# July Contest 

\author{

4 First Prizes | onv for women |
| :---: |
| One for Men |


}

And a Fine Book for EVERY ONE who Guesses the Missing Word.

The prizes are given for supplying the ONE word missing in the following sentence:

The inhabitants of our _ country have lately had a useful lesson on this subject"

The sentence is from the sayings of a great American statesman. It is easy and the missing word is simple. See palge 19.

## $\substack{\text { for ore } \\ \text { month only }}$ Closes July 31

The Conditions $\begin{gathered}\text { The conditions prec- } \\ \text { edent }\end{gathered}$ guess at the missing word is that each and every guess must be accompanied by a subseription to Farm and Fireside. (Any of the offers in this or past issues may be accepted.)

The 4 Bicycles will be awarded to the FIRST man, the FIRST girl and the FIRST boy wh, uane the missing word. Therefore, it wi I be wise to send your guess without delay.

For a full description of the $\$ 100$ bicycles write to the National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Illiuois. Their fiue catalogne will be sent free.

For full particulars see advertisement on page 19.
Publishers FARM AND FIRESIDE.

## VITH THI VNGUARD

 "ment of trade halances, Mathew Marshall sars The excess of this country's exports orer its imports has been, since. Inly 1,1896 , abont $\$ 300,000,000$ in merchandise and $2,000,000$ in silver. Had the parment of this balanee in our firor heen made in gold we shonk hare imporiml that metal to the value of $\$ 328.000,000$. Whereas, in fact, onl met imports of it during the periond mentioned have heon less than $\$ 60,000,000$. The difference is partly arcomutal for $\begin{aligned} & \text { er the interest and divinlems }\end{aligned}$ on investments romitom to foreign holders, and $\mathrm{l}, \mathrm{y}$ freights and passenger fares earned by foreign shipping: but it is also made up to a large extent be the return of securities to this market for sale. Great Britain. on the other hand. imported in the year 1896 merchandise to the value of $\$ \pi 00,000,000$ more than her exports,
and ret her net exports of gold for the rear were only $\$ 30,000,000$, the difference of $\$ 670,000,000$ representing the iucome of her people from the earnings of their ships and from their inrestments in foreign comntries, as well as their sales of those investments in foreign markets.
"To the foreign holding of investments in this country is due the fact that we need every year to make much
larger exports of gold in addition to merchandise and larger exports of gold in addition to merchandise and siver than we otherwise shouk. Thus, in 1893, when the nominal trade balance in our favor was abont $\$ 25$, 000.000 , we were obliged to export $\$ \$ \overline{7}, 500,000$ in gold. n $189 \pm$ the trade balance to our credit was $\$ 205,000,000$, hut we still exported gold to the amount of $\$ 4.500,000$. II 1895 the excess of our exports was $\$ 102,000,000$, but e had to export $\$ 31,000,000$ in gold hesides. In 1890 ur credit trade balance was $\$ 120,000,000$, and get oul old exporise aur merchamase and shrer is required erery year to bay he services of foreisul shinuing can therefore, he onty he services or toreign shmping can, thererore, he only gucssed at, hant the indications are that it is stedtily
becoming less, a ma that eventuatly this country will, like becoming lesa, and that eventuathr this country will, like
Great Britain, he so full of rich people that we shall, as Great Britain, he vo full of rich people that we shall, as nation, he creditors instend of being, as we are now, lebtors
"That time, lmorier, is still too far off for ns to begin ow to comnt upou it. At the moment, indeed, in the absence of our nsual activity of enterprise, we hare capital enotgh of onr own to meet all demands for it and more, too, but this state of things will not alw:sy continue. The immense undereloped resources of the country offer ton inviting a field for moner-making to be orever neglected. With or without the new tarift and with or withont a reform of the currency, our people are not going to sit down and do nothing but hewail their reverses. Sooner or later a few choice spirits will

F. H. SNOW, PH.D., LL.D.
lead in breaking np the prevailing stagnation, and the rest will follow. It has happened so a dozen times hefore in our history, and it will happen again. When it happens we shall want to invite the assistance of moign capital, as we hare on previons similar occasions, nid we nught to prepare to get it and to keep it on the most adrantageous terms.
ssenti: erpuisite to securing foreign capital for use in this connin to inspire confidence in its owners that it will
the money which we ask them to lend us will be wisely employed, or, at least, so wisely that its borrowers will be able to pay the interest upon it which thes agree to par, but its parment must also be alssured in moner of the same ralue as that which is lent."

J
ne 3d was Farmers' Jubilee Day at Wooster. The anspicious occasion was the dedication of the "Admin隹 Bhilding of the Ohio Agrichithral Experimeut fan. With impressife ceremonies, consisting in par of civic and military parade and apropriate addresses b. distinguished men, this beautiful lmilding was for mally dedicated to the nolle use for which it mas con-structed-the adrancement of agriculture. It is the main, or office, bnildiug on the magnificent farm of four hundred and sesenty acres that is devoted wholly to erperiment work in arriculture for the direct betterment ff farming as a business, and indirectly for the benefit of the common welfare of the whole conntry

In 1881 Colonel J. H. Brigham, then a member of the Ohio assembls. aud Professor W'm. Ii. Lazenlow framed the bill uuder which the Ohio experiment station was rganized, it being the sixth established in the United States. In 1891 and 1892 it was remored from the university fam at Columbus to a must beantiful and serviceable location in Wrasne conuty. During its whole history the Ohio station has been under able and success ful management, and to-day it ranks among the best in the comintry. The members of its hoard of control hare heen untiringly deroted to its best interests. The station torkers have sncceeded admirably in their labors to make the institution one of permanent, practical nseful hess to the farmers of Ohio, aurt iudecd, of the nohole comutry Ther descre to bare placerl in their hand the best equipment possible Director Thorne oud the nther members of the station staff are to be congrat lated on their new home.

One of the speakers, Dr. E. W. Allen, in the comrse of his address said:

The enduring character of the buildings which we have gathered here to dedicate itself lespeaks perma nencr. Born of a need felt hy the farmer for assistance in coping with the elements, the station has made steadr, healthr growth, nutil at present it bas reache a point where it is iudispensable to the farmer and horticnlturist."

Chancellor F' H. Svow, of the Unifersity of Kansas, was born June 29. 1840, in Fitchburg Mass. His preparatory education was recoived in the Fitchburg high school. He entered the freshman clas of Williams College in 1858, and whaluaterl with the highest honors in 1862. After tealching whe seal in cal Seminary, and graduated from that institntion in isal S
In the fall of the same rear he entered the Eniversity of Kiansas as professor of mathematic: amd natmral cience. Three pears later he wias matle monessor of natural history, and deroted himself to the stadies of otany, entomology, climatology and omithology ul to 1890, when he was elected chanceltor of the miromsity

Outside of his roork as chancellor Professor Suotr is kown chiefty as a botanist, entomologist ant mrnithol Giat. He has completed a catalngue of the hirds of of Kansas, Colorado and New Mexim. In his (ontomolosical work he hin diwencerel almit twon hundreil new species of insects of all orders, particularly the epidoptera and coleoptera.
Dr. Snow was married in Andover. Mass.. to Miss Jemnie A. diken, of that place, and they are the parents of fre childres, all of whom are living.

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## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

## Mushroom-growing. IIusbrooms, gath-

 meadows or from cultirated beds alike, always are au enjoyable thing, and there are fer people who would not like them. But there is also a great charm connectedwith growing them. Tbe mrstery that witb growing them. Tbe mystery that
surrounds them and their growth is what seems an additional attraction. The musbroom, a regular jumping-jack, springs np all at once-over night. First rou don't what you do see ahove ground is the frnit ter grows under ground, and consists of a network of whitish threads-the mycelium, or sparin. I frequently dabble a little in
musbroom cultnre, sometimes with and sometimes without much success; but
always find it interesting and pleasing.

Mashroom Balletins. Mr. William Fal our most noted experts in this ficld. His the Orange Judd Company a few ycars on the subject in existence; lut its price ( $\$ 1.50$ ) was consitered too high for mans Who only wanted to try the inushroom
business on a rery small scale. Now this same authority has written a pamphlet,
"How to Grow Mushroms." which is published for gratuitous distribution as Frarn-
erse Bulletin No. 53 under erse Bulletin No. 53 under the supervision
of the division of vegetable plossiology and pathology. It gires the gist of the
whole business in a few pages of tert interspersed with a number of telling illustrations. Yonr "ongressman will get this
for you free of elange, or it can he had
br addressing a request for it to the Deler addressing a refuest for it to the De-
martment of Aericulture in Washington
direct. If son are in suy way interested in mushronms, you want this latletin. Beof mushrooms will lee further treated in a which will he dernted to deseriptions of refereuce to their identification.

Wild Mushrooms. The common meadore been replowed.
Plowing is poor campestris) is easily recognized by anyhods who has eres to see. I know of no poisonons species that oue could mistake
for this old favorite. Last fall I gathered fine specimens of the meadow mushroom by the basketful in an old orcbard. and we did enjor them. Yet large quantities of them grow and die down without erer being gathered; in mans cases simply because people are afraid of mushrooms, in others because ther hare not If learnel to appreciate them for food. not from its own accord produce mushrooms, we mar be ahle to make it do so br inserting pieces of spawn here and there. The bulletin does not say anything about this. but it is a simple and
easy matter. Just bus a few ponnds of easy matter. Just bus a few ponnds of
brick-spawn. such as any seedsman keeps brick-sparn. such as any seedsman keeps
in stock. Only be sure it is freshly imported. It should show the hluish-white tbreads (mycelinm) all through, and hare perceptible mushroom smell. Tbese hricks measure about $S 3 / 4$ bs $5 \% / 8$ by $1 \% / 5$
inches, and weigh one pound four and one inches, and weigh one pound four and one fonrth ounces. Break them into pieces, as shown in illustration. Tben with a spade cut into the sod. prring up a tlap of it.
drop a piece of spawn under it, and let


Brick Broken into Pieces Ready for
the sod fall back into place. Repeat this in the richest spots of the pasture-lot, and await derelopments. If rou do this job without delar, and the season is fairls
farorahle, rou mar look for the musbrooms in Scptemher or October.

Fertility of the Land. Just at present no lack of good literature on agricultural topics. Professor Roberts (wbose ideas on "Tillage rersus Maunre" were alluded to in Farmi and Fireside of June 1st) comes out with another book, the "Fertil-
its of the Land," and a good one it is (one of the rural science series edited hy Professor L. H. Bailey). Professor Roberts has much to say about plowing, and just as much about fitting the soil after plowing. Mrs first experience with the soil was restricted almost eutirely to loose, grarelly or saudy loams. and I had come to the conclusion that plowing was the ting the soil for planting. It is onts in ting the soil for planting. It is onls in
later rears that I had to deal with the stiffer kiuds of soil, and I fulls appreciate the truth of what Professor Roberts sars ahout the need of thoroughness in fittiug soils for plauting. I quote some sentences:
"One of the chief objects in plowing is o pulterize the soil. The plow mas inrert it in the most perfect manner. and
burs surface regetation: but if it falls to do the greater part of the fining of the soil as well, and leare it in such a condition that the harrow and cultirator can-
not complete the wom in the cheapest and best manner, it is serionsly defective.

The surface tillage which mas be necessary to finish the land should be kept prominently in rief when plowing. The manuer of plowing saorly and friable
lands matter: little so far as the total cost of the whole seasons tillage is con-
cons cerned. but on teuacions soils the plow-
ing often represeuts not more than one third to one fifth of the enst of suitably preparing the first cight inches of the sur-
face for some linds of plants. If a teuacinus soil, corcred with a toush sod. We ment, and a furrow slice be nearls flat it is nearly impossible to fit the laud well
that fails to do the greater part of the
rough pulverizing, and to leare the surface in the best possible condition for the effectire use of the implements which are
to follow. This can certainls be done witbout sacrificing ans of the other benefits whicb should be secured br plowing The old couplet.

He that by the plow wonld thrive
Himself must either hold or drive
"has become obsolete. Mas not the following be substituted for it?

He that wonld good plowing view
Should think what else is left to

This lesson of Professor Roherts should be more deeply impressed on onr farm practices. Too many fields are planted without proper preparation. The roller, the disk-pulverizers, the rarious harrows, pose best), should be kept going the purpose best), should be kept going until the field is as smooth and fine "as an asb heap." and this no matter what the crop to be planted mar le. For common grain crops it mar he even more necessars than
for boed crops, as the former receive no for boed crops, as the former receive no latter mar ret he fined in some measure hr means of cultirators and hoes. The most satisfactory grain-farming I hare ever done was where I put the soil in as fine condition as if intended for garden crops. I nsually finish every field with the Meeker harrow, in case of grains. after sowing.

Cows Dying In this ricinity
After Calving. quite a large number of corrs-good ones and well kept-hare died shortly after calring, from a kind of apoplext or paralrsis. The cows seem all right. The loses its porrer of locomotion, one after another its organs become paralszed, and in a fert days all is orer. Dr. C. D. Smead. whom I asked ahout this, sars: "The trouble is parturient apoplexy probest of the cows are the ones that hare this ailment. It can be largely prerented if cow-owners will, two weeks before the expected birth of the calf. give the cows and one half ounce of gentian dissolred in a quart of water and ponred down from in a quart of water and poured down from
a bottle. Repeat weekly until the calf is horu. Then immediatels gire another dose." I shall he careful hereafter to use this prerentive in ever: case.
. Greiner.

## SALIENT FARM NOTES

Festerdas a farmer jumped upou me, as the wicked sar. with hoth feet because prices of grain-coru and
"You felloms," said be. "promised us good times-prosperits-as soon as rou got control of the government! Where is rour prosperits? IW here are sour good
times? Corn selling at eighteen cents and oats at fifteeu cents. I should think sou would feel pretty cheap with such figures stariug rou in the face!"
It is customars for men to max hot and use bad argument when touching upon things that are sometimes mixed in with politics, but that is foolish. Furthermore. the prices of corn and oats do not come within tbe sphere of politics, aud are not regulated therebs to ans appreciable exdent. I asked ms friend what he rras according to his ideas. scems to depend entirely upon the price of corn and oats. Are you growing more corn and oats when the mankets are already orerstocked with both? Are fon going about complaining and berating the gorermment because a glutted market, which ron are doing ronr
utmost to still further glut, does not improve?
Wrolen't it le better and more satisfactory all around for all of us to cease
whining alout low prices and berating the sorermment beculuse persthing is mot exactly as we would like it? Whuldn't it spesta cucouraging words to our nembibor to take full advalatage of our opportuni ties: to improve chur methods, and try to ical sud bmsinessliko manner? Let us teep in mind the fact that a good. liearts, lionest patriotism and a careful, intelligent
management of our own affairs will do z good deal more toward bringing prosperity than all the whining and wearisome complaining in the world.

I see that the price of good hogs ranges tong at thirts to thirtr-fire ceuts for ore hiso that the them intemgentl. I (elorer the gacon (clover and corn) hogs is not suffering from ans glut. First-class milk-corrs are wanted at high prices. Good horses-
not spindle-legged racers that are just not spindle-legged racers that are just tire draft animals-are in demand at fig ures that make those who are raising them feel good. Prices for sood muttonarm sheep-are creeping upward, with in dications of a strong demand in the nea uture. Eren wheat is a fair price and the outlook seems to show that this price sill be maintained, probablr increased.
Dun \& Co. report that the actual sales in leading honses in each line of busines in the principal cities east of the Rocks, ountains arerage onls abont ten per cent less than in April. 1892, the rear of lar gest business hitherto, and six per cent So it will he seen that if we look a little berond the market for corn and oats $\pi \cdot$ fill see that the tide of prosperitr is set our way, and that there is no necessity for whining.

There is one thing all farmers should eep in mind, and that is that par-dar is positively certain to come along. If he burs ansthing on credit, it will hare to be aid for. Mans men shut their eres to he future, and hus answar, and trust to "luck" for the cash wherewith to settle Such men are constantly in trouble. A hort time ago one of our grocerr-stores adopted the cash srsten. The cash had o be paid down for everything that went out of the store. Customers who had ealt there for sears ment to other store Thile people who had heen paring cash ther stores for rears changed to thi 0 get the benefit of the lower prices, the ash store haring reduced prices on ant classes of goods ten to twenty per ceut.

It mas an eve-opener to note who for sook the cash store and lower prices and Went where they could get credit, and also usiuess with Not all those who are generally supposed to be "well fixed" traded with the cash store. nor did all of those who are struggling to make a liring seck credit. Those who par as thes go and object to paring profit large eno to

The farmer who pars as he goes is not complaiuing ahout hard tines. He has o deny himself soure things he wonld like He is ristly beterts are harassing him, $r$ factors hand whose entire income is cut off br an adrerse turn in the markct and who is then likels to find himself without the means wherewith to bur a single meal.
If I am not badly mistaken, all signs indicate a return of better times. Wre are been adjusting our affins to meet the chauged condition of things. The rail rar-building honm came to an end some cars ago. There will never he anothe ike it in this country. The hest lands in
the West are occupicd by settlers. There the West are occupicd bs settlers. There reat cxpansion of bonanza agriculture -et us keep our senscs. cheourage those Who fcel downcast. bny and sell to the best adrantage, and pas as we go, and people ou earth. Fred Gruvdr.

## ILLINOIS BUTTERINE LAW.

Tune 14th Governor Tanner signed the butterime bill passed br the late legislature of Illinois. In substance this lar hibits the coloring of oleomargarine and mimterime. Its effect is to put these sul situtes for lontter on the markets of Illi ois in their nwn color. Thes cannot be arde to look like lontter. The enactment hutter imitations is a triumph for Illinois dairymeu.

## Our Jfarm.

## farm theory and practice.

Ceay Whear.--There is no excuse for the presence of rye, cockle or
chess in wheat at harvest-time. It is not always possible to hare absolutely cleau seed, :und weed-seeds are
in the soil, but it is practicable to clean in the soil, but it is practicable to clean
the standing grain when these weed pests appear. Rye shoots up much higher than the wheat, aud cockle has a blossom easily seen. Taking two drill widths at a through, a uan can pass over an acre of or blossoms of these undesirable plants. We have too much thoronghbred cockle iu the conutry. The fimming-mills takc out he lighter and sminller graius of cockle, but too often leare the largest grains in ing the standard for cockle until some of it is as heary as wheat-grains. It, toyether with rye aud other filth in wheat, can be Wholly eradicated by a little care betore Wheat harrest. Lowlands often have some
docks in the wheat. and seed is ripened docks in the wheat, and seed is ripened
hefore harrest. Getting into the manure. hefore harrest. Getting into the manure,
they are carried back to cultivated fields. they are carried back to cultivated fields. an ounce of prevention sares the cost of a pound of cure.

Cleaning Meadows.-A weedy meadow is a nuisance, and such abound this wet season. It is a good rule that a meadow is worth cleauing of weeds if it is worth letting stand for hay. It is a matter of surprise to me that the practice of cutting
filth out of meadors before har harrest is filth out of meadors before hay harrest is not more general, especially when the hay is wanted for market. One cannot afford to put foul hay upon the market for what it will bring, nor can he well afford to let weeds choke out hay that is wanted cleaning grass is a sharp scrthe, and the right time is hefore the grass heads out. Whitetop is the worst weed with which we have to conteud, and ret it is easily rank growth, but if cut a few inches from the ground white soums and full of sam it can hardly be scen in the hay. In good grass that lats some filth in it the time of a man with a sharp seythe is worth five to ten dollars a day. It cost me four dol-
lars' worth of time this year to clean fifars' worth of time this year to clean fifteen acres of grass that would readily sell for twentr-fire dollars more than it would have brought without cleaning. The hay looks hetter, is better, and there is mor of it.

Farir Roads.-The load of wheat or hay that can be drawn to the harn is measured by the worst place in the farm road leading to the harn. This may seem a small matter, but it is not so on thoua bad place in the road, because time and a wages of men are going on while the team is stalled or taking only three fourths of a load to escape stalling. A day's work of man aud team, filling gullies and chnckholes, and doing a little grading of steep
bluffis, would be worth twenty dollars on a few farms with which I am acquainted. It would sare wear of wagon, team and driver's teuner, and make it possible to
increase the size of loads without danger of orerloading. This work should be done thoroughly and on time. I prefer haring it done a month before harrest, so that sone wear mas make it smooth. These are "dctails," but details couut. A mau
Till spend half a dollar to go to a circus and be happs two hours, while that half a dollar expended in permanently getting rid of some unisance rould sare him from being mad a month, if all the little rerations times could be shored together and be thns measured.

Repairs for Machinery.-- When machiue is bought its numher and correct name shonld he $\pi$ ritten down in a mem-orandunt-hook, so that they mas he known
whenl grease and dirt or new paint hare When grease and dirt or new paint have
obliterated them ou the machine. Then. Then ordering repairs, the name and numher should always he given. Manufacturers are alwars making some changes, and parts made for machines of one rear mar not fit machines of the next year's make. This is especially true of compar-
atirely new models of harresting-machiuery. If the number of the machine and number of the needed part are giren, there
should be no danger of misfits, though eren then I am not always able to get What is ordered. It is my experience that it is unwise to buy any new machine of a ts of getting repairs. It is better to hare farm implements of such "makes" as are in common use in the countres, as then repairs are kept on hand by a dealer near at hand. The importance of this point compelled tognized bs those of cundure when ordering the simplest supplies for a maorderine.

Where Playtain Abounds.-I olserve Where Playtain Abounds- -1 observe
many clover-fields badly intested with plantain. The hay crop is fairly good, but the seed crop wir be worthless, and if the plantain is allowed to stand until wiuter. its seed will make the ground filthy for years. Often the clorer sod is wanted
for a spring crop, and it is not easy to see how the plantain mas be prevented see how the plantain mas be prevented
from seeding. Mowing does rery little rood, the plants forming seed near the ground late in the season, regardless of continued clipping. Having one such field this year, a legacy of some neglect rears ago, my plan is to turn the sod betore the This means sons seed, and then sow I believe that part of it will he made good by increase in rield of next year's crop. The rye will add a lot of regetahle matter for turning under mext spring, the second plowing will place the rotted clover-roots back near the surface, where ther will do the most good, and thus the whole cost of the oue breaking is not chargeable to the plantain. Even if it were. I should break the ground and seed to the rye, as the plantain must be killed out for the sake of cleaner clover in the futurc. The mreralence of this weed-seed in the clorer-
seed upon the market indicates its wide distribution orer the countr, and its re sultant harmfuhucss.

David.

## sugar-beets.

The farmers of Utah cultirate orev three thonsand acres of sugar-beets erers. and 50,000 tons of beets, which are made and 50,000 tons of beets, which are made
into sugar. The one sugar-factors produces 5,250,000 pounds annually, all of which finds a market within the state. This factory furnishes emplosment for more than one thousand men, women and children, engaged in growing and harresting the beets and mannfactnring the sugar. In addition to the labor employed directly in heet culture and sugar manufacture, not less than fire thousand tous of coar required. Sugar-bags and their manufacture, together with many smaller necessities, add the number of lahorers employed, directly and indirectly, to almost three thousand people. As the consumption of sugar in Utah arerages almost one hundred pounds a head, there is room in this the one in operation in order to supply the local demand
Sugar-beet culture has increased the demand for small farms, and made the practice of intensive farming more popular
and profitable. An acre of good soil, wcll cultirated and properly irrigated, will casils rield twentr-five tons of marketable beets, but many inexperienced farmers Tharrest less than fifteen tons to the acre. The prices obtained run from $\$ 3.50$ to $\$ 4.50$ a ton, according to the amount of tive lots. Gatter contained in the trelre to fifteen per cent of sugar sustance. The long leares collect a substance known as hydrocarbon from the heat and moisture of the atmosphere. This is transferred to the roots, and upon the amount of snch secretion depends the ralue of the beets. The climate, soil and cultivation determine Whether or not any particular section is adapted th groming sugar-leets. thile
gont-sized factory mist be the market.
The trpical sugar-bect weighs about one
ponnd or more. An arerage weight of a little less than a pound is cousidered the hest heet in European countries. The tuber is a long, white root resemhling the parsuip. It grows to a depth of several inches, and scnds ont small rootlets or filer:s in search of fond and moisture. cal-lnad of sncar-heets, side-tracked at Lehi. the factory tom, is quite a curios its to eastern tourists, who almays take a font for Mormou sourenirs. The hect is a strong dronght-resisting plant, and
will grow to great depths in good soil during di'y seasons. There are six distinct
rarieties, all of which are good for feed ing purposes and add mnel to the product
of the dairs. Alyy soil that will produce of the diary. Any soil that will produce but as a general bute the better the soil the more productive are all crops.
Most of the sugar-hect seed planted in Utah is imported crery year from Germany or Frauce, and furnished the farmcrs by the sugar company. The seed in drills, with the furrom:s about twrent inches apart. When the plants appear above the ground cultiration begins with small weeding-plows. Irrigation is not commenced until the plants are sere weeks old. The water is generally applied by the furrow system threc or four time during a season. When the plants are of
sufficient height hand-wecding is neces sufficient height hand-wecding is nece
sars. In this operation the weeder use a small crooked instrument much like corn-husker, aud gets down on his knee as in weeding onious. The plants are tirated as the garden-beet or other crops. in the beet-field.

After the sugar-producing juices are ex racted from the beets the pulp is a most factory supplies the pulp of orer fort thousind tons of beets for feeding an inmense herd of stocis. The farmers iu the vicinity of the factory purchase mans tons of this refuse, and use it in fatteuing hogs the factory, and the pulp is dumped from calrs into the rats on either side of the switch extending to the feeding-pens. The pulp is adderl to regular rations of hay and grain, and constitutes a perfect fat
tening food. The fertilizing qnalities of sugar-bect pulp add materially to its value Many fields are enriched by a heary coat ing of pulp. and the productiou of some crops is increased br plowing muder the
pith of the heet. A low grade of molasses and a fair quality of rinegar are also some of the productions of the sugar-beet

## the patjent cow

Much has been written about the horse his treatment and traiuing and the cruelty practised upon him-and not a word to much-but of the cow not so much has appeared in print, for various reasons, one o Which is that the com in some respects is
inferior to the horse. Certainly the com inferior to the horse. Certamly the com it is hardly fair to compare her with the horse, as the two animals
for purposes fridely different.
Occasionally, howerer, the cow exhibits extraordinary intelligence. A farmer sold a cow with many wrinkles on her horns to a neighbor $\pi$-hose pasture adjoined. sold the cow, norking in the field with his men, sat the old con in the neighbor' pasture hooking down a sectiou of fence, and after she had succeeded she entered the pasture where she had spent several spring, drank her fill, and then returned immediately to the pastnre she had left through the opening she had made. Wate "as scarce in the new pasture, and sh good spring.
It was not remarkable that the cow should break the fence to go to the spring ont it was remarkable that she wen straight back to the pasture in which she belonged. Instinct or thirst might lead her to water, but what led her back?
Many persons appear to think that the cors is a nerreless, insensible cratnre that can endure hunger and cold until conrenient to relieve hel.
Again, many persons appear to belice that the cow does not require any exerise (what they call exercise), becaluse she does not take caercise when she has opportunitr, and therefore she mas be tied o the stanchion trom September to Mas There mar be excuse tor this on the part
of persons who are destitutc of sense, for of persons who are destitutc of sense, for
the cow does take little exercise, or what some are pleased to call exercise. The cow walks slowly to pasture grazes
a molite, short or long according to the abondance of the feed, and then lies down a though tired. and chers the cud: and is up again and then down. throngh the day. There is not much exercise in that. but it is enough and of the riglit kind to suit the con (and her owner), and make her what she is intended to be-a mill making or producing animal.

A sedate man went to board in the cou try. The landlord asked him if he should ake exercise, and he replied:

The guest wondered why he was asked this question, hat he fome out later marked:
"I thought rou said that sou should take exercise every day. Wheu are fon going "Begin?" replied the guest. "Why, I're begun already! I walk five or six miles "IIumph!'" cxclamed the landlord, "call "at exercise?"
"Yes. What do you call exercise?" - Why, run ten

Whys. run ten or twelve miles out and back every day, throw clubs, play temis,
and, for example, place rour hand on thie op rail of that gate out there aud vaul back and forth as loug ats foul call withont stopping.
The langlable part of this was that the andlord. supposing that his, grest would run and jump and thus demand more tood, had charged him atcordingly: hut heing mondole, he reduced the price whe he learned
wanted.
Any one haring this idea of "exercise, and applying it to the cow, may imagine that the cow needs none. The cout stoul in many barns) from fall mutil spring and the bull (no wonder he is dangerans) ans stand the rear round, and the does not see any wrong in it: hut if his must take them out for exercise. Exercise of the right kind is as necessary for the con as for the horse
Owing to apparent sluggish nature o the cow she has been abosed and tortured n extre power of tongue to tell. It is screntr years of age, $\pi$ ho have spent their how on larms with cows. do uot kuow tortmes inflicted at this eritical time ar ton horrible to repeat: and these were humane men, too, men who wonld quarrel with a man for whipping a horse, but their ignorance and their lack of appre cation of the nature of the animal led them to iuflict terrible cruelty
At one of the large cattle markets of the elty is practised that has attracted the atteution ofery humane man who has pisoach the market. is the visitor ap ing of without cause, and the least cause, haps, is loneliness. If a cort from a her is shut up or turned into a pasture bs acrself, she will bellow; when her call is when she is hungry or thirsty. One of our cows in June came to the bars and bellowed about four o'clock in the afterThe udder was so full that it ached, and she called for relicf.
At the market referred to the bellow of cattle may proced from warions causes, hut it is caused chiefly by aching udders traders and farmers) go to the et to bur cattle br the car-load or to hu single animals, and the hurer's rife ma go with him, for the wife mas he interural beauts generalls. Now, to sell a com 0 adrantage it is necessary to show the hurer a large and prominent udder. Therefore, the cows intended for this malket are not milked for one, two, three or four holding the market, for the EXpress purpose of distending the udder that they may appear to be great milkers. And there the cons stand with aching bags and bellow until the market is orer or they are sold. This goes on erery week, year flicted upon an innocent animal for the phrpose of gain. There is law emonsh to stop it, hut it is not stopued.
Let all remember who have to do with cons that the cow is not a cold-blooded automaton, inscnsible to heat. cold or hum-
ger. and that she can feel the prick of a ger. and that she can feel the prick of a
pin as kecnly as the most spirited horse. And if at calving-time there is any inter ference with nature do nothing if rou one who a do aricultural en Inges are turuing out farmers dabout which there appear's to he some doulst), reteribe a more prominent department than it is nom. George Appletor.

## Quir jarm.

NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD

Tbeax ajd Pea treevi 1: Beax and Pea Teevil.about these insects aud what to
do for them. What $I$ do in the do for them.
first place is to plant no secd peas or
beans that have live weerils in them. If we do. we will surels have buggy peat and beans again. The weeril. either iu
the larra state or as a uature iuscet, wiuthe larra state or as a mature iusect, win-
ters orer iu the stored seed. and comes ters in the spring or when the conditions beans are iu bloom, the old female deposits her egys in the blossum or the roung pod. Theu the old buss were rery-
pleutiful on peas in bloom. I hare somepleutiful on peas in bloom. I hare some-buhach-water: that is. Water into which a
small - quautity of buhacly, or California small quautity of buhach, or California
insect-powder, has been stirred. On ser-insect-powder, has been stirred. On ser-
eral occasions I have thought that this helped matters somewhat. But if the old Weerils are on the place or on an neighbor's
place, I think we are prettr sure to find more or less wormy peas or beans. I know of no sure plan to prerent the old plants, except that we kill them before we plaut the seed, and while ret inside of the pea or beanl. The bisulphid of carbon and the sooner that the seed after being harrested is subjected to the treatiment. the liss damage will the coede br to the seed's ritality and germinating power. and the less damage we will hare to fear from the weeril in
future. I am sure we have little reason to fiud fault with our seedsmeu. At least I cannot remember a siugle iustance that
I hare receired weeril-eiten seed peas or thare receired weeri-e:lten seed peas or have dealt with during the last four or fire years. The trouble is usually with our
h In many instances we store up for next seasons use a or of home-grown, freshly
gathered peas or beans that show no exterior signs of bugs, and yet when we opeu the bags or sacks next spring. espec-
iallr if they hare been kept in a rather ially if they hare been kept in a rather
warm place for a tiuce a whole swarm of warm place for a tiunc, a whole swarm of
full-grown weerils mars greet us, to onr dismar. The best thing to do theu is to
put a small quantity of strong iusectput a small quantity of strong iusect-
powder (such as buhach) into each bag or sack, and shake it among the peas. This will kill the weevils, and if the peas or
heans are not too badly caten alreads. ther mar be used for seed. We might also kill the bugs bs immersing the peas or or exposing them for a longer time to a temperature of ahout 140 degrees Fahrenbreed in stored beans, and on opening a package of seed-beans that had been kept
orer, unopened, until the second rear, I hare repeatedly found live bugs, and the
beans all eaten up so that little else remained but dust.

Seedless Melors.-Thc great objecwas that the seeds are distributed all through the flesh. For this reason I am rery little allont the other part. If we
conld get an entirels seedless watermelon, it would be quite all acquisition, at least
in mys estimation. Iose Seelye Niller holds ont is rery tempting suggestion (in the seed as usual. When the rines have
grown to a lenyth of sume three or four
feet. corer the stalk at the third or fouth leaf. and keep it corered, and in time it
will talke thre weeks this will he accomplisherd, from the parent stalk. This newl plaut will, or should. prodnce seedless fruit or
regetables, as the case may he. Think of
 musk melon sweet :mul luscinus to its cent
ter: Is mot this wortly trying forr, worth
a little experimenting? I thimk so. Pos-


parent plant? Whether it should or not, not. The squash gromen on a layered branch, when all comection with the ground by means of the original stalk and root rais entirely cut off by squashthat glew on another riue with natural root. Will the fruit of a gooseberry branchlet iayered and rooted at the tip, ud then cut off from the old bush. stand ap instead of hanging down? Not much
Or will it be seedless? Surely uot.

From what I hare said here it should not be inferred that I consider it impossible to get a seedless melou. We have number of seedless fruts. The banana has no seed. The pepiuo a rer. interestug plant which I grew and fruited with ome success in New. Jerser. as reported in these columus at the time. I think) is The tomatoes which seedless pears, etc he tomatoes Which I grow in the green ouse durin? the winter are almost inra thably without secd, solid all the way
throug, but small. The English frame cucumbers are usually seedless. Why hould we not succeed in securing a seed The selon after arhile also
The seedless tomato is the result of failure in polliuation. So is the seedless cucumber; and if we want a seedless melon re must find means to hare the frnit "set" without the interference of pollen, hich would result in seed which rithout seed. The trouble is that the roung melon or squash. When not brought in contact with the male element. usually refnses to grow. It simplr shrirels up and drops off. How can we make it tay on and grow? I do not know.

Growing Pichling Onions.-"In the production of pickling onions about tren--fire or thirty pounds of seed to the acre dapted to this purpose than the Barletta. The bulbs when harrested shonld be as nniform in size as possible. Onions measuring from three fourths of an inch to ne and one half inches iu diameter ar this from a recent bulletin (Farmers' Bullin No. 39) issued by the Cnited States Departmeut of Agriculture on the subject if "Ouion Culture." As I hare stated in these columus, the Barletta onion is one of most satisfactors and most prof-
itable crops. I have quite a patch of them his rear. But I find that for best results I must sow at the rate of fiftr to sixtr
pounds of seed to the acre. This onion grows quickly, but uerer rers large. Now
nd theu I have speciums measmring and theu I have specimens measmring mers call for the smaller sizes, preferril the rers smallest, and willingly paring a nnch bigger price for theu than for the arger ones. The same bulletin also sars for earls use." True, it is earls. But I hare nerer found it to be fit for ansthing xcent pickling. It is too small. I think
I would prefer the New Queen. Which is I would prefer the New Qneen. Which is
but little later, and considerably larger. although well adapted for a pickling oniou also. T. Greiner.

## WESTERN NEW YORK FRUIT NOTES.

In making preparations to plant several hundred pear-trees recently, a fanmer the matter. IIe thimks when the trees ow planted counc into bearing prices will be down, and there will surels be no cut, in his opinion. The argumeuts have made no serious impression upon me. as
the planting goes formard. The tronble with most of these partics who see "no
noner in it" is that ther do not go about it in the right war. You will see them "stick" in a few pear-trees here and there
about the buildings, where ther scarcels hare any cultivation: then if they bear. the fruit will not he first-class, and product goes beswing in the market. I tion and heary mamuing, and putting in row of drain-tile between ercers othe
row of trecs. being sure that I lase the riglit kind of soil to start mith. I kepp ip the cultivation and mannring. The
times as mnch as farmers usually apply-
the more the better, and it is in this extra manuring and cultiration that the extra profit lies.
I have in mind a party who has about two acres of Bartlett pears in full bearing, and uuder such care they seldom fail of sood crop. I think he sells on an from these fwo acres. Instead of huuting a market for his pears, burers eug.ge his whole crop, because the frnit is larger and handsomer than that' grown in a haphazard way.

In locatiug sereral rears ago on a farm partles planted to fruit, I was aggrarated by some mistakes in planting which the former proprietor made. aud some of which I am remiuded of constantly. The one is that the trecs are planted in such fearfully crooked rows. This should not be It is hard to work among them without skinning the trees with the harrow, and another thing is the iguorance or poor judguent in plauting the different kinds and raljetics. There are the rigorons, upright-growing Aiagara plums, now good-
sized trees, with here and there a Lombard or Damsou, which are slow growers, and will nerer attalin near the size of the iagaras
Resides the srmmetry of an eren growth is more conrenient to hare each ra riets by itself, and aroid the necessits of moring about from place to place in pick-
ing. Besides, the poorer growers are

, Winged moth; B, grown caterpillar; C, pupa; D, stem split open to show ca
and an empty pupa-skin aho
rather at a disadrantage in growth at the side of the stronger growers, and will by themselve

Another mistakc made too often is orthy of more than a passing notice. It s in planting the common "Wild" sour
cherry. There can be no possible excuse for this, cxcept the first cost of the trees or the fact that the "sprouts" cau usualls be dug up in a feuce-corner aud planted, Whic unrserr-grown trecs of some bette rariety are not at hand when manted.
At the present low prices of trees this and there are such decided adrantages in planting better rarieties that I rould rather plinnt them eren if the trees were to cherrics hare a propensitr for sprouting from the root that it is almost impossible to keep thew down wheu once thes arc started. Then ther are so subject to black-kuot that it takes a constant watch to keep that in check. The fruit of Early, Richmond is larger, earlier and of better
nu:lity, and the trees carlicr and better hu:lity, and the trees carlice and hetter they nerer sprout from the roat. Then the Montmorencer for a later cherre just fill: the lill. With these excellent cher ries we have no use for the "wild" ones
C. Weckesser.

ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUITS. * Covicted by samuer b greex.
itr. Nevada. The mold nu your Engllis moknerres that attacks them wery zelucrally in thls enmbry. I have falled to grow them
sucecsafully on this acennut without more rouble and expense for spraying than I llk electluy a good location, and spraylng th
foliage at fruit at least once in two weeks with sulphid of potash (liver of sulphur), at
the rate of one ounce to two gallons of water. Liver of sulthe to two gallons of water. Liver of sulphur costs ahout trentr-five
cents a pound. I think that Industry and cents a pound. I think that Industry and
Whitesmith are freest. of English Varleties Whitesmith are freest. of English varieties,
from this trouble; hut all goosoherries are from this trouble; hut all gooseherries are
liable to iujurs from it some seasons, an even native sorts are of sten greatly improved by being sprayed with this material.
Pear and Apple Blight.-I. S., Bushnell, Mo. The Idaho pear probably is reasonabls has not been sufficlentls a nested rariety, and aral not been sumelently tested for any gen sist disease, but it is rers rigorous. While The hear bore bess about bllat-prot pears, ret I do not lnow of anr rariety that is really blight-proof. Pears and apple probable blight most in wet summer weathe because they are growing most rapidls at that time, and the tissue is more loose ani open than when ther are growing slow Theu, too. a moist, warma atmosphere is more farorable to the gromth of the parasite that causes the disease than dry weather.
Curly-leaf.-B. A. G., Siran Creek, Ill., Sour peach-trees are infested with what is nonn as curlr-leaf (Taphrina deformans) closely alied to the disease that The full life histors of this parasite is uo anown, hut it prohabls lives orer winter in the trigs of the tree. The remedy is to remove and burn the infested branches. cut In your section where the disealse appears have run its course br the middle of June and then the tree will begin to send out currant- Wh. Wh. your currants are infested by the currint borer, which is rery ahundant iu sour sec tion. The borers are the larrae of a wasp like moth, wblch lars its eggs in earls sum mer on the calues. These soon hatch, and the larrae eat their mar to tbe pith,
ther remain util the followiug season.
KEMEDY:-On account of this borer winte ing ower in the stems, it mas be destrosed cuttiug out and huruing the infested practice will enable one to detect the in fested caucs ot a glance, and their remoral will not generally require more pruning that the currants really need.
Plant-lice.-J. H. AI., Bowling Green, 0 . Your currant-leares are infested with the
common currant-lice, and the plums with the plum-lice. The reunedy is tohacco-water the color of strong tea. or kerosene emulsion, as often recommeuded iu Farm and Fireside. If not very abundant, hand-picking of the
leaves is the best reunedy. The trouble abont silling themi is that the lice are almost en-
irely on the uuder side of the leaves, and so
ind protected that ther are difticult to reach
with spras. They seldom do vers serious with s
injury.
Ash-t ree Borer.-J. V. S., Hot Springs,
S. D. Xour ash-trces are iufested with the S. D. your ash-tres are iufested with the
ashtree boorer, which in the mature state
resembles wasl. There is no renleds. and
planters in your sectiou should go slo planters in vour sectiou should go slow about
planting the ash on ilcount of its being a
doomed tree wherever it is planted iu large quantlies for shade or oruament. Better
connuence to replace rour sish-trees with boxelder or White elmin or white willow, so
hey can be coming on whlle the ash is yiug out.

