

From off from shadow mist of grey, Grand Mounts low hills his head, With night, her white wings outspread, Flies from the lanes of the day...

THE MISSIONARY LADY IN THE ISLANDS OF THE SEA.

The word lady is used in this letter as the holy saint John used it in his letters. She of whom I am to write was a woman of exalted worth and character, and was adorned with those gifts and graces of person and intellect which are the peculiar marks of a lady.

In college my classmate, and for a time my roommate, was Lowell Smith. He went toward the end of our course to spend a vacation, and then there in the town of Heath, Massachusetts, he found a beautiful girl of nineteen teaching the village school.

And her husband, my brother, my comfort and cheer. His wife shall live again! She liveth now, and walks in white raiment among the saved. The abundance of the isles have been given unto her, and to thee, and thou shalt lay trophies of immortal souls at the feet of Him who redeemed them for His everlasting praise.

Coming, Lord, coming.—New York Observer. "The Old Folks at Home" was written by Foster, who received \$15,000 for it in the way of copyright and sales.

"America" was written by Rev. Samuel Francis Smith in 1832, and was first sung in Boston on the Fourth of July of that year. "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," was written by Thomas Appleton, an English actor who, in 1879, was a teacher of music at Philadelphia.

Any other of your students has been more blessed, give to him the honor. They gave my friend the degree, though I did not think his divinity needed doctoring. It was well as it was.

In the lovely Nuuanu Valley, out of the summer heat of town, they built a neat, attractive house, a sweet retreat, where Mrs. Smith's health was greatly improved. To her there came parents of good families asking her to help their children in acquiring an education.

And now she, that dwells above, Shall catch bright gleams, with voices low, Upon God's radiant heights of love! Shall touch the stars that come and go, Shall breathe the air celestial sweet, Nor heed the storm that wildly beat Upon the storm-tossed hills below.

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An Old Inventor in His Garret.

Captain John Ericsson is now eighty years old, and is hard at work on an important invention, occupying a dingy chamber in New York. Captain Ericsson gave the marine screw to commerce and through it revolutionized the carrying trade of the world.

And now, it is said, the old man has just completed a steam engine to be driven by solar heat. It is a small motor designed for pumping water on the plains. During the last decade much attention has been given to scientific men to the practicability of collecting solar rays to be used as a motor.

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Late Russian News.

A Russian courier will arrive to-morrow April 18, bearing Russia's reply to Granville's latest demands with reference to the Afghan frontier.

A dispatch received at London, March 31st, from Teheran, confirms the report that the Russians had advanced their outposts to within eighteen miles of Penjich on March 22d.

A dispatch dated Suakin, April 1st, says a detachment of cavalry was sent out this morning to reconnoiter in the neighborhood of Tamai, and they found Tamai occupied by a large force of the enemy.

Hongkong, March 31.—The position of the French at Chu is extremely precarious. General Negrier's wound has assumed a dangerous character. The recapture of Langson will be difficult, if not impossible, until next year.

The general advance of the British forces will begin to-morrow morning at daybreak. The troops will stop at the Zareba to-morrow night, and will advance on Tamai Friday morning. The enemy's main appearance to-day is a large force in the direction of Handouk. The men at work on the railroad rapidly withdrew.

Professional Cards.

D. S. ERNEST CRADDOCK, M. B. C. S. F. S. I. R. C. P. S. A. S. L. S. A. LONDON. Lecturer and Professor of ST. BARRY'S MEDICINE, King's College, London.

EDWARD PRESTON, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 12 KAHAMANI STREET, HONOLULU.

W. R. CASTLE, Attorney at Law and Notary Public, No. 19, MERCANT STREET, HONOLULU.

A. L. SMITH, Importer and Dealer in Glassware, Meridian Island Hat Ware, Brocade, Tans, No. 13 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

A. SHEPARD, Watchmaker and Jeweler, Watch repairing made a Specialty. All orders from the other islands promptly attended to.

Business Cards.

