TRAPPER'S STORY.

He Found a Strange Omegoat in His Cabin and Paced a Kite.

"Hinky, was an't and we," said the manager of a well known timber company the other day, "I had a dreary time of it up in Hinkeville. We gathered around the fire in the cabin and tried to shorten time by telling stories of the woods chiefly, as most stories are in the back country. One old trapper, a character in his way, but not of a romancing disposition, told us a story something like this:

"A good many years ago, when trapping was a better business than it is now, I did a good deal of work in the district back of Pendon falls. One summer I built a camp—really a wigwam like an Indian's—and stored away my traps. It was on the bank of a stream and in the centre of the game when I passed up and down in my canoe I sometimes stopped over night and slept there. One night, as dark was changing into dark, I came down the stream on the way to Pendon falls, some twenty miles away. I felt tired and decided to sleep at the camp and see that my traps were all right.

"As I came up to the wigwam I noticed something white inside. It was so dark that I could not tell what it was, but I concluded it was some animal that had crept in and made a den for itself. To that will country the thought never struck me that it could be a human being, and, besides, it lay stretched along the ground just as a wolf would be. I had my revolver in my belt, and select it to shoot, but lowered my hand again. A second time and a third I took aim, but something seemed to keep me from drawing the trigger. Then I lit a piece of bark and went up to the camp.

"A woman lay there with a white dress all torn to shreds, with one shoe and stocking gone and the other in rags, but with those magnificent rings on her fingers. She was almost dead, and though she looked in my face gave no answer to my questions. She was dying of hunger I saw at once, and running out I started a fire. While it kindled I gave her biscuit and other refreshments that I had. Then I cooked some fish, and the first sign of life she gave was to gulp at the fish and to bite savagely. She was ravenous, and all I dared to give her at one time. But what to do with her? She could not stay there in the woods and was fast becoming delirious. I fed her feet together and did the same with her arms so that she could not move or jump up and upset the canoe.

"Leaving her down in the bottom as comfortably as I could I set out for Pendon Falls, and you may be sure I paddled that canoe at my best speed. She was recognized at Pendon Falls as the daughter of a wealthy American widow and everybody tended. Afterward we learned that she had been out hunting, and hunting, had wandered into the woods and lost herself. Her boat was found and it was supposed she was drowned. She had been six days in the woods when she found her way to my camp."—Toronto Globe.

Where Perfumes Come From.

Ambergris comes from the spermaceti whale, and is generally found floating in the ocean where these leviathans dispert themselves. As some of this precious product costs twenty-five dollars an ounce it is not a little more than the same weight of silver. Neroli is an essential oil derived from bitter orange blossoms. The vanilla bean comes from Mexico and Central America; oil of lavender from England and France.

Patchouly is imported from China. It is largely used to perfume shawls. Sandalwood is from a tree indigenous to India. America is not behind the Old World in producing some sweet smell by perfumery. The best peppermint oil in the world comes from Wayne county, N. Y. Long Island is noted for its tuberoses.

Florida and California contribute great quantities of orange blossoms. The geranium blossom, used for certain combinations, comes from the southern states.—New York Evening Sun.

A Short Way with Dogs.

In former times, when the Highland chieftains were not so prompt in their payment, a tradesman from the low country, impatient for his money, found, with some difficulty, the way to one of their castles. Arriving at night, he had his supper and was put to bed. On looking out in the morning he observed, opposite to his window, a man hanging on a tree.

Asking a servant the reason of it, he was told he was a Glasgow merchant, who had the impudence to come here and dun the laird. The tradesman, immediately calling for his boots, went off without satisfying his errand. The laird had caused the effigy of a man to be hung up in the night, and instructed his servants that to say, which had the desired effect.—Scottish American.

A Good Reason.

At a social gathering a widow did not engage in tripping the light fantastic toe. A gentleman approached her and asked:

"Are you going to dance this evening?"

"Not until after midnight."

"Why not before?"

"Because today is the anniversary of my second husband's death."—Texas Siftings.

His Way.

"I don't understand why you like cheap umbrellas."

"Well, I can. They're the best kind to have stolen from you."—New York Epoch.

From Alcolea to Waterloo Napoleon had nineteen horses killed under him. They were for the most part white or gray horses, for which the emperor had an imperial fondness.

No cutting blade should be put in the fire, as it will then lose its temper, which is denoted by its turning blue. Such a knife or blade will never keep its edge.

POPULAR ROSES.

Fine Hybrid Perpetuals for Cutting, for Exhibition and for Forcing.