## Sparbhight. - W. W., Loredo. Mo. Your

 apple-trees are affected with What is oftelcalled irult-spur blight. This is occasionally
 Which, as has been often stiled in FABM AND
Furesine, is caused by a minute vegetable
parasite that lives in the tissues of the tree There is no known remeds. and the best
treatment consists lu cutting off and burutreatment consists 1 l cut
ing the affected portious.
 Howerer, this insect is seldoul vers lnjurlous
more than one se:nson before its parastes
hecome so numerons to nearly kill it out, and hecome so numerons to nearls kill it out, and
Galls on Grape-vines.-J. P. S. Ironton,
Gijo. The small gall clusters on your grapeOhio. The small gall clusters on your grape-
rlues were cansed liy a sual mallifr that
somewhat resmbles a uosqulto. It is not new. athongh not met frequently. nud it
probiall has never done nat serious daur-
age. The galls forin around the eggs whle :ige. The galls forin
are laid in the leaf.

Weak Tired this condition. leep, have no appetite, no energy, no ambition. Hoorl's Sarsaparilla soon brings helps to such people. It gives them pure, rich hlood, cures nerrousness, creates an appetite, tones and streng thens the stomach nil impat. new


## Qur ffarm.

## THE IMPORTANCE OF WATER IN CROP

## GROWTH.

WER is the most important fac tor in crop growth. Practical farmers are coming to realize the fact more and more. Er-
the increasing knowledge aloug idence of the line is shown by the widespread interest that is beiug taken iu irrigation, not only orer the arid regions of the West,
but also in the humid climate of our own and neighboring states. More atteution has also been giren to improred methods of plowing aud cultivation with a riew to retaining moisture iu the soil.
Growing plants coutaiu a rery large proportion of water, heuce when dried they lose considerably in weight. The arerage number of pounds of water in a ton of green substance for each of the followiug crops is as follows:

## Tinwothy . Red coicer Corn fodde <br> Corn foder Meadow-grass <br> Melons Turnips

## 1,500 pounds $1, .400$ 1,500 pounds pounds pounds pounds pounds <br> 1,800 pounds

When we market a ton of turuips we pounds of turnips. It pars to sell greeu

Dry fodder does not contain uearly so much water.

## One ton of timothy bay One ton of corn fodder One ton of wheat-stra <br> One ton of wheat-stra: One ton of oat-straw

260 Hs of water o dry out all the water held br plants, This can be remored ouly by exposure at high temperatures.
All of our agricultural plauts obtain heir water exclusively through the roots. Leares and stems do not absorl water to ans appreciable crtent. It well-dereloped root srstem is of great importance to
plants. Ronts are the plants waterрииו1!.
On the other hand. there mas be too pends largely fur its ability to do whorls defour factors-heat, light, food and water If these are furnished in the right amounts at the right time the greatest growth occurs: if, howerer, all or any one of these factors are deficient or in excess, growth is checked. Too much water in the soil fills the air spaces, or opeuings, between the soil grains, and drires out the air. When this occurs, roots of our crops camnot obtain air and are drowued, just as we would be if we were placed under water. If the soil is three fourths saturated it is uot well adapted to crop growth. Most plants do best when the water in the soil is from forts to sixts for example, is found to do best in a soil coutaining about fifteen pounds of water for each one hundred pounds of the wet soil.
Plants take water from the soil by means of minute root hairs which branch out from the maiu roots, and thread theil may through the soil, pushing aroulud and Water taken up by the roots passes upIIater taken up by the rosses upplant. It will be remembered that the mineral food and nitrogen of plants are taken from the soil, aud these cau be
taken ouls through the medium of water. The water as it is absorbed br roots is not pure, but contains in solutiou suall quantities of all the soluble soil compounds. Some of these compouuds are absolutely essential to the growth of plants. A soil mas contaiu abuudance of plant-food, but if there is not enough mois ture present to dissolve this food and carry it iuto the plant tissues, the soil is a barren waste. This is precisely the conditiou orer much of the drought-stricken soil is not due to scarcitr of plant-food Plant-food is preseut iu abundance, but there is not enough moisture preseut to dissolre it and carry it to the plant roots Crops in this soil are in the same condi
tion as the sailor in midoceau. who, in his distress, cried. "Water! water! all around, but not one drop to drink." Crops in the arid region hare food! food! all around but not oue bite to eat.
How much water does a crop use? How maus pounds of water does a crop take tensire erperimeuts in this line finds that for each pound of dry matter the followin
amounts of water are lost br evaporation from plants and soil:

## \section*{Delit-corn used 309.8 H5, or 2.64 inches, of} <br> ainfill to the acre for one ton of dry crop Fliut coru used 233.9 bs, or 2.14 inches.

Hed clover nsed 52.8 the, or 4.03 inches, of Oats used $522 .+$ tis, or 4.76 inches, of rater
fall to the acre for one ton of dry crop.

Corn hats been known to increase, sars Hunt, at the rate of 1,300 pounds of dry matter an acre a week. This would re quire the eraporation of tons of would also pump water out of the lan would also pump water out of the soil and rob the
eraporatiou.
"At the Illinois experiment station ighteen plots grew the same rarieties of corn in 1887 and in 1888. Both seasous the seed, the preparatiou of the seed-bed the planting and the cultivatiou were a near alike as humau ingenuity could derise. The first season the yield was thir-ty-two bushels an acre; the second season the rield was ninety-four bughels au acre. The rainfall during the fire groning 1888 it was 23.0 inche
The fact that growing crops take large amounts of water from the soil was shown iu au experiment with rye on the Ohio 1895. A field of uniform fertility was selected. Rre was grown ou a portion of fallow. Several dars before the rye was harrested the failow portion was plowed and prepared for corn. After the rye was remored that portion of the field was plowed and prepared for coru, then the
whole field was planted. At harrest-time Whole field was planted. At harrest-time the corn on the rye grouud and ou the fallow ground. The stalks of corn on the rye ground were smaller and at least one
third shorter than the others. The rield of ear-corn for ten shocks, each ten hills square, on the rye ground was 690 pounds, while ten shocks of the same size on the pound The rye ground rielded 1,000 pounds of strilw, while the other ground rielded -.45.) pounds, or more than trice is much To what shall we attribute this great difference in rield? Can it be possible that the rese crop exhausted the soil so that think we agree that this could not be the reason. Let us see how much water was taken from the soil bs the growing rye There were harrested from fifteeu acre hirty-three tons of green rye, or six and oue half tous or dry mands for quires four hundred pore that 352.000 pounds of water, or 1.200 barrels, were taken from each acre of ground during the growth of the crop. While we canuot sar certainly that the lessened rield ou the ree ground was due to scarcity of water, we know that all the facts at hand iudicate this to be the case.
Last Mar I determined the amouut of Last Mas I determined the amouut of moisture iu the surface foot of soil on rye
ground and on adjoiniug fallow ground. The soil which had produced the ree crop contained 18.5 per ceut of water, while the adjoiuing fallow ground contained 23.2 per cent of water. showing that the growiug rye pumped out 4.7 per cent of

rater: or, in other words, left the soil lier than the fallow ground to the
Crops like wheat and oats that ruake their growth early iu the season while the soil is moist are not so likely to be in. jured by drought.
There are rers fer countries where the ainfall is distributed sufficiently in time aud amount to produce the greatest crop
we kome trouble in this line, and if we caunot make profitable use of biddr's erery case, then we must derise some simple plan by which we mas turn enercies, again to more energies, again to more kept so-called uon-sitters, but I had the saue trouble nerertheless. For a ummber of sears I have used a light, portable cage,
$3 x 5$ feet. $21 / 2$ feet high. $3 x 5$ feet. $21 / 2$ feet high.
illustrated br accompanring drawiug. Into this were placed all broods
being true, those soils which will catch and retain the largest quautities of moisto make the best use of it are the most productive. The relation of soils to moisture is au important factor in determining land ralues.
In a dry time or in places where droughts occur during parts of the rear moisture iu our soils to puard the suphly of moisture four soils to presell wast lowing off orer the surface or bs percu lation through the soil berond the reach of roots.
How mas we control moisture? Can We sare soil moisture by practical metle pon the soil a portion of it rums off ave he surface, another portiou is absorbed The water which enters the soil may pas on through and find its way into streams, or it may be eraporated into the air. ain the reatest possible amount of the raiufall. Cultirated soil is loose, and will atch and hold more water than a cournother It acts as a sponge. This moisture. A larer of stran spread or the soil wonld prerent its dryiug out. In this same way a layer of lonse, cultivated soil need not be deep. Two inches is sufficient. In fact. if we cultirate deeper and lessen sield. How frequently should cultirate? Ofteu enough to kee reeds down and prerent the soil from baking
Fall plowing retains moisture. The rough plowed ground callects and absons he summer crop
Larly spring plowing saves moisture. If land is allomed to remain muplowed it found that corn ground lost at the rate of 9.13 that corn ground lost at the rate of nore hare than adjacent pormed ground. It onse carls in the spring condition of the soil cloddr conditiou later. Early plowing mar wean an extra disking or cultiration is insiguificant compared with the gain in amount of moisture sared. Of course. in a wet season the saring of moisture is
Rolliug the soil dries it, as a whole, but neargs moisture fr
near the surface
, mears mphasize the importance of improred methods of moisture. The farmers to far Whe more question. Railroad companies are establishing experimeut farms iu westeru Kansas and Nebraska for the purnose of educating the farmers into methods of culhe made of the scants rainfall of the region. Their ultimate aim is financial gaiu from increased freight and passenge

HOW TO BREAK UP SITTING HENS.

## How toltre beeper is not her

pestered this time of the rear with broody hens? I think as long as we keep fomls we will hare some than six at a timeand kept there for a fers dars. Fire or six days would generally suffice to induce them to give up their notion. The cage It is also provided with a roosting-pole, left out in the drawing. The three or four inch space betreeu the tro bottom four inch space betreeu the tro bottom
slats is not corered with ans netting, but through it the confined fowls may reach

As shown, one side of the cage is fide for protection against wind, rain and suln.

- Nown, every day this cage, with its oca ner grass spot. To facilitate the work, tro easily samed out plank wherls may be holted on close up to the corners at one I find another use for such a calge when In in use for the abore-described purpose Little chicks can readily slip through between the two bottom slats. Thus the
cage furnishes a feerling spot where the little things cannot be molested and roboed found all adrantage. F. Grener. found an adrantage

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.
From Kassus, - Osage comity has several large streauss crossing it. Its general sur-
face is rolling, but it has high blnffs and beautiful rounded linolls. It has a large amount of natire timber for fumber and
fuel; it also slips fine walnut logs to Europe for rencering. It has an inexhaustible rein of coal, entering the northeast comer of the countr and running out at the southwest
corner. At the shafts in towns coal can be bonght for eight cents a bushel of right. pounds: at shafts and strippings in the comn try for from four to eisht cents a busheri
Railroad facilities are excellent. If a man wishes to ship cattle to Kansas City, a car Building stone is plentitul. Springs are puite numerous, incluning a fer mineral spriugs. In 1895 osage county was the third ver fire million bushels-and last rear it ras about the serenth. It would be safe to sas that there are not ten conuties in the nited states that ontdo it in the number o cattle fed and fattened last winter. The ed neational adrantages cannot be excelled in of my home and count tell school-honses aud fire churches withiu the radius of twelve
miles, and the sixth church is behind mound. Good improved farms can be bough for frou $\$ 14$ to $\$ 50$ an acre: unimproved for
from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$. Kansas City, ninets miles from $\$ 10$ to $\$ 20$. Kansas city, ninety miles rorld, and has sent out this past jear more Omber an Omaba combined. Osage county has ad
rantages, such as climate, soil, localits, water fnel, schools, churches and good society. that ar hard to duplicate.

all knon kill in fifty. Tens of thousands of intelligent people recognize that they are no precautions against
Consumption approaches its victim step by step. First there is a little "out of sorts" feeling, the digestion isn't just right, the assimilation of the life-giving elements of the food is imperfect, the blood gets im-
pure and the body is improperly nourished. pure and the body is improperly nourished. These conditions get worse and worse. The ing thin, poisonous blood into every organ ing thin, poisonous blood into every organ weakest break down first. Ordinarily the
This, with the accompanying cough, completes the work and an in vasion of the germs of consumption follows. Dr. Pierce's Gold-
en Medical Discovery cures 98 per cent. of
all cases of consumption. It corrects the conditions that lead up to it. It is the greatest blood-maker and flesh-builder known.
K. C. McLin, Esq., of Kempsville, Princess
Anne CO., Va., Writes: " When I commenced
taking your 'Discovery, I was taking your 'Discovery' I was very low with a
cough, and at times spit up much blood. I was
not able to do the least work, but most of the
time was in bed. I was all run-down, very weak, my haed was dizzy and I I was extremely des-
pondent. The first botte I took did not semm to
oo me much good but I I do mee much good, but I had faith in it and con-
tinued using it until I had taken fiften botles,
nd now I do not look nor feel like the same man Inued using it until I had taken fifteen bottles,
and now I do not look nor feel like the same mann
I was one yea a aoo People are atonished, and
say. "well hast year this time . would hot have
hought that you would be biving now.' I can thought that you would be living now,' I can
thanLfully say I am entirely cured of a disease
which, but for your wonderfuit 'Discovery,' would which, but for your wonderflul
have resulted in my death."
© 111 Jarm.
THE POULTRY YARD.

## FEEDING OF GRAIN.

Iis never a mistake to call attention
o feedng, mo matter how frequently
t meny lone, as there are new canthe hatuiries that come in are usuall of a kind that have heen answered time continually adrise readers to gire plents of foot. for ther are more addicted to gir-
ing too much rather than too little, though the tree-top roosts still exist on some farms where poultry is not regarded as stock, beany protit that mals be expected. The share it with his hens. and liberally, being satisficd that he has done his duty with them, and that ther should las is to be are certainly prepared to stand the cold and proluce eggs, according to his riews. foul be something else, and corn oumitted the liens woulin not fare so well omitted food is of a kind that will perform the stme functions as corn: and as corn is the farmer is not making ans mistake in gir ing it to his poultry. But the hen is a she mar satisfy her bodily necessities With corn. sbe camnot produce articles
(eggs) that contain in their composition suhstances which are deficient in corn. The hens will eat the corn and become fat. bnt they will hare a desire for some-
thing else, and will not eat the corn at all for awhile if other food of a different character is giren. Food containing more nitrogen and mineral matter than corn For instance, a mess of hran and ground oats moistened with milk makes an agreeonce a dar composed of three parts bran and one part. linseed-meal, given for a
meek, will assist in egg production. This mas be raried br an allowance of chopped leau meat occasionally, and finally cn corn-meal. will be found excellent.

## IMPROVEMENT OF TURKEYS.

The Chode Island experiment station has giren much attention to turkers, and the
results of the work done in that direction hare prored beneficial to the whole country. One of the facts demoustrated. al-
though attention had been called to the matter before, was that the domestic tnr and that no care was used in presenting inbreeding. To prore this claim, Mild tur-
kers were used for crossing on the domesrery marked as soon as the eggs were used comparison made of the losses of yomm
turkers showed that the half-widd turkers were easier to raise and entailed less labor
in care. Sot onls did the first cross prove favorable. but the cross of the half-wild
gulder and common turker-hen profluced
nifsumber that were much hardier than the thind of the ymung turkers hatched in this
country live to he three montlos old. This
$\square$

## 

## The management of fowls in summer

 when the weather is excessirels warm. demands more care than is usually giren. Lice will hreed and multiply so rapidly as to completely ruin the flock almost before the omner is amare of the fact. Farmers who do not gire aur attention to fowls in nmmer, permitting them to roost inside nmmer, permitting them to the poultry-house. sometimes find their flocks in a condition in which many are sick or droops without ans ap-parent cause, and ther pronounce the disease cholera, proceeding to gire remedie herefor when the cause is really licc. N only will the poultry-honse be swirming With lice, hut also the fences, wood-piles, trees or wherever the hens mar roost,
and it is useless to attempt to get rid of ice on the hens as long as the rermin har possession of erers location where the hens roost at night. Not only during the dar, but through the entire night the hens are annosed hy the rermin, until they become exhansted and begin to droop, finally commencing to dic off. The use of remhe difficultr at all cost. First the poultry house should be cleaned, and the fowls made to roost therein. and not outside, Then the interior and exterior should he horoughly drenched with keroseue emul ion. addling a gill of crude carbolic acid to ercre quart of the emulsion before adding the mater. The point is to do the destros some of the lice. and allow them o multipls. is to maste time and labor. Besides. there are eggs of lice hatching evers hour, and it is essential to kill the
roung ones as fast as ther appear. To make the work sure, the bonse shonld be thoronghly drenched evers dar for a reeh and once a week thereafter. Erers porhests, roosts, walls and floors. During rery warm dars lice will he in swarms before showed uo indication of their pres-

## LATE CHICKS.

Br carefully observing the chicks that rere latched this sear it will be found that the late ones are more compact in
appearance and hare shorter legs than appearance and hare shorter legs than
those hatched earlr, eren when both the arly and late ones are from the same parents. The earls chicks will get their height before filling out, but the late ones will not grow in height ans longer than
the appearance of frost. but tber tbicken il hody and appear compact. In reality ther are not as hears or as large as the giving them the appearance of strong. much larger, as the winter usualls end their growth, and it will pas to market them when of the weight of two and one half pounds each.

## SHIPPING dURING WARM WEATHER.

To put a lot of fomls into a box, or eren into a well-made coop, on a warm
dar. and send them to a distant market. is to incur a risk of loss. There is noth-
ing sared by utilizing every square inch of the space. for when the coup is cromdel] the fowls mast remain where ther happen tion, hence ther can get no water, nor do
thes know that water is at the nther end
nf the conp. A large number of the live
fowls that reach the market lose weight owls that reach the market lose weight
a the journey, while with them are quite
asthma and hay.fever cure.-free A sure specific cure for Asthma and Hay leal discovery from the Congo River. West
Africa. Many sufferers report most marvelous
cares froin its use. Among others, Mr. Alfred
C. Leris, Editor of the Furmer's Mugazine, and cares from its use. Amoug others, Mr. Alfred
C. Lerris, Editor of the Frrmer's Mugazine, and
Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Via. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Fa..
were empletely cured hy the Kola Plant after
ihirty years' suffering. Tr. Lemls conld not thirty years' suffering. Mr. Lemls could not
lle down at niglet in Hay-ferer season for fear He down at night in Hay-ferer season for fear
of clookng, and Mi. Conbs was a llfe-long
sufferer from Asthma. Inin, L. ©. Clute, of
(ireeley, Iown, wiltes that for elghteen years he slept propped $n p$ in a chalr, being much
worse In Havyefer scacon, and the Kola Plant
cured lim at once. It is truly a most woudelcured inm at once. It is truly a most wonder-
full remody. If yon are a sufferer you sliould
eend sour address to the Kola Importlng Co., power whll send a Large Case by mall free to when cured yourself you will tell your nelgh-
hors ahout li. It costs you notbing and you hors ahout It. It costs you notbing and you
shonid surely try it.

COST OF CURING DISEASES.
More flocks are destrored by attempts to cure disease than by general mismauare sep. The indiriduals, although the flock mar be said to be onls one. Ther eat and drink from the same sources, and ther travel orer the same ground dar after dar. It is almost as expensire to confue a hen in a rard in order to separate her from the others as it is to confine a how. hence farmers cannot afford to use proper precautions necessary to prevent the
spread of a disease. When a common ben, spread of a disease. When a common ben. worth perhaps not orer fifty cents, shows
srmptoms of roup, canker or cholera, the first thing usually done is to attempt to cure her with some remedr. The labor and cost of the remedr mar exceed the ralue of the fowl. but the farmer will not hesitate to do his hest to sare the bird, and in the meantime she communicates the disease to others, the whole flock soon be coming affected. Now, the value of a single lird is not a great sum, but the loss of a whole flock becomes quite an tem. The cheapest and safest mode is destror any fom discorered sick with spread, as attempted cures mill be time spread, as attempted cures will be ti
wasted and mas result in a loss of all.

## hardiness and climate.

In the uorthern section of the United states careful attention should be giren matter to the farmer whether some par ticnlar breed mar las a ferr more eggs dnring the fear than another. as his object should be to keep only those that are hards and able to stand the cold winters. In making a selection, the proper course to pursue is to risit the rards of those who hare forls that hare gireu good results in his section, and in purchasing stock aim to select the most rigorous. Brecds that hare small combs, and which are hearily feathered, should thrire bet ter in winter than will others, but such breeds should have also been bred for rigor. It is of no adrantage to bns spec-
ial prize-minners when the awards hare ial prize-winners when the awards hare beell for special points in the show-room.
but the birds should be pure-bred. horserer. haring stont limbs, deep breasts and eres indicating health. It is the hen that lays every week in the rear. except when hatching chicks or undergoing the process of molting, that pars the most, but such hens can only he had hy careful selection and due consideration giren climatic conditions and proper management

THE BEST REMEDY FOR BOWEL DISEASE.
When the forrls hare bowel disease. shut off all food and allow them to fast or pick up their food. They will recorer sooner than when medicine is giren. A tablespoonful of lime-water in each pint of drinking-water is a simple remeds which often serves as a cure, and ten drops of tincture of nux romica in one half pint of drinking-water for a few days will often dies fail: but the main point is to withhold all food for fortr-cight hours, and then allow only one meal it day for a week or tell dars.

## HOT WHITEWASH.

When using whitewash, apply it as hot is it can be applied. and have it thick so sible. Whitewash will destroy lice if put on the walls properls, but the thin. Watery whitewash usually aphlied does but little serrice. In addition to its adrantases in destroying lice it also makes the interior of the poultry-house light and checerful, as sill of crnde carbolic acid to erers yallon of whitewash will rember it more efficient

## CLOVER FOR POULTRY.

\section*{| 1 |
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flore contains more mineral matte Han oraill. :und the hens will relish it ghy. If the flock is confued in sards, gire fincly cut elover. or paler sods in the
sards fur them to pick. Malky fond is of great adrantage to poultrs, :s it serres Varioter can low best socured lay the hise or Green fond. as not unly the lealu's but the and more bulke food. the heriss that do not gow lay will soon begin to supply their
indications of overfeeding
A hen will onls perform a certain monnt of work in the prodnction of eggs in a sear, and if she is forced at some easons she will take her resting spel ter. It she is fed hearilr, and her egg re large, it indicates that she is fat, and specially if soft-shelled or double-rolh such case the some eggs begin to come of larger than normal ize it means that too much food is giren.

## CORRESPONDENCE

Coal-tar and Lice.-Haring noticed many dquiries in regard to getting rid of "chig gers, I send the folloring. which I knon ool-tar, and add keroseue in proportion of one quart to a gallon of coal-tar. Paint the oosts and nests with It. If a hen is placed mite will be dead in fifteen minutes. When hen comes off with little cbicks. place her a newls painted box, and let ber remain wo hours: then give her the chicks. There feathers to destros all rermin. There are chips to be had at the gas-works, used for purifying the gas. These chips, if placed in is twentr-eight cents a gallon in this part of the $\pi$ est.
Spangle, Tash.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Throat Disease.-MI. D., Cheimsford Cen ter, Mass., writes: "Mr hens make a guzz-
ling noise in the throats, some ling noise in the throats, some haring died. can find nothing the matter.
Replr:-1t is no fert details. It is possible a cause Hith so fent detans. It is possible that the are conser, the remedy belug to ada a of drinting-water, and allowing no grain or food other than from the range
Lost the Cse of Their Legs.-M. W., Broadhave lost the use of their lcgs. hut othermise ther are well."
Rerly:-If thes are chicks, it is due to allndes to heus, ther should be remored from the male.
Large Lice.-J. B. F., Norfolk, Va., Writes:
"Tithln the last two weeks my chickery bare been sleepr, rcfuse to eat, lose the use of their limbs, and die.
Rerlis:-Probably caused by the large lice on the beads, for which anolnt the headz with melted lard. Also look for small mites. Warts on the Head.-N. J. H., Moblle, the heads and hills.
Repli:-It is a sonthern disease, seldom ppearing Corth, and is clained to be due attacks of insects or parasites. A mis. ture of cedar-oil, raseline, lchthrol and crude esults.

LEE'S LICE KILLER $\begin{gathered}\text { kills all lice, mites, fleas, } \\ \text { etc., on poultry and stock, }\end{gathered}$ ing, greasing. ett. You paint the roor poles. The lice
inler does the reit. A fer cuts worl wil do the
iotk of a dollar's worth of iusect powder whd with ue



Day trains are equipped with elegant Coaches havuuliman Palace Sleeping and Reclining Chair Cars Close connections are made at Cinclnnatl with Southern Lines to and from all prinslyal southern
points, and with Miclican Ceniral R. R. trains at

All Points in Southern Michigan

What is the Missing Word?

## Our fireside.

## rain and shine

## Can't have sumsline all the time-

Got to come a rain;
The dry land, it gets thirsty,
An' the monntain an' the pl
An' the mountain an' the plain,
They cry out fer a drop to drink,
They cry out fer a drop to drink
An' all the wiltin' flowers
Is glad to see the rain fall free
$\mathrm{An}^{\prime}$ fresheu with the shower
Cau't have sunshine all the time Gills fer rain to fall; Fills the wells an' makes the dell
Look fresh an' Lhook fresh an' sparklin'-all.
$A^{\prime}$ ' if the rivers rise
They water all the land, an' go
Jest singin' neath the skies.
Can't have sunshine all the time I like a rainy day
Or making fidules play
To home, or to the grocery
I'm happy wheu it rains
Fer they need it on the muintains,
$\mathrm{An}^{n}$ it's welcome on the plaius!

- Frank $L$. Stanton, in Atlanta Cor


## Sylvester Gibbs, Forgotter

$C^{3}$
 $\xrightarrow{\text { rectum }}$ Sylrester Gihbs' nearsighted eyes peered at the little woman in injured astonishment. Then he langhed, too. His deep bass joined her street treble musically. my-"
inner. But ron do
hat, ron know, right along. You're sueh a ridicnlous bor, Syligester!"

He waited for the rest.
"Put I-I like ron, so there, nom! Why in "Querry, why? Refer to 'Cupid on Love,' Sylvester
Sylvester's voice was grayely didactic. Litthe Esther Holland looked up at her hig, handsome, a witrard lorer, and sighed gently.
She laid down her embroidery, and held ont her hand to him.
nd learn somr lesson,"' she said.
They had set the day for their marriage at
last. Already Esther had decided it
"Now listen! The fifteenth day of May, rear of onr Lord one thousand eight bundred "Fifteenth dar of
"Fifteenth day of Mar." repeated Sylres ter, slowly, looking up into her sweet face with his big soul in his eyes. Her orrn cye met the look, and the lesson mas intermpted.
When it began again later, Esther sent her When it began again later, Esther sell
pupil out in the floor to toe the mark.
flnshed, "trhen are sou going to-to-do it, flnshed, "Then are rou goin
sou know?" she ended limply
"Do what ' m ?"
"TWell, go and get married?"
The pupil plunged his hands into the thick tangle of his hair, and swa
tis "toeing." close-set feet.
"The-ah-(confound it!)-the "twentrfifth day of April," he said, straighteuing linmself in sudden triumph.

Sylvester Gibbs!"
"Isu't that soon enough? Well, say the "weutieth, then, or-to-morrorr."
Another reeess interrened, and school closed for the day. The arrangements were all made when Srlvester rose to go home.
The loud elamor of the dining-room elock and Annt Agatha's rarning thmmp of chairs on the hard-wood foor had bronght bim to his feet. precipitately.
"It's all settled.
"t's all settled, dear," Esther said, softls, "and nothing at all for you to do hint speak
to the minister. You are sure gou'll do tinat to the minister. You are sure sou'll do that right-not speak to the doctor instead. or
anything dreadful like that? It makes me anything dreadful like that? It makes me
shiver to think what son might do. yon ridic-nlous-darling-boy! Can I trust yon, Sylves"On mr soul I s.wear it: Poor little woman, what a load of trouble she's taking
on her slonlders-think of it. for all the time to come! There's time-will slie back out? Her? Look np here, Esther."
He tilted her face
and seareherl it a little anxiously. It was Instantly burierl in his coat-sleere. and Esther cried in muffed indignation.
"Shame on yon, nanghty bor: You dou't
deserve any-me."
"No more I don"t. dear child. But think of them-all the hhnntre's I shall commit old, Esther. They wenlue fonll :lll points of the eompass-from the east and the west and ending in the ranishing-point of ond only
enth.

They'll draw yon into theif mis
little girl. Aren't rou afrain?
Esther's answer was plainer than words. "Rexides." she added to it. g:ills. "I shill cure you of such nonsense, Sylrester Gibbs, or else to the remembering and things for She got his overcoat and hat from the hall "And yon won't forget-first, to speak to
the minister?" "First, to speak to the minister (so help me Dionysius). "Second, to come sourself?"
"Esther!"
"Well, I ean't help it. That's what rou're the likeliest to forget. dear bor, and it would such a dra whack, don't yon see?"
"Esther Afuric Hollind I will cone to rom wedding! 1 swear it by my sword!"
"What das will you come?" criced Esther, miseliferons!
-On yonr wedding-day. I will be there, I swear it!"
"The fifteenth das, madam."
"Good. Of-?"
"April." promptly.
"I-I-should say Mar.

- Then do say it! Why, it's almost the nfternth of April now. Does he think a Begone, sir!! Wait, here is somr bundle!"
"Bmale?"
"Why, ses, don't rou remenber, dear?
you hat it when you came, and left it on You had it when you came, and left it on the hall talle.
The puzzled expression of Sylvester Gihhs face changed swiftly to delighted remem brance. He stepped back into the hall.
"No, uo, eltild, open it yourself-here under the gas-light. I brought it for yon-jnst a hittle present, you know-a little-ali-trifle.
He watched her mitie the He wateled her untie the string, eagerly truding a bulky package, witb odd knobs pro sound to it, as it moved uader Esther's little white fingers.
"Yon dear boy," she murmured, opening it,


## \section*{slowly} <br> "'Srlvester!"

"Great hearens and earth!"
The gas-light canght the inster, imunaculate, Wrinkleless, of a freshly landered
shint. Two or three stiff, coiled colluns slid to the floor with a crackile.
Sylvester Gihbs crnshed
gether, and erammed it into bmalle to pocket. His beardloss, semsitive face wats a deep red color.
"My landry:" 'I cilled for it on my way down confusedly. delusion tbat I was going home. I-I forgot again. Esther:" He appealed to her with shamed entreatr. "It's one of those blunders I warned gou of." he added, trying to smile.
"It's all right." Esther said, langhing. and poking his arm with little reassuring prods of her finger.

And it mist be a rery nice laundry-there hou sha'n't be teasen: You're the dearest boy in the roold if rou forget everything forgetable-except to-come to my redding!",
"Miay the fates tar and feather me if I "May the fates tar and feather me if
forget that:" ejaculated poor sylvester. "There good-night! Quick! I hear Annt Agath poking the fire, and that's the last gun. Fimn along-rrell, just one more. and gun. Run
that's all!"
""One
"Vot :mother one. Sylvester" Gibbs:."
Esther stood still mader the gas-light, and listened to the retreating steps, matil ther were but faint taps-fainter. falluter-in the "Histance. She sighed gently.
-He forgot that, too-dear hor:"' she mur mured. a little ruefulls. ...And shat nerer pocket this minute in hussed ollivion.
Her foot struck something on the fioor: then something else. Slie stooperl to pick them up.
"Esther: Esther!", a patient. tired roice called. "Is he gome?"
"Tes, Aunt Agath'. I'm coming nors." Esther called back. putting the disearded ollars into folds of her dress, with a little breliminary caress.
srlrester Gibbs
Srlrester Gibbs plorred home, thinking perturbed thoughts. The ranshed hundle in his swinging steps, and reprover him audibly, He growled under his breath at in andibly. A smart shower, one of a pril' $=$ unberalded fickle little rains, was jnst herinning oud the slanting drops sumete his face sharply. The pattered down into his face slar poly. They the list toucli of min to the offending bundle there.
Confound it. what an ass he was! Foregoing blmbders that had lain in blessed ohory stalked out ruthlessl? nors, and daneed sarionic measmres through his mind to the waltz tme of the rain. Ther marle a loug
procession, and tripped aur stumbled over procession, and tripped and stumbled over
each other in wicked haste. One lonmerd hicher than the rest. "Ho! thonght sou'd forgotten me, did you?" it hissed in his ear. "Thought ron'd buried me in a cobweb
shroud? Listen! Once a man, with a beanti-
ful sperecht ont the end of his tongne. went
 little speedh all re:aly, and whall he got there he satid it to-
"Almut Agitha?
Agatha! Agatha! Aunt Agatha! Aunt chorus.
Gilbs a college in a western town Sylveste ogy, at il good salas?. Jnst at present he wenenjoring a year's holiday of neeten rest and espectial study in his beloved work. For to Sylvester Gibbs a curious hit of stone with a
long thre or four storied mane, or an ancien fossil with a pedigree pot lonser, was of fossil with a pedigred Fot honser, was of
intense interest mitil little fair-faced Esther Colland stole throngh his abstracted sense Little Esther had pured the fosils in a measme, thongla the the fossits plice till yearned Sylvester Gibbs' chief fault
treme alssent-mindedness fant was his it ex perpetnally his outgoings and his incoun ings. He was मever wafe frou it for a ment. Thtil he had linown Esther the had onls distantly affecter his peace of mind but now they were franght with lieen but 110 w
poignance.
"Coufond a man that can't remember his
the slanting ine muttered, as he strode on in
"Confound him, I say:-onght to he liept in a strigh
featherm!"
In sudden access of chagrin he grasped the poor, shapeless, malaundered shirt ont of his He heard it fall into a pool of water with faint splash.
When he got to his boarding-place his let ters were waiting for him on his table beBut lighted lamp.
But before he rould allow himself to open them, or eren take off his tret coart, he had
a duty to perform. A little calendar-one of those arranced so that ealendan-one of ender can be torn off and the new one be bronght to the front. lay on his table con-
spicnonsly prominent. It was one of the spicnonsly prominent. It was one of the
necessaries of Syluester Gibbs, existence wex to his watch it was his chief regulator "Fitteenth, fiftefnth." he murmured, as he were saring his lesson again to Esther made il dark fircle around the number is upon it, 'tracing it again painstakingly. Then, with a sigh of relief, he took up hi letters, forgetting his damp overcoat altoIt often happrined that if the top letter of the little pile happened to be of special int terest, the others suffered oblivion for longer or shorter times-dars and weeks even. That happened to-night, for on the top lat eagerly. Jack was an old chnm, and as fossilmad as he wats himself. He was ont in Wroming now investigating the Jurass beds with great ferror.
got news for yoll fellor"," he wrote. "I're got news for yon 'that stupendous it'll
knock sour spectacles cleat off rour nose A Pterodactyl, man-think of it! And that not all. I'm breaking it to moser, lik the nean who bronght the news of the demis of his oxen to his master. 'One o' the crit-
ters is dead, sir.' sars he. 'an' the other one's dead, too.'
"It's a Dermodactrns montanns, or I'm a
sinner! Dan alive! fan't you come 'traip simner! Dan alive! ran't fou come 'traip-
sing' out and help a fellow? Toss sour trinkets into your srip-and mind you don't for get your ealendal-and catch on hehind the fast express. Hurly up, there's a good bos rigbt off. Yours until sou get liere.
rigbt off. Yours until sou get liere."
"Great heavens and earth!" exclaimed Syl-
vester fibbs. He snatched out his watch, and made a rapid calenlation. Twelre-forty, was it, that express? Confound it! when did it go out? It was ten miuntes past twelre now. He re-read the letter, snatched the into his bag. and after a frenzied searels in all the impossible nooks gave it up. The next thing was something else that rould hold his
rootley colleetion of belongings-ah, just the thing! He slid a pillow out of its case and crammed in the assortment of clothes and brnshes, boots and collar's indiscriminately It made a bulg., uncouth bundle. Hc tien the month together alhsently, not in an,
way apmeciating its ridiculonsness-not see ing it. indecol. All that was needed to wake the picture complete was a stick on which the picture complete was a stick
to sling the bag over his shonlder.
Then Sylvester Gibbs rushed out into the night, and scmiried to the railroad station. It hed stnpped raining. and a skyful of stars laughed down at him in concert. A astonishment. A policeman involuntarily burried after him for a few blocks.
A Pterndactrl: Dermorlartylus montanus Jack always wils in luck, confound him Why hadn't he gone out there himself instead of eonuing to this little pok-then he
remembered Esther. Her sweet face looked
at him with grieved, reproachful eyes. Dear elinild: And he was rumning a aray from her
Bat ho would write back to her from the next station, and she would smely want hime to go-al Dermodactylus! Resides. there was plenty of time before the fifterellth-plenty
wais bircely in time for the expess.
ell. this is traipsing!" he thonglit, with a langl, as the train thandereal ont of the station toward the Jmassic beds ot Ify oming.
He settled himself and the linohby pillow case with complacent sutisfaction, and fell A meek later, ore the foupteenth of April he was rummaging among hir fossessions, and came npon the little ralendar. The heary hack circlet aronnd the number 15 stared at him remindingls, persistently. And plain letters the word Abril. sylvester Gilbs gate a gasp of trim. He hold the calendar nul (lose to his glasis to make sure

- April 15th! He had forgoten. Coufounthat was the diay. was it? of coulrse-of hammed in his cals like is distracte words He telt the perspiration starting from all the pores of his body
Esther-poor rhild: wh, poor rhild!-was bearens and earth
Jack Traips sauntered in upon him with "Holloa! what"s in the winct? The man looks like a ghost at his own tumeral. blest f he doesin't look ats cut up als old l'terodactyl himselt: What's up, syl?
'He's craty. Got the month-machine in his hand, ticking off the days right pader his nose, and wauts to know what day o'
"What day of the mouth is it?" roared


## "Fourteenth."

Great hearens: and-where's my hat?"

- Where's my hat?
sylvester Gibbs raised both hands and rondeal it on more sechrely. His hands hook.

I'm going home. I must get my grip. "Get yonr pillorr-sham! C'ome, old man,
mbosom. What's somr hurry? Don't you know there isn't another train on this heathen branch before to-morrow morning?"
"Great heareus and earth! Where does it ike the main line?