C. C. COLEMAN, Blacksmith, Horseshoer, Carriage Work, Horse Shoeing, No. 11 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

C. E. WILLIAMS, Importer and Dealer in Furniture of Every Description, Also Upholsterer and Manufacturer, No. 11 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

E. P. ADAMS, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, No. 45 QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Importers and Commission Merchants, No. 20 MERCANT STREET, HONOLULU.

H. HACKFELD & CO., General Commission Agents, Cor. FORT AND QUEEN STREETS, HONOLULU.

Business Cards.

JOHN T. WATERHOUSE, Importer and Dealer in General Merchandise, No. 42 QUEEN STREET, HONOLULU.

J. M. OAT, JR., & CO., Stationers and News Dealers, No. 11 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

J. EMMELUTH & CO., Tinmiths and Plumbers, Dealers in Stoves, Ranges, Tin, No. 4 NUBIAN STREET, HONOLULU.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Hosiery, No. 10 KAHAMANI STREET, HONOLULU.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Forwarding and Commission Merchants, 214 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

General Advertisements.

WENNER & CO., MANUFACTURING JEWELERS, Have repaired at the old stand No. 50 Fort street, in a new and carefully selected stock of Fine Jewelry.

JOHN NOTT, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Worker, Stoves and Ranges, of all kinds, Plumbers' stock and metals, house furnishing goods, etc.

C. GERTZ, Importer and Dealer in Boots and Shoes, No. 8 FORT STREET, HONOLULU.

CHAS. HUSTACE, Has just received per Mariposa, DUPE HAMS AND BACON, California Comb Honey.

CITY SHOELING SHOP, FORT STREET, (OPPOSITE DODD'S STABLES) Horse Shoeing in all its Branches.

A Newspaper Published Weekly.
Foreign subscriptions \$5.00 a year in advance.

THOS. G. THREUM, President and Manager
R. S. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer

DAIRY PROSPECTS

In treating upon the subjects relating to the development of various local industries we are painfully aware of a feeling of indifference thereto by the majority, perhaps, of island readers.

Within the past few years much interest has been taken in the importation of improved dairy stock and it is to be hoped that the time is near at hand when the several dairymen will be able to shut out the importation of inferior material, and supply home consumption at favorable figures.

Our Marine railway meets all our present wants. It is futile to attempt to lure prosperity to our shores by building expensive dry-docks, which, capable engineers have before time told us are not feasible so near the equator, owing to tidal disabilities.

And when imported feed is mentioned, there are but few who realize our expenses in feeding our animals. The hay imports for 1884 were 25,167 bales, valued at \$40,770.

It is pleasing to see the Advertiser admit in its Friday's issue, that "public opinion is very much divided upon the effect of the unrestricted sale of liquor to natives."

If Thomas Robert Malthus were alive and in Honolulu, he "would be shocked past all expression" at the attempt which the privy council and the court journal are making to increase our population by giving the natives free whiskey.

THE FREE PORT QUESTION

The question as to whether it is advisable to make Honolulu a free port now being under discussion it becomes proper to look at all sides of the proposal before acting thereon.

It is not sufficient to merely propose a new departure in our commercial life, the prospects of which are based almost entirely upon a speculative future and expect the people to endorse it until it is first shown to be feasible.

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TOUR OF HAWAII LETTERS

As the editor's letters of his tour of Hawaii to the Press from week to week appear, new and additional interest attaches to them; upon the completion of the series their value will be considerably enhanced.

The tour of Hawaii, in 1823, published in book form, is the only complete narrative extant of a tour of Hawaii. The enterprise of this journal, therefore, in sending its best descriptive writer to narrate his observations for its readers, it is to be hoped, will be duly appreciated.

The close commercial relations existing between the United States and Hawaii, in consequence of the reciprocity treaty by which its products pass free of duty through the custom houses of this country, lend additional interest to the geographical position, government, population and products of these far away islands.

The Hawaiian Islands, eight in number, are a chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean, 2,100 miles southwest from San Francisco. They are high, with mountain tops covered with clouds, and their coasts fringed with coral reefs, washed by the surf of the ocean.

The largest of the eight islands is Hawaii. It contains 4,210 square miles. The smallest island is Kahoolawe. It contains 97 square miles and attains an elevation of 800 feet.

