in appearance from the rest.

The buds for inoculation were cut in an orchard on the Bay farm of James S. Harris, Still Pond, Maryland. They came from *diseased shoots* on 15 or 20 vigorous, 4-year-old trees. These trees had shown no symptoms of disease until that summer, when they bore the red-spotted, prematurely ripened fruit as well as the characteristic shoots.

The buds were cut August 12, 1887, and inserted the same day. The manner of insertion was like that ordinarily practiced in reproduction, by budding, *i. e.*, the bud, with a portion of the surrounding bark and often some of the underlying wood, was inserted under the bark of the seedling about 6 inches from the ground, by means of a T-shaped slit. The insert was then bound into place securely by strings, which were cut or loosened at the expiration of ten days. According to their size the trees recieved one or two buds, none more than two.

In most instances the wood and bark which were inserted healed on quickly and retained their vitality over winter, but there was no growth from the buds that autumn, nor any symptoms of disease in the stocks. The seedling tops were removed in the spring.

One year from budding these trees were re-examined. Three-quarters of the inserted buds had failed to push. Of the rest some had grown into diseased shoots; others (a few) had grown into shoots which did not yet show the characteristic symptoms of Yellows. The effects on the stocks was marked. About 34 per cent. of the whole number (202) had become diseased beyond question, while only 23 per cent. were entirely healthy. Some of the trees had died during the summer, evidently from the effects of the disease. A few yet living were badly affected, but most of them showed only slight symptoms. Nevertheless, here were the feeble shoots, and the winter buds germinating 6 months in advance of the proper time.

The evidence seemed to be overwhelming and complete, for while the experiment was performed in a region where the disease occurs it was on a large scale, and moreover the remainder of this nursery and other nurseries in the same region, subject so far as known to the same influences, were examined in vain for anything which would correspond. The 542 trees in adjoining rows, which were examined critically for comparison, showed no traces of the disease, although all other conditions appeared to be identical. The fact that Peach Yellows in that locality was comparatively rare in trees under 3 years of age is also opposed to the view that the proximity of diseased orchards had anything to do with this special case. With a full knowledge of the facts, the conclusion was irresistable that the infection came only from the inserted buds.

An examination made in November, *i.e.*, 3 months later, showed plainly that the disease was progressing—more trees were dead and fewer healthy. At that date the number of stocks clearly affected amounted to 40 per cent. The control trees were still free from the disease, although they stood close upon both sides in parallel rows. Plate VIII, made from photographs, shows the condition of 3 of these inoculated trees November 3, 1888.

Ten of the inoculated and diseased trees were removed that autumn and set in Washington on the grounds of the Department of Agriculture. The remainder were left over winter in the nursery rows. In the spring of 1889 the latter were carefully removed and set out on the farm of Dr. W. S. Maxwell, some miles distant. None made any growth worth mentioning and all died within a year—some from the shock of transplanting and the rest with plain symptoms of Yellows.

The ten trees set on the Department grounds made considerable growth in 1889, and developed into very characteristic specimens of Yellows. The germination of the winter buds 6 or 8 months in advance of the proper time occurred freely on many shoots arising from the stock and fully set at rest all lingering doubts respecting the nature of the disease. The foliage was yellowish or reddish, and the total growth as compared with neighboring healthy trees was also very meager and stunted (plate IX, from a photograph made October 21, 1889, wherein the trees are contrasted with two healthy seedlings each 1 year younger). Plate X, from a part of the same row, brings out certain details more distinctly. These trees were again photographed, November 21, 1890, at which time the unbudded seedlings were much larger and still healthy, while the inoculated trees were dead or nearly dead. Between this date and the time when the trees were set they were examined repeatedly and shown to various persons. During all this period they had unmistakable symptoms of Yelllows, and became gradually more and more feeble. The moving of the trees into different and fertile soil did no good. The five unbudded seedling trees standing in the same row are more than 100 times as large, although one year younger. There was no shock from transplanting, and the difference in size must be ascribed to the stunting effect of the disease. In passing, it is interesting to note that the 5 healthy seedlings are those noted in my first Report as having grown from the pits of premature peaches. These trees have continued healthy, and now bear a heavy crop of green fruit (July, 1891).