## Prander."

"How far?"
-Oh, two looks aud a half. Man aliee, or're not going to Brander hefore dimer?"
"Dinncr:" I'mu woing before hreaktinst." Can't do it. my loy-too late."
Sylvester suatched out his watcli. Con-
found it, had he been to break-ten o'elock! found it, had he been to break-ten oelock:
The threads of the fates seemed talugling The threads of the
around his feet.
." imploringly. "get me some ind of a go-cirt, and I'm rours everlastingls: I're got to catch an express at Brandy Champagne or whaterer the confommed "The diekens fou hare!" mas driving his perturbed. bewiharicel friend across comntry to Brander.
"ioing to unbosom. old man?" he asked, gently. after if long silence. brokeln only by the ratter of the spiuning wheels and the Sylvester turned his anxions face toward

## I-r've got in 40 to a wodding tomo

## "The dicken

"Mine.
Jack fraips blew in shrill hast through his "Great Caesar"s ghost! fiet $n \mathrm{p}$ there, old lady! Move lively:" he ejanlated, tighten-
ing the lines and reathing for the whip. ing the
"G'ling
Ther spun along with fresh speed, and by three o'clock necre dral wring into Brander. There was no express intil night, and srlrester Gihbs waiter as hest he could.
An accident delayed him still more when he was well started. A freight had been de-
railerl on ahead, and the work of clearing the track was maddeniugls slow
He sat with his watch open on his knce and groaned under his hreath.
Once fairly muder way agaill and forging along through the night, he conld not sleep. He laid his head on the pillow-ease, and went
ings.
"She
behind time now, along of that darned freight." The hrakeman opposed his hig, seat, and looked speculative. "But I reckon that won't hender her much of ans iu the long run. Sle's puttin' on steam." "And 'f re're on time?". quarered uubapps Solvester.
"Trell. slie' 11
fetch us into
s-s.s.s.aboutlemme see-." he consulted his time-table.
"Here son have it:-nine o.clocks to-morrer "Here soa have it:-nine o "clock to-morrer
evenin", but theres s no telliu" that there won't another: darued freight set down on the track between here ' $u$ ' there. In a hurrs, He tried to look srmpathetic

## his war. snhduing his whistle

In the depths of one of the big pockets in Sylvester Gilhbs orercoat hid the little
forgoten gift that the laundrys package had personated so unfortunately. Now, as the
coat lay across the back of the joiting carcoat lay across the back of the joiting car-
seat. it asserted its right to the principle of seat. it asserted its right to the principle of
gravitation, and fell with a gentle thump to gravitation, and fell with a gentle thump
the seat heside him. He picked it up, curihis miud reliered the tension of his excited nerves a little. What in the wolld was it?
How cane it in his coat pocket? He nerer How came it in his coat pocket? He never
hought-ah! the little silver card-ase he had bought for Esther. It caught a faint glimmer from the light orerhead, and twinkled up at him mischierously. So he had for-
gotten Gihbs just theu that he had forgotten eversthiug worth rememulering from the founda-
tion of the world. But. try as he would, he could not forget that to-morrow, the fifteenth of April, was his wedding-dar. and
he was uine hundred miles away from his little hride:
But mean while the trailn was forging ahead, and ruaterially reducing the distance. Eight bundred-six hundred-one hundred.
Sylrester Gilibs. haggard and tumbled and
unsharen, stepped frou the train at last. It unsharen, stepped frou the train at last. It
was half-past nine, aud a fine drizzle was in his face. The fog mas dense, and through it the station loomed indistinct, and the station lights winked mistily. The train shot
a way. curring and balanciug like a siuuous a was. curring a
phantom serpent.
phanton sergent.
Something. whether the long rigil on the express or the sudden hegiuning of Sylrester Gibls' late reformation, or only chance,
made two thiugs coune to his remembrancemade two thiugs coune to his remembrance
the minister, and the white kid gloves the minister, and the white kid glores
Estlier had said he unust wear on his marriage uay. He got them hoth.
ceremons\%" questioned the rood minister He stood at his front door in his drab dress-ing-gorn. with gentle amazentent upou his placid face. He ras not Esther's p.
Srlvester had forgotten that address.
He had attended this wann's church a good mans times, and was slightly aequainted
with him. That in itself was of great assistince now:

At the Holland home Esther sat reading and dreaming in her pretty wrapper. Aunt Agath' was away for a few dars, and she just the night to dream in. with the faintest tinkle of rain on the windor for accompani-
ment. The his form of Sylvester Gilbs reared itself in the center of all the dreams, aud appropriated them with cool assurance. "The dear, ridiculons bos:" murnured Es ther, "racing off to dig skeletons like that:
Aud nor he's forgotten even to write me. Aud now he's forgotten even to write mee
Wair until I get a chance to scold bim!." She smiled to herself over her dreaming. doesu't forget-what, the bell ringiug! This
 ding to the door. Then Mary Ann appeared. trio ar thiul. "Mary Ann! This time o' night? Who in the roord are they?"
"Well, there's wan ar thim is Misther Gibbs himself, an' the other wan looks like
a praste. An' Nistlier Gibbs says will you hurry oop."
Sylvester, maiting at the foot of the stairs, heard soft footsteps colulng and sprang half
way up to meet them. He was haggard and way up to meet them. He was haggard and
cindery and pleading. Esther saw that first. Then she sant that he wals wildy drawing on
a pair of new white gloves. Thes were but half on, turd their flat, empty finger-tips
wavered almlessly with his nervous move-

## "Fisther! Fisther:" he erled, in an asitated whisper, get tinz: her luto lisis arms awil

 Whisper, getting her linto his arms and liting her under the gas-1lght the the hall.
anstler, don child He nodded rlolently toward the parlor, his
finger on his lips. "I will expliin-after-



and tripped each other np. He was patting her cheek With entreating, little flaps of the
loose kid fingers, and gazing into her face beseechingly.

## "sslvester!" gasped Esther.

"Hnsh! dear child. Don't say it now-there su't tiule. You shall scold me all the rest ons life to make up. Come. .et us go in-
he's waiting. You have ouls to say in sylester, take thee, Esther'-it's like a little poem. dear child. Come.
The minister's face The
door.
.I
would suggest-ah-a little-haste. - alreadr my accustoured-ah-retiring
hour," he said, mildy. "I ameali-a man of habuit."
He stepped out to them. looking at Sylves"You Ysed.
skied
'Great
"Great heavens and-how mans?"
"TWo will he sufficient."
SFlvester wrung his hands. One of the flor.
"Miary Aun!" he cried, with sudden inspira-
Tion. "'Ill go out and fiud the other."
The minister went back to the parlor, and ewildered little Esther sank down on the bottom stair to get her breath. SFlivester sistently. His eager voice ran on in her ear. istently. His eager voice ran on in her ear.
Coor hos. how tired he looked: But what did it all mean?
She sat up straighter. Yes, that was it, of course-that was the ouls explanation. send Sylvester ahroad on that scientific mision to investigate more skeletons some where. And he was going to sail right of aud was going to take her with him. The outer door hanged, and Sylrester came in with the policeruau of their heat. He hustled him into the parlor, and came back o Esther. His watch was open in his hand. "Esther, dear child," he said. eagerly,
"can't you trust me? I will nerer do it

And Esther, heing a woman, and a loring one, trusted him.
nd I 'm tus own wistress for once!" She took time to think.
With the policeman and Mary Ann for mithesses, and the placid little minister to do
Theu the little minister hurried home to bed, and presently thes were alone.
Sylvester took his little bride into his arms and klssed her.
"And I got here, after all. dear child-just if mas a close share, dear. I didn't forget o come to your wedding, did $I$, if it was at "Sylvester Glbus-"
"Sylrester GIbls-"
"Mrst Sylvester Gibbs
"Wrat are sou talking a
think this was your wedding!
so it, as long as came to it-aud light-hearted misclief ann he added. With lipped off frou his heart. He took the crumpled caleadar out of his Docket and held it up to her.
"This was That sared me, Esther-bless
hadn't heen for this," he said, humblr,
Esther took in the little circled ' 1 ,
montli's name. the whole mystery, the single swift glance. Her face was a study. "Srlvester, Sylrester. What have you
done", done? she cried. "Tou thought to-day mas April' page before you drew that black line around the day!
Sylvester Gibbs face ras a studs then.
Ie collapsed upon the sofa in unutterable stupefied astonishmient.
Great heavens and earth! what had he ione?
For his adful, dreadful-poor, dear bor? Esther chagrincd, astounded face unarmed hocence in his eyes
"Yes, you dreadful bor," she repeated more gently, "You've been and done it thls time,
aud I haven't the heart to scold youl. No. I
haren't. But think of what ther'll sayAnnt Ag:thi' and the other minster and the diny-cike and all my pretty. pretty clothes!" drlse me mad. Thluk of the folks that did
Fsther's sweet. clear laugh trilled out in sudden melody. The tears ran over her
"Tron-yon rildiculous bor!" she gasped
It tonuk fully half an hour for the 11ttle
"imult to sulside into a resigned calm.
the thitrl thime. "to think sou thouglit thils


the minlster and llary dum and the co-"
"anow, Sylvester!"
makes! And to think r're got rou a whole
montly sooner-louger-dear child:" montli soouler-longer-dear child:"
Then late repentance orercame caught his little bride into his arms, and held her there close.
"Poor little girl:" he said. tenderly, "slie all over agailin on our weddiug-day, with the wedding-cake and the folks and all the otber uice little fixings. Say the word, dear:" Esther's face hurrowed into his breast.
" $\boldsymbol{*}$-o." she uurmured, roguishly, "Idon't dare to risk it!".

## SON MOLLIE."

"How is your wife to-day. Mr. Kelly?" "Terr much at.

Humph! at her age it's hardly likels she'll rally:" And John Harper, who realls meaut to be sympathetic, looked a amas from lis neighlior. "I see you are rraiting for the train. Expecting ans one?

Mollie is coming home
"Mollie? Why, her school haln't out, is "The holidas racation
week. But. of course, she -
Week. But, of course, she-"
"Now. neiglbor Kelly.." ruptell SIr. Harper. "I almass told sou it Tis a mistake the way you brung up Mollie Fou let her come here to school till she graduated. Then she got that place to teach at Graurille last fall. Forty dollars a montb is a lot for a girl to earn, but she'll never be one bit of good to sou. Eren nor--" The whistling of the iucomiug traiu cut short his discourse. Mr. Kells hurried forward. and the next moment was holding a plump lit.
"How is she, father?"
No hetter. The doctor says with good ial nse ofll regain her speech and the par tial use of her hand and foot. Oh. Mollie, no one hut Goul knows how it makes ms old healt ache to see ber lie there mith no sign of life sare her great dark eyes:
Mollie Kielly felt her old care
Mollie Kelly felt her old care-free girlhood sheping from her as she stood there under the gray December sks. And feeling this, anly gitts, the maternal, comforting spirit. She pressed her father's haud close be-- Troor father! She shall have the good care. Together we will nurse her back to

Then Mr. Kelly hurried away after the horse, and thes rere soon ou their was. During the drive Mollie learned that the doc tor had insisted on a trained nurse to care for her mother. Also that her cousin Laura, the daughter of Mr. Kelly's hrotber, was doing the work for the famils.
The first sign of consciousness shown by Mrs. Kelly siluce the paralstic stroke, two dass before, was when her daughter bent over the hed and tenderly kissed her. The doctor was present and keenly watchlng
Mollie. He half expected a scene. The youug girl grem very pale, but retained en tire control orer turself, soothing the sick womau with loving geatleuess.
The next day the doctor consented to Mollie's taking the place of the nurse. The end or Mom of civigs so grave a respousibility in to dhe luands of a girl " "who dou't know nothing the hands of a siry Ho werer, Dr Gothing Tho bad kuorn Mollie since her birth, so emplaticalls forbade ans interference in the sick-room with Mollie's authority that ereu Mrs. Manda dared not disober.
Two weeks passed br. While there mas a decided improvement in Mrs. Kelly the utmost care and rivilance were still required sleeping, and entered the sittiug-room. Her face had lost some of its wild-rose bloon durIng the dars and nights of anslous wateh-
ing. Molli's eves nere bromn, and had habit of looking straight into the face of the person she addressed. Her thair was a shade darker than her eyes. She had firm red hps mund a dimpled chin.
She stoon, her hamds clasped before her gazing the huge fire that erackled and roured in the old-fashioncd fireplace. On
hearing her father's stip she turued. "Sit down, fitlier:" slie sald, drawing his arm-chair up to the tire. "Mother is sleep Ing, aud I have hech writing to Mr. Hirriv, ville. I lave resigned my position."
"Why, Mullic, son must not do that." She lald her hand on his lips. "I camot my place, aull Dr. (irenves thinks a clange would be lairmful. You would bave to piay her tom dollars a wrok, just what 1 memp.".
"It Is sald. "Your beine here is exerything to me. lut mother and 1 alwayss wautell to glve sou
"'ronld :mythling lee better than thls?
alwars wanted to help you as much as a
son would. Fou remember you used to call
ren ', me 'son Mollie.
In a short tme Mrs. Kiells was able to sit up part of the time. Mollie then hegan to disgust.

I know jest hor things ought to be done a heap hetter than rou do. Mollie." she declared one afternoon when Mollie insisted on the pantry belng cleaned. "Haiu't ! helped your ua for the last three summers. lest fur an accominodation. Of course, Lain't a hired girl.
"That puts a different face on things."
Mollie said. standing on tiptoe to sweep down a cobweb. 'If you are not a hired girl, it you do not expect pay for your serrices. I
would not think of asking you to clean the pantry. But I heard sour mother ask father for your mages last night. If sou are a hirel half you mas set bread to-night-w. too tre I am roing to make suged dong nuts. - You hare half starred ns, Miss Laura Kelly retrented to the pantry, slamming the door hehind her. She was dejected-looking maiden of twentr-sis tall, lank, with faded blue eres, and red hai which was always in curl-papers.
Mollie was husy over her doughnuts when her father, his
snow: entered.
"Sit dorn," she cried, merrils. "and see ir mother's.
Mr. Kells obered, his mrinkled face beamin with contentment. It seemed so good to "Fa see Mollie intent on household dutles. Father, she said, as he broke the second ake, why can't fou put up ice for the hut Did I not hear you say you thonght of selling one of the corrs?
les. There are fire, and fonr mothe thought she could manage. But you and "aura cau't."
 "Most the best of anything on the farm." "Did not Mr. Harper rant
"res for what
Perhaps I can sell ber, tho 1 hare to cheap."
Mollie carefully lifted her kettle of lard "I table, and sat down by her father. head. "Take the com of Mr. Harper, and that rill mave sir We have a rool borvel churn. Let that roung German, Carl Veruer come to-morrow and cut lee for sou." "Don't you suppose Algernon rould llke the work?"
Doultess he mould like the pay and le ou hard, father,
In a few woments Mr. Kelly went back to the barn. The pantry door had beeu ajar Laura now emerged
rollie Fells," "hat you air thinkin' an't Kons, she hegau. nderstand that
"All right," Mollie replied, cheerily. "If ou have the pantry cleaned you may brlu heads to hake."
"What did jou mean 'bout brother Alge nou? I.anra asked, angrily.
"Oh, you listened to that, too. Well. meant that Can does trice the work Alger read to for ther same pay. I amy to fre, aud I will come and make cream tonat fire, aud I
The following reek Mollie discharged LauAunt Manda" tried to argue with her but Mollie said sbe had engaged Carl Ve il there is more milk and hired help. I am glad to sare father dollar and a half a reek.
Mollie begal to read up about chickens in the agricultural papers, and soon lad sereral hens sittlug. She had a long talk with her ather concerning financial uatters. She learned that whe the farm was clear from mortwage and tbere were no debts, it man rowing harder each sem to dect expeua rrain threatened him nith stlll furtler emgrain threat
"Then raise less grain or feed it on the place, as the ayricultural papers adrlse," polve this roup aud keep those youns ple you talked of selling."
"Do roul fhank it will be best, Mollie. 'son Mollte?" and with the old pet name the farmer's worn fice brghtened. Oli. chlkl Hingh sou kite nh how good sean sou are Irl, just aughter could hare cared for mother as sou hare. And, Monk, . .on ane more comfort imb help to me than a boy could be.
at mas al long silmer. Mollie reat amb rested her head against his shoulder.
"Thauk you, father, for those mords." she

Would rather hare the memors of them th
a college diploma."
Two days after this conrersation the
was consternation in the home of Thom Kells. Algernon had learued at the rillage to work the following summer for Mollie's
father.
Algernon and Lanra had for several summers worked for their uncle. They always
demanded good wages, and as they worked demanded good wages, and as they worked
"for an accommodation," and were hoth fleir own work
Mrs. Manda hurrie
and she reeeived little sat at home, "Father eamnot do so mueh hard work himme she wo

## to do what is not gring in to Mollie slipped ting-room door.

## "Mollie

I will tell you how I'll dare!", Mollie mother's life depe from excitement. I would dare anything,

## annoying he

Irs. Manda saw her niece was in earnest
and departed, still very angrs. Mollie eried a little when she was alone. But she soon Wped her eyes, and prepare
The halms days of May came, and Mrs Kelly improred rapidls. All things at the In the kitehen Bertha presided-stout, leeves rolled abore the elhors of her strong arms, her head almost bowed under its
reight of flaxen braids. She had spent the honsekeeper, so Mollie found
f kuowledge often kill.

Out of doors the change wh rork done
less "day help" needed than in former years hey found time to work among the berrie and small fruit; the gardeu was in early
and free from weeds, and Mollie's chickens and calves prospered
As for Mollie herself, she never found time duties that had filled her days. There were the rillage where her school-days ha ad plents of hooks, papers and magazines, he's pleasures eame about
One day Bertha asked Mollie to address nrelop for her. She was proficient in GerEnglish.
ng her fair chee, "Gaid, the little si e to 'read a little Fuglish. Siter she taught Dichlie thought the matter over. The rereturn received help from the latter in the eluded in her high-selool course, but while teaching
Tlitre was little leisure time, yet they man learned to hase a book onen while they
brushed their hair or ironed. They soon hever tired of hearing of Bertha's German the foreign girl the other's aceounts of
schnal life were more interesting than fairy Wheu the Jnne days hegan to paint the home with earuiue, and the early raspberries more friendly
$\qquad$ driving her odd the line where Mollie was hanging out the e is picking the early ones.


| cherries and berries? Why, Mollie Kelly, I shou!d <br> Mollie pushed hack her honnet and faced her aunt. "Thy not sell fruit as well as grain": Aunt Manda, father needs the mones Instead of beiug ashaned I am proud that I can help hiu." <br> Mrs. Kelly was too astouished to reply. She started for home, and Mollie weut on with her work. <br> The next two weeks were husy ones at the Kelly farm-honse. Cherries, eurrants and raspberries, both black :und red ones, were delivered at the village every das. Bertha's widowed mother aud little sister helpet. tak ing their pay in fruit, and mamy of the cherries were picked on shares. <br> Hork in the house was lightened al little by the proprietor of a summer hotel a few miles away contractiug with Mollie for a gallon of cream every day. He was also to take fruit, eggs, as many regetahles is thes could spare and the young chickeus. <br> Mrs. Manda and Lamra waited lem days. Then they drove up one :fterunon will three pails. <br> The berries were all picked this morning.' Mollie said, coming down-stairs ueat and cool-looking in her black skirt and pink shirt-waist. "If you want cherries, rou can pick in those trees by the well. I am going to the village with two bnshels of cherries and thirts quarts of berries." <br> "Humph!" It was Mrs. Mauda's sole reply. <br> "Stas to supper, both of you," Mollie went on, cordialls. "I am goiur to have red raspberry shortcake." <br> Neither of them thanked her. However, when she returned she found her invitation had beeu accepted. <br> "Are sou not going to take part of those cherries?" Bertha asked in a subdued voice, nodding toward the pails, which had heen left on the porch. <br> "Yes, I am, if I get a chance," Mollie re plied, compressing ber red lips. "I dou't helieve I an really selfish, Bertha. I do not care for the ralue of the cherries, but I want to let ms uncle's family know the day is past when they can use father solely for their own henefit. See how he has heen imposed on in the way of hired help. I'oor mother, too! I sometiunes think if she bad had such help as you are last year she might have escaped this long illuess. Uncle Thomas never raises frnit, and he is ronuger and strouger than father. Father has always pastured his stoek and furnished him with farm machinery. But his reign is over." |
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## tered the room. "You have opened my eres God hless you, child!", Mollie's shortcake was a suceess, although

Mollie's shortcake was a suceess, altough
when her aunt began on her third piece she
said:
"It's too bad you will use batiug-powder, Mollie. No one ean make a good shortcake
with it." After supper Carl bronght around the
horse of Mrs. Kelly. It was not until sh picked np her pall that she said:
"You hain't took your share of these here cherries, Mollie."
Mollie hesitated. Plainly her aunt did no

## still, to retreat now meant defeat. One mo-

 Thely. "It will take onls a moment."Irs. Manda's face fushed. "Marbe you better take 'eln all," she said, saragely; but
Mollie was at the other side of the kitchen,
$\qquad$
alle of it. The proprietor of the hotel con
tinued to take the cream until late in sep
trmber. He paid a good price for earl
apples, the few fine pears they could spare
and a part of the grape crop. The rest of cits, and netted the Kelirs a neat sum.
$\qquad$ made as much money in one year before long time. Plans were laid to keep more fuit was to be put
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COLUMBIAS, ${ }^{20} \$ \$ 5-\$ 15$



BIGYGLES



Contest Closes July 31.
Don't delay in sending your guess in the missing word contest. Remember that the $4 \$ 100$ bicycles are given for the first correct answers, but EVERY ONE who guesses the missing ward gets a very fine book. For a description Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Ill See page 19 for full particulars.
th somet

## Qur Housebold.

## WHEN BLOOM OF LILIES IS GONE.

There are dars in each life when the pulse bounds with pleasure
When lore in its glory is gilding each treas-
e roses and lilies are bursting with sweet
ness,
whispering softly of summer's complete-
ness.
And the fragrance and bloom of the lilies are gone.
There are doors iu each heart that are bolted
Aud no one mar force or their secrets dis-
There are grares in each breast where whit
lilies are bending,
tad sighing of peace in a future unending.
Fades away when the bloom of the lilies
is gone.
There are friends we hare lost, and their
names are ne'er spoken:
Though living. we walk through a silence
unbroken.
There are troubles in life morse than death ${ }^{\circ}$ hears finger
and jors slip awas, while the wears hours
Let us gather some streetness from each ross To cheer $\pi$
gone. Let us cast arrar pride. and the passions that
Like nettles that choke the fair flowers in
Let us gather up clusters of kind mords and And beautiful deeds that are better than Thes will shine in the light of eternity's When earth.s mithered roses and lilles are

Tiola Tan Order, in wers Orleans Pie sune. $\qquad$
HOME TOPICS.

Ceavigo Poctury.-Ponltrs should be drawn as soon as it is picked,
or the portions of it that are next he entrails will acquire an unpleasant taste. Some people object to
washing poultre at all. claiming that to washing poultre at all. claiming that to
wipe them with a dry cloth is snficient. but any one who knoris the habits of poultry would doubt this. Ther need to be thoroughls washed, using a small cloth. and not learing them in the water longer a drve cloth, and hang the forl in a conl Hot-weather Hists. Hot-neather Hints.-Now that hot fulls watch that no cessnools, or decaying matter of any kind become breeders of disease. In maur honses the kitchen sink and drain are the arenue through which ferer gains admittance to
the family cirele. Bits of food and grease from dish-water lodge in the pipe, and obstruct the passage of water. This deposit is kept constantly saturated. decomposition takes place. and poisonous gases are house. In the country. Where we have a right to expect pure air, if answhere, it with pestilential odors from cesspool. barnfard or pig-pen, and it is to these agencies that zrmotic diseases frequently ofr their origin in a country neighborhood.
After making sure that onr own premises are clean and pure, if a neighbor's proves odious, it is but right that we is not then rectified, appeal to the proper
family that the frater in the well was discorered to be
ing cesspool.
Thile the preserring and canning of fruit is going on, the tired housekeeper ought not to forget that her own health heeds preserving, and one unfailing recipe for this is rest. Doubtless one reason of our becoming so tired out at this season is that we feel hurried all the time, one piece of work crowds another, and we are vorried because we see so many things aiting to be done. I know that often the mind tires the body, and if I can keep from fecling hurried and worried I can work with less fatigue.
It is false economy to try to crowd two lays work into one; and althongh times are hard and moner scarce, it is surely better economs to secure the help of a girl for a few weeks than to toil on. each dar becoming more wears, until at last outraged natnre rebels, and illuess for weeks is the result.
The only safe rule in deciding this quesion of economs is that the life is more than meat and the body more than rai-
Maida McL.

## dOING NEIGHBORHOOD PLANNING.

There is usually in erery neighborhood least one, and seldom more than one, real "presiding genius."
infallible, and whose abilis to both plan and exceute is indisputable From every side she is ap pealed to for information, and frequently she is hand in the malaing and making orer of garmeuts. from mother to daughter of the familr, and from husbands to sons also.
This ability upon the part of a farm wife mar be made to do excellent serrice, and he made bring her an income the same time. It is too
often the ease. thongh. that one's neighbors come to expect of the ingenions roman her aid and her time without compensa-
ing her in the least. Ther come to expect her to gire. and not to expect to retrength are too often utiized by her neighbors. ther feeling that in praising her hould feel amplr repaid and be glad to render serrice at any and all times. A woman thus endowed should make charge for services rendered. She ily an injustice when she expends her own needed tinve and strength without
receiving pither help or moner in return. looked for, and was not kindly receired One's neighbors will respect her the more, until ther had time to become accustomed and at least none the less. if she puts upon lier time a monied raluation, and insists that for services rendered she receire justice, and it opens up the mar for one to make the income that so mans romen to make the
In a certain locality in the far West lives one of the world's brightest momen. Whose time was encroached upon bs neighbors, who, realizing her especial aptitude besiege her upon all sides.
Forled years she nas indiscriminately

Half Wheel.
authorities. We cannot afford to run the, for miles around, to cut, to dre, to plan risk of sickness or death entering our
lomes for fear of offending a neighbor by complaints. It is of the utmost importance to be sure that the air we breathe
and the water we drink are pure. Not long since I read of a family that moved to the country from a large city that they might hare the lenefit of pure air. One after the death of two members of the
ind to make the rarious garments mantal. A das seldom passed that some one did wot come for information and help. and there thes remained to dinmer. and nsually to "tea" also, while waiting for
Mrs. Helpful to complete the work that they declared no one could do "so beautifully." as lerself. In oceasional one ofIIelpful "some day." But ther were rer

sure before making the offer that she would not allow them to do it.
It was becoming burdeno
It was becoming burdensome in the exreme. Mrs. Helpful was not strong, doc and times were of frequent occurrence, last a friend from the East, in making a risit to the mestern home of Mrs. Helpful, noting how she was rirtually imposed apon by erery one because of her kindness of heart and her dread of offending br making mention of the fact that compensatiou would be rers gladls accented in return for work done for these frequent callers, who called with selfish frequent allers, who called with selash motires gain their end insisted the the would such work should be that no more of shonld make up her mind to ask and inshonld make up her mind

You are working injustice to sour own household," said Mrs. Helpful's friend and gnest. "You hare no right to do it.' Aud looking the situation orer just as it was, she concluded to hegin making charges for her time and her lahor.
It did not please rery well at first. This departure from old wass of securing the adrice and help of a really competent dressmaker, hat-trimmer, and a planner of rays and means to an extent that Wondrous to the more staid and imprac

tatting.
Tatting was rery near becoming one of the lost arts when it was suddenly rerived, and now it bids fair to be used once more for adorning the numberless articles Which are wront to be finished with daintr ace.
If well made, of good quality, of white sewing-cotton, it is rery durable and withstands the rarages of the laundress louger than woren laces
As the present-dar girl is satisfied with nothing in the wal of work-basket tools unless ther are silver. the tatting-shuttle f to-day has assumed an elegance unheard of in our mothers time, whell thes vere perfectlr satisfied with one made of ruhber, or at best irorr. They cau he purchased at rers reasonahle is
It is rery dithicult to learu excent from anotlier person, and then needs only patience. If the first tro patterns are mastered. the others are comparatirels easr. To those who suffer from perspiration upon the hands I would suggest that ther keep a small fianuel starch-has which to dust the hands, as it is important to keep the thread su it will pull up neatly. For a beginner No. 10 thread is he hest to learn with, as the picots can he better distinguished.
Pattern No. 2 is made with the shuttle, and a spool of thread from which the loop around the hand is made, working upon t with the shuttle-thread. Alwass hold the thread loosely in the hand. When a good length has been made, roll it up carefully, and pin a piece of tissue-paper around it to keep it clean. Its beatuty de-
pends upon its absolute cleanliness when pends up
The picot-edged patterns make rery pret5 edges for fine handkerehiefs. in which case No. 60 or No. 70 thread shonld be used. and a larger number of stitches. A roung lads friend of mine makes a handkerchief with tatting edge for which she asks one dollar. She always has six or more orders ahead.
Tatting is a nice finish for toilet articles and fine doilies, lending itself particularls to the adornmeut of an infant's wardrobe. Learn carefully Nos. 1 and 2, as these re the basis of all the other patterns.
to the new departure. But people storped coming to her with unnecessary work, thus relieving her to a rery great extent of both the rork and the unwelcome society of a great many who had imposed unon her. Those things that ther could not do, and must hare done, and that they elt ther conld not par the prices for that were asked by the rillage dressmakers Mrs. Helpful, ther erentually brought to Mrs. Helpful, and brought with them at the same time the moner to par for. She charged them but half, or little more than lalt, the prices asked by momen in the
rillage who were no more competent or

This plan might readily be adopted by one moman in every conntry neighbor hood, if she be in possession of the tal nur necessary to make of it a success, her acquaintances. Mrs. Helpful used to ar, langhingly, that she had a perfect mania for making orer old clothes, and 'makin' somethin' outen nothin. She was indeed a genius and capable, intellisent, well educated and refined. But circumstances of au adverse nature had laced her in "unpleasant places." and mong a people to an extent that were congenial. But she mas not one to epine and sit idls dowu complaining a amhition, and through it she achiered snc Ella Hocghton.

## A SUMMER TOILET.

This is of ans of the soft silks or lawns. The waist is quite norel. The revers est and collar should be of white, either ilk or pique.
In ans of the light mool etamines this dress would be quite as cool as lawn. Rihons and lace enter into the combination Two toilet. and must be used laris neck and sleeres are none $t o n$ much. The rinkled sheere must be made on a thin
bundprobe

Feather Edge.
profieient than herself. She was soon part is made br throwing around the hand arning a neat little sum of moner erery car. It was hut a little time until women of limited means from the rillage were also secking her services. For her lesser prices for the same work were fladly accepted, and thes were rery glad to arail themselves of her hell in making, planming. cutting and fittins. and even in tyeing sonis for the purpose of pressing them into further serrice. part is made br throwing around the hand a thread from a spool, and working nil it
with the thread from the slluttle. Feather Edge. - This is first three lomps made thrce double stitehes and nicot. 3 d s. 1 picot. 3 d s. 1 picot. 3 d s and close up.
The liase
The linge loop is 3 a $s$ and 1 picot. 2 d
with 1 picot between With 1 pient between nntil rou make 10 picots: then 3 ds, and close up.
The Half Wheel is made on


of a loop composed of 4 d s , 1 picot, 4 d s ,
1 picot, 2 d s , 1 picot, until fire picots are made, then 2 d s , and close up. The lower loops are 5 d s, 1 picot, 5 d s, 1 picot, 5 d s, 1 picot, 5 d s; close up. Join at the side of each one, and also to the first loop. When each wheel is finished, carry the thread over the last loop, and join it as you go along.
The Clover-LeAf is tied closely after each three loops are made. Be careful to leare the connecting thread loose euough to carry orer

Louise Long Christie.

## CONSIDER THE BEE.

Will Shakspere has painted an idyllic little picture in King Henry

Creatures that by a rule in nature teach The act of order to a peopled klngdom.
They have a king, he șays, and officers of state, magistrates, merchants and soldiers,"ho "boot upon the summers relset
buds," aud with their pillage merrily buds," aud with their pillage merrily emperor:


#### Abstract

Who, busied in his majesty, surreys The singing masons building roofs of gota The civil citizeus klleading up the honer; The poor mechanic porters crowding iu Their weary burdens at his gate; The sad-ered justice with his sully hum, Delivering o'er to executors pale 保


Will Shakspere wrote from his own olservations, and he was all right except that these soldiers, merchants, masons and magistrates of the hive are all temales. The only males in the hire are the "lazy, rawning drones." Handsome, portly fellows, with loud-buzzing voices, they hare no stings, no max-glands, no pollen-baskets, and would starye to death when surrounded with honer if the worker femates did not feed them. These working female bees do not consider the male hee who loufs around without risible means of support as ans object of lore or admiration, and in Norember, when their usefulness is questionable, they put hinn to death. exterminated at the same time.
There is no difference in the egg producing a queen leee and a workiug bee except that the queen bee is put into a larger cell and fed on rich food catled rosal jelly. She is a long. slender creature with
a curred sting, which she rarely uses exa curred sting, which she rarely uses ex-
cept in mortal combat with a rival queen. It takes ten or twelve dars to produce a queen from a workers larra. Two or
threc days later, if the sun shines, she goes out on her marriage flight. If she does not sceure a mate on the first dar, she goes again and again. If she has uo luck after fifteen dass, she remains a rirgin queen.
The work of the queen is to lay eggs, and she may produce three thousand in a ar, which rould average orer a million teenth of an inch in length, and if all the

end to ilueen bee produces were to be laid From ind ther would extend orer a mile. bee is a rery buss person. The queen usually begins work rery early in spring With unimpregnated eggs, which produce drones. When the drone-brood is well advanced, impreqnated eggs bring forth
queens and workers. A queen may live
from three to fise rears, though a worthless queen is usually put to death.
The workers are the most numerous class in the colony, a good hive number ng from fifteen to forty thousand. The grudgingls, are laid in smanl cells, roung bee life they are called imagoes.
Tliese imagoes do not go out, but are trained to do general housework at home, They build the comb, feed the qucen, the larvate and drowes, cap the cells and rentilate the hive. After a week's time they come to the age when they can fy away after honey and pollen and was, and they find it erer so much more fun rolling orer clorer-tops drinking in nectar than toiling amay feeding lazy drones in the hire The mechanisn of the worker-bee is
rery interesting, with her pollen-bag, rery interesting, with her pollen-bag,
honey-stomach, wax-plates and curious little luairs for gathering pollen. She is a reer neat, orderly creature, and carries with her, onl her legs, not only the stiff, horns combs used to gather pollen into her pollen-basket, but fine bristle combs to brush any grains of pollen out of her
thread, and draw it throngh the two re maining. join.
Second row-Ch 5, 1 tr in circle of 6 ,
ch 2 and 4 more tr with a ch of 2 between each t c; join. This makes $6+c$ and 6 paces around circle.
Third row-Put 1 d c. 6 t c and 1 de in ach space for first row of leares.
F'ourth row-Make a chl of $t$ and behind the first leaf with a $s \in$. Continue hound rose in this wiat

Fifth rofr-Put 1 de. 8 t c and 1 d c in each chain behind the first row of leaves
Sixth row-Increase the ch 1 st behind each leaf for every row, and put 2 more t in each scallop antil you reach the last row of the thick part of the rose, which has $1 \mathrm{~d} c, 15 \mathrm{t} c$ and 1 d c . This gires
you a rose with fise rotis of leares.
Lack-work Anound Rose.-First row - Make ch $\bar{T}$, join on the top of leaf with
make ch 4 , join in same st br a $r$ : chain of 7 join in the bottom of leat with s c. Contiuue around rose Second row-Crochet to top of loop

and also to clean and burnish up her wings. The worker-bee nerer lires to old age, and if.she comes out in the busy work in a month
The busy work
The busy worker-becs really mother the hire, for they gather the food and chewr and feed all the bod the pollen into bread, and feed all the baiby bees as rell as the queen bee and the crones. Trith bee-glue which they gather carefnlly from hickory and horse-chestnut buds, ther fasten up every crevice. Ther plan the cells with
mathematical precision, derise ways and means for surmounting all kinds of diffculties with inexhaustible patience, be sides storing up tons of honer going to waste in the flowers. Every woman suffragist should wear a bee in her bonnet. A farmer who planted beehises in his front doorrard pointed to a fine hiproofed barn on his premises the other das,
saring: me eleven hundred dollars in one rear." That farmer thinks the bee worthy of consideration.

Fravces Bennett Callaway.

## ROSE TIDY

Tenas in Crochet.-Ch, chain: s c single crochet. Haring a stitch on the neerle, put the needle through the work, draw the thread through the work and the stitch on the needle. D c, double crochet. Having the stitch on the needle, pat the needle through the work, and draw a stitdl through, making two on the needle. Take up the thread amain. and draw it throngh both these stitches. T c treble crochet. Haring a stitch on the needle, take up the thread as if for a sitch, put the needle through the work, and draw the thread through making three on the ueedle. Take up the thread,
and draw through two, then take up the
make ch of 8 , join in next loop of 7 , ch 4 , join with s c in same st; chain 8 , and continue as described around rose. Break off thread. Make 9 roses as described above. Erery third loop of rose is crocheted together with a ch of 4 caught on each side of the single st, which joins the
coses.
Center Between Roses.-Ch 6, join put $17+c$ in this circle
Third row-Ch 5, slip 2 st, confine with $c$ : continue around, making \& loops in Fourth row-Crochet to top of one loop make ch of 6 . and put in the top of one of the loops around rose; ch 4 , and confine iu same st with s c; cl 6 , join in top of the loop of 5 chains around the
center. Continue in thi
was until each little loop of 5 is attached to a loop around the roses.
Between each rose on the outside of idy is a little place that must be filled rith a little crochet made in this mar: First row-Ch 4; join.
Second row-Put 11 d c in this circle. Third row-Make ch 11, skip 1 st, and join with $s$ c: repeat this 3 times. then nake ch $G$. and join in loop of tidy next to the one that joins the roses together: make ch 4. confine in same st with a s c;
make ch f, and attach to little Wheel, make ch 6 , and attach to little mheel,
skinping 1 st from where rou left the little wheel. Repent this last direction, but attach the ch $G$ to the loop on the other rose. Fon mill hare to make 8 little wheels, and attach them as described for outside edgc.
Lace-work Arocind Tidy.-First roll -Fasten thread to the top of one of the the top of next loop; ch 4, confine in same thith a se: continue in this mar, takas rou do the loops around the roses.

Second row-Ch $S$, fasten in top of next loop; ch 4 , confine i
continue around tidy.
Fringe the tidy witl a fringe from two and one half to three inches deep. You can make these tidies of silk or colored sipools of cotton. I prefer the delcate colors of cotton, as the tidies stay nice longer, and the cotton does not ruff up as the silk does. You will hare to have three spools of crochet-cotton to make a tidy the size of the one described.

Pattie Hanaer.

## A HANDY IRONING-BOARD.

In reply to a number of inquiries we hows the handy ironing-board. Fig. 3 the ironing-board closed, and Fig. 4

## AN APPEAL TO WOMEN.

Do rou realize that not less than ten million birds are killed every year to stock the milhinery-stores of civilized Europe and America, that son may decorate four hat or bonnet with their feathers?
Do you realize that for every murdered bird there are left at least two roung, helpless, starring uestliugs to die crring riteously and in rain for food? digiously-many at the ratio of one to one hundred thous:ind or more every year -that if not clecked, regetation would be ruined; that the cutworms alone, to sas nothing of the gipsy-moth are destroring whole crops, and that those tell mill ion birds would have eaten and fed to
their soung not less than $1,000,600,000$,en let bear? Iet the birds were killed that you might wear their feathers, and sometimes their whole bodies, cured with arsenic, on sonr bonnets! Jillions of sweet notes hushed, hoy farmens, howses and cattle! For rhat? At cruel and wicked fashion's whim.
Do sou realize that no musical instrument ever inrented can begin to equal the metod of our natire warblers, and that within the last ten sears $100,000,000$ of these sweet songsters have been killed for you? Are rou so tririal and cruel as to kill a song-bird for the sake of wearing its feathers?
Mother-heart, do you realize that whole species of plumage-birds hare been exterminated, that their bleeding bodies decar in heaps on the coast of Florida. Louisiana and California, and that every cgret plume that rou wear represents a murboy or somebody else's boy to crnelty and boy or son
brutality?
"What does it cost, this garniture of death? It costs the life which God alone can give: breath;
t costs dead joy that foolsh prlde mar h: life and jow and song, depeud upon it are costly trinming for a woman's bon-

Sisters, we have lace, ribbon, silk, satin, elset and straw; we have silver, gold, steel, glass and jet; we hare beads, brass. insel and bronze; we have artificial flowers in endless rariety-bud, blossom, leaf.
sprais and fruit; will rou not be satisfied pra and fruit, whl you not be satisfied

with these for ornaments, and resolve from this time to wear nothing on rour daintich has cost the life of one of the iful and most melodious of God's crea-tures?-Boston Transcript.

> About six years ago my sister contracted a
-vere coldu She contliued to and the doctors said she could not recover.
she tried Jayne's Expetorant. and kept on With the medicine nntil she was entlrely
Well-I. T. MILLER, Dexter. Texas, Oct.

Qur inouschold.

## WHEN IS A WOMAN OLD?

This query on my mirror hung
"When is a wowan old?" It clings to me and long has clung; The answer must be toll.
Ah! some are old before balf was And some are nerer old: or these but haugh hifes cares amas, While those both fret and scold

## and ret it is no easy task

To answer one if she should ask, "When is a woman old?
The graceful ones are still romg And those alone are old
Who try to make themselves look roung Who tir to make themselved.
When age has taken hold.

The oldest ones of all the old dre those who would look roung, When age's sign is hung.

The old in rears who lire anong
Those rounger in their hearts Till find themselves remaining roung

As ling as womell cling to routh, And disregard their age, They never could be old. forsooth up the age.

Ies, some are old before their timeOld age usurps their routhAnd some are roung herond their prime Unless ther hide the truth.

