

and children are painted to the life—in that measure precisely are they subjects of that rare, delicate and kindly influence which we venture to call *Ellianism*.—*Edmund Ollier*.

How he took his Bath.

The Case Man Who was taken to the Bath.

incident: "Among the excursionists that came from Wilmington by steamer was an unweary, well-glied man and wife—she, 300 avoirdupois; he, 300 pounds avoirdupois. Well, they must have weighed a ton. What were the trips to Cape May without an ocean pig? A bath-house was secured. By tight squeezing our fat lady got into a bath-tub. She was ready to burst at any moment. Little husband said about his body, 'I feel like a woolen garment that fits like a coat on a childer. Down they got, both as a couple.' The whales, to the water; but just at the ocean's edge Pung suddenly halted, looked with wonder at the furious bilious, and then into the face of his diminutive wife. He said, 'Oh, her countenance were the death of me.' On his trembling lips shivered the sound, 'Oh no!' The small specimen of diminutive

test of flesh and bones in their dash-
ing, the luckiest of the bunch, the pol-
itest some unlucky bight might swallow him
down like a snake. 'You shall go in,' said
the fat woman, 'I won't say shiny, at the
same time making frantic efforts to get
down he goes into the sand, scratching with
the Kilkenny cat. Down drops the 300
pounds of bones, slick as a hawk upon a
spring chick. 'You shall go in,' said the
man screamed: 'yet in spite of all, the man-
moth wife gathered her 100 pounds of furious
swiftness in her arms, walked complacently
towards the door, and, and, and, and, and
landed his headform, and, and, and, and, and
he popped up to the surface, half strangled,
honey, that's what I can call the way
from Wilmington to enjoy."

Mrs. Cady Stanton on the Advance of

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton writes in the last number of the *Golden Age* a lively and encouraging account of the progress of the Woman Suffrage movement in Michigan, as observed by herself during a recent visit to that state. She says:

Sitting Sunday after Sunday in the different pulpits with reverend gentlemen, my discourses given in the place of the sermon, in the regular services, I could not help thinking of the distance we had come, since that period in civilization when Paul was supposed to have said, "I suffer not a woman to speak in

speaking in every part of the state, and if our
 triumph will not be complete at the next
 election, we will continue to work for the
 work will have been accomplished, in the dis-
 tribution of tracts, in the public debates, and
 in reviewing the fundamental principles of
 our Republic on the question of Slavery, and
 faith; for individual rights, conscience, and
 judgment are the corner stones alike of our
 Republic and religion.

THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

On the Value of Cereals.

A correspondent of the *Germanian Tele-*
graph observes, in the following manner:

tion upon that most valuable forage plant, clover. In packing away, however, for winter feed for swine, exclusion from air is more essential than anything else.

To endeavor to keep wilted clover with salt under ordinary circumstances, would require so much salt as to render the clover practically worthless. Brewers' grains, beet tops, clover and other juicy substances may

be successfully kept in pits for longer periods, if it be so firmly packed and thereafter covered with earth or other material as to exclude the air. The vinous fermentation is all that takes place and this is an advantage rather than a detriment. Upon the subject of clover, the correspondent says:

There is no crop raised on the farm which tends more to the improvement of the soil than clover, and as a forage crop it is equal

It is more difficult to make into hay than timothy or brome, yet if any part is lost in making and getting the clover hay, the soil will receive the enriching power. Clover will grow in almost any soil which is not too wet, but its favorite is deep sandy loam, in which the long tap-root can penetrate deep down. It borrows more of its growth from the atmosphere than most other grasses. That is one reason why it grows

ishment from the subsoil, and the tops extracted largely from the dew and the atmosphere, thereby greatly enriching the surface soil for wheat and timothy. A good crop of clover in full blossom, tops and roots, will sum up in weight between eight and ten tons of green vegetable matter per acre to plow under to enrich and mellow the soil; and where can be found a cheaper manure to improve a heavy soil? Lime and clover are the cheapest means by which to enrich the land for the growth of wheat. Stable ma-

I have met with much success in raising clover among oats, but the ground must be well-cultivated to ensure a good growth of clover. After the oat crop is sown and well harrowed, next pass over the field with a drag to crush the clods and level the ground. The drag to be six feet long with a block

named on one of the hind corners underneath, by which every "bout" will mark off a land twelve feet wide, which is the right width to sow clover-seed at two casts; and after the clover is sown harrow the ground to cover the seed.

To sow clover seed on winter grain, March is the right time when there is snow on the ground. Take a span of horses to a sled and mark the field off in lands proper width to

Clover can be sown much earlier on the snow than otherwise, because you can see precisely if you are sowing it even or not. In my opinion clover is under-estimated by farmers, and should be much more in cultivation than is general. A clover lot near the pig pen can be cut four or five times during the summer if not left to go to blossom, and it makes the most economical feed for swine;

The average number of cows for the year is eight. Average age at the end of third year is 10 years. Number of cows is 100.

of butter sold 1940). Used in family more than sixty pounds, making the whole product one ton, or 250 pounds per cow. Average price obtained for the year, 57½ cents per pound, making \$1,150, or \$144.374 per cow. 5,777 qts. of milk have been sold at an average price of five cents per quart. Four pigs were fed on the skimmed milk with meal, eight months, and two calves and fifty hens have had a daily feeding of it during the

The keeping has *not* been poor pasture in summer, and nothing but corn fodder and swale hay in winter. Good, early cut English hay and rye is fed the year round. In summer, green rye, green corn fodder and a little pasture feed for five and six weeks in June and July are given, in addition to the hay. The regular grain feed is two quarts of cotton seed meal, and four quarts of coarse

dough. Two meals are given daily and no more; the first from five o'clock to eight in the morning, the last from four to seven in the afternoon, summer and winter. The cows are turned out in the forenoon to drink, and are watered in the barn at night after the last feeding. The stalls are made soft, clean and comfortable by a free use of dry sawdust for bedding. The animals are all in good

Knowing what we do of the size and capacity of our own cows and heifers, we should not dare to deny the statement of a man who claimed he had made an average of a pound of butter per day, from a few extra choice, full grown cows. We do, however, think such cases are very rare, and will be for some time to come. We should, also, expect such yields to be exceptional, even in the same

herd. If they gave that amount in one year, they would hardly do it again the next. We find, if we get an extra product from one of our cows in one season, she will generally fall from it considerably the next. If a cow goes dry a longer while one year, she seems to lay up power ahead, while, if she outdoes herself one year, she has to make it up the next by going dry longer, or by giving a considerably smaller yield. — N. E. Farness

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invest one dollar in advertising that business."
—A. T. Stewart.
"Advertising has furnished me with a competence."—Amos Lawrence.