Of the entire 202 trees inoculated August 12, 1887, only 3 are now living, and each of these is badly diseased and likely to die within six months. Of this experiment it may be said that all doubts concerning the nature of the disease were long since set at rest. It has corresponded exactly in manner of development and in results to the disease in the trees from which the buds came. Exceptions must, of course, be noted that none of these trees have ever borne fruit.

In a foot note Dr. Smith says: So far as I know, the only *well-authenticated* case in which buds taken from a diseased tree and inserted into healthy stock have lived long enough and developed vigorously enough to bear peaches, is one communicated by Prof. E. S. Goff, horticulturist of the State Experiment Station, Madison, Wisconsin. This experiment was begun on the grounds of the Experiment Station at Geneva, New York, in 1886. Prof. Goff's statement from memory is as follows:

"The tree budded was a very vigorous seedling of bearing size. In the latter part of the summer in 1886, I budded several of the branches with buds of two (or three?) varieties of the peach, sent me by a young man of western New York whose orchard was badly infested with Yellows and who was deeply interested in the subject. He assured me at the time that the buds came from diseased trees.

"More than one-half the buds failed, but several survived and made a good growth the following season, without exhibiting any abnormal appearance. The next season (1888) the branches from the buds bore a good crop of fruit, and the peaches early began to manifest a peculiar appearance, which I recognized from description as the Yellows. The ground of the fruit became a golden-yellow color, sprinkled and blotched on the sunny side with very bright or sometimes with deep red. I am not personally familiar with the Yellows, having seen but a few trees affected with it, but I came to the conclusion that the branches from the buds inserted into this tree were attacked with the disease. I came away from Geneva in the spring of 1889, and in the fall of that year, anxious to know what further symptoms this tree had manifested, if any, I wrote Mr. Churchill, who then had charge of the fruit trees, and was informed by him that the tree had died."

Dr. Collier, the present director of the Geneva station, says that the tree was in an exposed situation and died from an accidental injury.

The virulent nature of the disease is shown by the fact that only one or two buds, *i. e.*, 1-2 square centimetres of diseased surface, were inserted into each tree. Its slow progress through the tissues is inferred from the fact that no symptoms were visible until after three months and probably none until the following May or June—8 to 9 months after the date of inoculation. It should also be noted that the inserted buds produced the same effect, although cut from many different trees.

Experiment 2.—The trees selected for this series of inoculations were much like those used in No. 1. They were grown from Tennessee seed and formed part of a large nursery owned by Thomas J. Shallcross, Locust Grove, Maryland. The seedlings numbered about 100,000, and were very thrifty. I first saw them at budding time, when they were about five months old. The trees devoted to this experiment were two outer rows, not different in appearance from the rest.

The buds for inoculation were cut from an orchard on the same farm. They came from *healthy-looking shoots* on a vigorous 6-year-old tree. This tree had shown no symptoms of disease until that summer, when some of its limbs bore premature fruit and the characteristic shoots. One limb of the tree was badly diseased only a short distance from where the shoots were cut.

The buds were cut August 3, 1887, and inserted the same day. One bud only was put into each tree. The manner of inoculation was substantially like that already described. Subsequent examination showed that a union between bud and stock had taken place in every instance, or nearly every one, the budder having been very expert. No buds pushed and no symptoms of disease developed that autumn.