S

## AN OIL OR GASOLENE STOVE.

 me one says thesc articles and slow starration go hand in hand, bnt any throngh one summer will be loath to gire it $n p$ anthe coal-bucket.
Experience in this as in everything els is all that is necded to gire one the dex terity and deftness of handling which,
after all, robs cooking of half its terrors. after all, robs cuoking of half its terrors.
The experience at cooking-school which a girl gets under the tutelage of a profes Nor helps to steer her clear of many of the in her home trying to "go it blind."
In the confines of small apartments, Which must answer for parlor, studio. bedconsiderable art to dispose of culinary articles and smells and waste so as to respect the dignity of the other apartments. and preserve an amount of to meet your lady caller who has a mhole house at her command and a retinue of serrants to do her will.
It may be possible for you to be a lad in your own parlor or a good cook in your
own kitchen, but it sometimes approaches the impossible to comhine them both in one person and do equal justice to each one. When bnsy at the kitchen end one can really be forgirell for dratring down and giring a decidedly "not-at-home" look parlor end, it is difficult to be called bacla to the cooking-store by duties that a Preparation beforeland may insure cold supper, but this is not alwass appetizing, and eren then entails an amount of preparation almost destructible to an toilet, or else calling for an amount of extra work which to keep up dar after dar is certainly very fatiguing.
The present-day woman is not as much of a stay-at-home as those of the past, unless she decides to he like the bor on imposed task, no matter what happens. Certain it is that even if a meal can be prepared in a perfectly ladylike manner. the cleaning up of the utcusils nsed is quite another matter. 'Nhey can be left for next morning, next-loor neimhor, or if yon hare enough dishes and ntensils: to to for two meals.
By using only fruit, lolls and coffec or readily be disposed of: lut dinnel and lunch must be something more sulstantial.
pared for palatalie dishes can be pre canned dainties he nsed: and if one
about the one main mical of the dar, be that at noon or night.

If the family is small, it is the best economy to get the heartiest meal ont of or a boarding-honse. It would also be al diversion, and relieve the monotony rery dirersion, and relieve the monotony rery much. But where there are children it scarcely to be thonght of. With the aid of a chafing-dish and lamp throngh the
smmmer, however, a woman's work conld summer, however, a woman's work conld
be very much lightened in every was if be very much lightened in every way. if
she conld make up her mind to cnrtail her she conld make up her mind to enrtail her
bill of fare in a way to sare herself drudgbill of fare in a way to sare herself drudg-
ery. With a large family there seems no err. With a large family there seems no
way to save mork nnless all are helpers. Belle Eing.

## FRUIT DESSERTS-RASPBERRIES

1 Raspberries (plain)
2 Raspherry Gelatin.
3 Raspberry Pie.
Raspberry Shortcake.
Raspberry Shorte
Rasplerry Float.
Raspbery Float.
Raspherry Pudding.
Iced Raspberries
Carefully prick orer your berries, freeing them from all mulesirable matter, and if necessary wash them lightly in clear cold water with the hands. Pour the water off, and drain well.
Place in the dessert-dish in which you
intend to serve them. first a laver of berries and then a slight sprinkling of powdered sugar. and so on until the dish is full. Raspberries. ntilike strawberries and blackberries, which contain a certain
amount of acid. are quite sweet
of themsclves. and if too much sugar is added are apt to be-
come insipid and lose their own delicious flaror. Raspberries ream. either
plain or whipped, wain or whipped, Harored. are very matablc-
RASPBERBY GELATIN.-This is a ver: cooling ideal one for summer. Soaka
package of gelatin in one pint hale hour, and add one and one half pints of hot water, and stir until the gelatin wecten to taste, and Haror with lemon-jnice also add about one quart of fresh
raspberries carefully prepared for itin away in a refrigerator or other cool place to harden. This dessert shonld be dequires some little time to harden
Raspberry Pie.-The crust for this pie is baked separately. the berries not being cooked at aill. When two crnsts are to be uscd, jnst before serring the pie fill the under baked crust with ripe, fresh rasp-
berries (carefully (leamse(l), sprinkle slightbervies (carefully cleansed), sprinkle slightW. with powdered sugar, and add two tablespoonfuls of thick cream; then place on the top bakey crust, and your pie is cady to serve. Or bake hat one crust. after which fill same with berries, adding ugar and cram, and then a meringne fas or lemon pic). which, of course, requires siont hrowning. Serre hot or cold.
Laspmfiry Sifortcake.-Sift together one quart of flour, one half teaspoonful of sallt and two heaping teasponnfuls of bak-ing-powder: rub in well one and one half talltesponifuls of hutter or land. Tholl this crust ont rather thick, and hake in a hot into two parts, and butter looth mell: place into two parts, ame butter looth well: place ont the lower one a mixture of crnshem ripe rasplerries, at little powderel sugar
and a little cream; add a somed crnst, and a litrle cremm; add a semend crnst, smgar and cream. This can be eaten narmand is quite delicious.


Some people prefer to use whole raspberries instead of crushing them, in which case only berries and sugar shonld be placed upon the crnsts, and the shortcake hold whe serred cold with iced milk or and flarored with ranilla.
Raspberry Float.-This is an excedingly pretty dessert. as well as a rery pleasant one. Crish a pint of rery ripe red raspluerries wihh a gill of sugar. Beat the whites of four cgess to a stiff snow, adding gradually a gill of powdered or confectionery sugar. Press the raspberries
through a fine siere to free same from the
in with the egg and sugar, and beat the whole until it stands up in "peaks." Place same in your glass dessert-dish. beat lightls until the dessert looks fresh and tempting and even artistic.
Raspeemry Pudding.-This pudding requires one pint of milk, two beaten eggs, ouc teasproouful of salt, one scant teapoonful of baking-powder, and flour four. the salt and the baking-powder into our mixing-lowrl, after which add the milk, beaten eggs. and more flonr if nece. ary. Prepare one pint of rasplerries for nse sift Home arer them well to make the eparation in the hatter casier. and stir the berries in the hatter at the last. Stean this puddiun one hour, and serve with emon sallece.
Iced Iasprberries.-This is simply an other way of serring the fruit fresh and wetty all thintr dish. Beat well the White of an egye with a little water: dip the fruit in sallus. roll it immediately in tand five or six looms to crystalliz thand serve ar sold as pussibla
It mishthe well to take a small strain
It might le well to take al small strainand pour over them the beaten white of

for further nse. As the white of egg arins off remove the berries, and dip rem immediatele into a shallow pan of romered sugar, aml place in a dish to ratlize. The white of egg may have hris beaten up two or three times during hisen place. put the berries into son has sert-dish, and place in a refrigerator or ther crol place before serving.
As stated abore, the rapberries, being nite sweet in themselres, require little ugar, and while the quantity called for in these recipes will probably suit nearly all. it is possible that some honsemires mar desire to lessell or increase the quanity: as well as change the rarious flarors. Tastes viry so greatly thrat a collection of recipes, though all taken from reliable sources, may not as a whole be a success, While one or more mar be well liked in

## VERMIN.

Cmex Lectclarits.-Miny a honsewife is disheartened when she finds that the honse into which she hias just mored was inhabited before she arrived, and that already her nicely cleaned beds are being occupied. A sule death for such inraders is benzene. It will at once destror all insect life, and does not injure carpets or furniture. Fill a long-necked can with this Hnid and apply it thoronghly in all craclis and crerices where the bugs or their eggs may be. Leare the doors and windons open, and the odor will quickly evaporate. Benzene should be used only in daylight, as it is inttimmable. and must not be carried near an open fire or light. the season, will not bother. the housekeeper much afterward. Fill up all the cracks where they appear with plaster of Paris wetted with camphor-water, and paper the backs of rour cupboard, using
strong camphor in the paste. Thes are often lronght into the honse in flowers. Keep rom shelres dry as dampness attracts all rermin.

> tracts all relmin. Rosches.-Sprinkle borax around free- 1s. Keep papers off rour shelres a while. RATS AND Mice.-A good terrier or cat
it the best exterminator of this pest. It is :1stonishing the demange these things can do in a short time.

## VIOLET TRAY-CLOTH.

This handsome design can be used for egnlan tras-cloth as well as cover for regular shades and the stems and leares in green. The edge is best worked in would be rerr effectire worked in fine wisted silk to matel the violets
This design (Premiun No. Ō̈50), stamped on fine linen eighteen by trentr-seren mehes in size, will be sent to any address for thirty-fire cents: silks
sent for fiftr cents extra.

$50 C^{\text {buisers }}$ diold Gilasses aranterd or money refunded.

THE OPTICAL MFG. CO., Springfield, Ohio.

## ESTRANGED.

You are far a ray from your fath
Come back! couse houc!
You are tired and troubled and hungrs and
off there alone.
pare,
Come home! come back!
Of love and pity and comfort and care
You shall find no lack.
He lores rou-lores you in spite of all;
He whll watch and walt;
He will see sou coming a loug way off,
He will see sou coming a loug way
Though the night be late;
He will greet you, kiss sou, fold you close
To his loring breast:
Oh, prodigal! turn from sour
Come back! come home! for the music lacks One glad, sweet strain
That shall rise and fall and echo and ring When ron come again
Soft sandals wait for your weary feet, And restures white
To clothe rou fully. Oh, swith
To clothe you fully. Oh, swift come home or wait till night
he secret of the religious life.

LEARN but one seeret and learn that secret by heart; then rou will become transformed and transfigured. Put envy and eoretousness under your feet and tread them into the sod. Take your life as rou find it, and make out of it the best that materials allow.
o man is alone who is in God's com pany, and no uan's work is of sleuder importance it he is doing it at God's eom-
maud and doing it in God's way. You maud and doing it in God's way. You may not be the pendulum fou mar not be the bell whose hammer sends the silvery sound througnout the city; but who dare say that the smallest wheel in all that complieated machinery has not a function on which the completeness aud the ralue of the whole depend? The penduntum ceases to sming that smallest wheel recordumbes its responsibilits, and fulfills it.
You may be little, but you can also be great. Grandeur of soul is the prerogative of erery man tbat lives. No matter what four station, the bottom of the lad der up which we climb is within your territory. Nothing that you do is of small consequence. Therefore, do little things
with a noble purpose, and nobility of heart and sweetness of life will be your recom pense.
You are poor? Well, even porerty has its opportunities. A kindly word is possible. The flowers will grow in your window as well as in the conserratory of the rieh, for both depend on the same sungrateful to yoll as to the prince. So good deeds may be planted in the little coruer in which you live, and perhaps one of them may shape some young life.

Therein lies the secret of the religious lifc. It bids you be patient and loyal and konest. And tbat state of mind, consecrated kind. And the blessing of God, sends forth a thoubr the blessing of God, sends forth a nobler feelings in lires of which you hare never heard

Goodness is within reaeh of all, and Hepworth.

WHO WERE THE BIGOTS?
Not long sinee an infidel lecturer visagainst the Bible and Christianity. The people of the community took no partic ular interest in it, and so there was ouly a fair attendance. The leeturer stood it
rery mell for a night or tro, and then began a tirade of abuse of the Christians in the town for their "bigotrs" in refusing to hear his arguments against their re-
ligion. He made his point good and strong by using the fact that they were unwilling to hear him, and so they must be bigots of the worst kind. When he had finished desired to do so to ask any questions or make any remarks. A gentleman arose and said:
I would like to know how many in test the matter I will ask all the infidels present to stand up."
"About fifty arose, nearly all the people
present.
"Now," said the gentleman. When ther lad sat down, "I would like all of those who hare risen and said ther werc infidels,
who have attended ehurch in the last fire who hare attended
years, to stand up.
Five of them arose, when the gentle malu continued:
"Tust one tenth of rou liare heen willing to hear hoth sides, and aecording to the judgment of the lecturer this erening nine tenths of yon are higots, for ron arc too bigoted to hear the arguments in faror of Christianity.
He sat down, nothing more mas said and the meeting was dismissed.-Christian Oracle.

## A picture.

"Blessed are they that hnnger and thirst." Think of the picture that that suggests-the ravenous desire of a starparehed throat. Is that a picture of the intensity, of the depth of our desires to be good? Do we professing Christian men and women long to be deliscred from our and women ong to be delivered fromsour
evils and to be clothed in righteousness evils and to be clothed in righteousness
with an honestr and an earnestness and with an honesty and an earnestness and sueh words as thlese ansthing else, if applied to us, than the bitterest irony?
Oh, one lookout over the Christian
ellurel and one look into one's own heart. eluurelı and one look into one's own heart, and contrast the tepid, the lazs, the oe casional, and, I am afiaid, the onls halfsincere wishes to be better with the un mistakable earnestness and reality of our belongings to be rich or wise or prosperous or famons or happs in our dome
relationshins.-Alexander Maclaren.

## AS A LITTLE CHILD

God knows ne better than I know myself. He knows my weakness-what I sire to be led, to follow him; and I an quite sure that he will thus nuable me to do. a great deal more in wars whiel seem his cause, than I could in any other way I am sure of that. Intellectually I am weak; in seholarship, nothing; in a thousand things, a babr. He kuows this, and so he has led me and greatly blessed me, Who an nobods, to be of some use to my churcb and fellow-men. How kind, how gond, how compassionate art thou, oh,
God! Oh, my Fatber, keep me humble! Help nie to have respect toward my fel low-men, to recognize these sereral gifts as from thee. Delirer me from the diabolical sins of malice, eury or jealousy, and give me hearty joy in my brnther's good. -Norman Macleod's Diary.

## IMPERISHABLE.

A writer in the "Central Baptist," speaking of the futility of all efforts to suppress Christianity, says:
"One of the most remarkable features of the history of Christianity is the number of tinmes it has been suppressed by its adversaries. When the stone was rolled against the mouth of the sepucher, and ultant Pharisees went home to hold a celebration orer the final suppression of the ebration orer the final suppression of the
new faith. A little later they imprisoned the heralds of the cross, and renewed their eelebration. This performauee has been going on century after century through all the ages, until one would surpose the skeptics womld be ashaned of the repeti-
tion. In the face of all our faith flourishes aud the ranks of believers multiply evers year."

## THE MANNA OF THE DESERT

The manna sent to the Israclites on their journey out of Egypt to the HIoly Land is regarded as identical with an edible lichen in Kenrer and Oliver's "Natural History of Plants," and the older view that it was the sap of a tamarisk, exuded under the influence of a parasite, is held to be without foundation. Mr. M. J. Tcesdale rcriews the subject in the February number of "Science Gossip," and the evidenee he brings forward is opposed to the eonclusion to whieh reference las been made. He shows that an exudation from the twiss of the tamarisk (Tamarin gallica) has more pints of resemblauce to the edible lichen or the sweet gums exuded by leguminous shrubs, such as Allagi marothe Arabs as eamel's-thorn

## Fell to the Floor.

HIS LEGS SUDDENLY GAVE OUT.
Thomas P. Bigg, of Cleveland, Stricken as He was Pre= paring for a Visit to Friends.

Of the list of the many so-called incuraan enigma to the most learned and accom plished physicians than locomotor ataxia, or as it is more commonly known, creeping
paralysis. This dread disease has bathed paralysis. This dread disease has lamiled
their skill, and they have been forced to admit that they cannot suceessfully cope
with it. All they have been able to do is with it. All they have been able to do is
to nitigate the accompanying pain and sufto nitigate the accompanying paing, beyoud this the science of medicine
fering
las been of little or no avail to the many un fortunates who lave contracted the dreadful malady, whicli many people, especially
thosc who are thus afficted, believe is a forethosc who are thus afflicted, believe is a fore-
runner of the grim messenger of death. Thner of the grim messenger of death.
Thomas P. Bigg, who lives at No. 1073 St. Clair Street, eorner of Lawrence St., notor ataxia for nearly five years, and nothing but his wonderful vitality has pre-
vented his dissolution long before this. The malady is directly attribntable to exposure during ariny life. He enlisted in the Third Reginnent Ohio Cavalry in Toledo, and served nineteen inonths in the volunteer service, and after the close of the rebel-
lion, eighteen months in the regular army "At first," he said in narrating his experience, "my stomaeh went back on me, and for six weeks I was laid up in a hospital in Texas. Ever since that time that organ has ago the doctor told $m$ I was suffering from acute indigestion. That was bad enough, but four years ago last July paralysis eame
on, and I have been using these crutcbes on, and I have been using these crutcbes
ever sinee. The paralysis was in my legs ever sinee. The paralysis was in my legs,
and it came rather suddenly. I notieed at first that my knees were a lititle stiff, a sort
of rhenmatic pain, you know. This quiekly of rheomatic pain, you know. This quiekly
developed into paralysis. dereloped into paralysis.
"I tried all kinds of re
physieians, but I did not improve. All this time, though, I was holding my own-
wasu't getting any worse. A short time ago
I was indueed to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I did not expeet this last venture would prove any more benefieial than all the others which preceded it. But I ann
pleased to say I was most agreeably pleased to say I was most agreeably disap-
pointed. Dr. Williams' Pills are simply pointed. Dr. Winlams Pills are simply
wonderful. I began turse them two monthis
ago. My legs then were ago. My legs then were nerfeetly numb and cold-nothing could $n$..rm them. After suf-
fering with paralysis for more than four fering with paralysis for more than four ingof warmtlinin iny lower limbs. I tell you I feel like shoutiug when I think of escaping from iny bondage, and my mind is on tbe subjeet pretty mueh of the time. I in
tend to continue the use of the pills until my legs are as good and useful as they were in their best days, and I feel that will be soon." "What effeet have the pills had upon your stomach ?" Mr "Bigg was asked. "As regards a stomach which "you can readily beliere tha order for thirty-five years is in bad shape Nothing used to stay on my stomacli, and T was subject to violent fits of hiceougling. Then I would have to take an opiate to get
to sleep. But now I find that food stays my stomarh, though I do not suppose tbat organ will ever be in first-class shape again.
Still I am satisfied to think that it is imStill I am satisfied to think that it is improved to such a degree, and that I can ea
with a feeling of ease." For six years until a month ago, October 1896, Mr. Bigg kept a stationery and eonfee tionery store at No. 347 East Nadison Ave. directly opposite the Madison Ave. Sehool
He sold ont his business and can now be He sold ont his business and can now be Dr. Willians' Pink Pills are sold by al dealers, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, or six on rexes for
$\$ 2.50$ (they are never sold in bulk or by the $\$ 2.50$ (they are never sold in bulk or by the
100 ), by addressing Dr. Williains' Medieine Company, Scheneetady, X. Y.

## $\$ 1.50$ SET OF SPOONS FREE

We will give this Set of Six Silver=plated Teaspoons FREE to club raisers for 6 remainder=of-this=year subscribers to Farm and Fireside.

The subscribers may accept any offer in this issue.
In this case the club raiser will be entitled to six guesses in the Missing Wor d
Contest, and each member of the chub will be entitled to a guess. Sce page 19 .


Price of this Set of Six Excellent Silverplated Teaspoons, and Farm and Fireside One Year, Only 75 Cents.
These spoons are made of solid nickel silver metal all the way through, and then heavily plated with coin-silver. They can be used in cooking, eating, medicines and acids the same as solid silver spoons. These spoons will not, cannot turn brassy, will not corrode or rust, and are so hard they won't bend. Spoons of equal merit are sold in the average jewelry-store for about $\$ 1.50$ a set. In beauty and finish they are as fine as solid coin-silver spoons costing $\$ 6.00$ a set. For daily use, year after year, nothing (except solid coinsilver) excels these spoons. They are silver color through and through, and will last a lifetime. They are
Guaranteed to be as described, and to give SATISFACTION, or MONEY REFUNDED.
INITIAL LETTER Each (nnd Rery, sponn will bi

## WILL STAND ANY TEST

To test the spoons, use a file. If not found as represented, we will refund your 75 cents and make you a present of the subscription. If returned to us we will replace, free of charge, the spoon damaged in making the test, provided you agree to tell some of yo
the test and what it proved.
Postage paid hy
usin
in eact cases.
FARM AND FIRESIDE, Spríngfield, Ohio.

## Notice to June Contestants.

The names of the prize-winners in the JUNE contest will be announced in the July 15th issue of Farm and Fireside. This issue goes to press on the twenty-first day of June, and as the June contest does not close until June 30th, it is, of course, impossible to give the names of the prizewinners. The circulation of Farm and Firestide is so extensive that we have to begin printing it about ten days ahead of the date of issue in order that all subscri-bers-110 matter whether they live in Ohio or California-will receive it on about the same day.

Publishers Farmand Fireside.

## Our Siniscellany.

Moorish women never have a hirthday. 1s a point of honor with theul to ignore the
anniversary altogether. lest they should seem to grow old.
Coxdccrons of the C. H. \& D. and B. \& O .
S. $\#$. Railwars and Big Four Route have S. W. Railways and Rig Four Route have
been iustructed to refuse to accept milteage tickets of the Columbus, Hocking Valler and Sanduskr Rail way after June 9th.
The queen of Deumark. in her seventyworld. A thoroughly accomplished musician. she assists in trios of which the other two
parts are takeu by professionals of high stavding.
to Lacemakers: Contrihutions lace-work and embroidery are purchased at good prices for Barbour's Prize Needlework charming ner patterns. Barbour Bros. Co The hersboys in a certain quarter in London are encouraged to sare a penny a day.
The moner is kept for them in a savings hank, and the hions is given one penny interest on
roman.
Atcestion of our readers is called to the Pressec, manufactured hy the Whitman Agriare made to run hy helt or horse power, and they guarantee then to be more rapid. power-
foll and durahle than any press now on the market. This old and reliable firm has recently
erected a very extensive and coinplete plant for manufacturing their several specialties, euabling them to fill all orders promptly. Write then for special eatalngues of their
several lines of farm machinery, and he sure and mention this paper when you write.
THE dowager queen of Portugal is prohably the best-dressed womau in Europe. She
is tall and elegant, has a wonderful grace of manner. whtch recalls that of her father Vietor Emanuel. and, like him, devoted to sports of all kinds.

## 4th OF JULY EXCURSIONS

July 3:I. till and Sth, at one fare ria the Nickel Plate Road.

T'日E (ight thowers most prized br the Jap-
anese are the morning.glory. apricot, cherry,


CREAMERIES IN SOUTH DAKOTA.
During the past twro years the creamory
Industry has grown from a small heginning until at the present time there are one hun-
ared and nineteen (119) creameries and cheese factories seattered over the state, and all
doing well. in Suuth Dakota, and farners or dairymen desiring fre list showing where creanierios
are now locatell, tozether with other infor mation of ralue to live stock growers and
farmers: genurally, will pleanse address Grat
$\qquad$

| REMEDY FOR INSECT STINGS. <br> It is well known that llquid ammonia liceres the efferts of the stllugs of hees. correspondment luforms us that a muele inn effectual antidote is the mixture known anmoniated tineture of quilulue. on sere |
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one fare to minneapolis.
July 3d and 4th, wha the Nlekel Plate Road,
beciluse of Ells' excurslon.

TALL BUILDINGS IN ANTIQUITY.
That even tall buildings are not modern
ideas is shomil by Professor Lonciani iu the ": iorth American Review." In Rome much the same tendency was shown to erect tall huildings as has been experienced of tate rears in America. They had not steel construction to aid them or elerators to hand
their tenauts on upper thoors, yet the desire buikd lofty buildiugs was strong upou limiting the height of houses, serenty feet beiug allored hy Augustus on the street belug allowed hy Augustus on the street
front, but these regulations were repeatedly iohated. With our facilities for iron or stee onstructiou and the knowledge of The Romans womld douhtless have matched
us in ".sky-scrapers." As it was, these an
and The Ronans were great huilders, and their speculators in this line would withont douht natch ours in ntilizing evers inch of space house reform would have had in those early may be said of their Caesars, it must be rec ognized that they had an ese to the health and comfort of the common people. and used their eflorts to check such huildings.

## CRIPPLE CREEK INVESTMENTS.

Big fortnnes have been made hy a small way many have suddenly acquired wealth would make interesting reading. We can not here go into details, hut if yon will write us
we will suggest a plan that will materialy ee whi suggest a plan that will materially something special tarv conditlon. TVe have nothing to send us oner, ame and get on ou ist for Cripple Creek literature. Our facilities in the stock husiness are unexcelled. Address
The Mechem In restment Company, Colorado The Mechem In restment Company, Colorado Springs, Cotorado.

## the hair.

It is pretty generally known that straight hatir is due to the lead-pencli-like roundness of the individual hairs. While curly hair is
composed of flat. separate hairs that rarp tocomposed of tiat. separate hairs that ramp to-
getlier after the manner of shavings. Another fact regarding the structure of the separate hairs was recently revealed oy a close
inicroscopic examination. The loug. uncut. frayed or split ends were discovered to be prekensile filaments, and when kept long nough in position against the skin these of a inicroscoplst who made himself the subject of the experiment.

EXCURSION TO NASHVILLE VIA C. H. \& D. RY. For the Tennessee Exposition, which opented at Sashvile May 1 st and continues nntil Octoher 31st, agents of the C.H. \& D. Ry. Will sell Nashville will he furnished full information egarding time of trains, et,
o agents of the C. H. \& D. Ry

## butter money for armenia.

The Wellesley college girls are not content. Thes, have agreed to do without butter for mouey to the cause of Armenia. This should net a good sum, and tastes of sacrifice.

## an awful sufferer.

If there is any disease which is awful in its effects upon the sufferer, that disease
is Asthma and Hay Fever. Suffocating, gasping for air, and sitting up, perhaps for weeks
in an agony of despair. weary, worn and in an agony of despair. weary, worn and
belpless, such is the life of one who is affieted with Asthma or Hay Ferer in the Torst form. An explorer on the Congo River
in Darkest Africa, sonic years ago, discorered a never-failing cure in the Kola Plant. And now, all over Europe. phssiclans are
endorsing and prescribing the Kola Compound as the ouly constitutional cure for
Asthuna and Has Ferer. There are seven Hauy sufferers give wres within turee months. the curative powers of this remarkable plant Mr. Wilson I'. Moulton, a leading carriage namufacturer of Providence, R. 1.. testines
that tit cureen himi of Asthma of 23 years
 N, C.. and Rev. J. L. Comiles. of Martinsburg. stating that he had suferell fronin Asthma for
nearly thirty pears, eonld not lic doren at nught in Hay fearer, season for fear of chokIng. and was promptly cured br the nse of
the Kola Plant. Mlay others speak in simliar terms of thls new hotanle curative. So
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# CONTEST CLOSES <br> JULY 31. 

Don't delay in sending your guess in the missing word contest. Remember that the $4 \$ 100$ bicycles are given for the first correct answers, but EVERY ONE who guesses the missing word gets a very fine book. For a description of the bicycles write to the National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Ill. See page 19 for full particulars.

## $\stackrel{4}{4}$

## BICYCLES FREE

F
ARM IRESIDE OLKS On page 19 will be found the full particulars of
our Missing Word Contest for July. How many our Missing Word Contest for July. How many tence? "The inhabitants of our ............ country have lately had a useful lesson on this subject." Try it. If you guess it you will get a very fine free. See conditions and particulars on page ig.


Each contestant must accept some of our subscription offers in either this or previous issues of Farm and Fireside. The guess must be sent in the same envelop with the subscription. Below are some very liberal offers.

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For 25 CENTS we will send this paper for the REMAINDER of this year and any ONE of these six premiums:
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## minies.

the three ages of man.
He swore that for true love he'd marry With his love br his side.
Than take for his bride
A girl who had millions to carr
A glrl who had millions to
He was twentr

Fears passed; he was thirty and single In societys gay whirl hed mingle.
He had loved half a score; He had loved lialf a score;
He was loving once more. A lass? No. Her coin's golden jingle.

A bachelor still, the old sinner Met a uaiden and tried hard to win her because she was fair But-hecause she could order a dinner.

He mas orest

She would run no risk.

FAxhe dear," said the sweet young girl, "you give your last bachelor din-
ner to-uorrow night, do you not?"
$\qquad$ nerry, even boisterous, are they not?"
"Tes, sreetheart: but rou need have fear ahout me.,
'Oh, that's all right ; but there is one thing mant you to do, Frank
"Before you go to that dinner I wish you the clergrman and defray the expenses of our wedding journey.: $:-$ Judge.
the spread of civilization.
The aged Hottentot sat fanning himself be"Surels, my daughter," he remarked to a pretty but some what disconteuted young
moman heside him, "that little frock of figleaves of yours is just as cool and nice a get-ipip
dear?'
"Oh, psham! Get out!" cried his com-
panion, petulantly. "I'm tired of sour old frocks and fig-leaves, I want something new and chic-I want a pair of bloomers, and I'm
going to have them, too!"'-Truth.

## knew the language.

School risitor (after the teacher's prize pupil, little Johnny, has recited at race-
horse speed his farorite piece heginning, horse speed his favorite piece heginning,
"Atminnight innes scarded teutthe Sturkwas deramnof thourwen Greaserknee nsup-
pliance bentshd tremblat spower!")-"An unpliance bentshd tremblat spower.
usually hright scholar, Miss Rushem; yes, Indeed, it is a pleasure to hear him. I didn't
know you taught the ancient Gaelic in this Enow you taught the ancient Gaelic in this
school, but I am pleased to see that or do
and that your pupils are making such rapid progress in it."-Truth. New pastor-"As I understand that there
were some complaints as to the orthodoxy
of my respected predecessor, I should he he
thankful for a fere suggestions as to the
rienso of the congregation on leading points
of doctrine."
Deacon-"Trell, there is some difference of
opinion, bit as long as sou stick to inci-
dental protection and international bimetal-
lismo there's not likels to be any trouble."-
Truth.

## Yieloing to medical advice. "Mabel. the doetor sass, sou drink entirely too much coffee. It is not good for you."

 Ity on beanty, sass it is ruinons to the com-
plexion."
"Oh, well, if the doctor thinks I ought not

## thinking aloud.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
WONDERFUL BRUTE.
"I do think a dog has a good deal of in-
telligence," said the man with the spaniel:
"but I am not so bad as Browne. He ac-
tually had the gall to tell me that he was
thillkiug of studying German, so he could
talk to his mife mithout the dog understand-
ing every word he said!"-Typographical
Journal.

## WOMEN! DON'T WAIT.

If You Have Any of These Symptoms Act at Once.
Do you know the reason why you will go to the hospital, my poor friend? Because you have allowed yourself to go from bad to worse. You did not know that that heat, swelling and ten derness in your left side were all signs of congestion of the ovary
Any intelligent woman could have told you that congestion is fatal to the
uterine

$$
=
$$

## you will have

## Little bits.

Occasionally there is a June bride wh pomises only to lore and honor and be gas." Boston Globe.
Maedonald-"Hoot, mon
domned owl?"-Puck.
When a tandem couple quarrel in Chicago they go into court and sue for separate
whetls and maiutenance.-Ner orleans Pic-
ayune. "What hecame of that Samuels girl that
Pottershy was flirting with last summer?", "Lou mean the girl that Pottersby thought "Lou mean the girl that Pottersby though
he was firting with? She married him."London Tid-Bits.
Judge-"Did rou not see the sign, young man, 'No wheeling allowed?'" Young man-"Ies, your honor; but our
Wheels have ruhber tires and make no sound."-Boston Courier.
"You seem to know a good deal about anatony. Where did you get your informa-
"Reading the adrertisements of hicycle
saddles."
"I don't see why Isahel is so jealous of
vellie. Isabel is engaged to the man Nel
wauted." "I know that; but Nellie has a 97 wheel and Isahel hasn't." - Cincinnati CommercialTrihune.
"Herbert Watts Is a clever fellorr. He ight enough to suit him. What do you sup pose he did?"
"I cawn't imagine
解
ane."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.
A remarkable temperance sermou mas that luded with this conrincing statement to his flock:
"What makes se shoot at yer landlords?
The drink! Aye, and what makes ye miss them? The driuk!"-New Tork Evening

Teacher
"Johnny Squanch-"The distance north or
south from the equator
Teacher-"What is the distance east or
rest from a given meridian called?"
Johnny Squanch-"Er-er-lassitude, mum."
-Harper's Razar.
-Harper's Razar.
poor man?"
The poor man-"Fer talin' a loaf o' bread and a ham-hone, mum.' Prison visitor-"How sad!
The poor man-"'You het your life it was sad. IW'y, lady, right alongside $0^{\prime}$ that bread
$\mathrm{an}^{\prime}$ meat was a dozen bottles o' beer, and I
didn't know nothin' about it!', Journal.
Here is a sample extract from the latest Scotclt novel, which, we are told, we must
admire: "." "Wangie's richt stoclıerts."
"A. Ay, he'll nlver gie ye a bit o' naething.' a penny fae my father.'
A'ni gettin' a penny on Setturday.' Tae or frorile?: 'Ha! Ma!'
Oh, bit a! a
AN APPLIED AXIOM.
"My erring brother," said the Salvatio Arniy worker, "do you not know that it
just as great a sin to steal a pin as to stea dollar
"Guess you got it ahout right," said Billy he Dil. "After this I ain't goin' to steal nothin' that ain't morth nothin'."-Cincinnat

THE BRIGHT SIDE.
"There's one consolation ahout insomnia, marked the sufferer
"What is that
"While I lie awake I don't have night

## yang

to undergo the operation of ovariotomy, the cutting out of the ovary.

Yes, you will recover, at least I hope you will; but you will never be quite the same woman again. Congestion of the ovaries is fatal to health. If you have any such symptoms be advised in time; take a medicine of specific powers! You can find none better than Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, prepared especially to meet the needs of woman's sexual system You can get it at any good druggist's. Following we publish a letter from a woman in Milwaukee, which relates how she was cured of ovarian trouble: " Dear Mrs. Pinkham:-I suffered with Dear Mrs. Pitham. I sufered with congestion of the ovaries and inflammation of the womb. I had been troubled with suppressed from a girl. The doctors told tion from a girl. The doctors told me the ovaries would have to be removed. I took treatment two years to escape an operation, but still remained in miserable health in both body and mind, expecting to part with my reason each coming month. After using one bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Sanative Wash I was very much relieved. I continued to use your remedies until cured. The last nine months have been passed in perfectgood health. This, I know, I owe entirely to the Vegetable Compound. My gratitude is great, indeed, to the one to whom so many women owe their health and happiness,"-Mrs. F. M. KNAPP, 563
kee, Wis.

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In this case the club raiser will be entitled to 10 guesses in the Missing Worl Contest, and euch subscriber will also be entitled to a guess. See page 19.
The sentence was uttered by a great American statesman. It is easy and the missing word is simple. The sentence was selected by a member of our firm, and no one else knows from what book it is taken, or what the omitted word is. The book has been locked up in a burglar-proof safe, and no one will be permitted to see it until the contest closes.


The Conditions The conditions precedent for sending a guess at the missing word is that each and every guess must be accompanied by a subscription to Fasm and Fireside. (Any of the ofers in this or past issues of this paper may be accepted.) The guess must be sent in the identical envelop that brings the money that pays for the subscription; forgetting it, or leaving it out by accident or otherwise, or not knowing of the guess at the time you subscribed, or any other reasin, will not entitle one to send a guess afterward. The guess must come with the subscription, or not at all. No changes or corrections allowed after guess is sent in.
Persons may guess as many times as they subscribe. Club raisers may send as many guesses as there are names in the club, and each member of the club will be entitled to a guess. See clubbing offers in this and back numbers.
\$1 Book a fine $\$ 1$ book will be given to EVERY ONE who names the you will get in addition a bicycle free. It costs you nothing to supply the word, and you may get it correctly, as it is easy; but whether you do or not, you get a subscription and a premium. See subscription offers on page 14.

The 4 Bicycles will be awarded to the FIRST woman, the FIRST man,位 missing word. Therefore, it will be wise to send your guess without delay. How to Send a Guess You need not write out the sentence in full. of a postal-card, and write the word you guess, then sign your name, postoffice, county and state, and say whether you are a man, woman, girl or boy. No attention will be paid to a guess not accompanied by a subscription. Below we give a sample guess, but "running" is not the word.



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tal steel postad ade greatly oo the hanyyor the lawn
fower garden or the cemetery lot. The Ideal fence fo


dislikes pets, "sou knom that sou think a
great deal more of that dog than you used

## "That's true." "I'm glad to hear you say so." "Erery night nor he refuses to let m <br> think of anything else." - Washington Star.

 organ)-"Well, Martha, I've seen somethln' to-das thet beats all creation. 'Twas one o
them new-fangled grindstone fiddles."-Judge
very unpopular.
Gummes-"The European concert reminds me of some performers of classical music."
Glanders-"In what way?" Glanders-"In what was
Gummes-"It refuses to play anything
popular."
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FARMERS

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ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY
 We are compelled to announce that the judges in JUNE word contest have not completed their report, henc we cannot print the names of the prize-winners in this issue, which closes and goes to press to-day. July 6th. The comPlete report will be printed in the Au
regret this delay, but it is unavoldable.

Publishers Farm and Fireside.

## 4 <br> Bicycles Free ${ }_{\text {JULY }}^{\text {IN }}$ <br> First Prizes.. ${ }^{\text {CoNTEST }}$ <br> ONE FOR A WOMAN ONE FOR A GIRL

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The sebtewce was uttered by a great American statesmaln. It is easy and the missing word is simple. See page 19

## $\underset{\substack{\text { FOR ONE } \\ \text { MONTH ONLY }}}{ }$ Closes July 31

The Conditions $\begin{gathered}\text { The conititons prec } \\ \text { edent } \\ \text { for send }\end{gathered}$ guess at the missing word is that each and every guess must be accompanied by a subscription to Farm and Fireside. (Any of the offers in this or past issues may be accepted.)
The 4 Bicycles $\begin{aligned} & \text { will be awarded to the } \\ & \text { FIRST woman, the }\end{aligned}$ FIRST man, the FIRST girl and the FIRST hoy who name the missing word. Therefore, it will he wise to send your guess without delay. For a full description of the $\$ 100$ hicycles write to the National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere Illinois. Their fine catalogue will be sent free.

For full particulars see advertisement on page 19
Publishers FARM AND FIRESIDE.

## W/THTII VAGUARD

[^0]tions which can nerer he settled excent hr one metlond. and that method is by what in a large way may be called the enlightened intelligence; that is to say, the scholarship of the country. In regaril to every single point at issue the most enlightened opinion must expres itself so clearly and forcefully that it will commend itself with orermhelming power. The homan heart is just, and if the traitor to humanits escapes his pruper doom it will be because those who hare been trained to he the leaders of thought have fallen short of their high behest. The magnitude of the scholar's duty is to be measured only by the magnitude of the questions that confront him.

It is the duty of the scholar not only to be the leader of public opinion. but also to be 'an embodiment of public conscience.' It is not enoush simply to do; it is neces sare alsn to do right. The more an eril spirit is educated the greater its power, and the worse it is for the world The fundamental rirtues are as necessary for political aind social chuties as ther are for individual life. Uprigh and downright truth and honestry at all times are a essential as knowlenge. It is now, as it ahrays has
heen, the complete amalgamation of these great elements of porver that constitutes the embodiment of the public intelligence and the public conscience-the upper hous in the politics of the world.

President D. $\boldsymbol{T}$. Catidrenf, of the Lake Shore and Michigall suntheru rallwar and Pittsburg an Lake Erie railroad, was born in 1830, in Massachusetts. He entercd railroad service as clerk of the Peunsyltania lines in 1852. Since that rear he has beeu, 1853 to 1850 , ciril engineer: 1855 to 1859 , superintendent of the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad; 1859 to 1869.

superintendent of the Central Ohio railroad; 1869 to 1874, general superintendent of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central railway; 1874 to 1882. general manager of the Pittshurg. Cincinnati and St. Louis. Columius, Chicago and Indiana Central, Little Miami, Jeffer sonville, Madison and Indianapolis, and Tandalia railroads; 1882 to 1887, rice-president of the New York Chicago and St. Louis railroad; March 28, 1885, to Octo her 1, 1887, also receiver, and October 1, 1888, to Jan-
nars, 1805. president of the same road: September, 1894 to date, president of the Lalse Shore and Michigan South ern railway, and January, 1895, to date, also president of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie railroad.

This brief sketch illustrates the merit system of service used in the great business of operating railona'. In his period of forty-five years of railroad service 11 F . Cald well has adranced from the humble position of office clerk throngh various positions of trust and responsi bilits to the presidency of two lines.
It is a high testimonial to his executive ability that authorities now name the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern as one of the two most successfully managet railroads in the world. Perfect equality of opportunity is not to be found in railmad serrice or in any other line of punporment, hat there are to-day in all lines opportmities for the humblest to rise hy rirtue of his own abilities and fatluful work. That some hare done so is eridence that others cin and an inspiration to try

Ts a conservative editorial on the state of trade, under位 general trade gires evilence in all directions througliout the country of a tendencr to improre, though thi may hardly be looked for in all lines as compared with last spring. Business is better to-dar, or has been het ter during the past three months, than at a correspond ing date one rear ago or than it was in October, 1896 or in Jannary this rear. There has dereloped through out the trade during the current month a pronounced conviction that the coming fall and winter will bring a larger increase in demand for staple articles than has heen experienced during a like period since 1893 . The complaint oftenest heard is of the unfortumate delar in passing a tariff bill and getting that disturbing element out of the war. The most farorable feature o the business situation, therefore, is its prospective improrement and the comparatively healthful coudition in which it finds itself after three or four sears of restriction in demand and in credits."