The fine hybrid perpetual, Baronne Rothschild, raised by Pernet and sent out in 1886, is still one of the most distinct roses we have, remarkable for its upright, vase-like habit and large heavy blossoms, which are of a beautiful shade of pale shining flesh. Baronne Rothschild was the best of its race, and owing to its singularly distinct character and other good qualities, this rose took off immediately favorable notice as a garden and exhibition variety.

A FAVORITE WITH FLORISTS AND GARDENERS.

Baronne Rothschild, however, now meets another claim upon the amateur's admiration and affection. To this rose we are indebted for the first really useful white hybrid perpetual rose we possess or have had. Mr. George Paul's White Baronne, a fair English rose that American amateurs hailed with delight, and one that the younger and more massive Merveille de Lyon has not as yet been able to supersede, produced sports from the Baronne, white as far as seedings, the late Mr. Bennett's Her Majesty, among others, owes its parentage on one side to the same cause, a fact that proves this variety to be of immense value to the hybridist. As a garden plant this rose is extremely useful, especially if it is used for the purpose of massing. Its hardiness of constitution and the long period of time that the plants retain their vigor and blooming qualities are strong recommendations. It is also admirably adapted for forcing, being one of the most popular for this purpose.

With regard to cultivation it is one of the most accommodating, but from its habit of growth naturally dwarf plants are more effective than standards, plants in this latter form presenting rather too formal an appearance to be desirable. It succeeds well on swelling briar and brier cutting stocks, and lasts as well as the Mosses. It is also worth noting that this beautiful rose grows and flowers most freely on its own roots. For exhibition, and indeed for general purposes, it will be found desirable to take off the lateral shoots that are generally thrown out almost as soon as the terminal flower bud has formed on the leading shoot. In any out is illustrated a fine specimen of the Baronne, successfully reduced in size.

Protecting Trees from Rabbits.

In severe weather, when snow lies upon the ground, rabbits are especially destructive to fruit trees, the young trees in apple orchards often being greatly damaged by them. If not entirely ruined, from their gnawing the bark until they are completely girdled. Surrounding the trees with strong netting is one of the ways recommended for their protection, and it, of course, would be effectual though somewhat troublesome and expensive. Another way is to wrap the stems with cloth saturated with oil or tar, which also is objectionable for the reason that it requires so much time where there are many trees.

Among other things I have tried a wash of whale oil soap and lime, put on with a brush, with considerable success. Still another thing I have used, and which so far seems to have the desired effect, is asafoetida. I put a teaspoonful of the tincture in half a pailful of liquid clay and apply it with a brush as high as the trees are a rabbit can reach, and as long as the odor remains it seems to keep them away. It is best to apply it two or three times during the winter. How effective it might be when the rabbits are very numerous and hungry I cannot say, but in my own case it has succeeded as well as any kind of wash I have tried.—Cor. of the New York World.

Horticultural Practice.

When cuttings are being rooted by amateurs in small tin or earthen vessels placed in every windows, the process can be forwarded by painting the receptacle black, the color absorbing the heat and imparting it to the sand or earth, thus facilitating the starting of roots.

English Garden says it is now tolerably safe to assert that the best of all stakes for roses is the briar, and yet it is not a very short time ago that a word said or written in disparagement of the Manetti was sufficient to screw a sharp controversy upon the merits or demerits of particular stocks.

There is to be a fruit canning exhibit at the World's fair. This will be under the auspices of the National Canner Goods Packers' association.

Mercer, the new hybrid tea rose, has the dark crimson color of the dazzler admixed. The flower is fragrant and promises to become popular.

"The Dayton orange is the great lumber tree of the Rockies and the tropics. In the east it will thrive anywhere," says a member of the Association of American Nurserymen.

Charles A. Greene, Rochester, N. Y., is secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen.

The Merits of Current Names.

In Ireland the name of Gallagher, so spelled, indicates the family to be of Roman Catholic faith, whereas when the second "g" is dropped the Gallahers become Protestant. This distinction in the mother country has invested each name with a marked individuality—they are not the same, and the persons bearing them are strangers of the one to which they have a right.

Another case where identifying a person is that of one who has, for good and sufficient reason, which the legislature of his state has recognized, changed his name. To nondescripts call him by his former name will probably get you out of his good graces, and deservedly so.—New York Times.

COW PASTURES.

Sanitary, Transferring and Renovating Systems and Opinions.

Pastures are supposed to be such as this are possible. They should be sodded down to a large variety of grasses composed of different lengths of growth, some of rapid and well, of good flavor and nutritious. To the man who is determined to lay down his land to pasture, the one thing essential above all things else is thorough preparation of the land.