In the spring of 1888, while the buds were yet dormant, these trees were removed to Hubbardston, Michigan, and set 10 by 10 feet apart, principally upon a moderately fertile, sandy loam, which had been used for a garden. This location was selected as, on the whole, the best that could be had at that time. The soil has been cleared of forest and brought under cultivation since 1850. There were and are no known cases of Yellows within 40 miles, and the nearest commercial orchards are 20 miles away, and not extensive. By long residence I am familiar with the whole country, and believe that the only peach trees in that township or the adjoining ones are such as have been planted very sparingly in gardens or around houses. To most farms and gardens this tree is an entire stranger. The principal objection to the location, and a serious one, was the danger from low winter temperatures and sudden fluctuations, which in the past had frequently killed peach trees to the ground, and consequently had long since very effectually discouraged planting. However, the risk was taken, and, as good fortune would have it, the winters of 1889 and 1890 were so mild that the trees did not suffer in the least.

Altogether 336 trees were set, and upon my father's place, that I might have the land more fully under control. Two hundred and ten were the inoculated trees already mentioned and 126 were unbudded seedlings from the same nursery to be used in making comparisons.

These trees were set out April 24, under personal direction, and were examined carefully, one by one, as late as June 26 of that year. At that date there was no difference in the appearance of the two lots. Six of each were dead, apparently from the shock of transplanting. The remainder of the unbudded trees were perfectly healthy; and the remainder of the inoculated ones appeared to be so, with the exception of one tree which began to look suspicious. In 60 per cent. of the inoculated trees the bud had failed to push, although the bark inserted with it was yet alive in most instances.

In 96 per cent. of the seedlings the top was purposely allowed to remain at the time of transplanting, only enough being removed to balance the slight loss of roots. The others were cut back to the inserted bud. The trees suffered no injury in transit, were provided with excellent roots, and, with the exception of 87 set in new ground on upturned and tough sod, grew vigorously from the start and promised well.

In autumn, on several occasions, my father reported that some of the inoculated trees had begun to look yellow and sickly. However, I did not see them until July 1, 1889, *i. e.*, one year from the previous examination and twenty-three months from the insertion of the buds. The change was then so great that I could scarcely credit my eyes. With one exception, the unbudded trees continued healthy and had made a good growth. On the other hand a very considerable number of the inoculated trees were already dead, and most of the remainder were in all stages of decline, dwafted, yellow, and sickly. Evidently some sort of virus was communicated by the inoculated diseased bud to the previously healthy seedling, and this was probably transmitted to all parts of the tree. At least, symptoms were visible to the very extremities of the branches, 3 to 4 feet from the point of inoculation. A few trees only had made a tolerable growth and seemed to be resisting the evil influence.

As in Experiment 1, here were the feeble, branched growths and the winter buds germinating months in advance of the proper time. Again there could be no question as to the nature of the disease. Some representative photographs made July 1, 1889, show, as well as can be done in black and white, the strikingly different appearance of these two lots of trees. The exact conditions in August were as follows:

TABLE I.—*Result of inoculations two years from the time the buds were inserted as shown by comparison of budded and unbudded trees.*

126 unbudded trees.			
Healthy.	Doubtful.	Diseased.	Dead.
117	1	0	8
210 budded trees.			
Healthy.	Doubtful.	Diseased.	Dead.
3	16	103	88

From that day to this the contrast has become greater and greater as the condition of the inoculated trees has gone on from bad to worse.

The orchard was re-examined July 29-31, 1890, and another series of photographs procured. The condition of the inoculated trees was found to be much worse than last year. All which were doubtful or seemed to be healthy in 1889 had become diseased, and many more had died with the characteristic symptoms of the Yellows. Only two of the inoculated trees made any noteworthy growth in 1890. Of the entire 219 trees which received diseased buds August 3, 1887, only 15 were living at the expiration of the third year. Nearly all of those which died were more or less stunted and showed symptoms of Yellows either in the form of branching summer growths or winter buds which germinated in autumn.

Up to date only one case of Yellows has developed in the unbudded trees, the tree noted as supicious in 1889.