The editorial gires an analysis of business condition based on reports from more than fiftr cities, showing moderate improvement within the past two month and widespread confidence that general trade will be active next fall. The rail, it says, is more notice ahle in the West and Northwest. and is shown in orders for future delivers as well as for immediate shipment. The rolume of trade in May was ten per cent larger than May a year ago, and thus far a further increase is shown. In prorisions, meats. dairy products and the like no particular complaint is made excent as to lon prices, particularly for butter and eggs. The presen tendencr on the part of cereals is to adrance, and there has been animation in the speculative market.'
$\Gamma^{\text {IIERe }}$ has been a gradual improrement in business - conditions. There is now a widespread and increns ing confidence that in the near future busincss will be in a better condition than it has been for many months past. Among many things inspiring this hone is the very farorable outlook for all farul crops. Of these the single ne of wheat alone is sufficient to cause a decided improrement in lmsiness. This country is now har resting a magnificent crop of wheat of fine quality Reliable crop experts, like the "Cincinnati Price Cur rent," estimate the rield at कan 0000,000 bushels. At the same time the outlook for ligher prices is rery promis inc. Our competitors in the foreign market will not he able to furnish their usual supplies this season, and western Enrope, on account of a short cron, needs to huy more wheat than usual. There is a ponl market for our large surplus. and the ready cash it will hring distributed among the farmers will he a powerful aid in the iuprorement of general business.

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## notes on rural affairs.

Director Jordan, of
the venera, N. Y., Popular Bulletins. Director Jo, the cenera, N. Y,
experinient station, deserres great credit experiment station, deserres great creain
for his efforts in popularizing the station bulletins. Nine or ten of the "popular editions" hare already appeared, and they are readable and can be understood bs the great mass of the farmers for whom they are iutended. Thes are free from technical phrases and expressions, and from all purely scientific explanations which hare these bulletins are short and made up or short paragraphs, with well-poiuted headings in black-faced type inserted in the margin. The whole text is brief, plain, and yet the way of presentation not quite as
story-like as I had hoped or fixed in my mind as my ideal. I fear, howerer, that this ideal will never be reached, simply because to bring it up to this standard would require not ouly the practical knowl edge of the expert, but also the pen of the renowued aud high-paid norel-writer. We will hare to be contented with what is
within reacl, and I can ouls hope that other stations-and the Department, in Thashington, too-will follow where Genera statiou so skilfully leads.

The Plum and Cherry "Spraying for Leaf-spot. cherry leafspot, how often and when?" is the subject of the popular edition of Bulletin No. 117.
The subject is timels. Just at present we have prounise of a great plum crop. But former years hare proveu to me that there fenw sears ago I had just as nimeh prospect of a big plum crop as this rear, and set did not get a perfect ripe plum. Leaf-spot de-
nuded the trees of their foliage, so that the load of plums hung on the otherwise the lire limbs and twigs, and, of course, the
lien fruit failed to get ripe. This rear I shall
not allow a repetition of that ocenrrence. not allow a repetition of that occurrence.
Spraying will do the lusiness. The conclusions in popular Bulletin No. 117 are as
follows: "The plum-grower who is awake follows: "The plum-grower who is a walke
to his interests should give to each of his
fall, a about ten dars after the blossom deaux mix three weeks later. If this is well done, and the leaf-spot is not especially preralent, a growth of rigorous, healthy foliage will protect and nourish alike both frnit and tree. An increased $y$ ield will be the grower's immediate gain; and the stronger well-ripened, more-resistant wood of his trees will add to his coufidence when the
tring winter seasou pinches the tender trying winter seasou pinches the te
shoots of disease-denuded orchards."

The Plum-rot. Plum-rot is another enems that has repeatedly
cheated me out of my crops of plums and cherries. The same means that will keep the leaf-spot in check will undoubtedly do the same service to the plum-rot. I quote the following from the same bullequote
tiu:
"
"While the disease primarils affects the leares, preventire treatment influenced the fruit, rers decidedly iucreasing the size and preveuting much of the premature dropping and consequent decrease iu rield. The rigor of the foliage on the prased trees also retarded the date of maturits of the fruit; with late varieties later fruit usually means better prices, so
the gain in sied is not the full measure f the increased receipts. The sprased trees of the Italian prune gave an arerage
gain in rield to the tree of fortr-fire per gain in sield to the tree of fortr-five per
cent by weight orer the unsprased trees cent bs weight orer the unsprased trees. The cost of this gain, iucluding the actual outlay for spraying and the extra cost for picking. packing and marketing the increased crop, was less than oue cent a pound."

The Bordears Mixture. The station conmends the one to eleren Bordeaux mixture as being equal, if not superior, in fungicidal porrer to the eau-celeste sonp mixture and sure not to burn the foliage. To make this mixture, add to one pound of copper sulphate dissolved in eight gallons of water a solution of freshly slaked lime, and stir tion, sass the station, should be added to prerent any color reaction when the mixture is tested with potassimm ferrocranide (yellow prussiate of potassium). About two thirds of a pound of lime will be required. Dilute the entire mixture to eleren gallons. I hare usually resorted to the ferrocyanide test: but it may be simpler to test the mixture with a piece of litmuspaper. It may be dipped into the clear liquid which is at the top when the mixture has stood awhile. If the paper shows a red or pink color, more lime must be added, until the blue color of the litmus paper shoms a slight alkaline reaction. As oo the proportions, where ouls small quanI think the best formula, are required, easily remembered-and as good as any other-is one pound of copper sulphate, one pound of lime, ten gallons of water. Growing Cucumber $\begin{aligned} & \text { Our pickle in } \\ & \text { dustry just at }\end{aligned}$ bad war. The rines, which formerly used to grow rigorously and bear abundantly until frost, now give us a few pickles, and then wilt and die. The trouble is the wiltdisease, or downy-mildew. This disease equalls other rines, especially melons, with the Genera station treats on this subject. Sprasing with Bordeaux mixture of the following strength, six pounds of copper sulphate, about four pounds of fresh lime The bulletin concludes that "in Bordeaux mixture the grower has a conrenieut, inexpensive and certain presentive of the downs-middew of late cucumbers, and that
if he will apply the remedy early, constantly and thoronghly the pickle crop will again sield profitable returns. Let as hope that this is truc. I am going to put it to a thorough test this rear.

The Best Gooseberries. The New York alar ellition of Bulletin No. 114, speaks of to grow them. Mr. Hall sums up the merits of the gooseherry as a fruit for the home garden as follows: "It will grow
well on a great rarietr of soils, and in climates too severe and seasons too sloort
be easily aroided or combated: many ra rieties gire excellent rields: and the fruit rime, is easily handled and is of chreeu or istic pleasant tartuess, which malkes it green, ripe or preserved a rery desimble additiou to the housewife ishes." To all of this I clecerfully sule crihe I like the fruit. The question serie. I he the froit. The question is of rate number in large foreign sorts, which, when planted in half shade aud well fed and mulched do very well. But no rariety that I know of seems to possess the thrift, the rigor the productiveness and freedom from disease that is the imheritauce of the Colum bus. This is really a monderful plant, and I shall not care to set many plants of othe rarieties hereafter. The rood growth under high culture is immense. The leaf is large, thick, glossr, and the fruit rery large. I believe I can grow a thousand layer plants this year from a dozen old bushes.
T. Greiner.

## SALIENT FARM NOTES.

'I make mp work about forts per cent easier by doiug oue job going and another coming," said Mr. H, who

## best farmers in his section.

"When I go down to the barn I take a pail of slop, the ashes from the store or austhing needing to go in that direc tion. In returuing I bring back the pails, together mith a fem cobs and other stuff for kindling fires in the morning. I keep my mind on my work while I am at it, especially while doing the chores, and try to aroid all unnecessary steps by workiug
both wars. And I train my bors and hired both ways. And I train my bors and hired
men to do the same.
Evers tool is returned to its place the moment we hare doue with it, and that place is nearest to the work we use it in. A farmer has steps enough to take at the best, aud erery step sared is just that much time and labor sared. Near th kitchen door is a place where erersthing that goes to the barn or stock-rards is put and whenever any one goes down he take along whatever mar be found therein. At
the barn we hare a spot where eversthing that goes to the house is placed, aud the first one going takes it along.
"Our horses, corrs and pigs are ratered from the same well, aud that well is near
the gate leading from the yard to the

pasture. When I let the cows out in the morning I am close by the well, and I fill all three tronghs. When we come in from the field at noon one fills the tronghs while the others feed the teams. There are liundreds of ways by which the work on farm, and especially' about the barn sard, can he expedited and made easie fre will only study them out, and then keep 0
work."

Of all the insect pests that have spread orer this land within the past quarter centurs the horn-thy is one of the rorst fore the common black fly ambears, and from the time of its adrent until the close of the seatson cattle hase but little peace. A chilly spell, such as we often have in summer, stops the annoyances of the black fly at once, lint not of the horn-fly. Cool weather only inereases its persistenes. It
will follow a cow into a dark stable, and when brusined off will return in a moment. It is tomph ank unt casily crushed or crip pled, and altogether it is one of the mean-
est. pests the fariner has to contend with.

The only was by which I am cnabled to wilk with ally degree of peace and comort while this pest and the black fir are with gnuny-cloth. Any sort of light wan-y-sacking makes a good corer to protect the animal while being milkeu. It should e large enoush to corer her from head to ail, and to reach nearly to the ground at the sides. The milker may get under it
if he wishes. When a cori has a cover hrown orer her she seems to enjor the affords so rell that she carcely mores even her tail. I would not de without such a corer while thesc fir pests are about if I had to use a hed-sheet. Enough gunns-sacking to make a good orer will cost ten to fifteen cents. Get ectire as the hears while in hot weather t is much cooler.

The farmers' annual battle with weeds now on lot only are ther springing p among the growing crops, hit in the astures, along the feuces and sides of the public roads as well. It is usualls con-
sidered the dutr of the road officers to cut sidered the duts of the road officers to cut
those growing on the highmar, but not those growing on the highwar, but not
often is it done until the seell is ripe uough to be at its best. If the road is so onstructed that a mower can be used on it, the farmer will find that it will par him well to run out some morning aud lar hort he billio, and it will not only derwise be scattered orer his farm, but it will also mprore the appearance of the highwar adjoining his farm sufficient to pay for the rork.
Unless one cultirates the land close mp to the fences, it will par to leare a strip just wide enough for the mower to pass long. Then the weeds that spring up can be easils ent down at any tine. It will pas well to run orer the pastures if weeds
re rery abnudant, haring the mower set o cut three or four iuches high. I am well a mare that this is not done on many hare tried it will readily admit.

I must tell the readers of Fabm and Fireside how I provided mes roung chicks with water this season. Heretofore I have used small cans, pans and cups, but none of them prored rers satisfactory, as the mps were frequently tipped ore while I take a quart fruit-can and punch a half-inch hole in one side one half inch abore the bottom. Under aud around this I solder on a hopper, or trongh, something like the spout on a coffec-pot, ouls wider and shallower. The npper edge of this trough shoulid be one half iuch higher than the top of the hole in the can. Now the can-lid is soldered on tight. To fill this little tank, or fountain, sink it in a bucket of water, with the hole up. When full, set it beside the coop where your chicks are, and ther will have water as long as here is any in the can, for if will run as ther drink it out. One filling will proride water for a hen and chicls two to four days, and save lots of work, while the mater will alriass be clean.
These little fountains cost me fire cents apiece at the tinshop, and if giren two rears or more. For grown fowls they should he made of galsanized iron, and large enough to hold one or two gallons. After using these tanks a week one wonld not
he withont them if ther cost three or four he withont them if ther co
times as much as they do.

Fred Grundy.
bUSINESS CONDITIONS ARE ENCOURAGING.
Dun's "Review" sars: "There is no
backward step in business, although the eack of midsumer quiet is near. 1 m provenent contimes gradual and prudentcantions als before, although in many of it a few weeks ago. It is encouribing that crop prospects still grow brighter, that the industries meet a gradually inreasing demand for products, thilt labor uestions which had a threatening aspect hare been adjusted, that the trean, maintains its ample strength notwithstar mg some exports of rold hor premments. The main factor at this time is the steadily brighteuing prospect for crops,"

## Our farm.

## farm theory and practice.

Ftione fens.-It is beyond question that tamers in many sections
are losing gromd in their fight with weeds. The land is owned by u* and all possible income from the land is needed. but weeds cut it down, and in the situation. If a thoughtful Fars A.id Fineside reader should have the privilege of riding orer the network of Ohio railroads in this latter part of the month of Jume, he mould be amazed at the fearful loss of ineme to farmers due to the prevalence of whitetop in the me:tdows. There is rery little clean hats in the entire state, if one mas depend mpon the reports of the state, of private individuals who tratel ex-
tensirely and of correspondents. Teus of thousands of acres of good land are helping neither their owners nor themselves. to have lost it. In a limited amunt of travel I have seen hundreds of acres that couk have been cleaned with a sharp scythe at the right time. and a profitable Other hundreds of acres should hase been broken for a spring crop, or else for a in the best heart for a cash crop next sear

Watching for Weeds.-I know that it is east to criticize, but my kindly criticism is from the standpoint of one who speaks from the most practical experience. It is squarely a question of income. The weeds years income. Whitetop is a hienuial, starting the summer hefort it does its
 fall of tily plants of this pest. although there was a gond show of clorer also. It was apparent that the weeds would be on thi, this rear, and ennserpuently the somn rlorer was salerificed. the ground heing
hroken for tall grain. In other fields it sermed pussible to clean the weeds out, so that rlorer inl timothy coull do their hest. It tras husiness to examine closely last
fatl and linow just how much platatin. whitetn, and other filth was present to do miselico the coming summer, and we
(anmot athorl negligence in this matter. rannot atford negligence in this matter.
In the "rent that there is more filth than we connted upon, the best thing is to turn it under in the spring. As farmers
wee cannot afford this large area of land that is reseeding itself with foul weeds. and that is neither bringing in ans mones nor gain:ng materially in fertility Our practicable

Tile Ox-eye Daisy.-The daisy has ruined an immense area of pasturage and meadows in eastern states, and is spread ing throngh eastern Ohio at a rapid rate Cnless something is done soon the damage will be irreparable. In the hroken sections of the state, esperially the unglaciated portion lyiug within fifty miles of the Ohio riser, a partial abandonment of live stock in the last few rears, due to low prices of wool and heef, has led to negre heing orerrun with weed pests. Prick ly-lettuce is spreading, and other noxiou weeds are increasing their foothold. This carelessness is not confined by any means to eastern Ohio. but is characteristic of our state, of Pennsylrania, West Virginia amb Fentucky. In the interest of those who are trying to keep all their land under control, and in the interest of those who are neglen aing the weed pests, the Ohio lagisature passed a law in 1893 that shoula hare the moral support of evers farmer. I
call the country reader's attention to that part which is most rital to his interests.

The State Teed Laif.-"The trustee of ally lownship of this state, upon infor mation in writing that Canada or com mom thistles, ox-ere daiss. wild parsuip. sweet clover, wilil carrots, teasels, burdock or enckle-hurrs are growing on any spre:d or mature seed, between the first day of June and the fifteenth day of October of each rear, said trustees shall
caluse notice in writing to be servel upon
the owner. lessee or agent or tenant haring
for something bettor. and got the grape
vine directly from the (Giarden of Eden vine directly from the (iarden of Eden.
fre) in the truit of whicll lie made a driuk thist evidently suited him mach hetter than the water.
Statistics tell us of the ehormoux amonnt of aleoholic drinks the American people consume rearls. It pains me to think of this. I am not farorably inclined toward the use of intoxicating drimks. I have many of our women who would not much rather see their lhashands, their brothers or their bors wade into their preserve than go to the ciler-barrel or leeer-keg; and I want to whisper into their ears now if thes will make a sacrifice of their carefulls guarded, and many times stingily witlheld fruits, and make the same into
syrups to have ready to season the othersyrups to have ready to season the other
wise good water when occasion calls for wise good water when occasion calls for-
they may often prevent their beloved companions and friends from indnlging in that which prores so mans times harmfnl, not only t
Nearls all fruits may be made into ssrup: for the purpose by the use of plenty of addapted. Eren the black currant may be turned to good acconnt for this purpose. remember quite a number of years ago loushes in my garden, making a quantity of black-currant syrup. Well, it pleased erershody who tasted of it, the peculiar erershody who tasted of it, the peculiar
flavor and repulsire odor haring disappata in the
Raspberries, blackberries, red currants, sour cherries, grapes, huckleberries and
perhaps many other fruits answer our purpose rery nicely. Any fruit liquids left after canning may be turned to good ac count for flavoring drinking-water during the hot summer days. F. Greiner.

## meeting low prices.

## hather illustwation of the somulness of

 the arqument used by the agricultural generally in fayor of better assorting and packing of fruits :and other prod ucts of the farm recently came under m,suhscrration, and is well worth the eonwhecrration, and is well worth the ennThe priee this year for stra wherries and arls vegetables has been rers low in Nen Fork Citr. This has been especially the alse with radishes-the hothed crop sold as low as four bunches for five cents retail, sin that by the time the cron from the onen ground was reads to put on the not pay for digging them. As a consequence many acres of them were plowed under.
Strawberries started at five and one half
cents a quart box wholesale, and by the middle of Jume were almost a glut on the market at one dollar a crate of thirtr-two quarts. It is, of course, understood that this price is for unassorted fruit

A hright young farmer with a good busi ness head started in last season to pror the truth or fallacy of the "selected spec-
imens and attractive packing" idea. His market was a well-knowin summer resort and his goods were sold from door to doo direct to the comsumer, thas getting the first price for hisw wares. He was but ome of fiftr or more mell corering the same will see the same way, so that the reade strawherries were exclusirels Sharples and Gandy, both rarieties of good size and form. His plantations had receired the best of care and his leerries were fine. He was not eontent, howerer, to market them and berrs-stained baskets. Every berry and herry-stamet maskets. Every herry
not strictly first-class was discarded, hut as thes were quite uniform in size. little as thee were quite uniform in size. little
loss resulted from this close sorting. A few strawberrephant leaves were laid in the hoses, so that they came a little ore the edge. The loxes were more than even
full-they were well romided up, and the full-ther were well romided up, and the
hulls of the top laser turned downmard. hulls of the top layer turned downwari, so that none showed. Our friend w:as
careful, however. that the fruit was as careful, lowever, that the fruit was as
gool at the loottom as at the top. One of the "carriers" used in the field and lond ing four ghart baskets was attractively painted white. the four well-filled boxe set therein and covered with a clean white cloth. In this was they were presented to the enstomer. The results of these little attentions were from two to four cents itors who adopted the oedinary methods Our friend carried the same idea through
all his products, and his plan of neatnes. and ys
sonl.
s.

Butter was put up in pount halls and "rapped in oiled white tissue-paper. The rolls were laid side by site (none on ton of hers) in large, flat bans, and handled with omewhat ostentan or shorel. He mias wares, making it rewy apparent that he id not consider it moper that he should take in his hambs the fool his constomer fond huy to eat. Digys were gamantee resh, and if the shell was at all soiled, it as carefully cleansed. His method of handling poultry excited my almiration, and proved him to be not only a sharn
trader. hut a man of close of:ervation, mily realizing the fact that people at summer resorts were alble and willing to pats. good price for daintily attractire elibles. and filly appreciated their attraetiveness.
The ponltry had been earefully kilfed, plucked and dressed. The heals were remored, and the neck ent back so that the skin could be drawn orer an inch or so, nd tied. Which was done with a piece of narrow hlue ribbon. The tect had hee ogether with the blue ribluon. As I have ogid whe the theon. As 1 has not the usual was of putting poultry on his monet; hut our friend always made a point when offering his attractive dressed poultry, not only from the stand point of cleanliness, hut healthfulness. H al ways receired sereral cents a pound more
for his poultrr than other dealers-enough more to hint well for the lens wigh bs the remoral of head and entrails and for the care takien in making them attra Each fow is carefuly wrapped th clean white cloth, and so displayed to the customer, the render leeing caretul no ourch the bird itself with his hands, Sur friend has already earned a reputaton for the quality of his goods, the cleanliness of his wares, his wagom, his pack ages and himself. Occaxionally he runs prospective custumer who object o his priees, and especialls on pontrrs, hut his description of the wils resulting from ating poultre from whicll the entrails are not oremored mutil they are prepared tor ooking is usnally sufficient to make en
dressed poultry at once. He tells ne that he now has regnlar customers who take all he has to sell, and are amxions to get it. He also says that he expeets to aphy many of his customers with homewife is somewlat of an expert in this Wife
line).
I a
I am aware that some reader will perbaps think that it does not pars to go to all his trouhle or that there are not enough his is just wherems mistale is mate bunt if sou are a shipper to a large eits market. the chances are eight in ten that your commission man will do just what we ale you to do.
know nopre than one eommission man assorting the produce sent him by growers Then it is not up to the mark. Egras. which dent sut to be fresh are wiped dean and packed in neat hoxes holding a lozen cegs: brown and white eggs are malited hi he same ho.. Butter of gooll qualify sent in pound or two-pound rolls pressed on sumd wrappeer, in filles stamp bearing the imprint "Derringforth Dairs." or some other fanciful name. Small fruits re assorted and repacked, apples are closeruhbed mutil ther shine, and are sold as "fancs." A dozen other little things :mrer lone to make the commodits more attrac The result is quicker sales at incrased prices, Which goes into the porkets
of the commission man, when it unght to iuto the pockets of the producer: and ould if he would do the things suggested before slipping.
one familiar with markets questions the overnpoluction of many products of
the farm, lout fer will say that there is at clut in the market of selectel prodncts at nactively presented to the consumer.
To-day berries from the field sold from the baskets into which ther had been picked from the plants are off cred in New York markets at a price which hardly nars fruit picking atud handing. yet sclected retail as high as fourteen cents a quart

Our subject is worthy of consideration,

## Qur Jarm.

## NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD.

The Fight with Begs.-Some seasons the fight with some of the bugs and beetles that attack our crops seems terribly uphill work. The past season, for instance, we (that is,
farmers generally) hare planted musually largely of potatoes, and consequently the potato-beetles hare been increased at fearful rate. This rear, with a more uod au unusually farorahle season for the derelopment of these insect pests, the whole ground seems to be alive with potatoground sems. They are actuallv waiting for the potatoes to come up, in the meantime lir ing bn anything green that promises suh sistence-old potatoes as well as tomatoe or, egg-plants now set in open ground.
The potato-sprouts are hardly showing themselres abore ground when the horde of hard-shells fall upon them with greeds jaws. Hand-picking seems the onls thing
that promises relief, but eren iu a small home-garden patch it requires the eternal rigilance that is the price of comparative safety. The patches (especially of eggplants) hare to be looked orer for beetle
four or fire times a dar, and perhaps of tener if we wish to be sure of sariug our plants. This is an annosance which I find it rers hard to get used to. Arter the with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green comhination, and keeping them thus corered, will surely keep them intact, and
especially make a sure thiug of preventing injury from the jaws of the slugs.
Ahother dreaded enemys that has ap-
pearred in unusually large numbers is the peared in unusnally large numbers is the
striped cuncmuber-heetle. 1 had a most
and promising patch of Hubbard squashes, and prided mesself that the plauts were out of ficld. But this morning, on going orer the patch, I found the rellow-striped fellow present by the thousands, and a large numAnd this in spite of the fact that the hills And this in spite of the fact that the hills
had been gireu sereral fair applications had been gireu sereral fair applications
of tobacco-dust and hone-meal. But when of tobacco-dust and hone-meal. But when
I saw what was going on I hurried to the barn, unixed up a lot of tobacco-dust and bone-meal again, and proceeded with-
out delay to corer the hills and plants thoraughly with this mixture, a big handful being applied ou and around the plants of each hill. The rellow-striped beetles at and what large hlack squash-bugs (of the malodorous lind) I came across were mashed without cerenons. And on this kind, I
tell rou, in doing work of wear thin rubber gloves. They come high -price being $\$ 1.75$ a pair-but thes are dig in the mud, transplant in sticky soil, mix up chickeu feed for bakiug, mash bugs or worms between my fingers, or pick up
anything that I do not like to touch with the bare hand (eren when cleaning fish for the table) without soiling my hands or
scenting them with a disagreeahle smell, scenting them
as in the case of cleaning fish. Now, you mar be sure that I shall leep a good watch of $m s$ squash-patch, and whenerer bugs or shall try to talse the proper precautions to aroid injury and damage. Heretofore I meal (one or both in mixture) a reasonably sure and safe preventive of danage bs the that thes will not break the recond this scar. Un the other haud, it looks to me
rery likels that the beetles wonld mather eat plants flarored with tobacco-dust or bone than starre.

Raising Late Cabbage and Cathif plower.-I hare also had more trouble
than usual with the maggnt that attacks the roots of cabbage and catiflomer. A lage proportion of my early cablage has
been destroyed by this pest, and I had to replant with later and late rarieties in
mider to hare all racaucies filled. it the same time I find almost all my late cabThe majorits will hare to be thrown amay. been attacked as ret, and then dip them into strong lime-water before planting, to
lill what eggs or larrac there mar be on them. But it is not unlikely that I shatl find msself short of plauts of wiuter cab-
hages when I come to make a husiness of setting them out. Fortunately I hare a way out of this difficults. I prepare the ground as I would for any close-planted sarden crop: then mark out the ground in
hallow drills sas three fect apart, and hen drop a pinch of seeds (four or five) very twentr-four or thirty inches apart in the drill.

A more $w$ erers and firms them. and the hare thus far seldom failed to cumbe up promptly, and on good soil make good heads. I plant caulifiower and kale in the same war.

Good Head-letttces.-For many years have grown my early summer lettuce by sowing seed in drills at the earliest good opportunits in spring. and then thinning the plants to stand the proper distance
apart. I find that I can have lettuce-heads about as earls in this way as if 1 grow plants in cold-frame or greenhonse aud transplant to open ground. But if anrbody can produce finer heads by any meth ods than I hare again in my garden at
the present writing. I would like to sec them. I find Burpee's new Morse lettuce, and Manle's Philadelphia Butter lettuce f ahont the same character, and hoth of as a good cabbage. and my people again pronounce mis this rear's crop of both hants are roung, that is, before ther lhave formed heads, ther look coarse. and the foliage thick and leathers and by mo means rers inviting.
thes are "just splendid."
T. Greiner.
:ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUITS. *

## conducted by samuel b. green.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Blackberries.- R B., North Bennington, Blackberries should be set three feet bear a partial crop the second rear and a full crop the third season if they do well. Apricots Not Bearing.-J. T., Weeping
Water, Mo. I think you had hetter get some Wher find of hards apricot to set near yours furnish polleu for cross-fertilization, but may he that the fruit is stung so bad drop in which ease cross-fertilization, of course, gested. Please send me a sample of the alleu fruit if sou can.

## Lice on Young Fruit-trees.-C. S. A.

 small that the tips of the branches can he reached easily, a good plan is to dip the tips Into a pail of tobacco-water. Tohacco-water should always he made from raw tobacco(tohacco-stems from a cigar-factory are good) Pour scalding water on the stems, and allow it to set until the color of strong tea. The
tohacco-water is liahle to spoil If allowed to stand for a day ln warm weather, so it should he made when wanted. I have been spray
ing my plum-trees for lice, but have made ing my plum-trees for lice, but hare made
up my mind to discontlnue, as the young of up my mind to discontinue, as the and think will destroy the lice hefore they can do se
rious damage here.
Buckthorn Seedlings.-J. C. M., Duluth, Minn., Writes: "I sowed hnckthorn seed
In my garden this spring, and now some of In my garden this spring, and now some of
my friends say it will not grow, and that I onght to have sown it in autumn.
REPLT:-It is not necessary to sow buck thorn-seed in the autumn; in fact. I prefer rles whth moist sand in late autumn, place in a box, and burs outloors. In the spring bring the hox into the honse, stlr them a
least once dally, and when they shor sign least once dalis, and when they shorr signs
of starting, sow them in good meilow soil of starting, sow them in good mellow soil
If the seeds have been kept dry all wiuter thes should be put to soak in water for
few dars, and when swelled up ther shoul few dars, and when swelled up thes should
he rubbed apart and mixed rith twice their bulk of sand, in wbich they shond stas nntil they show signs of starting, when they
shonld be sown in the open ground. But it is alwars preferable to mix the seed with
sand and bury outdoors in autnm. Cherry Seedlings.-S. 2I. MI., Sabetina, Kan., frites: "Can cherry-seeds be made have trifell it several times, but could never get them to grow.
Replis:-Cherry-seeds will grow if treated right. I have some that came from Russla last vear that are now hreaking ground nlce1s. These were treated as foliows: They
were receired late in the fall, were mised Ith moist sand iu a bos. and were burten outdoors until this spring. I :llorfed them
ostay in the sama natil they started. when ing on their third leaves. Many fail with
aud exposed to a freazing temperature in
winter. It is wecessary to freeze winter. It is necessary to freeze them in
order to crack the shell, or ther will not order to crack the shell, or they willi not
grow. If cherrs, plum and peach pits are once allowed to get thoroughly dry the will seldom, if erer, start until they hare heen in the gronnd over winter; that ls, if wn this spring will

## e Gonseberry

## frow well from cuttings, hut groms easily

 from larers, which should be put down Juls. To do this, take aur strong shoot and hury the end of it three inches in the ground, learing the side sboots sticking out of theground. Do this at once, and hy late autumn the side shoots will probably have pro duced roots. Mulch them in the autumn, and plant out in the spring, making a plant of each rooted shoot. This same method of
larering is applleable to grapes, currants larering is applleable to grapes, currants
and many other plants. Some plants will not and many other plants. Some plants will not root from layers the first year. bnt if not the first rear, ther will the second. Last season well, as they were laid down pretty late in the season, and I decided not to dig them In pruiug ancherres remore Hood and shorter the ner rowth from one third to one half its length. Serere pruning berries.
Water-spronts for Scions - Grafting -Wagoner Apple-Budding. - D. H. S. ronia. Mich., writes: "Trill mbat are comscions to graft with as to cut last rears growth of the eud of a bearing limb?cessfully grafted to hold a graft firm:Could the Wagoner apple-tree be made to bear fruit every one or two years by manuring well around the roots?-In some of last fall's budding the bud is dead, but the otber part of the insertion is green.
Repli:-If the wool of the water-sprout well ripened and healthy. it makes a fairl good sclon.-It is not common to cleftgraft in limbs orer two incbes in diameter Dnt limbs of any size may be grafted by set-
ting the scion tinto the side and not splltting it ant all. It would undoubtedly hear more egularly if well mamured.-I have of te asked myself this question, for I hare bad much trouble from this sort of a failure. in tbis war than in tbis way thau late budang. I hare the plums and peaches. I think also that on phams and peast. I think also that on retem this cause than on dry land.
Peach-yellows-Bugs on Melon-viues-PinchingRasplerry-vines-Spur-blight.
-F. E. R., Nepesta, Col., wrltes: "TVhat will prerent the 'rellows' in peaches? What is good to put on small melon-vines any henefit to pinch off the ends of the runners of raspherry-rines to make them hecome harder, and if so. when is the hest time to do it?-There is a disease or hlight on apple-trees in this neighborhood which affects old orchards as well as roung. It seems to -ome on twigs hearing a hunch of apples, and whenever it strikes thelu they wither, and the leares all curl up and turn hack. It seems to be spreading considerably.
Reply:-There ls no remedy for the rellows. The only preventive is the remoring and burning of the infested trees.-Use kerlaked lime-I am in doubt ahout this. are practised pinching once in the seaso or many rears, but in the last few years I have come to douht the advisability of so loing. Howrever, the fact that I an piuching the most of my blackcaps this season hows fon hor in frult is produced an lat helieved that more frut in moder on ral than on the froblobes and is qulte bundant in the west thic rear. There is no practicable remedy for it it is probably practicable br the same disease as tire-hlight. My Duchess apple-trees are somerhat affected at this writing. I do not expect it to do serious

## lamage here.

Canker-worms-Stranberries-Roses.-
T:anton. Mass. I wonld spray the trees with laris green and water at the rate lons of witer. This will kill the worms. They will probably he gone by the time you get this answer. but remember the remedy in sprine but may be set in August. The ground should be as well ebriched as for the finest girith fon know of. set the plants oightern to twenty Inches apart in rons:
four feet apart. Commence cultivating early, and continue it all summer, with horseccul trator golug between the rows: as the phants the roms: gannels these warm be crowded into the rows: gradually narrow up the cultiva-
tor and allow the piants to rxtent into the pace between the rows, and by antum the plants will be in matted heds two feet wide,
with a two-fout silace hetween. In December corer with about wo fuches of marsh
hay or straw, whel should be drawn lato

Roses need a rather hearr clay soil and plen$y$ of clear rotted cow manure for best re-
sults, but of course, the strong-growing kinds will grow almost anywhere, and any well-rotted manure will answer rers rell. For best results they should be gromn in beds, and the land he kept loose and soft ant summer. It sbould he well stirred after rood should be cut out each spriug, and the ong eanes shortened. The foliage sbould he protected from insects. It is also a good plan o forcinly spray the under side of the foliage with water from a hose, if rou can do so, and gire them plents of water at the roo
but aroid getting the land water-soaked.
Box-efler Big.-J. AI. G., Alton, In. The box-elder hug is a sucking insect. and hence cannot he polsoned by Parls green or simlar insecticides, hat kerosene emulsion is a fairly satisfactory remedy. However, It is
hig and rather unsatisfactory joh to at hig and rather unsatisfactory joh to atften to spray large hox-elder trees. and drantage of the peculiar hahit of these hugs n collecting in large masses on and about the trees in the fall, we may greatly reduce parently nume. Ther are rery slow, and apthe dar in autumn, when ther can be de strosed in lange numbers ber pouring boiling water on them, or colleeting and brush-


Box-elder Bug.
ture hugs. f g, young hugs.
ing them into a basin containlng kerosene, crushing them where they are. Wbere the bugs collect on the sluewalks wiuter orer on the under side of board ralks, in barns, sbeds, houses and elsewhere. In your case, if the buga are swept from the side of the house onto shects early in the nanyon, and destroyed, there whl not he the rooms tother sou ahout conlis jure the hox-elder, tbe cotton-boll, and is called the cottonstainer. It is something like a large chinchbug in appearance, aud rerr suggestive of an entarged bedhug, but is harmless in the
strawberries Not Fruiting-cnrrami
worm.-MI. A., Indlanapolis, Ind., writes -I hare a fine lot of strarberrles in tine condition and well cared for. They bioou profusely evers spriug. but I barely get one fourth of a crop. Some rows do nlcely but again whole rows will not bear at all On examinning them this spriug I find that fully one half of the blossoms are 'bllind.' plants are thrlfty-looklng. Can ron tell plants are thrifty-looking. Can ron tell
where the trouble lies? I am an old reater of your paper, aud eujor it rery much. Fo troubled with the currant-worm I will tel them hor I fight thls evil: I take two talle spoonfuls of crude carbolfe acta and one plut of soft soap, mix thoroughty, then add one gallon of hot water; let it stand side of the leares well roith this emmslon If the work is properly done, one appilication Is sufficient for oue sea.
[A simpler remedr is to sprily with wate containing one ounce of white helle wo the gallon.-s
Relly:-I take it tbat your plants ar
largely pistillate. It seems to met best plan roould be seems to me that your plants herry-grower. If yon had seut me a sampie of the tlowers, I would have a much cleare the trouble of which rouch complain
prequentiy known of beginers ting piants from oid beds that ther knew
nothing about. and in whicll the pistilate
ant hlsexual kiuds were miled, witb the re-
snlt that thes got uil. or nearls ail, of some
 snch bouy seeds by not keeping them molst the space between the bets lu the spring.

## Our ffarm.

## THE "THISTLE" MILKING.MACHINE

Sne time ago a Scotch milking-malCine was placed in the dairy of the
Hospital for the Insane, at Kilukakee, mill., a state institu tion, and since then it has been giren
thorough trial. Dr. Gapen. the superin tendent, pronounces it a rery successful affair, and in order to demonstrate the fact to the public he gare a practical exhihition of its workings to a dairs mone the of a compans in Scotlond the property of a eompans in scotiand ant it the other points in the question ar sucessfully proren, that no injurions effects are noticed in the cows or the proces of keeping the tubes, etc., clean is not dif ficult, then it will not be long before a public demand will find then on
special agency or supply firms.

The principle upon which the milking is done is as follows: On the first floor of the cow-harn are the pump and the vacnum tank. The former is worked lye steam procured from the pasteurizing plant. The pump exhatsts from there passing through a re ducing-valse that gives a constant suction of sereral pounds in the piping rmning horizontally above the cows heads corrs a stop-cock is fixed in the piping, to which is attached a little bor. in size and looks much like a telephone transmitter which is called a pulsator. Within that Which is called a pulsator. Within that
hox is the liey to the whole mechanism, the modus operandi of milking by machinthe modus operandi of miking by machin-
ery. The little transmitter for such it really is) contains the mechanism which produces the rise and fall in the racuum, or snction, in the teat-cmps. When the suction is least the teat-cup is circular in form, as shom in No. 1 . As the snction increases the cup hegins to collapse at the top, compressing the teat at the bottom, as shown in No. 2. The still turther increas stripping aetion from the root to the tip The air is then admitted to partialls destroy the racuum. allowing the enp to repeated forty-fire times a minnte, and it comes as near the action of the sucking calf as can be done. Erery time that the suction is reduced and the cup takes its original form, it allows the milk to flor lown and fill the teat, the next compres sion forcing out the mills. The milk tows tubing into a glass milk-trap set in the top of the milk-receirer. The trap being of glass, the flow of the milk can be obserred
and the suetion may be withdrawn as soon glass, the flow of the milk can be obserred if we never gonear the
and the suetion may be withdrawn as soon

as the cow is milked. The pulsator conthe power to mating racuum motor and her, aud produces the pulsation The put hox, and poduce the the pulhe end of the milk-tip that piects into the end of the mik-trap that projects into he pail has a rubber lall which acts as a raire and prerents the luls
scend belor into the loncket.
One man with six sets of milkers can milk fitts cows an hour: a horse on an ordinars tread-power can, with two men to
attend, and twelse sets of milkers, milk one hnndred cows an hour. The pails or cans are air-tight, and thns exclude the foul air, hair. filth. etc. There are ten he men in charge of the barns think the inrention is a raluable one. During the publie test in question the
men rere engaged in milking a kicking
heifer, and she stond the artificial method of doing husines: without falusing any rouble.
The artificial hands are made of good quality rmbuer, and are called pulsating teat-cups, being slightle corrugatel on the interior. The four teats may be milked ingle or collectively
Dr. Gapen is quite euthusiastic orer the nachine, as were all others who saw it in operation. After one or two trials the cows are said to take to it natmiarlly, aud he sight of ten cows being mechanicalls milked and without any apparent force is an inspiring one and is calculated to caluse one to think that the inventive genims is
ery much alipe in man. The dairy equipment of the Illiuois Eastern Hospital deserves special mention as being the most laborate and complete in the world; consisting as it does of a set of silos supplying ensilage to each of the harns.-The Dairy World.

## asparagus for home use

After the famils of the rural district has been confined all winter to the nsually monotonous thet of the farm, the good housewife longs for a ehance to supply her table with some more wholesome and paratable products from the kitchen garden, A good asparagus-bed gratifies this desire. Next to pie-plant (rhmbarb) asparagus is the first regetable nature produces, besides it is one of the most delicions, is rery healthy and easy to produce. The different methods of preparing it for the table enables the head of the household to offer acceptable changes to the members of her fanily. Erers farmer's famils is deprived of one of nature's great blessings if the garden is lacking and has no asparagusbed. It can be had with rery little tronlile after it is once started. The work of
liceping it in producing condition is comparatirely a mere trifle, provided this trifle is done in time: but if neglected. it requires a great deal more and harder work o restore it to its proper condition than it takes to keep it from getting the start of us in the first place. Once, when bringing in a mess of freshly cut asparagus from the garden, a neighbor's wife made this remark:
"It is strange; we hare an asparagushed, too, but never hare any asparagus." An investigation revealed the fact that the bed here inentioned had norer receired any attention after it had been planted, It was as hard as the road-bed and well grassed orer: No wonder thes nerer had any asparagus. The cannot expect to produce asparagus under such treatment ans nore than we can expect a potato crop
that the better care we take of our be his smmmer, the easier work it will In the fall, or when the bed is to be corered again with the usial fertilizer, all glowth of stocks is cleaned off. but the sced-stoclis should be remored before the sced-stocks. Ahout be remored before the weeds if suffered to grow.