The configuration of the land, as well as the fact that they are in the trade wind belt, and have no other islands or continents nearer than 2,000 miles, gives them a climate which is claimed to be unequalled for evenness and salubrity.

The present form of government was organized in 1846. It is that of a monarchy, limited by a written constitution. The king governs through a council of four executive ministers, who are the heads of the departments. The Legislature—more a branch of which is elected by the people—meets every two years in Honolulu.

THE HAWAIIAN EXHIBIT AT NEW ORLEANS

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Receipts and Expenditures of the Hawaiian Treasury, for the Fiscal Year ending March 31, 1885.

Table with columns for RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES, listing various sources and uses of funds for the Hawaiian Treasury.

TREASURY OFFICE, March 31, 1885. J. M. KAUFMAN, Minister of Finance.

The Royal or Throne Chair is woven of the yellow feathers of the Oo and Mamo, native birds, now very rare. Each bird furnished but two feathers under each wing.

An interesting collection of medicinal plants much used in native medicine, medicinal herbs, and which have attracted the attention of American pharmacologists, are also exhibited in the dried state.

Uhaloa (Waltheria Americana)—Bark of the roots used for cancer or sore mouth and throat. This is also a remedy for bladder complaints.

Manawa (Vitis Trifolia)—Used for fanning and for fever. It is also a specific for cancer and in cases of great prostration of the nervous system.

The Century Magazine has become one of the wonderment of the present time. Each succeeding edition, since the beginning of its Civil War articles, written by distinguished Americans, has increased until the first edition of the April number commences with 225,000 copies, and will, most probably, reach 300,000 before the demand ceases.

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New Advertisements

MORTGAGE NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE. Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed, dated the 24th day of November, 1884, made by E. K. NAKAKAI of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to E. K. LINDERMANN of Waialua, Island of Kauai, Hawaii, and recorded in the office of the Registrar of Conveyances in Waialua, on page 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

WEST, DOW & CO. Importers and Dealers in all kinds of Music, Fancy and Japanese Goods.

NOTICE. During my absence from this country A. J. CARTER, WRIGHT, Esq., will act for me under full power of attorney. (P. 243-244) MRS. T. LACK.

General Advertisements. CHAS. SMITH, No. 86 KING ST., HONOLULU, H. I. PRACTICAL PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER. Copper and Sheet Iron Worker.

METAL ROOFER. RANGES, TINWARE, ETC. All work guaranteed and all orders faithfully attended to. Please leave orders on this date.

NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS AND STATEMENT HEADS, printed to order by the PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

E. O. HALL & SON, (Limited).

MORNING STAR, Boston Card Matches, Downer's Kerosene Oil, Frazer's Axle Grease, Cotton Waste, Ice Cream Freezers, all sizes, Eddy's Refrigerators, (all sizes), Lawn Mowers, Iron Gate Ware, STOVES AND RANGES.

Plows and Breakers, OF ALL SIZES. Owing to the unusual demand for the above our stock on hand was very much reduced, and this shipment has arrived just in time for the present season.

A LARGE STOCK OF SOAPS, INCLUDING Colgate's Toilet Soap, Harness Soap, No. 1 Laundry Soap (in case), Stering Soap (in case), Erase Soap (in case), Balled and Raw Lintseed Oil, Castor Oil, Turpentine, Lard Oil, Skilgate Oil, Peanut Oil, Neats Foot Oil, Castor Oil, TURPENTINE.

California Produce and Provision Co., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF ALL KINDS OF Groceries, Provisions and Produce.

COLUMBIA RIVER SALMON, 1884 CATCH, (Bbls. and half Bbls.) CALIFORNIA FRESH FRUIT AND BUTTER BY EVERY STEAMER, Which are offered at Lowest Market Rates for Cash.

Pacific Hardware Company LIMITED. Successors to Dillingham & Co., and Samuel Nett. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN Hardware, Agricultural Implements, House Furnishing Goods & General Merchandise.

FAIRBANKS & HOWES SCALES. All of which are offered upon favorable terms. PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY.

DR. H. JOHNSTONE SPEER A Regular Graduated Physician of Harvard University.