A number of the unbudded trees at one end of the orchard died in the spring of 1890 from some unknown cause, not Yellows. They dried up suddenly, much as if they had been injured by plowing or by moles. The roots, however, seemed intact and the origin of the trouble was not to be learned in July. It is sufficient that it was not Yellows or anything suggestive of that disease. Four of the trees set on sod ground also dried up during the summer. All the rest of these trees (86) made an excellent growth in 1890 and were thrifty and beautiful to look upon.

In a foot note it is stated that: These trees were re-examined August 12, 1891, with the following results: Average height of the north two rows (37 trees), 9.9 feet; average circumference of trunk, 8 inches. Average height of the south three rows (49 trees), 8.1 feet; average circumference of trunk, 5.7 inches. Twelve of the trees have mildewed badly this year. one has Yellows, and several others are small. Otherwise all are healthy and growing vigorously. The difference in amount of growth is referable to the unlike methods of treatment. They have been cultivated with crops as follows:

Plot.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.
North two rows	Corn and cucumbers	Corn	Straw-berries	Straw-berries
South 3 rows...	Corn.....	Wheat	Clover	Corn

The growth of a crop of wheat in 1889 and the absence of cultivation the following year, when the trees were in clover-sod checked the growth of the south three rows nearly one third. Of the inoculated trees only six remain, and they are like the three left from Experiment 1.

For several reasons this experiment is more interesting than No. 1, although the results are identical. First, the inserted buds were taken from shoots that appeared to be healthy; second, the disease developed more slowly than in experiment 1, owing probably to the different character of the buds; third, a small amount of infective material was used; fourth, the inception and progress of the disease occurred in a locality entirely free from Yellows. This experiment confirms No. 1. In addition, it proves that Yellows may be communicated by parts of a tree which seem to be healthy and renders it probable that the disease is icubating in all parts of a tree when it appears in any part. In passing, it may be said that the results of the excision experiments described in Part III point to the same conclusion. It is also noteworthy that each of these trees was infected by a single bud, and that all of these buds were cut from a single tree. The inference is very strong that this one tree contained infective material sufficient to destroy entire orchards if properly introduced into the trees. Both experiments go to show that the germ or virus of the disease must be quite uniformly distributed through the affected parts.

Experiment 3 *and* 4 (the R. G. Nicholson trees and the D. P. Barnard trees) are incomplete, owing to the temporary discontinuance of this investigation in the spring of 1888.

At the time of removal Mr. Barnard reserved ten trees from experiment 4, and set them with others of the same age in an orchard on his farm. According to his statement, January 10, 1889, they made a good growth in 1888 and were as healthy as any trees. September 20, 1890, Mr. Barnard reported that the trees were still healthy, but they were not personally inspected until January 26, 1891.

At that date the following conditions prevailed: One tree was gone; one tree had made no growth worth mentioning and was dead with symptoms of Yellows; three were much smaller than should be and were suffering from Yellows or at least presented what seemed to me satisfactory symptoms; one was doubtful; four were nice trees. The latter had made a reasonable growth and appeared to be free from disease. These trees were budded in a locality where Yellows is very prevalent and have remained there ever since, *i. e.*, over 3½ years. Therefore, it can not be asserted unqualifiedly that the diseased trees resulted from the insertion of diseased buds, since the possibility of subsequent infection is not excluded. The possibility, however, is not great, because the trees were badly dwarfed, as if they had been diseased from the start. The trees which still appear to be healthy, are, therefore, the only really interesting ones. Their behavior during the next year or two will be a matter of considerable interest, as throwing additional light on the question whether the whole tree is diseased whem symptoms appear in any part of it.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

FARM NOTES.