## PICKING AND MARKETING FRUIT.

To secure frnit for market at the prope stage of ripeness, and the least possibl waste of time as well as fruit, is a mat
ter of much importance to a fruit-grower ter of much importance to a fruit-grower Each giower has, or at least ought on the work, and it is a question to mans whethe their system is the best or not. The meth od I use is slightly different from any have ever seen, and there mar be some nseful suggestious in it to some.
I find the most trying part of the fonit harrest is to properly manage a lot of bors and girls while thes are gathering the fruit; to see that the ripe fruit it all gathered and uot mussed in pieking; that there is no deception practised in filling the is no deception practised in fing hap
boxes. Which I am onrs to say often happens, and to tally and check the quarts picked bes each person.
To hegin with. I hare each row of ber ries numbered, and also each crate: then when a row and crate is assigned to picker, each is cutered into the check-hool opposite that picker"s uame. When in-
specting the vines where the pickers hase specting the vines where the pickers hare
passed orer. shonld any carelessness be noticed, a glanee at the eheck-book wilt show to whom it is due; and likewise when inspecting the crates of berries, fo as fist as a picker fills a crate, an empt one is assignerd him and the filled one examined. If the berries shonld be crushed boxes not filled or ans other fault, it is only a moment's notice to discorer the culonly
prit.

The failings, or errors, if such they mat be called, are eharged against the guiltr person. and bs this record I am able to cull out the nndesirable pickers. shount
thes persist in their misdemeanors when subsequentl? cantioned.

I manage as much as possible to ensage mre pickers for the whole season, ani sage mur bickers for the whole season, ank
so I give tickets at the end of each pickso I give tickets at the end of each pick-
ing, to be cashed at the end of the frniting ing, to be cashed at the end of the frniting seasom, or at the end of the week if de
manded. Br paring a small preminm at he end of the season to those who remain through the "poor pickings," which often occur at the last, I am able to retain the most of my good pickers.
A recor is kept in the check-book of the mmmer of quarts picked by each person, tling with them.
B. A. Wood.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.
From Illinols,- Hancock county is a beantiful farming country. Wheat is looking one hatf of the thin this year, and :lmmt ground plated in corn, which is srowing nicely. althougl a little late. This is a fine country for fruit-growers. Thare will be no peaches this rear: lant plenty of other frut. Timothy and clover look tine. This is also a good cattle country, and a gool plate
for sheen and hogs. The land here prits too high for a poor mall to make murch
money. it rents for $\$$ to $\$$ s. :all arre. Thi moner. It rents for s.3 to s., :111 arre. This county possesses an almudalue of (imbler.
Sammins are running the zeal pombl, and some black malnut logs are shipped from ere. Thmber lacio is rairie land for $\$ 60$ to $\$ 80$ an ace La Harpe, Ill
From Oklahoma.-There are humdreds of good farms in D county. Oklahoma, bluo cupied, I have been farming here five years and good crops have been the rule in that
tiune. Fall wheat, Kafircom, sweet potatoes, sorghum, 1e: sure to make a crop here as fin any state in the ['inom. These crops seem to he especially
adapted to the soll and climate. Peaches, rapes and pluns seem to be sure of suc cess in growing, and the fruit is of choic quality. Pom people have nothing but toll
before them wherever they are located. hat before them Wherever they are located. who depend upon working out or working ther perple's land can make a living by thei labor here just as well as ans where, and seown. and after a time be independent have lived in New York, Indiana, Illinoss, California :and Olslabomal, and this is the most healthful and pleasant climate the pea aroug I bere tived in thate pear Hackberry, Okialima.
Fisom Oregos-Ome may travel the wide world orer and find but few places of equal extent so full of natural wonders and beau The lakes and meadoris, mountain forest an lan sihle to allot to them in an article of this bind. The queen of mestern lakes is the Upper Klamath, which nestles in the timUpper K
bered ${ }^{2}$ whicl-Jount Pitt-reaches the altitude of the eternal snows. Looking westrard from the summit of this mountain, we can gaze firt aray on the blue waters of the Pacifie, over one hundred miles arras. To the east one
nay gaze far awas into Idaho and Nerada may gaze far arras into Idaho and Nerada. Crater lake, which lies to the north of Upper Klamath, is one of nature's most stupendons moductions. to which neither pen nor brush can do justice. It is situatert on the sumnit of a mighty mountann. and. as its name the perpendicular wills of exter Its perpendicular walls of rock, rising nearly wo thousand feet abo the level of the of fiftefive miles where man was chrnit of iftr-five miles where man mas descend
to the lake. It is the deepest known borly of fyesh water on the amesiean continent and second to but one in the rorld. Anna creek, from the font of Crater Lake monntain, rises from one spring. and flows awar Castle creek flows from the same mountain to the reest through a similar gorge, whose banks are lined with mights castles of rock, and finally adds its water to the ever rest. springs of boiliug water, while almost within arm's reach we find another but a fem degress above the freezing-point: rivers rising as if hy magic from the lower dopths of for landings of the steamboats: mountains covered with stately pines and serubby junipers; valleys in which the fields of grain whee in the gentle breeze hocipices of a thousand feet. and mighty cataracts. Why should the hunter of nature's beauties and wonders travel thousands of milles across the rolling deep to find the gran don? Lorella, Oregon.

## Can't Sleep,

 and the body is in a are fed and nourished by pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives sweet, refreshing leep becanse it purifies and

## Hood's ${ }^{\text {Sarsare }}$ <br> parilla

Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier.
All druggists. sl ; six for s 5 . Get only Hood's.
Hood's Pills cure iiver ills, easy to

## Qur Jarm.

THE POULTRY YARD.

## sVStematic work

Too mucb work aud no pay discourages all who look forward fur claim tbat a great many per'sons who keep large flocks do more work than they should be combelled to perform; nut
that work should be aroided, for only Work will enable the poultryman to derive a profit, but there is no reason whiy such
work slould be dradgery, or hecomre so work should be drudgers, or hecome do the Inties assigned. No matter what the
work maly be, if one has sereral hundred Work may be, if one las sereral hundred
lieirs, and gires his whole attention to business (poultrr), a regular routine can
he followed; but for a small tock of not he followed; but for a small \#lock of not orer trentr bens it docs uot pay to spend
sereral hours in the poultry-house. It is just such duties that hare disgnsted mauy, and onlr tbose who keep fowls fur pleasare ard to lose the time devoted to a small lot of hens. But nuch of the rork is
made: that is, zuore work must be done becaluse it is not done right. The cleaning caluse it is not dre-hoase is a job which no one elljoys. To go into a poultry-house on a
cold day and pick and scrape the dropcold dar and pick and scrape the dropon the feet and dinst on the cluthes, is
more than shonld be done nuless the hens are returning a fair compensation there-
for in eggs. It all depends upon what the nttendant does and how he cleans the poultrir-house. One who understands his
Lusininess will clean the house with it broom, and use nothing else. First the house is thoroughly eleaned and insted: then dry dirt is sprinkled under the roost
on the floor. On this are placed leares or cut straw. Instead of clealuing the
ponltry-louse once a week this work is done i:iils. Mith the hrom the walls, roosts, tops and nest-hoxes and floor are
swept, the refuse remorel and more dirt and clenn litter added, which will requive ponltry-house, thus also giring the foris clean. dry quarters and assisting to ward off disease. The same in feeding: first learn. hy teeding, how much the fowls
should hatre, and scatter the graiu in clean litter, and the work is doue. Hare a
place (on the manure heap is best) for the refuse litter. so as to be able to dispose of it handily. Fowls kept in this manner will
lay null to clean the poultry-house daily will be less difficult than to wait until : large amount of filth accumulates to inrite disease.

## foraging and production.

The true way for the farmer to keep poultry is to give the fowls the rum of
the farm, but not allow them access to the barns and stables. When the hens are coupelled to las in horse-troughs or hayThey seek comfortable places, and if prorided witb sncb they will accept them
When the foris hare free range ther he When the forrls have free range ther he-
come general scarengers, and not ouls concome general scarengers, and not ouls conce
sume a large portion of waste substance hut also clean a wray matter that would not
be desirable. As gross feeders a flock of ducks will be as selriceable ats hogs, as they will eat anything in the shape o
animill or regetable food, and seek it wher ever it can be found. The distance trar morning until dark, is much greater than mas lee supposed-probalbly a mile or two condition. When she is deprived of this and other :illuents incldent to idlenesease overeating. Ieally the hen on the range bats eats little at a time, which is digented, becanse the crop is nerer too full and the
digestive organs are not orertaxed there is areater rampety of food, the hen substances. Turkers will furage orer a
great distance, and they seldom miss ansthing that can be ntilized, spreading out tematicalls. To feed the fowls nuler such circhimstances is to injne them instead of hecealuse thes soon learn to expect help.
They will in a short time allapt themwelves to the circumstances imposed upon-
ing as many eggs. In winter ther must we assisted, but in warmer weather they equire less food for bodils support, innd are better prepared to produce eggs. Winct
the weather is warm the hens begin, to the weather is warm the hens begin, to
lar. as evcry farmer knows; but it is becilluse they get more exercise, require less cond to suppls amimal beat, and secure greater rarietr. Sare the food, nd make
gags par by getting more of them, wbich an lie doue when the bens bare good for-iging-ground.

## PRICES AND QUALITY.

Farmers have learned that they canuot afford to keep ans kind of poultry that hes not lring the highest prices to be obnotations mas be, there are sometimes mond prices paid. as the rery fact that th. supply is abundant induces buyers to so. lect more carefully. hecause the. have.
arger amount from which to there is no sentiment or faroritism shown in trade when the burer desires the hest to be had. The farmer who gets into the narket with a choice article will secne the highest price. It mars he an ammoni-
tion that is discegarded, hut the time will eome. or has alreadr arrivel. when the farmer cannot afford to ignore the ralne
of the breeds: and he must also give his personal attention to the pomitre. for hy: doing he can keep more fowls and hare
fewer losses of chicks. Whether the fowls fener losses of chicks. Whether the fowls condition in which thes reach the stalls will have nuch to do witb the prices obtained. It will he useless to keep goor hreeds, or even common stoch, if the ad moment lis carelessness in slipping. The wise farmer will not fill a coop with fowls ohick all kinds-ronsters, hens and large will " be influenced by the inferior hirds. The maxim that "a chain is no stronger han its weakest link" applies also to the hipping of fowls to market, as the rers hest will be gorerned by those that should not have berni sent at all. Fat hens sell
on sight, and should be separated from the males, while poor hens and late chicks will not hring good prices at ans time.
So farmer should send male birds to market, as ther seldom bring orer five cents a pound. If they are to be disposed of,
let it be done on the famils table or burre hem at the roots of grape-rines as so much fertilizer, as thes will be more serpressage on tbem only to gire them away.

## EXPERIMENT FOR RESULTS

Then a new breed is produced and tested for its laping qualities, the birds should be strong specimens of the breed, breeds. If the hens begin in the spring and las until fall, then ceasing until the bext spring. it will be well to know how manys eggs ther have laid, and also the cost of under certain conditions the fowls may give a fair profit and ret not lay eggs during the winter, as the food during the warm season. When the birds are on1
the range, mas not cost ansthing at all. The point with all new breeds is not so much as to the unmber of eggs laid, but
the bardiness of the birds. To hare them endure serere of tbe hirds. To have them readils subject to roup and other ailments, is one half of the success, as it does not while the a portion of the birds hand" with the latest remedies. Test all breeds in winter, both for hardiness and for lasthe spring and summer conditions re usualls farorable to all breeds.

## selling by weight.

The best producers are those that vield the heariest weight of eggs, and not alwars the largest number. It is more dif-
ficult for a hen to produce ten eage that weigh one and one fourtl pounds thath to lay a duzen eggs that weigh a pound: lut poultrymen do not take that vicw of the
inatter, and more often sell the hest promatter, and more oftell sell the hest prinducers, keeping those that lar the largest Itumber of eggs, even if the eqgs are sumall. dozen ond than in weisht, but such is uot true if one will seek a markct among those who peres are like ther articles-size and in 1earance will sell them to advantage if s:uncrs himself.

THE BEST FOODS SHOULD BE PREPARED. It is economical to procure cheap foods, hought at a lore price; but it will not pas to attempt to keep poultre by the use of dimmar or musty food as a constant het. Fowls are more fastidious than mas he supposed, and will frequently remain eat food that is not satisfactors. Eren When wholesome coru is giren constintl. there armise it time when the hens will take no notice of it thes can get other rucure eggs, and the best food to be bad will not be cxpensise if the hens are lasing; but if they are producing no eggs. then any kind of grain is expensive, more especially the kinds that are not relished तith present prices of grain there can be little sared in buring that which i musty, and it may happen that damaged Eratin is not worth the expense of hanl ing. When the lions do mot lay it mas fars to long lean heel funt them, as a change lantage. Bnt no matter what lind of food is nsed. if the hens are giving good wook, the cause shond be secondary.

## REMEDIES AND DELAYS.

The hest remerlics are sometimes the heapest and most easils applicrl. Whel remedies for diseases which require some time to procnre and prepare when he can not afford to do so. he will procrastinate or abandon the attempt. For that reason it is hetter to snggest something which can be applicd immediately and which is conreniently within rach. For instance.
nearls all ponltro-lonses will be infested with lice in summer. and sometimes in the spring. If a few lours of rigorous war fare is given, the rermin mar le kent down. but it is frequently the case that the farmer has no time to send for and things to do, aud which can be done in a fow moments, is to miske all :lpplicalion of boiling water which has been "strengthencd" with rock-salt (or :lns kind of salt referred), and apply with a waterins-can The hotter the water applied the better s it will kill any insect it tunclies. and salt will assist in destroying the eggs ried, but nerer delas with lice.

## EARLY AND LATE LAYERS.

Those who hare early pullets will now anriously be expecting them to lar. as the Leghorn pullets hatched will some times commence when only fire months
old. It is realls ot no adrantage to lare old. It is realls ot no adrantage to lare
the pullets begin too soon. If ther start the pullets begin too soon. If thes start
about September, and lay during the fall. they may rest over during the winter, and not begin again mutil early spring. The same with hens. Which ean be nore ser the first part O-toler good condition to produce egas in berem yoord condition to prodnce eggs inl Noremwinter. Hens will onls lar a certain unm ber of eggs in a year, and there are period ber of eggs in a sear, and there are period hatching chicks. If thes produce the eggs in winter the profit will depend on the location to market. It mar, horrerer, pay better to hare the hens lay in summer. as the cost of support and production is less: but it is perhaps better, if thes are to take re
done in summer

## - use level roosts.

The old-time step-ladder roost, with one ronnd four or five feet from the flon and
the others lower mutil the lowest is near the floor. takes up a large share of space in the ponltrs-honse, and is unserviceable, as the hens will instinctivels fro upon the nes. sothe of the fowls heing forced dow While others are injured by jumping off bomble-foot and lameness mas he attributed, and it is cheaper to have low roosts all on the same lerel, than to doctor forls for lameness.

The Reliable Balitling is the latest produc the Reliable Incnbator \& Bronder Co.. $n$ apacity. It is made on the saine sclentlit rinciples that are employed in the constrin tion of the famous Rellahie Incubator, and ery easy to operate. Write thas frim for circular describing fully thelr new Bantlung and also their so chick "Reliable Nursery talning much information of valne to pontry: men, particularly those wbo breed poultry o the farm.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Bantams.-A. S. E.. Chestertnirn, Mr.
writes: IT. it too late to batch Bantams if
chicks come out in August or Septanlere, cLicks come out in August or Septenber?"
Revin:-Bantams (:an be hatched at ans time, as gruwth is not desirnble: the smaller Owerhead Draft.-J. R. G., Brominville
Oun., nrites:
 she opeus ber
and eats well."
Reply:-Perbaps due to overhead draft When on tbe roost, and also she may he in at conarated il onee a day
Gronnd Meat.-J. S. R., Anenra, N. J.i mitest in feeding the commerclal womaid
ment to poltr. is it heter to give it alome
or mixed rith grain?. repple:-
essary, the gromnd meat mar he givell to owls for the night menl: In winter
be lised with equal parts of coru-meal to all
General Debility,-S. H. M., Pirdieye gape, and fianlly are nnable to wilk: luyt
their anpetites are good." Repli:-You give un details of bnw rou hanage thena. Tbe canse mar be due to antage to change the dlet, reluoring the mates from the flock.
Iuducing Hras in Molt.-H. Mo.. Snme f iuducing bens to molt early. aad tintsh the process in a short time, so as to begill larin! Rfple:-The featbers do not hegin to dinp intil they reach a certaln stage. or "ripenthe use of olly foons, such as liasperd-meal, ssists in hastening the process.
loss of Turkeys. - Mir thkers are in-
fested with ller inul mere doctored witb in and finally dle." Repli:--The probalility is that the large ce on the skln of the heads and throats in we damage. Anolat twlec a werk with reet-on, using ouls a little. as too unco and thrnat, and also on the legs and aromid

Destroyink Lice.-E. S. F.. Waverly. Kan. of rits: "Is tbere not some practiral methon
hens of hice withont so mucb plekhug. graning, austing.
Rerins:-Tbere are advertised "ilips." with irections, and remedies are glven in this onrnal frequestr. If toe poutr.-bone is selves of lice. It is difficult to prevent lice lawer.
Turkeys for Breeding.-M. R. Decatur, minnths old equal to older unes for hreding
mirposes. nud hon about uslng old gobblers ind young heus
Reeli:-The gobbler sbonld be nt Icast ighteen montbs ohd. Hens that are twn ears old should be preferre to toose youngber pullets are not as strong and harly is those from eggs lald hy turker hens
Gapes in Chicks.-N. A. H.. Lowell. N. Yi.
writes: "I have tried turpentlie, sulpbir allid all the specitied remedles for gapes, but collinuc to lose chicks. Ino
spriakle lime ou the ground
Reply:-Wben ground is infested with the gapes (or its cause) it is diffichlt
. Old locations are the places farorible to new gronnd or keeplag the chicks ou boards is to insert the tuft of a feather down the windpipe, give it a twlst, and pull it ont quickls.

HEAD LICE






T17C. PER ROD Diticew


Qur ffiresioe.

## THE SIXTH SENSE.


A tome not heard before rings in sume dear onn 's yoice,

sume. $f$..w with intuition's. ready powere cin trace

The things not manifeese to to cow ivime, can see and hear. Lethinks it needs Love's list'ning wait and watchful Faint underto
Love, thell, minst he this added sense, or shum of all conivited, mankilid.

## A DISCIPLE OF CUPID.

(1)morning that her usual letter came from Idaho
Hary sat with folded Mands for fully a half hour. This was rery un-
usual for her, for she posusual for her, for she pos-
sessed all a Nerr England wouan's abhorrence of procrastiuation. Hut
something had evidently oceurred this moming to throw her out of her
usual routine. After a long and thoughtful silence she replaced the
letter in its envelop, and rose slowly to her "I'll do it," she murmured, teuderly, gazing around the rozy little room. "It will be
a s:icritice, but," and the dimples blossomed osily. "what roman would not make a sacFifteen minutes later the
Fifteen minutes later the room was a chaos. The white and gold ehina was taken evers
piece, from its pretty glass cupboard; the Jipange tea-pot, brought from sumuer skies
hun ours hy Mary's uncle, Captain Bligh Wan oars hy Mary's uncle, Captain Bligh,
ras carefully packed, and Mary had even was carefully packed, and Mary had even and green Brussels carpet of the hest room,
when her sister entered from her home aeross the way. She surveyed the scene of
devastation with mingled horror and surprise. Mary smiled inroluntarily.

Hearens:", she gasped at length, "what are you doing? The china-eloset turned in-
side ont, the carpet up aud the curtains down. half the pictures off the wall and-and-" She ceased in sheer amazement.
Then suddenly, "Are you daft?" Mary was on the floor, with a mouthful of and arising from her praserful posture, slie said, with a resolute air, "Crazy? No, Anne,
I am not erazy." Thell more slowly, as though the effort pained her a little, she conthued, "I aun saner than I have been for
nine rears." Handing the letter to her sister, she said, impulsively, "Read that." Her roice tremhled slightly, and a ting tear ghis-
teatd hesitatingly on the rosy cheek. Then iu a firmer toue she said, "I am going out to
Idaho, Aune. You will understand me better when fou read the letter. I made up my when sou read the letter. I ruade up my mountain canuot come to Mahomet, Mahomet can go to the mountain."
Anne gasped convulsivels, aud sat down iu heap.
"Why," she cried iu a semi-stupor. "It is
hree thousand miles away! There's Indians aud b:andits and outlaws aud huffaloes and mountain lims and hermits and-and lots of awful things out there! Yon will certainly be killed ot scalped, sure. You shall not go
a stef!!" "You ion not mean that, Anne," said Mary, getitly. "Yon are too happy with Daniel to
condennn me to a life apart from John. Read "ondemn me to a life apart from John
what he says, dear." And Aune read:

My Dearfer Mary:-This is Sunday, the hardest
day in all the week for me to live throngh. In spite of myself my thouglits will wander lack to the dear can hear the disual howl of the coyote above the
moaning of the night wind. I am accustomed to moanning of the minght wind. I ann accustomed to thinking alone, and to drag out each
being alone weary day. which is mich a monotonous duplicate of
the day before, but to night I feel more desolate than There comes a time in every man's life whell hope
spreads her rosy wings and soars away. To-lught seem to see myself for the first time as I really am-a sad man, a hopeless man, and, worse than all, a poor
man. I have hoped-how mucla you will never know tor that sweet time to come when I conld call yon
my wife. Ah. Mary! can yon guess, I wonder, how that sweet name thrills me? But the prospects play
ont, athel work I ever so hard, everything seems to be against we. And so, Mary, I offer you your freedom.




## cuter. With you as its centrifusal point.

old, Mary, and you are eight years yomger yond Yin deserve a letter fate, and though i love yon, for
only knows how much, I cannut come to yon, nor will 1 ask yon to come to me. Three thonsathal mile
 heart, but I mist consider you first. Could you,
wonld you, come to ne? Bnt no, I will not nask it. I woonld you, come to me? Bnt no, I will not hak it. I
offer yon your freedom, but it seems to be, as I sit here offer yon your freedom, but it seems to he, as 1 sit here
so lonely and desolate to-night in my little cabin, that if yon take it, it will kill me. muchas I do to-night. Your friend aud lover, Anne folded the letter up carefully, tenderly. "Poor feltorr!" she sain, "feelingld then impulsively, "(o. Mary-1 caunot hlame flushed, and a torrent of tears hurst from the eyes that shone with the light of a holy
inve. In a moment Jary's arims were ahont her nock herlie parting is hard for us both, Aune,"
said Mary, brokentr; "harder than we sind Mary, brokenly; "harder than we
imagine. Rut you will feel hetter orer it hy ind by. Dry your eves, dearest; it luight If Marre was making a sacrifice for John, her sister was certainly making a sacrifice for Mary. It was a sarrifiee all around. A sacrifice on love's altar, and hralwery does not
alwars ask heroic deeds of valor as homage. So the women dried their tears, aud packed away the things together
John Reynolds and Miny Bligh had known cach other from childhood, and Johu could loved Mary. But nine gears before this story opens, after the little raby riug had graced Marss finger but a short time, Johu con than the old Bay State promised, and, like hundreds of other inexperienced meu, made
huoyant by the hope of brichter dars, he said huoyant by the hope of brighter days, he said First to Colorado, then to Montana be drifted, and for the last sir years had pa tiently delved into the lap of Mother Earth in the mountains of Idaho. Brare in the swretheart, he worked as he had never doue before. Toil-grimed, with hands blistered and sore, with aching limbs, and at last au fully, but she did not smile. And Jolm in fully, but she did mot smile. And Johm in
his lonely mountain calin, with gorgeous sunsets above and golden store helow him giew siek at heart as the dars and week no better fitted to provide for Mary than bofore.
Mary, too, grieved; not for the unfound fortune, hut for his late returning. She was
very hopeful, and made herself unusually buss. however, and managed to huor he courage above the fears and disappointments vilich filled the intervening years. The girls that were girls with her in other days married, as girls will. Some of them with sturdy little ones to orerjoy and distract. But Mary did not fret. There was so much to do, and
so many to assist, it took her thoughts into healthy channels and kept her young.
Her cheeks were quite as round and firm, and her bloom as delieate as in the old days when John accompanied her home from the tiny white meeting-house orer on the hill. She was decidedly as pretty a woman as she had heen a girl. Auburn hair, blue eyes, and a form as plump as nature ean make it with
out exceeding the graceful symumetry of a rosy chees John had called her his Highland Josy cheeks John had called her his Highland ing on the wall of Mary's room a little steel engraving of Burns' first love, which John had giren her in those happy dars. It was a modest little nicture iu a neat malnut trame, hut Mary prized it is she did vothing clse in the old home
Her parcnts had died during the nine years Jolin hadd been away, and Mary had, besides left by sittle home, a neat hank account no one to consult if she chose to joiu her lover away out there in the wilds of Idaho. "It ho won't marry rue. I can return," she said one day, gently, half laughing, half se
linusly. But in her leart of hearts she did not trouble much. She felt assmred of the "'I shath take all the china, sister." she sain, "hesintes and the kitchen things, my ond chork. the red and areen linssels carprt, mother's
philts. some ruffer pillow-casps, the tablelinen, mys silver forks and spoons, my mil
chine and-and my big burean. My little rorking-rhair must go. too. The other things you ":-u have."
Amne looked at her sol
"I Wrant you to pronise me faithfully that when you get to that Idabo place sou'll
change your dress every afternoon, alwass set the tahle with a white eloth and never
neglect to crimp yom hair. Do not let those
now, will yon:
The look of
hea of a white table-cloti and silce. ford the a miner's shanty was grotestuely puriwere finally shipped, the old home was ready for a new thant, the bey turned ower to
Anme, and the first great change in the simple life of the brave little New Eugland wom Th was nout to be realized.
Three thonsand miles, and Mary had never bepln more than twenty away from her home her hreast, and the thought of weeting John tter so many long years made the parting peetty picture, too, was she in her darl
i mete aretty picture. too, was she in her dark white, even teeth. On she trateled, on and Mis it seemed she woukd never get there
Hyn one morning she a woke to find the air Hyn one morning she awoke to find the a
himbler, a strange seuse of suppressed hilaration pervaded her whole beitig, and meping ont of the curtaned window, she on grand, majestic, snow-capped. The effect Wiss weird, and she felt an strange emotion, with this new emotion was the thought that now, at last, she was nearer John, and her heart beat fast with joy. All that day and all might trayelea in ature, until she could scarcely suppress her clight, and sang and crooned for vers joy nd the next day, in the cold dawn of a gray morning, she reached Red Rock, Johu's post-
fice. Two minutes later Mary was alone on the ittle platform. Ohjects were rery indisinct, and the light from the oil-lamps here and there confused her. At last. as the gray
tight grew stronger, Mary could see more learly. And what did she see? Mountains, mountains, mountains-one tier ahore an-ther-endless, sublime, majestic. Aud on rond the ha\%e which overhung the shimmering peaks, heyond the stony road winding far way into the heart of this vast assemblage her John was waiting for his answer. What would he think if he knew how near sh and a great light shone from her eyes that seemed to trussorm the features of that sweet face into a halo of perfect radiance Theu for the first time she felt frightened a What she had done, lut the bliss of that hear meeting was sensed in some oeeult way and her fears were quieted. $A s$ she looked ow white building grew more distinct, and "Iary bent her steps thither.
"Somebody," thought she. "will surely know where John is," and reaching the place, which prored to be a hotel, she found the
landlord busying himself with the fire, and landlord busying himself with the fire, and long out of bed. He was a tall, lank man ith a grizzled and good-natured face. "Know John Resnolds?" he eehoed, chee its, in reply to Mary's quers. "I rather reek I do. Cobody knows Jack hetter than
do. Fust-rate feller, too," be added, warmly. Then confidentialls, "Yer see, we keep the post-otis besides the hotel, and it 'pears te ne that Jack's letters from some ars in Ma Then with a sudden lighting up of his houest ace, for he had been eying Mary quizzieally shouldn't wonder ef you war'n't that rery Weetheart!" Mary reddened, as every mod-
st girl would do, hut heing hrave in the strength of her love, she replied, with he coming eandor
"He could not come to me, you see, so The lang agin) I resolved to come to him." inence at Mary's gentle face. There was nfinite kindness written all orer his weatherbeaten features, and without a word he leaned orer
in his orn
"God hless yer! he said, fervently. have my best wishes. Gee, Jupiter! But how tickled Jack will be! His face was radiantly illumined hy tbat great hmman in-
rerest and fellow-feeling which swells into terest and fellow-feeling which swells into the majestry of a rohle virtue in the breast hurns so feehls in the orercirilized East "I don't low for sure he then I don't know fer sure whether he is up bout sitt'u on to dlmond City fer suphes and that's seventy miles from hyar. But wouldn't worre," he added, noting the shade f disappointment passing orer Marys
tures; "uarbe he ain't started yit. There ain't no store to speak of hyar, yer know, and it takes guite a spell to go over to
Alnond City by team-most two weels ter hreakfast f'll have my boy lied drive rou wer to Ripley's rabin. That's half a mile this side of John's. They'll be sure to know all about his whereahouts. Ripley has a wife and growu girl. Ther'll be mights glad to
do all they can fer you. Take off ser hat do all they can fer you.
and hare some coffee, do.'

Buring this recital Mary's face had fallent
lower : mal lower. While she tried to he Hare. she felt wery much disappointed, and strange "haking feeling took possession of "How tar is it," she falterect, "to Mr. Rip
miles," returned the landlord, eheeri:y. "But hout away. And ef ron'd like my company." he face, "Illl go with touch
Mary acrepted the olfer gratefulls, for his
kind face already seemed like that of on ond kind face already seemed like that of an old trient. He did not make much of a miscal-
culation, either, for it was ouly fifteen minutes after twelve o'clock when the team from ked laock hotel halted at Ripley's callin. Her new-found friend plunged to the healt of
"Is John home, Mrs. Ripley? he callemp to an angular woman with a slarlp lat good. natured face who stood in the homway:
Alspley glanced curionsly at Mary for a moment, and answered. Alyyy:

## "No; s'plies.

Aary sighed audibly. She felt rers lonely try, and ate out there in that stramge conn ery her further and further. She felt a trifle reassured, howerer, when the handord said,
with a smile:
"Well, this hyar lady e\% come all the way from Bosting ter see Mr. lepruolds-on biz-
ness." he added, with a merys twiute in biz "Will you take her in charge till he returns?
The reply was to the point.
"In conrse I will, ind shath be rers glad.
Our latch-string's always on the outsile to any of Jack's fripuls.
Mary took her toiled, grarley ham affec. ionately in her own, and sald, feelingly:
"Thank sou. I hope I slall not on
"Thank rou. I hope I shall not be ruugh of a bother." And as she looked into the kindly eyes of this hard-worked woman, she
thought she detected something in it that reminded her of Anne. This prompted her to minded her of Anne. This prompted her to
sudden confidence, and with charuing eandor she continued:
"We've been engaged for niue rears, and," very softly, "I came out here to be his wife
if he will let me-and-and-and-I wanted you to understand.
For answer Mrs. Ripley took the precions -like hug. Her and gave her an althe same as the landlord of Red Rock hotel had made. as she looked admiringiy at Mary's pretty, womanly faee, and said, warmly
Then after a momeut's keen inspection she added, "You do look like that pieture John has shown us so many times. I can see the
resemhlance now clear enough. Well, well! All the way from Massaehusetts, you say? Mr. won't John be surprised, and happy, too! He's seemed downriglit hlue of late The next morniug, with Lizzie Ripley half mile beyond. The door was not locked, for that is against the elstor mountaineers. She pushed it open gently Jaek had passed so many times. A great throb of pity arose
"And so this is the spot where John has worked and lived so long?" she thought, and her eyes grew misty, and the little picture of Highland Mary which hung over the rough mantelpiece faded away from her
sight. But she resolutely ehoked back the sight.
miner's eabin! Who could, after seeing one, ever forget it? Two rooms built of logs, with a fireplace at one end. The floor Was of poles hoards, and the eeiling consith with straw. A hunk was huilt into the wall of the cahin, covered with hlaukets and a
skin or two of the mountain hear. A roughlewn shelf for the few dishes, a few low stools and a rusty little cook-stove. That Was all. Mary looked it all over wistfuly,
tenderly. To her thrifty puritan traluing it looked dreary, comfortless, cheerless. After moment's pause she walked to the opel door, aud looked out over the mountains. Was she sorry? Did she regret this long, iug words of Johu's last letter flashed he fore her: "I oftel you your freedom, but it seems to me that if you take it,
will till me.
"Dear, dear John," she murmured, hỵski 1y. "I'm glad-I will he glad-I hare come.; cyes. "I audenly and met Lizzie Riples' home of this, Lizzie." she said. "Do you think I can :"
Lizzie's honest eyer took in erer detail of Mary's trim, round figure." "Do I think you ran? Don't I, though!" was the em phatic reply. "There's a heap of knack in
them little hands of yours, and I know it." "Wait and see," answered Mars, quietly for her heart heat fast and hopefully, and
the tears that were faiutly visible on the del-
icate lashes were all that remnined of that icate lashes were all that remnined of that
ordeal, for ber beart was filled with hope and her eres with the sunshine of an eternal love. "Two weeks to work in,", she con-
tinued. smilingly. "I can do lots in two weeks, and when Jobn comes hone
he won't know the place, will he?"
The boxes canme a few dass afterward, and
Mary had the lipley boss bring then over to Joln's cabin. Every day she put 'on her nealt print dress and waiked over there, and
calleol all her ingennity into play in the ralled all her ingennity into play in the
ixcalntifying of its interior. Many a less ina e-hearted woman ronld hare given up
in despair. but the ver., absence, so painful,
, ret so sweet, strengthened her in her new work, and gave inspi
in their loring roork.

## in their loring work.

 and while the effect pas with new's sheets, genus. it was at least clean and wholesome L.izzle Ripley washed the floors. and Mary turked down the red and green Brussels car-piit. Tomu, the elder of the two Rupler hoys. pirit. Toull, the elder of the tro Riples hoys.
urew interested also, and in the goodness of
liv heart made troo smooth shelves his heart made two smnoth shelves. These
Mary corered daintily, and lo: the china re Mary corered dating and line the china re-
posed in state. The little windor shone.
too, from much polishing, and adorned with the, from wuch
the lace curtains that once graced the win-
tlows of that far-a wray eistern cottage they lent an added beanty to the now thoroughly homelike surroundings. The massive old-
fashioned burean. with its oral glass, was placed to the best advautage. and the tins sewing--nanchine occupied one coruer and the
rocking-chair the other corner of the sitting. rocking-chair the other corner of the sitting.
room. Arary eren made the framerork of lounge, and cushioned it herself. When it was finished she threw orer it a pretty cover,
made some soft pillows from others she had bronght, and threw them around invitingly. "What do you think of it, Lizzie," she asked oue afternoon, tired but bappy. L.iz.
zle's heaming face testified her great apprezle's heaming face testified her great appre-
"iation. "Like it?" she echoed, wonderingly. it :though ansthing else could he expected why-it's beantiful! But then I knew the minute I sot eyes on you that sou had the kilack of making the most out of the least,
and as for Mi. Reynolds. I wouldn't ast noth. and as for Mr. Reynolds. I wouldn't ast noth.
ing better than to watcli his face when he first sees this room! Mary Walked over alone the next after
noon. There were a few last things to attended to, for John might come at any moment now, and she hurried the final prepwore her gray dress that afternoon, with
jacket and hat to match. Tbe hracing mountain air hat bronght to her cheeks that soft flush which makes a woman so irresistib:e
who has just come from the East, and under Who has just come from the East, and under The little cabin already seemed like home The little cook-store, which had looked so
toriorn and forgotten in its coat of rust torion and forgotten in its coat of rust,
finirls shone with energetic polishing, and sumiled welcomingly to all comers. Clean Mirtains hung from the shclres. A braide
thg was laid heneath them, and the table it self mas resplenden in ins spotless cloth. Ind jacket: there was a enshion for the lomnge set to finish, and a picture or two to
halag. One hour passed, and set another Lower and lower sank the sun, and finally just as the last golden rars were settling be-
hind the mountains, a tired-looking man with a tired team of horses drove slow/s np the winding road. Opposite the cablin he stonped, a ratber tall man, with hair growlng gray ly, a pair of honest, affectionate eres. He
w:is dressed in a hrown snit, white now with dust, a flannel shlirt, and wore a pair of cow-
loy. boots with their queer, bigh heels. Sinrmounting all this was a grays sombrero, and
a red berchief was knotted carelessly
about a red berclief was knotted carelessly atuout
hisis throat. He walked slowly toward the Louse, as if he were very weary, as if
dreaded the loneliness that araited binm. He opened the door hesitatiugly, sam the
dhange.s ever:rwhcre about him in a single changes everywhere about him in a single
swerping glauce, started back amazed, staggering. Miry had monnted a box to hang
a picture, aud stood there speechless, Immoa picture, and stood there speechless, immo-
villle. she kinew that step. even after niue like a reritable angel of light in the coay
little room. Just nhove that anburn head hung the pleture of Highland Mars. Jobu rubbed his eyes bewilderedly, staggered back a step, then rusted forward and caugbt her rap-
turously in his arms.
"Mary! Mary!" be crled, brokenly, .is it-"lyetan it be realls you, or an-an-Ihyituilug
inl without a slagle wort thirens both arins passiouately about his neck, and lifted lier
face to neet the rapture of hils klss. Mind-diu-yon thimk $1-1-$ wouldan't cone?
she murnured, brokenlys nitter she had re-
 Johln was speechless. The joy of the meet-
ing to hls dosolate heart had been too great,
and bowing hlls face upon bls sweetbeart's and bowing hls face upa
neck sobhed in very joy.

A beautiful purple twilight was setting der the monntalns as Mary and John pre-
pared to walk balck together to the Ripley pared to walk baick together to the Ripley
cabin, and over it all mais the love of these he-ont there in the wilderness-buried in mountains. Ther were rers happr.
As they stood upou the threshold drinking in the jor that hovered tenderly above, about aml aroum them, a small procession
iled gaily up the little path. Mrs. Ripley and Lizzie first, then Tom and Andrem: next ame the lindlord of the Red Rock hotel rith a tall. bearded man, and last of all II iples himself with little Agues.
"Howdy, John?" the whole partr called ut, lustils. Then the genial landlord stepped briskls forward. "Light the candles." he be Red Rock to dar Hear, ," he continued "hut Red Rock todar. John, he continued, "hut
could not catch you, after all. I kinew, however," with a sly twinkle of his heaming res, "that you'd need a justice of the peace, Red liock con't muster a preacher for this ceasion, but what's the difference so long as be can tie a kuot? His knot's as fast as anybody's, and his blessing's as good as a weacher's, any das, laughed blushingly, and shambled awkwardly to the little seat at the door of the cabin
Tbe landlord peeped curiously into the room, gare a gasp, and said, "Zounds, hat What a change!" Then turning to John. heartily. "Walked right into the surprise she prepared for ron, eh?" Then, as the ligb of the candles fell upon Jolin's glowing face, the good man started a little. "Great jolly-
pocks, John. how happy, how desperatels happr that face of yours does look! Wiant to he wed here or orer at Ripley's?", he asked a moment later. "Yon see, Bill and me is going on a big hunt to-morrow, and we won't he
hack for over a month, so." with a jab in the ibs. "there's no time like the present
Jonshed slightly and answered softly "Here please." So right there in the little cabin, under the
little picture of Highland Mary. Mary Bligh was wedded to the lover of her youth. The ceremony did not take long-onls a few moments. In fact. strictly speaking. It warty with legal accessories. After it was all or the rough, great-hearted mountaineers tended their hardened hands in hearty nd John stood langhing each other's hands. and watched the parts file slowly down the darkening road until a bend hid them from riew. Theu John suddenly turned and took fully in his arms and looked tenderis. son "And yon're sure you're not sorre, wife, for this day's work?" he asked, hnskily. "It's a
poor home for yon. sweetheart, after what on've been used to. but-but-its the best 1 can offer, and with rou in it a palace woun not suit me hetter:"
"Poor." she echoed, radiantly, "when we
Her gaze wandered tenderls about the room, so crowded with memeutoes of her of all, she looked long at the smiling face of Highland Mars. The winning eres seemed to smile a bearty welcome back again, and Arms, hurriedly brusbed awar the tear which had been gatherlng there since oefore the party had departed
"I'm the happiest woman in all the world. John," she cried, "even in this log cabin
among these great, lonely mountains, be canse-because." her voice faltered a little,

John could not reply, but he stroked tbe auburn hair wery tenderls, witb a full and very busiest, the candles flickered and a gust of wind blew then ont. Across the
snow-capped monntains the sbrill scream of the coyote and monntan lion wis borne in to theun upon the swift wings of the nigbt air.
Pnt Mary, brave and faithful Mary, onls suiled. Sbe clung tenderly to her linsband. The long jourues and the mans days of hard
work fadd away In the raptne of that emThey werc both vers bapps-vers bappy:

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Onr readers should not fall to take ad
rantage of the opportintry to proculars.