Would most respectfully inform his patients and the afflicted generally, that he still continues to treat chronic and weakening of the system in a manner they cannot account for. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers.

DR. H. JOHNSTONE SPEER is a Specialist For all Nervous Diseases, From Whatever Cause They May Be Bought on. There are many of the age of thirty to sixty who are suffering from loss of vigor and nervous prostration and a weakening of the system in a manner they cannot account for.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 A. M., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 P. M. Sunday, from 10 to 11 A. M. only. Consultation Free. Thorough Examination and Advice \$5.00. Call or address DR. H. JOHNSTONE SPEER, No. 29 Bristolia Street, near Nuuanu Stream, Honolulu.

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Lands & Sea Fisheries. By the order of the Trustees of the Lunalilo Estate, I will offer for sale the following valuable properties: On Monday the 27th day of April A. D. 1885.

AT MY SALESROOM, Queen Street, Honolulu.

These nine lots from A. to I, inclusive, are situated on the beach at KAAHALAWI beyond Diamond Head, bounded on a road from Honolulu by way of Kapoiahi Park between them and the sea, and are suitable for country residences with good sea bathing immediately in their front.

By Authority. WATER NOTICE! OWING TO THE SCARCITY OF WATER, the hours for irrigation will be limited to 1 hour per day from 6 to 8 A. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., until further notice. CHAS. F. WILSON, Minister of Finance, Honolulu, January 30, 1885.

E. O. HALL & SON, (Limited). Have just received Ex Steam Barkentine MORNING STAR, Boston Card Matches, Downer's Kerosene Oil, Frazer's Axle Grease, Cotton Waste, Ice Cream Freezers, all sizes, Eddy's Refrigerators, (all sizes), Lawn Mowers, Iron Gate Ware, STOVES AND RANGES.

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DR. H. JOHNSTONE SPEER A Regular Graduated Physician of Harvard University.

Would most respectfully inform his patients and the afflicted generally, that he still continues to treat chronic and weakening of the system in a manner they cannot account for. There are many men who die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause. Dr. S. will guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases, and a complete restoration of the physical and nervous powers.

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AGRICULTURE

(Continued from last week)

The greatest care must be taken to have the worms of the same age kept together on the trays, so that they will molt at the same time, thus saving much trouble. They grow rapidly after each molt, and must be separated when necessary, to allow them plenty of room. The worms eat most freely early in the morning and at night, therefore, furnish food abundantly between five and six o'clock in the morning, and about ten o'clock at night. Leaves for the early morning meal should be picked the day before, as they are apt to induce disease if fed to the worms with the dew on them. When picked during a rain they should be thoroughly dried before using them for food. Damp or wet leaves should never be used, and dried or withered or stale leaves, the worms will not eat. Thus the leaves must be fresh picked from the trees as often as possible. If the leaves have to be brought from a distance, and cannot be picked fresh every time the worms are fed, place the ends of the twigs or stems in water-keep in a cool, shady place, (a cool collar is best), and renew the water often. The smooth leaves are the best, as the worms do not like the rough ones, though both kinds may be found on one tree.

When changing in the morning, place the netting over or on top of the leaves and worms in the trays—sprinkling fresh leaves on it, and the worms will come up through the meshes to eat them. When all are up, take netting carefully by the ends and place on another tray. The old dried leaves and refuse should then be thrown away and the netting shaken clean and aired for another day's changing. The netting obviates the handling of the worms almost entirely, which is hurtful to them. If the leaves are given to the worms on twigs or branches, they keep fresh longer, besides having a free circulation of air through them. If the young worms will not leave the dried food, remove them with a camel's hair brush. The direct rays of the sun must be avoided, as it will kill the worms. A direct current of air on them is hurtful, but thorough ventilation is necessary. A uniform temperature of seventy-five degrees is required for the feeding-room. It is not desirable to get it above eighty degrees. Sudden changes from warm to cold, or *vice versa*, should be avoided. The air should be kept pure. If the temperature should fall below seventy degrees artificial heat must be used. If the weather is very hot and dry, sprinkling or misting the floor two or three times a day will prevent the leaves drying too rapidly and will afford all the necessary moisture the worms require. Be careful in feeding not to allow any other leaves to be mixed with the mulberry, and see that the leaves are clean. A peach leaf has been known to kill the worms eating it. Tobacco in any shape is poison to them. Great care must be taken at all times to prevent birds, ants and insects of all kinds, gaining access to the worms. Rats and mice are always watching for a chance to get at them all through their existence, and are almost as great an enemy as the silk worm has. The worm when ready to spin will leave its food and search for a place to deposit its silk—climbing as high as it can go. Small branches or twigs may be tied together and placed ready for the worms. (See "Spinning.") When ready to spin they must not be disturbed or handled if it can possibly be avoided. Should two or more of them commence spinning together, making what is called a double cocoon, one of them should be gently removed. The double cocoon cannot be reeled; though the moths from them are perfectly good for laying purposes.