In extremely cold weather water that has had the chill taken off it will be more readily drunk by cows than such as is icy cold, but whether it will produce enough difference in the quantity of the milk to pay for the trouble is the question. I have experimented considerably in that direction, but without any very decided result. That a draught of very cold water will give an animal an uncomfortable feeling until the temperature of the body has become equalized, is pretty certain, from the fact that unless very thirsty less will be drunk of it than of tepid water. To avoid this it is my practice in the winter to let the cows, and indeed, most of the other farm animals, drink as soon as the water has been raised from the well by the pump and before its temperature has been much changed by exposure to the air. This they seem to relish greatly, and I cannot believe that water warmed to a higher temperature would be any better for them. I doubt very much whether anything is gained by inducing milch cows to drink more water than they naturally would by warming it and mixing enough bran in it to make it more inviting. Whatever gain there might be in it I would give the bran credit for it rather than the water. It is a mistake to keep cows from water until they become so thirsty that they will gorge themselves with it, which they often do when they are not watered with some regularity.—*E. D. G. Connecticut.*

PREPARING FOR THE SPRING.

In many sections it is not too early to make preparations for the coming season's crops. Especially is this true in the South, where the picking of the leading crop is but little more than over until the ground must be cleared of rubbish and put in order for the next. In all sections there is work for the farmer to do, and there seems to be no season in which he has entire immunity from labor. One of the important things to be attended to is the preservation and repairing of farm tools and implements. It is quite an advantage to have all such in good order for use when the spring work opens. On pleasant days fence repairs may be made, and many things can be done now of which the benefit will be apparent later on. Manure from the stables should be hauled out on the fields and spread while the ground is in a good condition for moving heavy loads. This suggestion applies equally well to hauling of every description for there comes a time in the spring when teaming should as far as possible be avoided. Too much stress cannot be laid on the importance of keeping farm implements from decay and rust during the period when they are laid by. It is quite safe to say that they are often injured as much from neglect as from actual use.—A. D., Lawrence, Mass.

A Beau of 1829.

When grandpa went a-wooing,
He wore a satin vest,
A trail of running roses
Embroidered on the breast.
The pattern of his trousers,
His linen, white and fine,
Were all the latest fashion
In eighteen twenty-nine.

Grandpa was a fine-looking young fellow then, so the old ladies say, and he is a fine-looking old gentleman now. For the past score of years he has been a firm believer in the merits of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. "It renewed my youth," he frequently says. It is the only blood purifier and liver invigorator guaranteed to benefit or cure, or money promptly refunded. It cures liver disease, dyspepsia, scrofulous sores, skin eruptions, and all diseases of the blood. For lingering coughs and consumption (which is lung-scrofula in its early stages) it is an unparalleled remedy.

THE New York Poultry and Pigeon show will occur at the Madison Square Garden, New York City, Feb. 3 to 9. T. Farrer Rackham, East Orange, N. J., is Secretary and Superintendent.

POPULARLY called the king of medicines—Hood's Sarsaparilla. It conquers scrofula, salt rheum and all other blood diseases.

The latest invention from Minnesota is an electric plough.

A STUDY OF HUSBANDS.