ONE NIGHT'S ADVENTURE.

1when Fred came ably cross.
I am na amiable disposition, you must know: ton amiable. in fact. for I am a perfect
martsr to the whims of fulls and take all sorts of ad rantage of $\mathrm{m} \cdot$ good-nature. But upon this occasion I was, as I will admit, as cross as tro sticks,
"Tired and ont of sorts, eh?" said Fred, putting his arm around me, and giving me a "What is it, girlie? I'erhaps I can mend the matter

You can't." I suapped. "It's this hortid until I feel like a regular until I feel like a regular tramp, and all to
no purpose. The rent for aur house we wonld tbink of taling was positively extortionate: and those that came any where near onr means we would not even look at." see but we whill have to stay where we are tor anotber quarter at least."
"Fred. We can't stay here." I whined. "I detest living in a flat. It's so noiss. andcar condnctor, and splits his kindling and pounds up his coal at eleven oclock at night, right orer onr heads, too. and-
"I know, duckle." interposed Fred. "but
"We unst better ourselres," I ponted. "I'i
"ather live in a tent.
"Ters mell, my dear. If we 'mnst.' we
must. I suppose. and no help for it." said $\mathrm{m} y$ hetter half, with a good-natured grin, and as Ailsie announced dinner at that very moment, tbe discussion ended for the time being.
Fred
Fred and I had been married nearls two hears, during which time we had alternately to be as ohl as Methnselaly I slall nerer be able to tell which was the worst.
My husband, Frederick Mortimer, Esq., Was rate-clerk in the H. R. and Z. railroad office He received a salars of sixts dollars a month, and as neither of us was extraragant fortably as corrs in a corn-field, if it had not Fred conld have contented himself any where, bint I could not. I wanted a house to myself-no matter how small it was-witb a plot of grass and a treer or tro in the sard. petunias and some morning-glories around the porch I shonld have beca as happy as a queen.
Lut there were no honses of that descrip-
tion within walking distance of Fred's office tion within walking distance of Fred's office and in the suburbs house-rent was so high. Car-fare, too, wonld hare been quite a
consideration, and Fred would bave to buy his lunch every day, for he never would cal rr a lunch-basket.
So there we were. penned up in a "flat."
where I felt like a prisoned bird beating my wings against the bars, and pinlug for the The sreen woilands
The green woodins and meadors, alas that, like Miss Julia Hampton. I had been "horn to love pigs and chickens."
get mind, whe fon know, we'll go to Arcadia, serenty miles from the city, where a number of the wealthy merchauts live. Thes come to town to atmerchauts live. They come to town the at-
tend their business crery morning on their own train, the "Areadia." and-
"Oh, Fred." I intermpted. my peerishues (for we had reopened the discussion as soou as dhner wats over). "wby couldn't we live of the milway, yon know? The house-rent wuld be so much less it would make np for the car-fure-you could get a hundred-mile
ticket, you know. And I could have a garden and bepp some hons, and wed have our own fruit :lud stramberries just off the
"I don't really thank strawberrles grow on
 "Oh, well, sou know what I mean." I went
on. ton mand excited over my plans to puy much haced to the construction of mys sentif we could keell a cow, with :i dear hlttle
if alf to milk
"1\%o
But I was not to be dlverted from my subject, and I ronsed and worried and bad-
gered the dear fellow untll he gave up the mered the dear follow untllac gave nip the hink alout it." whlelh,
I was to lave my way,
I lay a wake half the ngyth builduge castles In the alr, and all the next day I wats in sucb
au ecstatic frame of mlud I could not refraln
from discussing our prospects with Ailsle,
our "girl."
She was no yonthful chit. Alsie. having
parted company with her fortieth birthlay Has an old retaine and had lived with my grandmother wore Fears than she had fingers aud toes. als slie prondly asserted.
When our famlly fortmues dwinded away
Hul I found myself penniless and obllged t
desk, Ailsie still stuck by me. And wbell Fred and I were married, though we were ill able to keep a girl, I had not the heart to cast her adrift.
Allsie sympathized with me in my hopes her assistance I mude out a llst of girlem seeds wbich would be absolutely necessary for a first planting.
Six-weeks' heans. Crookneck squash and Monntain Sweet sugar-corn twe agreed upou withont much discussion. But we wrangle considerably orcr the respective merits of Early Rose or Snowfake potatocs, and had Drumbead cabbage was suited to our needs Fortunately our discussion mias bronght to premature end bs the appearance of Frell With his pockets bulged out with nemspaper Which he had procured at my suggestion, rith a wiew to adrertisements of countr property to be rented.
As soon as dinner was dispatched we fel!
work on the papers, and did actually find ne adrertisement wbich seemed as though Was meant for us.
Eurekal." I cried, exnltantly. "Here is the rery house we want: 'For rent-Three room honse, on Iron ,lountain rallroad. a
nile from station; forty miles from St. Lonis. Apply at Hilpenhanser"s Hotel. Gum Springs station.… "Oh.
"Oh, Fred, it's just what we want! We'll "ke it, won't we ?" I crled, entbusiastically.
"We must see it first. Mrs. Mortmer: per haps it stands in a frog-pond
wamp." said Fred, aggravatingly.
lared. "You must get a holldar and a pas and go and secure it to-morrow
Can't be donc," sild Fred, with mascnline
sang froid. "The Iron Monutain and Southang froid. The fron Mon, and and southern mail and pas. in and consequently wonld bave to start off without either a pass a a holiday if I went to-morrow.
"But isn't there a later train
"Not ans which stops at Gum springs," turned ms liege lord, solemmly. "Except the local freight, and I have mo desire to trust, misself to the
I was rexed with the delar, but there was no help for it, and, after all, it did not scem so rers long natil "the day after to-morrow" when I surreptitlously stowed a lunch of sandwiches and cheese into Freds coatpocket. and kissed him
ofi to eatch his train.
That was the longest day of my iife. 1 do erily brfiere. I kuew fred comd not posret when it was harely three I hegan to grow nerrous and fidgets, and ran to the window to peer down at each and every street-car that passed.
But at last, oh, happs moment! I heard 1 well-known step on the stalrwas. I threw arms of my hetter balf.
-Don't keep me in suspense!." I cried, altedry: "tell me at once, is it yes or no?"
"Well," he returued, witb that cool delilspartn a man assumes when he known the with evpectanes, "we can have the honse, Mrs. Mortlmer.
"Goody!" I cried, ecstatically. And yon to pay? And how soon can we more?
"One question at a tlme. my dear.
turned Fred. With provoking coolness. have not rented the place yct, bint- here he left me in harrowing suspense again, while he divested hlmself of ble hat and overcoat, and hung them carefully in the wardrobe
"But why dld yon not rellt it?" I erlem.
eagerys. "Somebody else may get ahead of "agerly.
roun, and-"
"But I have the refusal of herintion
was not certaln whether you mould like
"I'shaw: Of course I shall like it
(erposed.
"You sce, it stands on a hill-"
"Nothng ronld please me better!", Bean
"And it seems rather dllapldatecl. BBen vac:unt for six months, the owner tolls me: the plaster hats fallen off in the kitciluen, and bepululur too, but the front porch needs and phat it in good repai ofner has we rent it
manded. anslously
"The rent," salid ired. iooking as lusern able as the splynns. "Is-prepare somrsidf for five dollars a month!
I gave al gasp of rellef.
"Yuu don't meau it, tbough," I faltered.

| "live dollars a month," he reiterated. "Yousce, the tields and meadows are reuted out to another party 'on sheers,' the owner silitl." <br> "()1!:" <br> "The honse, with a gond, large fard or | Int the old sayiug that "uisfortmes never "ame simgly" turned out to be a true one in aur case, for the next dity after the notire wis. posted Ailsie found herself contined to her bed with rllemmatiom-an old athment of |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| "The house with a good, large fard or lawn, and al ginden spot, besides part of the orcham, is all we should have." <br> "That will be amply sufficient," I assnred | hers-and the whole hurden of the housework tell upou me. <br> "I wouldn't mind it so mulh." groaned tha; faithtul servitor. "if I hadn't put the conse |  |
|  |  |  |
| "That will be amply sufficient," I assmred him, "for, of conrse, you could not cultivate a firm." <br> "As for a cow," routinued Fred, "we can | faithtul servitor. "if I hadn't pat the riose to roak las night, an they ll haf to be wished to-day, whether or no. An me on the Hat 0 mes hack!" <br> "Never mind, Allsie." I admonished: "it |  |
|  |  |  |
| have the use of one for taking calre of her. The owner hals more than he knows what to do witl." |  |  |
|  | won't hurt ine to do the mashing for ont |  |
|  | only the white clothes are in suak. you know, and to-morrow I can semb by dr: Bortimer |  |
| So we rented the place. I was more than pleased whell I came to see it. The house was an old-fashioned strmeture, contalining |  |  |
|  | for a colored woman to stay with me mitil yon get well." |  |
| Was an old-fishioned structure, contalinugtwo gond-wizal romms on the gromm flom: with it hall between, and a spacions kitchen, which wonld also answer for al dining-room. | Bint althongh I tried to put the best falce on the matter, it was a trying day for me, |  |
|  |  |  |
| whith wonld ako :mswer tor a dining-toom. Ahove was a half-xion contaluing two very comfortable chatulars. There wats also a verandal rmming the whole length of the | mind I sat down, when it was over. with : sigh of relief. |  |
|  | Prily was sound asleep in his crilh, andFredts supper was ready to serve when he |  |
|  |  |  |
| But the view: It was charming! The guse fromed to the (elst, and below hes, at | came. I had carried Ailsie some tea and tonast, and had swallowed a fert mouthfuls myself. for it would be at full homr before |  |
|  |  |  |
| the foot of the hill. were wirle green fields and meadows, luw as : carpeted foor. Here and there at long distancers stood tall, majestic trees with bromd-sprealing branches, making dark splothhos of color on the waring crops. | Fred came, and I bad had a wearyint day. <br> I felt lonesome and dismal in the fast gath- |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | the lamp, and sat down in my cane-seated moker heall the talbe to look over the last |  |
|  |  |  |
| making dirk splotches of color on the waring crops. <br> Beyond, as far as the eyce conld reach, were |  |  |
| the forest-trees-manle and ash and elm, oak, | tlar citr. <br> I had turned orer a fen leares when the | him, and had no doult stolen into our house for purposes of concealment rather than marglary. |
| fields and the woodlands was the railway, curving gracufnlly armuld a hend, and I wever | sleau of something luright caught uy erefrom across the room. I took another glance. |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | The officers of the bank who hatd rempered their funds through my "hernism." as thes were pleased to call it. incistod on making |
|  | discorered the figure of a man snugly en-sconsed under the lounge, which stoonagainst the wall at the further side of the call it. insistich on makingme present of five thonsind dollars, which against the wall at the further side of the |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | thes declared was no more thim I deserved, after the ordeal I had gone througl. <br> I should never have accepted it for mpself, |
|  |  |  |
|  | barrel of a polishen revolver by | lunt when I thought of Fred and baby, my scruples melted awas. <br> Ifych Hazel Farm is ours now. Fred is |
|  |  |  |
|  | thought, spemed to |  |
|  |  | hrown ats a berra, and has already gained teu pounds in weiglit, and haly is as round as a butter-lali. |
|  | as a statue. I do not think I shall ever forget the horror of that moment to the list |  |
|  |  | Allsie, too, hals recovered her health, and is quite famous for her gilt-edge butter. for we have quite a little berd of Jersers now. Sn that altogether om cup of happiness is |
|  | day of existence. <br> It seemed like hon:s to me. hut was in re:n- |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | surging through mr reins with the velocity of a mountain torrent. The throlbing of my | full to orerflowing. $\qquad$ <br> NEW SLANG FROM CHICAGO. |
|  |  |  |
|  | healt was painful for some seconds. hat presently the excitement abated, my will- |  |
|  |  | "What gear do yon ride?" is the latest slang expression. It was coined by Captain Anson, of the Chicago base-ball club, and |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | m:lu who confessed that he was a base-hall |
|  |  | told him to win the chanpionship. <br> "What ron minght to do." he said. "is to put calliahan in center field and let Lange |
|  | pursue me, whaterer his intentions mere, to prevent me from giring the alarm. And I |  |
|  | 111 |  |
|  |  | pitchar, and he ought to be given al show in the box. Then, if I were yon, I'd change |
|  | helpless as sle was, to the mercy of the rii- |  |
|  |  | Ryall to short-stop and put Merormick hehind the hat. Now, take $m$ advice, and |
|  |  | I'll het you a new hat you'll win the pennant." |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | When the man got through talking Captain Anson scrutinized him closels, and finally |
|  |  | ejaculated in a tone of disgust: <br> "Sis, what gear do rou ride?" <br> The expressiou found faror with those who |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | The expressiou found faror with those who had become popular.-Chicago Times-Hersld. |
|  |  |  |
|  | in limmming a fow notes of an old-time |  |
|  | inl inm | RIGHT-HAND MAN OF THREE PRESIDEN |
|  | soon I might expeet to hear Fred's . welcome |  |
|  |  | It hals fallen to Thomas B. Reed to re |
|  | footsteps ontside the domr. Alas! it was still over haif tul lomur nutil he conld possilly | vital assistauce to three presidents in the execution of their policies. In the whole |
|  | :each home, creal if the trian were on time:anul it liad frequently leen lielited for an |  |
|  |  | history of the government there is no other service which parallels this. As speaker of |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  | from reaching Iresident Hartison, much to the latter's sitisfaction, after the Senate |
|  | shonld harpern to-night? I thonglt. with a | lel |
|  |  |  |
|  | To add to me terror. If fancied that theburrar was geting restive. I was certain I | site to repeal the sherman silver-purchas- |
|  |  |  |
|  | could hear him change his position once or twife. and each time ms heart seemed to | ing act. And une recently the power of this individuality has enabled President Mc- |
|  |  |  |
|  | twiee, alld each time mer heart seemed to jump into ms throat. Still the mimites lagred along nutil tifteen lad slowly passed | Kinler to delay the belligerency resolution until be can formulate fully his Cuban policf. Threp administrations Dlr. Reed has put uuder deep obligations to him, while at the same time carrying out his own views of what the public weal demauded.-St. Louis Globe-Democrat. |
| "I anin't able to teud the farin no longer," |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | ever returns, when ms cars were startled by an mexpected somm, which electrified mys |  |
|  | whole being with renemed hope. It wils mot my husband's footstep, reader, but something |  |
| don't see no other eternity lat sellin out. Rentin' ont the ground on sheers don't amomit to shucks. an' three thousand dollars | my husband's footstep, reader, but something almost as weleme: in fact, it was the sommd | Louis filobe-Democrat. <br> DO CONGRESSMEN GET LIVING WAGES? <br> Cinn a senator or nember of Congress live in Washington on his salary? <br> The answer to the question depends upon the man to whour it is addressed. senato Elkins, of West Tirgiluia, who lives in a palare on $K$ street, where the fumishings of the hath-room alone mould cost almost a woitrs saliars, wond say that the si.nono which the govermment pays a senator is but a drop in the bucket. So monld Sellator MeMillan, whose income from his great lumber, manufacturing and railroad interests is |
| will bus thes whole sheelang, growin' crals throwed ju. ${ }^{\circ}$ <br> lt was a very fair offer, for the wheat crop alome wond he worth fire hundred dollars. and the modows as moch more. Fred said. I conld see the dear boy would hate given his ears almost to have been able to make the puthatse, but the mona womblatse been quite as attamabie as three thomsand dolars to ns, and there was no nse to malse onrselfas unhipper alonit it. <br> "Perhans they will not find a purchasel" rery sonn." romsolal Fred. "so we will not borror trouble yet awhile." | of a long, fond and uncompromising shore proceerling from under the lounge. In tillet. it was mimpeachable evidence that the barglat wis somud aslefp! <br> In my velief I conld have shridied aloud. Should I shated up my baly and seek safety :lud assistamee lis thisht? No: one ery from the rhild misht awaku the sleeping foe, and ail would he lost. I tonk better enumsel with <br>  the hurflat"s sleeping-place. with a prayer. ferent bint brief. on ms lips. I disarmed the eneny: : ind fled back to mr chair undetected. |  |
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| to his salary is the top of Pike's Teak Is to the Neloriskit praitie. There are other <br> senators. likr Hald and Wetnore. whose es tahlishuments conld not be rom on their salaries for three months in the year. In faret, there are very few somators to whem the salary is really all important and a rital factor of their position. <br> It rosts more for a sebator to live in Wrishington than for a representative. Has social position is more pronounced, and if he is married and is lonsekepung the demands of soricty uphe him are very great. Some times a sellator will 40 to a hotel to sare unoney. Hotcl life is also chosen for other reasoms. Senator Hama went to a hotel hecaluse be hoped that Congress would he thongh by April of Mas, and becalluse a homser would be unecessany if something shombldrop in Ohio next fall. Semator Platt of New rork lives it a hotel because has Wifr is not well enongh to mulertake the dutios of houselkerping, aud senator Platt of comnectiont likes a hotel becomse-but as he has lived in a hotel all his life one would have to $\left(y_{n}\right)$ ton far back for any gennind information on the question. Opillions difier as to whether it is cheaper to live in a lontr: than to keell house. It all depends njow the hetel. <br> Sombe of the sulatoms live witbin their salaries, and site moncr. They shm societr, and roth in rials instant of calriages, and n"ithor sixr nor attelul dimmers. These, howrrar. alr the exceptions. A senator cannot. :s : genema rule, live on the salary whid the government pays him.-Wishingwhirn the govermment piys him.-Ifashing |
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 "Eli" Baling Presses


## A LIVE ACENT

 SUITS and OVERCOATS from $\$ 4.00$ UP oxperience or capital required. Write ,
we want but one a gent in eack locality. WHITE CITY TAILORS,
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S400 REWARD FOR A MISSING WORD. A' reward of 5400 in first prizes is offered lor naming the choice of the $\$ 100$ bicycles manufactured by the Natlonal Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, III. Write them lor their catalogue. See page 19 for full particulars.

## Qur Housebolo

## Only a night from old to newt

Night and the healing balm of sleep Each morn is New-Year's morn come true, Morn of a festival to beep. All nights are sacred nights to make 'onfession and resolve and prayer:
All dars are sacred dars to wake All lays are sacred dars to wake New gladness in the sunny :il Only a night from old to nell Only a sleep from night to morn:
The new is but the old come true: The new is but the old come true;
Fach sunise sees a new year born.
Each sunrise sees a new year born.

## HOME TOPICS

Crractit Pie.-A most helicious currant pie is made ly taking one chpful of ripe currants, onle cuperg and sugar togetler, stir in the cur ants, aud bake it between Ioisten the edge of the under crint before ou put the upper crust on, and press the edges tighty together, and the juice will
not boil orer. hot boil over.
Cherry pie is nice made in the same Potatoes for Breakfast.-Slice some cold boiled potatocs about one fourth of an inch thick: put them into a siancepan, with two tablespoonfuls of butter, and stir them intil they are all buttered, but not browned, then add fonr tablespoonfuls of milk, salt, pepper and a tablespoonfnl of chopped parsler. Let the milk boil up nee, then take it from the fire, add the nice of half a lemon, stir up rell, and erse at once while very hot
Orderly Childrex.-It will sare moth$r$ a sreat deal of work it she will teach her children to be orderly: but they will never learn this if she always puts a way their tors or books which they hare laying about. and when these thiugs are wanted again they know they have only to ask mother where the are. It is better to let them suffer the incouvenieuce of losing their things if they will learn to take care f them in no other way. I know it is oftell easier at the time to pick up and put awar things oues self than to call a child to do it: but we must cousider the importance of orderly habits being formed and besides, it will save ourselves mans steps u the future.
"A man can never find anything." charge often made. This is because when a boy mother alwars hunted up auy missing article for him, consequently now he expects his wife to do the same.
I do not mean that children must never nake a litter and have their toys and plarthings scattered about, but only that after they are througl with their play they shonld cleau up the litter.
Iho not fret if ou a rainy day the little long covers the kitchen floor with whitlings. Hile he is making a wonderful boat, uor a litrer dolls aressmakiug is found in the sitting-room floor just as company have fuished all the litter must be picked have fuished all the litter must be picked np, the floor swept and everything put in order. Habits of neatness and order will


## INFLUENCE OF COLOR.

Until our attention is directly called to the subject we all feel the influence of

Fabrics of pleasing colors cost no more tints of red, such as pink, terra-cotta and althongh we may not think abont walls of our rooms what is better than nore agreeably than scarlet or cardinal. We do not always know why we have in her brightest which nature shows A reu cushion or curtain in a room may jorous emotions, but if we stop to trace sky blne with harmonious tracings of and truly the reason why we all enjor their connection to the origin, nearly altheir connection to the origin, nearly al-
wars we find that ther are due to soine simple physical cause. I great poet calls simple phrsical cause. A sreat poet calls man a creature subject to the skyey infinences. This is so miversalls, though perhaps muconsciously. acknowledged that there has been adopted that popular expression of being "under the weather. In accordance with human ingratitude and aptness to grumble this is alwars applied to ill health and dull spirits when the weather las been disagreeable. When the sun shows his face and we cheer up we seldom attribute our improved state of mind to its true canse, hut generally flatter ourselves that we have voluntarily gained a brighter mond by doing our duties exactly or exercising our minds

successfully. Sometimes white, or white in cloud-like effects, with there breaks out in song enongh pink to remind one of apple-blosof this relation between marm cream backgrounds mith dull pink the sky and our mental designs are delightful if noticed and pleasfirmaueut, as iu "Wait ingly unobtrusive when the attention is till the clouds roll by." not specially directed toward them. If Scientists tell us that the we study a beautiful landscape we find reason we feel better the reason we feel better on a coar, bright das is becallise the atmosphere has qualities whieh it lacks at rlomy times. We do not. deny that, lont our stndy
is color. and ron will is color. and ron will
agree that ron feel beter when rou look at a soft blue sky than when rou see one of leaden gras. Stop to think a moment. and you will fild that the rarying degrees of joy derarying degrees of joy de-
rived from the year*s seasous depend on their colur. sous depend on their colur mineling of tender tints be learned in due time if we gently and summer glows with intense culors; anpatiently instil the principles. Mada Mcl stmmer glows with intense culors; ant,
tum brings "othe sear and yellow leaf:" and winter chills us with white and gras. Orer all these changes we have no conEvery trace of tar may be remored froun (loth by saturating the spot with apply the e lessons tanglit by nature; name-
turpentiue and rubbing it well. turpeutiue and rubbing it well. $\left\lvert\, \frac{15}{}\right.$, in our homes and in our garments.
we study a beautiful landscape we find
hat the mass of colors, while ther are lear and cheerful, are while ther are Thlon we cheerfu, are not startling. When we see a clump of bloming red beonies, a child with a red garment, or a ed blanket on the clothes-line, it gives
acceut to the sceue. Mr. Hawthorue calls


LATEST FAD IN PINCUSHIONS.
We have had pincushions by the doz-ens--square ones, round ones, heartshaped ones, etc., etc. All thesc alre rel
ed the "trumpet color," and truly it is phaisant to have, now and then, a high,
piefeing note in the chorus of color: but it rould not lee agrecable to lase an orThestra composed altogether of trumpets. Wre call a thing "loud" whell two brient to harmonize with nature $s$ s. Thile we aim to be cheorful metluxds : iround. try to aroid being boistorous. Diluted / gourself out of bleached cotion, and with
the aid of a stick stuff the case with fine sawdust, remembering that close packing is a requisite to a shapels cushion.
The pincushon here illustrated is made of white satin. The design embroidered on the cushion is easily traced with your pencil.
The three fern shades in green filo are used for the leares, the darkest shade be ing meterable for the vine or outlining of the circles. Forget-me-not blne is used for the forget-me-nots. One inch from either bon, two rards of ribbon being required for the bands and rosettes on each corner. It is rerr effective to embroider the forget is rerr effective to embroider tbe forget me-nots in scllow, violet or pink, and use
ribbon the same shate of filo selected. The ribbon the same shate of filo selected. The
satin is turned in and bliad-stitched under the bottom of these cushions, thas aroiding the ugls side seams. The satin covers are dainty and pretty, but for service as well as beauty a fue quality of lineu is more to be desired, as these cau be easily removed for the laundry.

Pattie Hanger.

## SANDWICHES.

Appetizing sandwiches are often a help to a romfortable tea party on the porch or lawn during the hot erenings when eating in the honse seems so stuffe. If they are to be kept a few homs before nsing, they can be liept moist ly leing wrapped in a mapkin wrung out of hot water and put in a cool place.
Butter the hread upon the loaf, and cream the bitter before spreading it, thin. One-dar-old bread is better than fresh bread. I was amnsed at a gentle-
boiled eggs and a few drops of vinegar to a paste, season with salt and pepper and chopped nasturtinm-stems: spread upon lightly buttered slices of bread, and lay one of the flowers on before putting them together. Use lettuce-leaves the same was.
Bean Shindiches. - Ribb
a cupful of baked beans to a paste, add one teaspoonful each of chopped parsley, celery, onion-juice and little mixed mustard; spread between thin slices of brown bread.
It you bake sour own brown bread, bake it in romnd fruit-cans, so as to make the slices round.
A ner pan comes on purpose for sand rich bread. eren defining the slices, and It is conrenieut to have. It is alwars easier and usually less expense to work with the proper tools.
Take your gasolene-stove out in the yard on a stuffy erening, and hare supper under the trees-coffee, sand-
wiches, fruit and cake. Live simply through the heat of summer, and enjor all the beantiful summer-time that you can. Belle King.

## NOVELTIES.

I take this mar of anstrering a number of correspondents who hare asked for these special things, feeling ther will help some one else.
IVIDow's Cap.-Few ladies wear caps
keep it dry, and then the bib can be only leg will be purled when the upper part of an ornamental part of the dress and easily the tont is knitted separately; therefore, changed.
Frequent
Frequently an old silk dress can be uti- tront of the needles, and is worked in by lized for a silk petticoat, getting only patting it over and under the wool ever:
 The the $4 t$ stitches left for
the foot, and 2 more on e:ach the foot, and 2 more on e:tch
side: these 2 stitches aro to be worked with wool throughout. Knit mutil you hare th rows of silk, then a
par row, and leare these stitches or put them bul a stitches
thread.
The Under Part.-With wool. Take up on the sides of the heel 76 stitches. Purl a row
Second row-Kinit
Third row-Purl.
Fourth row-Kinit the third and fourth tosether: and the third and fourth from the end of the row.
Repeat from the second row until yon hare worked 14 rows of decreasings: then in plain and purt rows alter nately to the end of the one hundred and eighth row.

Featherbone should be used around the edge of the underskirt. The one me illustrate is lace-trimmed. This is optional. A rolled hem is quite as effective. Use under part onls pattern, and hake the around. This can be of appaca, with silk ruffles.
Simit-waists.-All materials are emplosed for these, and it is well to have one of silk or wool for cool dars to be worn either with a white collar or one of the material. A white kid belt is dressy with the white collar. Make the cuffs of the material, as a small turn-orer cuff can be Worn also. A white oue of linen lawn.
with soft cuffs, and hemstitcbed ruftles with soft cuffs, and hemstitcbed ruffles
domn the box-plait and around the cuifs, dorn the box-plait and around the cuits, is a pretty change.
Cross-stitcir.-The Greek ker pattern is always a favorite. Used upon aprons or children's clothing in wash-silk it will ontwear any other trimming.

## Christie Imving.

## MEN'S FANCY SOCK.

The sock has the so-called Italian foot and manufacturer's heel. Four ncedles. No. 18. The knitting to be thirteen stitches to the inch. Four ounces of naryblue or black wool and a ball of pale, straw-colored kuitting-silk.
Cast on 100 stitches with wool; knit $41 / 4$ The Toe.-Arrange the stitches on the threc needles again, and linit a plain round.
Second round-* Kinit 2 together, knit $\tau$ repeat from s, then 7 rounds plain.
Tenth round-* Kinit 2 tosether, kuit 6, repeat from *; 6 rounds plain. Serenteenth round-* Kinit 2 together Knit 5 , repeat from :
Twenty-third round-* Knit 2 together, knit 4, repeat from *: 4 rounds plain. Twenty-eighth round-* Knit 2 together knit 3. repeat from *: 3 rounds plain. knit 3, repeat from : 3 rounds plain.
Thirty-second round-* Kinit 2 togetner Finit 2 , repeat from *: 2 rounds plain. Thirty-fifth round-* Knit 2 together knit 1. repeat from *.
Thirty-sixth round-Knit 2 together all around.
Preak off the wool about nine inches from the lnitting. run it through the stitches twice, dran them up. and fasten securely.
M. Elliott.

## A FEW CHOICE RECIPES.

White Cake.-
5 cyes, whites of.
1 cupful of butter
$31 / 2$ cupfuls of thour,
$21 / 2$ cupfuls of thour,
teaspoonfuls of baking-powder
Flavoring.
Bake in layers with icing inches, or Et rounds, in a rib f knit 2, purl 2.
Eightr-fifth round-Plain. Eighty-sixth round-Join the silk: it is used with the wool; knit 3 wool and 1 silk stitch alternately.
As you knit with wool. keep the silk orer the fingers of the left hand, put the light-hand needle minder the silk (as held) in knitting one stitch, then abore the silk in linitting the next stitch. by which means the silk is knitted in, and there are no long loops at the back. which is very had both for wear and appearance.
Eighty-screnth roundPlain. with wool.
Eighty-eighth row-Kinit 2 with wool: then 1 stitch silk, 3 stitches wool alternately. Repeat from eightsfifth round twenty-one times. Divide for the Heel.Take 36 stitches for the heel, knit with wool ouly. Knit 30 rows, a plain row and purl row alternately.
Thirty-first row-Kinit 25 knit 2 together, knit 3, knit 2 together. knit the remainder. Thirty-second row-Purl. Repeat these two rows fire nope times, of course kinitmore times, of course knitting one plain stitch less each row before and after the de-
creasing. Then divide the
 stitches equalls. finish by grafting the one cupful of milk; smeeten to taste, and spice half of the stitches to the other, and the with ginger, clores and nutmeg. Balke three center stitches as onc, or cast off and well. and I think you will sas it is good sew the two sides together.
Tue Foot.-For the Italian foot the front is worked first, and is then sewn to the upper part: there is no difficulty in doing this with silk. Each plain row of the and wholesome.
Do not forget that fou can obtain a bicyele for a word. See page 19 for full particulars.

Qur hiousehold.

|  |
| :---: |
| Tis true uns faded eje is dim. And howed my form with treubling limb <br> Ms heart beats slow. but still. in trint |
|  |
|  |
|  My soul by bitterest grief opprest- But soon 1. too shall be at rest |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Iour littie face, so fill of glee. } \\ & \text { Bronsht hack those faces lost to me: } \\ & \text { And this is why. my litte miss. } \end{aligned}$ |

T SOMETHING NEW. ing new nuder the smum lint if
the following way of quiting
quilts is not something new. I
of cotton or wool: and knottcil wool is
preferable, but can be obtained only frum
facterics, where factories. Where one lives near one of
these, and the wool can be obtained. it is
much better than cotton as the pad cin much better than cotton. as the pad can be taken apart and the wool washed much
more easily than cotton. A. M. M.

## FRUIT DESSERTS-BLACKBERRIES.

1. Blackberries (plain).
2. Bhackiberries (plain).
3. Bhackliated Black, with Cream.
4. Blackberry
5. Bliackberry Dumplings.
6. Blackberry Pudding.
7. Black berry Shortcake.
To be really good. blackberries must perfectly ripe and fresh. and not soft
from haring been picked too long. Ther should be carefully stemmed and picked orer. and washed lightly throngh one or
two waters, as the case may require, clear, cold water being best. Ifter washing,
ther should be allowed to drain for a mhile through a colander or siere.
BLackberries (plain).
Blackberries (plain),-After haring prepared the berries fin nse. place the
same in the dessert-dish in which sou intend to serre them-first a laser of ber-
ries, then a sprinkling of sugar (powdered), and so on. sprinkling the last layer rery
generonsly. Place a was in a refrigerator or other conl place, $\dot{\text { so }}$ that they will be
quite eold when served. To clatorate ou this plain way of serving, prepare some whipped cream, sweten same with pow-
dered or confectioners sigar, and flaror etc., are whipped up to a stiff snow, place
same in a small dessert-bowl. and pass to each iudiriumal at the table, so that
they can use the cream or not as desired.

and
them some nutmeg: place the grate orer orer all, not formetting to the upper crnst in it, as well as the little fork-prickings which aid in baking the pie.. This war is preferred by mans to cooking the berries first betore cooking in the crust.
Blackberry Dtaplings.-Mix a crust
or paste as follows: Sift three cupfnls of or paste as follows: Sift three cupfnls of
flour and one hilf teaspooufnl of bakingpowiler and a pinch of salt into sour mix-ing-howl. to which add me haif pomme of cupful of water: mix into a smooth, rather firm dougl. These amplings are cooked and thens, which should first he greased well crnst. Fill the cuns with berries, sprinkle with sngar, aud cover witl more paste. Fill a shallow pan with boil ing water which must reach half way up
the culs. which must water and steamed for fortr-fire minutes Turn out on a dish, sift sngar (potrdered) Turn ont a dish, sift sngar (powdered) took up so much room, and the carefully set stitching that took so much
time. were both il rexilion of time. Were both a rexation of
spirit unless one insited her
neighbors far and wille and put neighbors far and wide and put
the work into their hands to be "dealt" with, and perhaps
hare to suffer agonies erery
time one riewed the results; for all good neighbors are not good how much can be accomplished
instead of how well it cam be
dohe. Whether the inventor of
quitting each block separately




## Our $\mathfrak{T u n d a y}$ Efternoon.

## OUR ERRAND.

To seek his lost ones that from him are Through all the earth,
With tender messages of sweet entreaty Christ sends us forth.
Froin day to day, with courage unabating, He bids us seek,
Bearing his woolds to his forgetful chlldren Sinful aud reat.
"Tell them I love them. Tell them I am walting, While yet ther roam; longing Till ther come bome.
And so he walts while forth we bear hls Fessage From day to day:
How can re linger idly by How dare delay?
And they, to bear the word his merer sends them,
Our coming malt
Oll. let us speed while set the dayilght ngers. The hour ls late!

World's Crlsis.

## GOD IN THE BOOK

TIE reply of a young girl to the skeptic who songht to destroy her faith was an unanswerable one This is the story as given by writer in the "Sunday-school Lesson Illustrator:'
She was only a fruit-seller-this girl of fourteen-and as she sat behind her neatly arranged stand she improred the time when trade was slack in reading her Bible. So absorbed did she becoune that she did not hear the footsteps of a man who was passing by, and was startled by his question:
"What are sou reading that interests ou so much?
"The Word of God, sir," she replied. "Who told you that the Bible is the Word of God?
"Cod told me himself
"God told rou? Impossible! How did he tell rou? Yo
alked with him.
For a moment the girl sat confused and ilent. The man, who was a skeptic, and ook clelight in destrosing the faith of people in the Scriptures, thought he had won an easy rictors. Eut he was mistaken.
Suddenly she looked up with a flash in her lark cyes. and asked:
"Sir. Who told you there is a sun yonder
ithe Llue sky above us?" "
"Who told me?" replied the man, smiling somewhat contemptuousls, for he thought the girl was trying to bide her gnorance. "Who told me? The sun tells me this about itself. It warms me, and I love its light. That is telling me plain enough.'
"Sir," said the girl, "you hare put it the way God tells me this is his book. I read it, and it warms my heart and gives me light. I love its light, and no one but God can give such light and warmith his. I don't waut more telling; that's tellhis. I don't waut more telling, that s ing in
ing enough, sir. As sure as the sun is in the hearen. so sure is God shining through his book."
The skeptic was silenced. The girl's heart experience of the power of Godrs
Word was an evidence he could not shake. Word was an evidence
-C'nion Gospel News.

## THE SINS OF THE TONGUE

The sins of the tongue all point to the necessity and profit of self-mastery. So to James that it occurs again and again stumble," he writes. "If any stumble not in nord, the same is a perfect man, able to bridle the whole body also." If this confession of failure and magnifying of the office of the tonguc be then exagge rated. let any one sit down quietly and speech. The careless words which no repentance can call back again, the rash promises which it has cost us so much to fulfil, the expression of the lower na ture which has shamed the higher, the
confessions of eril and vieldings to falsehood, the hot, angry nords which sober thought condemned-these are some of the prerils of the tongue.-Congregationalist.

## DALLYING WITH WRONG-DOING.

Test four sincerity by the mauner in Which you control or resist sour evil thoughts. Do you suffer your thoughts to tamper with evil, to dally with wrong-
doing? If so, you are not sincere. The doing? If so, you are not sincere. Th trrant Nero tried to degrade some of the
great Roman nobles to as low a level as lis own by making them appear as actor in the arena on the stage. To disobey was death. Florus was bidden thus to appear, and doubting whether to obey consulted the rirtuons and resolute Agripninus.

## "Go,

 pinus"Well. but," replied Florus, with astonishment, "you yourself refused to obes." "Yes," answered Agrippinus, "because did not deliberate about it,"
The catcgorical imperative, the naked absolute prohibition of duty, must be im plicitly, unquestioningly, instantly obered To deliberate about it is to be a secre traitor; and the line which separates the secret traitor from the open rebel is thin as the spider's web.-Canon Farrar

## A BLESSED SECRET.

It is a blessed secret, this of living by the dar. Any one can carry his burden, however hears, until nightfall. Any one can do his work, however hard, for one
dar. Any one can live sweetly, patiently, lovingly and purels until the sun goe down. And this is all that life ever really means to us-just one little day. "Do to-dar's duty: fight to-dar's temptations, and do not weaken and distract sourself by looking forward to things you cannot them." God gires us nights to shut down the curtain of darkness on our little days. We cannot see berond. Short horizons make life easier, aud give us one of the blessed secrets of brase, true, holy living -Christian Work.

## BOTTLING TEARS.

Tears are oftell mentioned in the Bible as evidences of sorrow and penitence, and the custom of bottling tears is alluded to in the fifty-sixth Psalm and eighth rerse world Persians are the only people in the hottling tears. In that country it constitutes an important part in the funeral eremonies performed orer the dead. Each with which to mop the face and eyes, and after the burial these are taken by a pricst, who squeezes the tears into bottles pricst, who squeezes the tears into bottles mourners efficacious remedy that can be sup-
mose plied in several forms of Persian diseases

## AN EASY PLACE

I received a letter from a lad asking me to find him an easy berth. To this replied: "You cannot be an editor; do no try the law: do not think of the minis try; let alone all ships, shops and mer chandise; abhor politics; don't practis medicine; be not a farmer or a mechanic neither be a soldier or a sailor; don't work don't studr; don't think. Nune of these are easy. Oh, my son! You have come into a hard world. I know of only one casy place in it, and that is in the grave.' -Henry Ward Beecher.

Here is a rarc piece of irony and caustic sarcasni by Bishop E. R. Hendrix (M. E. South, aimed direct at those scientist who find a religion in India and China and Africa that compares farorably with the religion of the Son of God:
"How unfortunate the lands cursed by Christianity, and what would be their fate were it not for those independent souls who are not to be restrained by priesteraft but who resolutely introduce the best lit crature of pagan lands and cry, 'These be your gods, O Israel! Away with Bacon and Locke and Milton and Shakspere and Temnyson and Herschel and Faraday and ercle of Christian Europe! Genghis Khan nd Timbuctoo forerer! Release unto us Barabas: as for this Jesus, take him und Barifif him! We will not hare this an crucify him. We will not have this man to reign orer us! Empty your dungeons and give us ans cutthroat Sepoy first! We Will not have the bread of life; give us some of the fruit of the upas-tree, whose sap the natives of Africa use to poison their arrows! Take your egg; give us a
seorpion! Away with your meat; give us scrpent." '": scrpent.

"The Arts of Beauty" has heretofore been sold exclusively by agents, and never for less than a dollar and a half a copy. o \& $\%$ We purchased the right to print an edition of this splendid book, and in order to procure thousands of trial subscribers, we offer it at

 Ror
FOR 30 CENTS $\begin{gathered}\text { we will send this bok, and Farm and } \\ \text { Fireside for the remander of this years }\end{gathered}$ for thirty cents; or with the paper one full year, fifty cents.