THE COCOON.

The "Cocoon" is tough and compact, and is composed of a continuous thread of silk, which is strong and firm, and is spun by the worm in figure of 8 shaped loops. Its shape is generally oval or egg-shaped, and varies in color, the commonest of which are the yellow, straw or cream color, white, and green. These colors are supposed to denote the nationality of the worm spinning them. The larger sized, rounder formed, cocoons denote the females, while the males are more slender shaped, depressed in the centre and pointed at both ends. This is generally used as a rule among growers. The outer lining of the cocoon is a loose silk spun by the worm when preparing for its final work. It is called flock, or floss, and sells with the pierced cocoons and other waste silk. This cannot be reeled, but is carded and spun by the manufacturers. The silk on the cocoons will run out from two hundred to six hundred yards. The better the worms are fed and the more care there is taken of them, the finer and longer the cocoons will be, and the fewer will take of them to produce a pound of silk.

THE MOTH.

The "Moth" which does not eat and which is said to have no jaws, is provided with a liquid secretion with which it moistens the end of the cocoon and dissolves the gum by which the worm fastens its threads of silk together. It then slowly forces its way out, pushing the threads aside; but breaking so many of them as to render the cocoons from which they escape, useless for reeling. (These are called "pierced cocoons.")

SPINNING.

Within eight to ten days after the last molt, the worms begin to lose their appetite, become restless and commence throwing out silk. The twigs, etc., should now be prepared for them. Set branches two or three feet long, or bunches of clean straw, up in arches in the trays, about one foot apart at the bottom; interlace the twigs with broom-corn, hemlock or other well dried brush. Paper cones can also be made and placed among the branches and in the netting. Keep the temperature of the room now at or about thirty degrees, as the silk flows from the worm much more freely in a warm atmosphere. The worms will climb into the branches and commence spinning. Those that do not must be still fed often, but in small quantities, to prevent waste, as some of them will quit eating and wander away to spin every few minutes. Those that do not commence spinning when the majority have done so, must be moved to another tray, as the worms already mounted will discharge a soft excrement before beginning to spin, which will stain the cocoons below them. In two or three days the spinning will be completed, and in six or seven days the chrysalis will be formed.

WATERING THE COCOONS.

In eight days from the commencement of the spinning it will be time to gather the cocoons. The stained cocoons should first be removed and laid aside. Be very careful not to stain the clean ones with the black fluid of worms that have died—this will happen in every cocoon.

THE LOOSE OUTER, OR FLOSS SILK.

The loose outer, or floss silk, must then be picked off from the inner solid cocoon, which process is called stripping, and the latter separated according to weight, color and firmness; those which feel most solid, and resist pressure, being the best. Soft or imperfect cocoons must be separated from the firmer ones, as they would be crushed and soil the others. The finest and firmest must now be taken for seed for the next crop, as it is preferable to keep the eggs, to buying from large establishments—as they are apt to be untrustworthy. It is always best for silk raisers to provide their own seed. The cocoons for seed must be chosen for their firmness, and the fineness of color of their silk, rather than for size. If white, take the purest white; if yellow, the greenest; if considered the best; if green, the darkest, glossiest ones must be chosen, as these have the best quality of thread. Do not use the pale shade of green cocoon for seed. Should there be any double or treble cocoons—that is, those made by two or more worms—if they are of the right color and quality, use them for seed, for which purpose they are just as good, though unfit for reeling. Should it be desired to have an ounce of seed, or forty thousand eggs, for the next crop, for sale, it would be safe to take, at least, three hundred cocoons, half male and half female. Each female moth, it is estimated, will lay from two hundred and fifty to four hundred eggs. The cocoons must now be laid aside, awaiting the appearance of the moth—care being taken to keep them from rats and mice. Then take care of the other cocoons, which must all be stripped, and they are then ready for stifling or chocking.