Where pastures are already set, the thing needful is regular topdressing with some well decomposed manures. Few farmers ever topdress their pastures, yet no part of the farm stands more in need of it and no part would pay better. When a pasture is to be topdressed it will pay to provide the topdressing with a good harrowing. Any lane or into open should have an extra supply of the dressing and be rounded as well.

Next to topdressing and harrowing comes rolling. This is a never ending job, which must at all seasons and over regardless of weather, and in fight there one must be vigilant. It matters not how free of weeds you may get your pasture, the coming year will spear themselves more or less abundantly next year. The new crop will come in pack from seed that have long laid dormant in the soil, but largely from seed brought by the fall winds from your neighbors, who have allowed their crops to ripen seeds. However, there is no help for it but to kill them out year after year.

Most pastures within our knowledge could better support 50 per cent more cows than they do if they were divided by two cross fences into four fields, and depastured in rotation. In the pastures as they are, the cattle roam about, picking and choosing, and in doing so tramping and fouling almost as much as they eat. With the pasture divided and the number of cattle increased, they will be driven to close cropping, the coarse grasses will not be allowed to mature and get hard, and the young grass will be kept so fresh grass the season through. By this means the several fields may be lightly topdressed without interrupting its use, says The Jersey Bulletin, which adds that in Islington south of the Cities the same principle of rotation should be applied to dividing the pastures into summer and winter, reserving a certain amount for winter use.

Poultry at the World's Fair.

The exhibition of poultry, pigeons and other birds at the World's fair will begin Oct. 19 and continue to the 28th of the month. Numbered with other rules already issued for the guidance of exhibitors is one concerning the limit of entries, which reads as follows: "No one exhibitor of poultry from the United States and Canada will be allowed to enter more than four birds—i. e., one cock, one hen, etc., in any one class, and but one breeding pen in any one class."

The poultry department is division F and is classed the same as in the standard—namely, class 1, American; 2, Asiatic; 3, Mediterranean; 4, Polish; 5, Hamburgs; 6, French; 7, English; 8, game and game bantams; 9, bantams other than game; 10, ornamental; 11, turkeys, entries single specimen, adult fowls only; 12, ducks, entries in pair, male and female; 13, geese, entries in pair, male and female (black Wyandottes, white Langshans and Indian games are classed in their phases); 14, ornamental, golden, silver and English pheasants, peacocks, partridges, pearl and white guinea fowls, pairs.

Manure from Different Animals.

In experiments made at the Cornell university experiment station to determine the amount of manure, and as nearly as possible the relative money value of the same obtained from the different farm animals in a given length of time, it was found that cows, sheep and fattening milk heavily, if kept in a stable with a floor water tight, may be counted upon to yield nearly ten cents worth of valuable fertilizing materials per day.

Horses at work on the farm returned in manure rather more than four cents each per day during the time when they were in the stable, which in another trial was found to represent three-fifths of the excrement voided in an entire day.

With swine kept on a plank inclosure from pen covering the floor of the pen, the value of the fertilizing materials obtained was about one and a half cents per sheep per day.

With swine kept in the same general way as the sheep and fed on two different rations, the value of the manure amounted to but little more than half a cent per day for well fed, thrifty shoats of medium size. Calculated on the basis of 1,000 pounds animal live weight, the value of the manure per year for each class of animals is given as follows: For horses, $19.11; cows, $20.82; sheep, $25.56; swine, $17.11.

These values are set for the purpose of making comparisons only, and the prices are those in most common use for determining the comparative value of commercial fertilizers. Nothing is more misleading than the value of a ton of fertilizer, and Director Roberts is careful to say each farmer must determine what it is worth for his own use.

Effect of Lime on Soils.

Lime is not classed as a manure, but its effects on many soils are often highly beneficial. This arises principally from its chemical action in hastening the decomposition of organic matter and fitting it for plant food rather than from any fertilizing properties of its own that are directly drawn upon by plants. On what are termed sour lands, such as grow sorrel and other acid plants freely, it is used to especial advantage. In addition is so different upon different soils that it is best to use it experimentally before incurring the expense of applying it in large amounts.

Cure of Tubercular Deposits Bulbs.

Mr. Thorpe said at a florists' meeting, "I consider the tubercular deposits to a fungoid in the government was bad, and I would also like to say I have found that if the bulbs are kept over during the winter in a cool place, where you can keep potatoes, and if the bulbs are planted out at about the same time that you would plant potatoes, the result is a great deal more satisfactory than it is when the plant is subjected to artificial treatment previous to being planted out. I am convinced that an important factor in the success of the bulbs is a healthy plant. Therefore my advice to you who are interested in the begonia as a bedding plant is to buy the bulbs the same time you buy gladiolus or lilies, and plant at about the same time."

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