We hear much about the art of winning a husband. Let us take a step further and make a study of keeping a husband. If he is worth winning he is worth keeping. This is a wicked world and man is dreadfully mortal. Let us take him just as he is, not as he ought to be. In the first place, he is very weak. The wife must spend the first two years in discovering weaknesses, count them on her fingers, and learn them by heart. The fingers of both hands will not be too many. Then let her study up these weaknesses, with a mesh for every one, and the secret is hers. Is he fond of a good dinner? Let her tighten the mesh around him with fragrant coffee, light bread and good things generally, and reach his heart through his stomach. Is he fond of flattery about his books? Let her study the dictionary for sweet words, if her supply gives out. Does he like to hear her talk about his brilliant intellect? Let her pore over encyclopædia to give variety to the dear object of her admiration. Flattery is a good thing to study up at all hazards, in its delicate shades but it must be skilfully done. The harpy who may try to coax him away will not not do it absurdly. Is he fond of beauty? Here's the rub—let her be bright and tidy; that is half the victory. Next let her bang her hair metaphorically and keep up with the times. A husband who sees his wife look like other people is not going to consider her "broken down." Though it is a common sneer that a woman has admitted that her sex consider more, in marrying, the tastes of her friends than her own, yet it must be considered ludicrous that a man looks at his wife with the same eyes that other people do. Is he fond of literature? Listen to him with wide open eyes when he tells of them. A man does not so much care for a literary wife if she only will be literary enough to appreciate him. If she have literary inclinations keep them to herself. Men love to be big and great to their wives. That's the reason why a helpless little woman can marry three times to a sensible, self-reliant woman's one. Cultivate helplessness. Is he curious? Oh, then you have a treasure, you can always keep him if you have a secret and keep it carefully. Is he jealous? Then woman, this is not for you; cease torturing that fretted heart which wants you for its own, and teach him confidence. Is he ugly in temper and faultfinding? Give him a dose of his own medicine, skillfully done. Is he deceitful? Pity him for his weakness; treat him as one who is born with a physical defect, but put your wits to work—it is a bad case. It is well not to be too tame.

Literary Notes.

Charles Dudley Warner, in the Editor's Drawer of *Harper's Magazine* for February will propose a novel plan by which life may be inverted, and most of the ills which now afflict mankind may be avoided. "This plan," he says, "has more to recommend it than most others for removing poverty and equalizing conditions. We should all start rich, and the dying off of those who would never attain youth would amply provide fortunes for those born old. Crime would be less also; for while there would, doubtless, be some old sinners, the criminal class, which is very largely under thirty, would be much smaller than it is now. Juvenile depravity would proportionally disappear, as not more people would reach nonage than now reach over-age. And the great advantage of the scheme, one that would indeed transform the world, is that women would always be growing younger."

The Number of *Harper's Weekly* published January 27, contained two or three timely and valuable articles relating to Chili and the United States. It was profusely illustrated with portraits and views of scenes in Valparaiso and Santiago, and of the Chilian ships of war. One of these articles, by Lieutenant J. D. Jerrold Kelley, U. S. N., was a highly interesting comparison between the natives of Chili and the United State. The *Weekly* has been running, and will continue to give, a series of highly interesting articles and editorial comment upon current affairs.

Harper's Bazar is publishing serially "The Magic Ink," the first instalment of which commenced with January 9. "In Southern Homes," is another delightful article, by Emma Moffett Tyng. The *Bazar* has been as usual filled with a number of charming articles upon various subjects. As a "mirror for fair women," and as an indispensible journal treating of the latest and most beautiful modes and costumes, from the great centres of European and American fashions, no journal in America occupies a more indispensible relation to the lovers of beautiful and literary gems.

The February *Century* is a veritable repository of delightful reading matter, by much of the finest literary talent of the country. The Naulahka, a story of West and East, by Rudyard Kipling and Walcott Balestier, and the article Clarence Clough Buel, on "the degradation of a State; or, the Charitable Career of the Louisiana Lottery," are articles, among many others of a high liteary character. The *Century* has commenced the new year with a higher standard, if possible, of choice literarture and general reading matter.

A Waterproof Light.

Put some heated olive oil into a small bottle, drop in a piece of phosphorus, cork it up securely and put it in a safe place. Any time the cork is removed for a few seconds and then replaced, a powerful light will be given out by the bottle, which will last several minutes and be again renewed at any moment by pulling out the cork.

A more convenient device for finding a house or a number in a street where there are no lights, could scarcely be devised, as it will give off its light on the stormiest night, and if it gets out of order can always be got into shape again by aid of a little warmth. The mixture will last for some weeks with but a reasonable amount of care.—*New York Tribune.*

THE estimates of the Agricultural Department show that in 1891 Texas produced 6,435,000 bushels of wheat.

Fall plowing for cut-worms is recommended by Prof. Budd.

The manufacture of beet sugar is attaining large proportions in Nebraska.

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