CHOKING OR STIFLING COCOONS.

If the cocoons can be sold immediately on their completion, or by the eighth day from their commencement, no further trouble will be necessary after stripping them, than to pack them in bales and ship them to their destination. If the raiser intends reeling, or if some time must elapse before the cocoons can be sold or sent to a reeling establishment or "filature," some means must be taken to prevent the moth from leaving the cocoon, thus injuring the silk for reeling purposes. This can be done by stifling them with steam or choking them with dry heat. Steaming is said to be the surest and quickest method if conveniences are at hand. It can be done at any steam-mill. The cocoons are placed on shelves in an air-tight box, and steam turned into it. Twenty minutes will do the required work, and the cocoons are then dried in the sun. Dry heat choking takes a longer time. Place the cocoons on shallow dishes, on iron frames, in an oven, heated to a temperature of about two hundred degrees, or about heat necessary for baking purposes. This should not be increased for fear of scorching the silk. The operation takes about an hour, though one and a half hour is not too long to insure success. A slight humming noise in the cocoon may be heard while there is life, and its cessation shows that the chrysalis are dead. After this operation is completed, the cocoons should be placed on shelves, in the shade, with plenty of air, and be frequently stirred for the first few days. After remaining on shelves for a few weeks with occasional stirring, the chrysalis become quite dry and the cocoons will keep for an indefinite time. They are still subject to attacks from rats, mice and insects, which are attracted by the dead chrysalis within. After thoroughly drying, place the cocoons in bags of thin material and hang them up for future use.

EGG LAYING, OR REPRODUCTION.

Second Crop. Not especially recommended for this country. (United States.) From the tenth to the twentieth day from the time when the worm commences to spin, the moths will begin issuing from the cocoons set apart for breeding purposes. They make their appearance in the greatest number in the morning early, from four to eight o'clock—and as they appear should be taken gently by the wings, placed on paper, and the sexes kept apart for a short time. The males may readily be distinguished by their smaller bodies and by the incessant fluttering of their wings. The females remain quiet, their abdomens being distended with eggs. When they first issue from the cocoon they are wet, their wings clinging to their bodies. They soon dry themselves, however; and after being separated for an hour or two, the sexes in equal numbers may be placed together upon paper or cardboard, and the room be kept as dark as possible. For the complete impregnation of the eggs the sexes should be kept together six hours, neither more or less, and they should be occasionally visited, in order to replace the males which may have become separated. Should more males than females issue from the cocoons on any day, the superfluous males may be put in a closed box and kept till the next day. Should there, on the other hand, be more females than males, a sufficient number of the most vigorous males should be uncoupled at the end of four hours and placed with the uncoupled females for six hours more. When separated, great care must be taken not to injure the moths. The female should be held by the wings with one hand, and the abdomen of the male gently pressing with the other. The male may then be laid aside in a box, as there may be use for them before all the moths have appeared. After all the females have been impregnated the males may be thrown away. The females as soon as separated should be placed for a few minutes upon blotting paper, where they will discharge a quantity of greenish-yellow fluid. From this they should be put on the cards placed upon trays, on which the eggs are to be laid. Some raisers prefer a sort of smooth wooden cloth for the moths to lay on. It is advisable to tip up the trays at one end, as it enables the moths to lay their eggs uniformly. (To be continued.)—Silk and the Silk Worm, by C. H. Rousler.

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Cases Fairbank's, 3 lb. pail, Cases Fairbank's, 5 lb. pail, Cases Fairbank's, 10 lb. pail.

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