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

## 

## \$5 Watch Free...

FOR A CLUB OF 20 REMAINDER=OF-THIS=YEAR SUBSCRIBERS TO FARM AND FIRESIDE.
The subscribers may accept any offer in THIS issue only.
In this case the club raiser will be entitted to 20 guesses in the Missing Word Contest, and euch member of the club will be entilted to a guess. See page 19.
This watch is made and fully warranted by one of the oldest and best watch-factories in America. We guarantee it to be a genuine, reliable and satisfactory watch in every particular or money refunded.


STEM-WIND AND STEM-SET
The standard seven-jeweled movement in this watch is a most durable and accurate timekeeper. For all practical purposes it is the equal of movements sold for $\$ 10$ and more. It is short-winding and has enameled dial. Guaranteed one year, same as an expensive Elgin.

## NICKEL-SILVER CASE

The case is solid nickel-silver and will never change color. For size and style see illustration. Heretofore this watch has been sold exclusively by jewelers for altout $\$ 5.00$ eactr. With the same asage it will last as long as a Twenty-five Dollar watch.
 satisfaction in erery particular satisfaction in erery particular, return it and we will refund your
make you a present of the subscription. It is sure to pleaste evcry one.

To those who wish to see the watch before they buy we will send it free of charge to your express office with privilege of examination. If yous want the watch, pay the express agent $\$ 2.50$ for it and a year's subscription; if not, the
agent will return it to us. We pay the express charges on the $\begin{aligned} & \text { ratch and chain. }\end{aligned}$
Price, with Farm and Fireside One Year, \$2.50. Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.

## Qur Sidiscellany.

While people in eastern sections are still forming societies having their basis in the set out to form a state association of Yative
Sons of Oregon, to talie part in the pionecr Sons of Oregon,
reunions there.
"What would yon say to a good, steads job of work?" asked the kind woman.
"Trat would I sas to a jol of work?" re"That would I sas to a joh of worb?" re:mpossible for me to repeat to a lady what
I would say to it." Fair graduate-" Which is the proper ex
pression, 'Girls are" or 'Girls is?"," pression, 'Girls are" or 'Girls is?'"
Chorus of schoohnates-"'Girls are, of
Fair graduate-"of course; pshaw!-girls,
are miy hat on straight?"-Puck. arend sakes, Josiah, I don't wonder Florence complains about poor servants in the "Wasn't her cook good?"
"Iord! why, she didn't know enough to get the meal all at once, but kept bringin' in one thing at a time all through dinner.
There is a college for dentistry at St.
Petershurg, Pussia, and one at Wilna, at which most of the stndents are women: and
women lave during the last two years been women liave during the last two years been
aumitted as pupis to apotheearies in Russin with the restriction that there must not be
more thaul one of the sex at each apoth-

## A medics-sized paper pad with a lead-pen-

 cil ittached hung orer a kitchen tahle will be found agreat convenience. If articles neededari written down non this sittle pad they
will not be orerlooked. When the houservife will not be orertoonked. When the house wife
starts for market the outside slip can he starts
pulled off and takcu with her instead of her
trusting to her nuemory, with the danger of trusing to her memory, with the danger of
forgetting some simple but most important article.
Till it pay to continue strawherry-bens the condition of the hed at the close of the
the
fruiting season. If the ground is rich, the fruiting season. If the ground is tich. the
roms well filled ont, the crop light and nearly free from grass and weeds, it will then
usually par to continue one, two or more years. Iff. Lowever, plants are exhansted ly
a large yield, and grass and weeds hare been a large milda. and it will he nore work to
:illoed to grow, it
place otd heds in condition than to prepare place old heds in 'rithetin.
neतt ones. Thayer's Punlet The Washington "Post" tells a story of one
of many private secretaries in Washington, who is still new to his honors. One day a into the office of this secretary's chief. The great man was put.
"Can you tell me when he will be in?" she

## asken. "Really," drawled the clerk, "I haven't ans a

"Wiell," satd the newspaper roman, as she
turnell to go, "I must sas you look it."

## As ohl woman in a red cloak or a Jack Tar

 are the two characters generally chosen fors.concocting dolls onit of merrythouglit hones.
The pointed top fis cunningly convered witly cot ton to look an much like a face as pos-
sibly, then the bot's is representerl by clevel Middiug. Whilst the ends stand for hgs
These trifles are seen at nearly every bazain Enipty reels of cotton are sometimes turned ynrd-menenures made out of pink tape. with1
the incles duls marked in ink. One tape is Pastened foungest drunkard, it is hoped, in the



 and wohbthed so he couldn't sit np. was then of 'Kenley cure of milk.-R.nston Herald.

 lier hair parted in the inion and arranged in veritable "Lowh "mris" to "ither side of her
temples. mate me mine with the
early Virtorian manner. Then another fas-


OxE of the observers who should he qualfied to pronomuce judgment uponl the state
of the times alout the conntry is the twavelng circus mill. One of these men, below
ng to a show the name of which is well
nown. has said in Topeka, Kan., that in known, has said in Topeka, Kan., that in a
journey of half way orer the continent the business of the circhis has slomen an improvement orer last year, and that in almost every town he has noticed a great deal of painting
and fixing arer of buildings. He says the heople have appeared almost everymbere to be happier anl in easier financial
stances than for the past few sensons.
A rietry curtain was made of blue Kenhueky jean. It has a border at the top forlded hy sewing, on copper spangles rithed silk, and then taking eight
gold stithes around each one, beginning near the spaugle. like the ray-like petals of a daiss.
These daisy formations are at irregular disances from each other; and the border made on a separate strip of Kentucky jean; the edges are hound with red woolen braid,
which can be easily taken off when the cur Which can be easily taken off when the cur
tain is to be washed. The border is acros the top and botton, four inches from the
wo-inch hem. Loops of red braid two inches twn-inch hem. Loons of red braid tro inches
long are sewed across the top at distances of ong are sewed across the top at distances of
wo inches, and through every two loops anther piece of hraid ${ }_{2}$ five inches long. passef. These are fastened to rooden rings,
and the curtain thus suspended from a pole has a pretty rentilating heading
Japas is in haste to join the powers of reape. Shess, and ionss to be her own little he rest of cirilization, with all her native strength. In fact, Japan has the ferer of
nodern aggrandizement. And one sympton modern aggrandizement. And one symptom
is well developed. She desires to ally her emis well developed. She desires to ally her em-
ire by inartiage with some European state princess of a royal honse is desired for the rown prince of Japau's wife. Failing her, for Enrope is not yet prepared to give its
princesses to a Budhist, though he he an mperor's son, it is suggested that an Amer an heiress would fill the matrimonial liill wedded an American, and, thongh no data is at hand to prore their mutual happiness. mas be taken for granted. as nothing to the ontrary has been heard. Why, then, should the helress hesitate to beeome a crown prinbe no bar to the girl's religion, as she mas of this marriage must he. educated in the dominant belief of the Jikado.
the Japanese mulderstand how to begin resterul civilization. How much better for the
merican heiress to marry an intellectual American heiress to marry an intellectual
little Jap than the only son of a dehancher ulke need not be pointed out: The sins the fathers are more often risited on the chilaren of
Herald.

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stras
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trained as directed, is effectual and harm-
rowdered Powdered French chalk will absorb grease hot iron, cover with the chatk, rub off with a . ant repen min the stanim is re purpose of French chalk.-The Princess

## PRESIDENTIAL NICKNAMES

The nicknames of our presidents firnish an iuteresting example of the readiness of onr whom ther either like or dislike public men ton was nicknamed the Father of Our Coum try, Americus Fahius, the Cincinnatus of th West. Athas of America, Lovels Georgins sarcastic nickname applied by the English America, Stepfather of Our Country (applied by hitter opponents during his presidencs), the Sarior of Our Country. Adams was nick named Colossus of Iudependence: Jefferson, Fathe of Monticello and Long Tom; Madison, Cocked Hat: J. Q. Adams, Old Man Eloquent Jackson, Old Hickory, Big Knife aud Sharp Knife, Hero of New Orleans, Gin ral, the Old Hero; Yan Buren was Little Magician, Wiz ard of Kinderbook, Follower in the Footsteps, Whisky Yan and King Martin I.; Harrison, Tippecanoe, Old Tip, and Washington of the
West; Trler, Young Hickory and Accideutal Hest; Tyler, Yoing Hickory and Accideuta
President; Folk, Young Hickory; Tarlor, Rough and Readr, old Buena Vista, and Old Zack; Fillmore, the American Louis Phil-
lippe; Pierce, Pirse; Buchanan, Old Publie Fuuctione, Parse, Bnchanan, Old Publie Buck: Lincoln, Honest Old the Uncle the Massa Linkum, Sectional President, Rail Splitter, and Fother Ahrom; Johnon, si reto: Grant, Unconditional Survender, sir Three Stars, Hero of Appomattox, and Amer Garfiehdar; Hayes. President de Facto; Chet, the First Gentleman in the Land Cleveland, the Man of Destiny and Grover and lastly. B. Harrison, Son of His Grandfather and Backhone Ben.-St. Lonis Globe Democrat.

## rice and cherries

A story was told of Jefferson br Mr. Vest minister to France from the United States, and with the tremendons events of the French revolution going on hefore his eres, export hy sailing vessels to the Trited States all sorts of foreign plants and bulbs in order thimprove the agriculture of the people of
this conntre." He hecame interested in the cnlture of rice, then beginning in the Car olimas. and found a vers superior qualits of rice in a port of Italy.
"He mas not able to procmre any of it for its exportation, and it is said that the author of the Declaration of Independence filled the pockets of his rirginia orercoat-the old fashioned Virginia coat. With capes to it.
which our grandfathers wore-with this rice, and, to use phain language, smugoled it out of the conntrs. The end justified the means, possibly. He carried it to Paris, put it in mall packages of five and ten grains, and basis of the South Carolinh rice the fillest now in the worth."
Mr. Vest had also something to say about herries. He thinks that the finest cherries -It is said that ther hare cherries equal
them. The cherre, of Washington and Orecon is the finest frnit, in my opinion, ever put int the mouth of mortal man.
rohably the famous eulogy of strawher
ies attributed bs Izaak Walton to Dr. Butler, or Boteler. Will mot be discredited hy ries, fet this last may stand for what it is It certainly gave flavor to nue par
of the tariff debate.-Ner York Sun.

## PSALMS FRAE HEBREW INTIL SCOTTIS.

Alhert T. Bell, of the miversits. has lately beenshe of a chrions bonk, published in Erlin or to dewotees of the modern Senteh move Hat. The book is cutitled "The Psalms frae "The Buik a act 0 I'sahus or lilts or Kinksamgs mann br mair nor feck!y Divid's Hame are apiece wi IIcman an' Ethan's Hame an' are wi roses: allu or mate by whis's no kent: mistike. frae the sigh shghs $I^{\circ}$ the Maker's times, wio harps an' wi somblicherods, or wif hifes an' that rms: the ain, :111' the dulest like sanc plbroclt."
Thu well-k
this fishlon:
"Thac Lorl


Don't Stop Tobacco






## 

Don't delay in sending your guess in the missing re given fort. Remember that the $4 \$ 100$ bicycles ONE who guesses the missing word gets a very fine book. For a description of the bicycles wirite to the National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere
me roun, for his ain name's sake intil right roddins.
tho I gang thro the dead-uirk-dail enl thar, sal I dread mac skaithen; for your me haith fu' cheeric.'
The translator, the Rev. P. Hately Wad en, promises that if he receives snfficient paims into scotcli, he proposes to procead ith the translation of the rest of the Bible. -Nebraska State Jonrnal.

## SUMMER OUTINGS.

Low-rate excursions from Michigan, Toledo and Central Ohio to Atlantic City and other Athatic const resorts: from Sonthern and Falls will be run hy the Cobinmans, Hocking Valley and Toledo Ry. Put yourself in communication with W. H. Fisher, General Pasfull particulars.

## GOVERNMENTS LIKE CLOCKS

The following words of wisdom from Will am Peun are as important and applicable nors as at the time when they were first it terd. Ther deserve universal acceptation: tion men give them; and as governments are made and mored by men, so bs men they :ue
rined, ton. Wherefore gorernments rather lepend upon men than men upou governments. Let men he goorl, and the governcure it. But if wenl he bad, let the gorernment be ever so good, thes will endear therefore, which makes a good anistitution must keep it: that is. men of wisdom and virtue, qualitites that, hecause they descend not
with wordly inheritances, must be carefully propagated by a virtuous education of youth for which after years whll owe more to the assive magistracy than to thefr parents for their private patrimonies.-Lutheram ob

## WHEN YOU WEAR A SHIRT WAIST.

hom't weat lone or Agate buttons with yom Hif-buttons of amothcr. The proper thing is set of sevell pirers-hiree stads, eollial 1 ton. links for culls and a belt plin all of
 Hgersoll id liro.. leplt. 16, (is Cortland trect, New Yowk, :llld will be seut to :any





## This Great $\$ 10$ Book We Sell for $\$ 2 . \infty \pm \infty$

Think of it! You will ransack the past and present in vain for any such bargain, for this crowning example of Nineteenth Century Literature and Art is a library in itself, a matchless gallery of portraits, where the beautiful, renowned or saintly among the women of the Western World look out upon us from every page.

# The Most Richly Illustrated Book of Biography in the World 

## AMERICAN WOMEN

Edited by MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD and MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE.

## Thirteen Hundred Fine Portraits.

This surpassingly important and veritably entrancing work contains 828 double-column Royal Quarto pages, $101 / 2$ inches long and $71 / 2$ inches wide. It comprises 1,500 life sketches, representing every walk in life, and these histories astonish as well as delight the reader in describing the wonderful success in a hundred different callings which our gifted countrywomen are triumphantly achieving.

## GARNERING THE ILLUSTRIOUS RECORD OF WOMANLY DEVOTION TO DUTY

And sustained heroism in private and in public life, of struggle and achievement, of fame-winning and breadwinning, of successful endeavor and progress in a hundred different lines of business and the professions, of great undertakings in noble philanthropies and famous reforms, it has no parallel in literature. $⿻ 心$

In EDUCATIONAL VALUE "AMERICAN WOMEN" has been pronounced equal to the large Cyclopedias which sell at $\$ 80$ to $\$ 120$. It is a SUPERB PARLOR BOOK, superadding to its pleasing subject A SCALE OR ILLUSTRATION LAVISH BEYOND PRECEDENT Having over 1,300 Finely Executed Portraits from original photographs and celebrated paintings. Such an assemblage of pictured Beauty and Worth was never before brought within a single publication. In this mind-enriching, noble production hundreds of inspiring and ennobling examples are embalmed, some of them among
THE FINEST CHARACTERS IN HUMAN HISTORY
They tell of privation, obscurity, toil, discouragement, loneliness, difficulties of every kind, courageously met and conquered by the faith and effort of womanly women in every sphere. With impressive eloquence they proclaim the excellence and beauty of seeking the higher aims, and making duty and endeavor the watchwords of life.

## "American Women" Gives the Life Story of Women Who Are

## ARCHITECTS,

ACTORS,
ART EDUCATORS
ARTISTS,
AUTHORS,
BANKERS
BROKERS,
BUSINESS WOMEN,
ERAMIC ARTISTS
CHURCH WORKERS CLUB LEADERS. COMPOSERS.

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NOVELISTS,
    OFFICIALS, MUNICIPAL,
        COUNTY AND STATE,
        UNITED STATES,
    OPERATIC SINGERS,
    ORCHESTRAL CONDUCTORS,
    PATRIOTS AND HEROINES,
    PHILANTHROPISTS
    PHYSICIANS,
    POLITICAL ORATORS,
    PRESIDENTS' WIVES, ETC.
    PUBLISHERS,
REFORMERS
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SCIENTISTS,
scouts. SCULPTORS SINGERS, SOCIAL LEADERS, SONG=WRITERS, STENOGRAPHERS, URGEONS, ELEERRAPH OPERATORS, EMPERANCE WORKERS, VIOLINISTS, WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS. WOOD=CARVERS, AND MANY OTHERS

## Specimen Portraits Free

It being requisite to print this work on superfine, extra heavy paper, for the reason that ordinary printingpaper will not allow of bringing out its highly finished engravings, it is impossible to here reproduce any of its pictorial features. But to any subscriber for FARM AND FIRESIDE, or any person intending to subscribe for it, we will send two dozen Specimen Portraits, exactly as they appear on the pages of this luxuriant work, FREE, on application.

Owing to the fact that this work is very large and heavy, it has been found necessary to divide it into TWO VOLUMES of equal size.
Price of Either Volume, and Farm and Fireside for the Remainder of This Year, One Dollar.
HOW TO GET IT FREE Fither wolume will be given free as a premium for a club of 10 remainder-of-this-year subseribers to Farm axd The subseribers may accept any of the preminum offers in this or vack numbers of this pap

JULY CONTEST

# 4 <br> First Prizes <br> ONE FOR WOMEN ONE FOR MEN ONE FOR GIRLS ONE FOR BOYS 

And a Fine $\$ 1$ Book for Every One Who Guesses the Missing Word.
The prizes are given for supplying the ONE word missing in the following sentence:

The inhabitants of our $\qquad$ country have lately had a useful lesson,on this subject.'

The sentence was uttered by a great American statesman. It is easy and the missing word is simple. The sentence was selected by a member of our firm, and no one else knows from what book it is taken, or what the omitted word is. The book has been locked up in a burglar-proof safe, and no one will be permitted to see it until the contest closes.


The Conditions $\begin{aligned} & \text { The conditions precedent for sending a guess at the } \\ & \text { missing word is that each and every guess must be }\end{aligned}$ accompanied by a subscription to Farm and Fireside. (Any of the offers in this or past issues of this paper may be accepted.) The guess must be sent in the identical envelop that brings the money that pays for the subscription; forgetting it, or leaving it out by accident or otherwise, or not knowing of the guess at the time you subscribed, or any other reason, will not entitle one to send a guess afterward. The guess must come with the subscription, or not at all. No changes or corrections allowed after guess is sent in.
Persons may guess as many times as they subscribe. Club raisers may send will be entitled to a guess. See clubbing offers in this and back numbers.
\$1 Book A fine $\$ 1$ book will be given to EVERY ONE who names the you will get in addition a bicycle free. It costs you nothing to supply the word, and you may get it correctly, as it is easy; but whether you do or not, you get a subscription and a premium. See subscription offers on page 14.

The 4 Bicycles will be awarded to the FIRST woman, the FIRST man,位 the FIRST girl and the FIRST boy who name the missing word. Therefore, it will be wise to send your guess without delay. How to Send a Guess $\begin{gathered}\text { You need not write out the sentence in full. } \\ \text { Take a separate piece of paper ubout the size }\end{gathered}$ of a postal-card, and write the word you guess, then sign your name, postoffice, county and state, and say whether you are a man, woman, girl or boy. No attention will be paid to a guess not accompanied by a subscription. Below we give a sample guess, but "running" is not the word.


Persons living in Springfield, Ohio, and Clark county, Ohio, will not be allowed to enter or take any part in the contest.

## \$400 IN 4 FIRST PRIZES



Catalogue giving full description of bicycles sent free by the National Sewing Machine Co., Belvidere, Illinois.

The prize bicycles are made by the NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,
BELVIDERE, ILLINOIS, which is one of the largest concerns in America. $\begin{aligned} & \text { Their hicycles are of the very finest quality. We have been selling their } \\ & \text { sewing-machines for years, and they have givent universal satisfaction. } \\ & \text { They manufacture over } 75,000 \text { sewing-machines and over } 30,000 \text { bicycles a } \\ & \text { Write for their bicycle catalogue. It is a beauty, and remember that four } \\ & \text { year. They sell their product in every civilized country on the globe. }\end{aligned}$
of the prize-winners get choice of their $\$ 100$ wheels.

NOTE.-No more than one volume of this work will be awarded to any one person.

- Contest closes July 31,1897 Address FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.


## 6

DEER PARK
ON THE CREST OF THE ALLEGHANIES. Main Line B. \& 0. R. R.)
Season Opens June 21st, 1897. superb hotel and cottages.
 Puithing, Bantinore. Manager,
But
after that date, Deer Park, MId.


FOR IO CENTS.
 ROYAL MFG. $\mathbf{C O}$., Racine, Wis. Saw
Grist
Cane Mills, Deloach Mill Manuiacturiag $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{o}}$.

## WHITMAN'S $\begin{gathered}\text { PALING } \\ \text { PRESSES. }\end{gathered}$




Irresponsible Agents.
 PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.


[^1] see page 19.
fiumor.

"Hnmph! To-morrom: I want one to-diar. these starched straight-jackets? Where's ms summer suit? Did sou have the girl cr
the trousers and press out the coat $\%$."
$\qquad$
$\qquad$


BUCKEYESTEEL FRAME Fortidizar Dind Fertilizer Drill四

## FEEDEL FEEDS.

## 



AGENTS WANTED

that the corpus delicti has not heeu estall
lished."

Judge Brown rubleal his chin in a per plexed way, fixed his gaze on the ceiling for
a monent, and theu, clearing his throat said:
". Of course, it is an old principle of lam that the probator must correspond with the
alligator. and in this case I am of the helief alligator. and in this case I am of the helief ahont the delicti."
"Your honor, I mant that to go into th "Your honor, I want that to go into the
record." demaniled the opposing counsel. 'I
want the record to show that rour honor want the record to show that your honor
said the corpus is allilight. but you do not
know ahout the delicti".
Judge Biown realized that he had blunJudge brown realized that he had blun-
derell, and sat staring at the attornes for a moment. Thell, pulling himself together
he said: sou fellows know dangel well I was onls joking when I saill it, and that will go
reeord, too."-San Francisco Post.


## $\$ 1.50$ SET OF SPOONS FREE

We will give this Set of Six Silver=plated Teaspoons FREE to club raisers for 6 remainder=of=this=year subscribers to Farm and Fireside. The subscribers may accept any offer in this issue.

In this case the clut rawser uill be entitled to six gucsses in the Missing Word


Price of this Set of Six Excellent Silver plated Teaspoons, and Farm and Fíreside One Year, Only 75 Cents.
These spoons are made of solid nickelsilver metal all the way through, and then heavily plated with coin-silver. They can be used in cooking, eating, medicines and acids the same as solid siluer spoons. These spoons will not, cannot turn brassy, will not corrode or rust, and are so hard they won't bend. Spoons of equal merit are sold in the average jewelry-store for about $\$$ I. 50 a set. In beauty and finish they are as fine as solid coin-silver spoons costing $\$ 6.00$ a set. For daily use, year after year, nothing (except solid coinsilver) excels these spoons. They are silver color through and through, and will last a lifetime. They are Guaranteed to be as described, and to give SATISFACTION, or MONEY REFUNDED.
INITIAL LETTER
WILL STAND ANY TEST
To test the spoons, use a file. If not found as represented, we will refund your $\bar{i}$, cents and make you a present of the subscription. If
roturned to us we will replane free of charge the spoon danmared in making the test, provided rou agree to tell some of your noighbors about the test and what it proved. Address
Posiage paid by
us in each case. FARM AND FIRESIDE, Springfield, Ohio.


## WITHTV TANGUARD

U
NDER the heading "The Farmer Leads," Bradstreet's of July 10 th has the followiug editorial onthitanding donlestic wheat-cron reports pointing to a harrest of 5 T5, 000,000 bushels, $100,000,000$ bushels more than last rear, the price of wheat gives signs of "Evaluing along the lines laid down for it by some of the constitutional bulls. The worlds stocks of
wheat anount in round numbers to ouly $75,000,000$ bush1wheat amome in round numbers to only $75,000,000$ bushels, one of the smallest totals at a corresponding date for many ycars. This is the more significant when it is recalled that a arailable stocks, not only in the United States, but in Europe, represent to-day a much larger proportion of total supplics, visible aud invisible, than they did ten venrs go, owing to the increase in facilities for public storage. Foreign buyers have evidently heen impressed ly- recent reports from Russia, Germany. France and Hunsary pointing to decreased wheat harrests this gear. India, it is thought, will hardly supply more than sle requires for her own comsumption, and little is counted on from Austria and Argentine Republic.

[^2]If the result for an expected large harrest of and demand for Indian corn prove similar to the conditions affecting wheat, the prospects of the planter and the farmer will indeed he favorable; but the Indian corn crop will he subject to damage until the middle of September. The nresent wheat ontlook is for the continuance of declining stocks throughout the world during July, and with unfavorable reports as to foreign wheat crops the prospect is bright for the holdcrs of wheat. But whaterer the gains of the latter, nothing should marticipating in the very beginnings of the coming business prosperity."

T
here can be no prosperity in this country as long as farm," is a declaration which is freguently beard from that class of individuals who are soaked through and throngh with the chronic business pessimism of the times", sars the Kansas City "Star," "These persons times," sars the Kansas City "Star." "These persons dous corn erop raised in this country last vear has netter dhe julicious farmer a sreat deal uure than fiftele the julicious farmer a great deal more han firteen on twenty cents a bushel, because it has been mate into meat on the farm, and hes instead of in grain-cars
"The daily receipts of live stock in Kansas Cits, amounts to over four hundred car-loads, and each car load of stock has consumed a good deal more than a car-load of corn. The amount of corn marketed in
Kinsas City in the form of cattle and logs is about Kimsas City in the form of cattle and logs is about three times the amount that comes here to be sold on the grain market. The statistics of the United States than twenty-five per cent of the corn crop of the United States is sold hy farmers to go beyond county lines. The rest is retained at home to he fed to stock, so that three selling nrice of live stock, not on the market quotations for corn.
"The present prices of fat cattle and hogs are high enough to make corn worth from twenty-five to fifty cents on the farm. The experience of all fueders is not alike. There have heen many bunches of cattle sold in Kansas City recently which netted as high as fifty cents a bushel for the corn fed to them, and little stock returns less than an equiralent of twentr-five cents a hushel for the corn on which it was fattened. It is plain, therefore, that the low price of corn on the market is
not a good reason for despairing of a return of prosnot a good reason for despairing of a return of pros-
"It is evident from other facts that cheap corn is not greatly impeding the accumulation of wealth on the farm. That a majority of farmers in the West are making a good deal more money than they spend for hiving is proven hy the great rolume of indelitedness that withdrawal of in the West without resulting in the are increasing in western cities as well as in eastern cities and in country towns as well as in the centers of trade in the West. There is not the slightest doubt that the extreme depth of agricultural depression was reached some time ago, and that the upward turn is now under

## T

IIE Department of Agriculture has issued a farmcrs' bulletin on the probable wheat production expected The prospects of the tiverican whent sector are extremely encouraging. Reports from all sections slow that the outlook iu this country is excellent. as regards quantity, quality and price. Abroad the indications are that the great wheat areal of Russia will produce but a small and totally inadequate cron: that Austria-Hungary, France, Turkes, Italy, Englaud and Argentine will all have light crops. From these comb tries comes the surplus of wheat which fixes the price of the world's suppls; but instead of a surplus above home consumption the indications point to a large deficit.

At home the conditious were never nure farorable. Carefully prepared rstimates indicate a total vield of
over $550,000,000$ lushels, aud good prices may be confilently expected.

The bulletin also shows where our exports of wheat go, and what the prospects are for an increased market for wheat in the Orient The wellewal terne report is extremely cheouraging to the American farmer. not only for this rear's mrospect, but looking to future years. The report suggests that the rapild change which is taking place in the civilization of Japan and China, and the raising of their standard of living in those comntries, is opening an increasing market for wheat, and that the American farmer slonuld claim his share at least. The most significant inlication in this line is the remarkable manner in which our exportations of wheat to eastern Asia have increased during the decade just closing. Most of this is shipped in the form of flour. The total shipments of wheat-flour to Japan and China during the ten sears ended Jnne 30, 1897, according to the Treasury Department figures, amounted to
if.900,000 larrels, and by far the larger part of that was shipped during the latter laif of the deceade. In 1896
 indications ale that the shipmento for teat will he somewhat iu excess of $1,000,000$ barrels, which would be equivalent to more than four and one half million bushels of wheat. Of these shipments the bulk hats gone to Japan, the people of that country having progressed much further in the scale of civilization than those of China.

## I

a a recent speech an ex-senator, referring to proposed hedies for hard times, said:
patent medicines of the be carefulty seffered to un on every hand deserve to ohl constitutional remedies of our fathers mar perhaps be better for us, after all. The unscrupulous or mischievous modern philosophers whan vainly propose to benefit mankind by the remarkalle feat of abolishing all poverty may possihly corich themselves, while their deluded followers become poorer: There is too much demagogism abroad in the land: there is ton much false doctrine taught pertaining to goverumental functions: there is too much emenmasement of the spirit of social crime and all that it implies, including commnistic and chimerical schemes for a 'social democrace,' so called; there is ton much toleration of disrespect for courts and constitnted authorities; there is too much clamor for class legislation: there is ton much iuculcation of the idea that men can become rich wilhout effort-ly the mere fiat of the government instead of parning wealth in the old-fashioned way; and there is too much attention paid to cranks, blatherskites and political adrenobtained the public ear, and are seeking to pull down the pillars of society."

Prosperity in agriculture is the basis for prosperits When the farmer is well rewarded for his ahow the merchant and the manufacturer, the emplorer and the employee all prosper Week by week the evidences of returning urosperity multiply. There is no wild "homm," fortumatels. but there contimes a steady, gradual improvement that will soon put this country into a highly prosperous condition. With bountiful harrests and adrancins prices the farmers unw se charly the way out of dever and hope has taken the place of despondency. Of farm products a few. like hals, are lower in price than one year ago: some, like corn, are the samle, lut wheat, oats, potatoes. cotton. wool, shecep, cattle and others are decidedly higher in price. Taking together the important farm products, the farmers will get for them twents or twen-
ty-five per cent more moner this year than in risge.

FARM AND FIRESIDE
more or less injurious to crops of rarious kinds. 6. It feeds on tent-caterpillars: Gipsy-moths and other frut-tree pests. and arme-worms, common pests which often canse great damage. To recapit ulate, eleren per cent of the toad's food i composed of insects and spiders beneficial or inditectly helpful to man; eighty per cent of insects and other animals directls injurious to cultirated crops or in other rits obnoxions to man.

We will see the merits of the toad in still stronger light when we come to consider the roracious appetite and the marvelous digestive powers of our friend the toad. Professor A. H. Kirkland, the assistant entomologist to the gipss-moth sistant entomologist to the sipst-moth
commission of Massachusetts, who wrote this treatise, says: "During the past two fons on toads feedina under naturel ditions at all honrs of the night. From ditions at all honrs of the night. From these obserrations and from stomad feeds continuously throughout the nigh cept when food is untusually abundant. In twenty-four hours the amount of food consumed is equal in bulk to about four times the stomach capacity. In other words, the toad's stomach is practically filled and emptied four times in treentrfour hours. This I have rerified by studies on toads confined in cages.

I toad feeding at this rate. and upon the same kind of food las found in some the stomachs of which were examined, Trould derour in the three months of Mar, June and Jnls the following quantities of food: 3,312 ants, 2.208 cutrorms, 1.840 mrriapods. 2.20s sow-bugs. 36s weetils and 368 carabids. Or, in other words, in 365 beneficial insects and 9.036 injurious insects-myriapords.
sume that ten per cent of these insects. eaten by a toad feeding under the giren conditions, would hare been killed by the carabid beetles which the total also de-
rours, we still hare the destruction of 1.985 entworms to place to the toad s corworms to place to the
credit. If the damage the cutworms would hare cansed be estimated at one cent a worm, a figure which gardeners and obacco-growers will probably consider ridiculousls low, we find that in one sea-
son a toad might destror cutworms which son a toad might destroy cutworms which
otherwise would hare damaged crops to the extent of \$19.S8."

Wuch of this, howerer, is speculative figuring. The great majorits of cutworms, feeding on grasses. weeds, etc., nerer do accasional one that gets into a cabbage or tomato patch, etc., and is not caught in time, that will injure us to the extent of cent. Then again, one cutroorn may or more. Yet if each of the thonsands of toads on a farm would sare the owner $\$ 19.88$ in three months. the latter would be on the roral road to fortune, and in danger of becoming a millionaire. No use in iudulging in such fanciful and misleading figuring: What has been stated. should be enougb to conrince any landowner of the economic ralue of
the despised toad. How the toad may he the despised toad. How the toad may he
made useful is told in the bulletin as follows:
"Erers gardener should aim to keep colony of toads among his growing crops. and the practice of collecting and transferring them to the gardens is at commend alble one. While the sense of locality is strong in this batrachian, and it will oftem eturn over considerable distinces to its remain in new quarters if there is a sutficient food supply. Many famers proide toads with artificial sholters: made ly ligging shallow holes in the ground and partially covering them with a bit of hoard or a flat stone. In such paces toads wilh
often remain for many dars, sallying forth at night to seels food. In srembouses the
toad mary be made of partionlar valur at destrover of satils, sow-huss, uyr apols, cutworms and weerils."

The Cornell Lniversity Forage Crops. experiment station has just issued a timely bulletin on forage crops. It comes from the pen of Profes-
sor I. P. Roberts, this great leader in
agricultural progress, and Professor L A. Clinton, with whom most of our readers are also well acquainted. Yerhaps we do not feel the necessity of looking about
for har substitutes this year as we did the for har substitutes this year as we did the last two seasons. let barns were thor oughly emptr this spring, erery spear of has and straw being used np. It will take this rears enomous hay crop to
fill mp again, and if we hare a little surplus for another sear, which again mas be a poor har sear, it will do no harm. Besides, farmers can often make more moner, and more easily, from hay tban from the arerage grain crop. Good has usually sells for more thau its feeding ralue: and it will be well to grow and sare other fodder materials for use and sar the timothy into the market. I wil things, but refer once more to nuy farorite crops - oats and peas, and barler and peas The bulletin sars on this subject: "Ranlilug next to corn as a forage crop. and a two rears in which we bare beet the ducting experiments in the production of forage, this combination has proven itself worthy of a place on every farm where stock is kept. It is valuable either for pasture, for cutting as a soiling crop, or
when allowed to mature it mar be cured for hay, making a most raluable article When planted in succession of about two Weeks, the first planting being as earls in the spring as conditions will permit, a sucduced wbich is greatly relished br stock If a more general use were made of oats and peas for summer feeding it would greatly decrease the expense of the production of milk and the cost of maintainne cattle, and economize land rery ma be obtained, rich in protein and furnishing nearls a halanced ration for milk-cows A large amount can be produced to the acre, and it may be grown from earls, spring to late fall. A slight freeze does not affect it, and it may be sown in the
spring before frosts are over, and the late forage frequentls remains in sood condition until December. The oats and peas at this station sown August 1, 1896. were in good condition for feeding nntil a serere freeze on the night of December $2 d$ cut barles and peas are recommended instead of oats and peas. For sowing any time after Juls 1st substitute barles for oats Tbe reason for this is that in late summer barler makes more rapid growth. is less likely to attacks of rust and
fungous diseases than are oats."
Just at present I am giving to
in addition to their pasture a my cows feed, night and morning. of freshly cut karles and peas, and the results in nuilk are rery satisfactory. T. Greiner.

## SALIENT FARM NOTES

Fiftr-two dass ago I gathered me first meal of strawberries-all mor family conld ase for dessert. To-day I finished the had strawherries and rasplerries, all we could eat three times a das. The strawberries were picked from the vines just hefore meal-time, and came on the table of that fresh, delicious bonquet which makes this fruit so luscious when just gathered. The raspberries were picked early in the morniug, as the are quite as
sood after being gathered a few hours good after being gathered a few hours
as when fresh. When one comes in hot and tired, a heaping dish of fresh lemies on the table is something to make him smile. Every farmer should be thus blessed, and he can be if he will. He lian the land and the implements for culti vilting, plants can be obtained for a rery well-dipected enero-a rery little work at just the right time

I must tell my farmer friends low am growing raspberries. I late a fence mil the north and east sides of the gat rent that is made of two strips of eighteen hoards between these strips, and a harled wire alt the top. It is a sort of "sorrap a" fonce, but it excludes the chickens aud other stock, the barbed wire at the top preventing stock from breaking it down. The east fence is along the highway, and is useful only to keep stock thit is heing driven along the road and any
stray animal from entering the garden.

Along these fences I set blackeap rasp-berry-plants, and as the canes grow I oc-
casionally pass along the fence with casionally pass along the fence with a
glove on one hand and poke the ends hrongh the meshes in the woren fencing. This can be done any evening after sup per, and takes but a fer minutes time By the time winter stops growth I have a pretts good network of canes wovell in among the wires. and the following season the fence is a solid wall of green, which due time is falirly corered with berries Wben the last of the berrishle, nd pull out the old canes, aud fasten the cur olles, whicl at this time are most ikelr sumbling ou the she most wires. After this the occasional poking of the ends through the meslies is resumed.

This is the easiest and most satisfactory method of growing a familr suppls of blackeap raspberties I erer tried. There is no breaking of the canes by storms, ther pace gatbered together in asily picked. If ther cannot well be grown along the garden fences. I would put one np for them. Set good posts eight feet apart, nail a fence-board along them half ar between the top and ground to hold hem stiff and prevent the wire from Hrawing them together. then pht on the width, or two thentr-four-inch widths, width, or two twentr-four-inch widths, one abore and one below the fence-board.
I prefer to use two twentr-four-inch strips, prefer to use two trentr-four-1nch strips, hecause ther are more easily handled and put up than the wide one. Set the plants fonr feet apart along this fence, and gire hem a good mulching of manure every pring. and they will rield immense cops as long as the fence stauds, eren if the rosts are cedar.

People still continue to write we asking whether I hare ret found a thoroughly good garden-cultirator. I am glad to sar. hat I hare found one that pleases me irst-rate. It is made br Daret Bros., Forth Madison, Ohio. and it will, I understand, at the proper season, be duly adrertised in Farm and Fireside. 1 All it acks at present is a pair of rakes, and hese will be, so the makers inform me. prorided soon.

A little farm well tilled" is what evers roung man who aspires to be a farmer hould strive for. How mach more independent is the man who actualls owns ten. wentr, fort, or eightr acres than he who olds hundreds. and pars a high rent on hem in the form of interest on a mort - Bet
he rente the thousand," said an old armer who began with nothing, and now whs three hundred and twenty acres of as fine land as the sun shines onl. "Buy ten actes as a nuclens, and add to it as bre,". he continued. "Don't spend rour mones for tools and implements rou don't heed. Bur mood ones when you buy, and ake the right sort of care of them, and ther will last as long as you do. I hare a wagon I boumht thirty years ago, and it hill carre a ton of coal from town not. boucht sereral tools and implements I are almost as good now as when new. Iamy a farmer has lankrupted himself husing implements to replace those sone to rack and ruin through simple lack of are."

Haring was finished resterday on a Huall farm near me, and not a tool used ne is placked awny iu a dey shed. The hid fair to last the owner as long as he her. His farm is small, but it is patu halice is his own On a large farm not far from the other having was finished hearly a weck aso. It wras douc with ush by a large force of mell. In the rupl. xposed to sun and rall, stands a two horse rake, a tedder athd a hig mower: heides two wragons with hav-ralcks on. The mower and rake are nearly new. Under tree near the harn stands the wreck of rake only six frals old. This man is batige nearly three donlat's all atre inter ang-tools, plows, harrows aud corn-cultialons? Don't labe themu chat to wo to ruin, and then complan that times are halrd.

Fhed (ifundx.

## Our Jarm.

M

## farm theory and practice

 iblumer acatioxs- - quite pos hetter heading for this articl ould be "A Fammer's Theory and Practice," as its purpose in part is t get a way from the firm tempor:arily. It do. but with the conviction that it is true. and should be said. Many of us farmers and should be said. Many of ns farmers are permitting farm life to remain too much of an grind for onr families and our-selves. and in such cases the effects are far from wholesome upon both parents and children. Hard work is sood for
every one physically able to perform it, every one plysieally able to perform it
lint maceasing toil and care with some lint muceasing toil and calre. With sonte
fret and worry. harms any one physically, and mentally. The last few years has been hard ones npon farmers from a financial point of riew, :and hard work and economy hate ceased to be matters of choice in many homselholls, and hare hecome an imperative necessity that robs them of all their ple:sinre. We do not like seen is some lose of joyoushess and ireedom from care that should mark every life. There is a daily grind, and a feeling that pleasure-seeking and rest are beyond our reach. This is not trne. matare maty of farm homes, but on erery side are households that are lettings life lecome are households that are tettins che hecome suggestion of a racation will seem preposterous.

## No Costly Trips Needed.-Vacations

 mean rest. freedum from usual dutien. They mar be taken at home or near home. The thing needed is to get ont of the rat and a waly from the daily round of think-ing and working. On most farms plans ing and working. On most farms plans
mivy be made for ten dars or two weeks maly be made for ten dars or two weeks
of couscientions idleness on the part of every one, excepting a little absolutely necessary worn. When congenial fam-
ilies plan such racations at the same time. camping ont. with simple diet. picnics. short trips and other pleasures not costly mas be comhined to refresh every one.
aud hreak mp the monotony of ordinary life. Such dirersion is the right of the bors and girls on the farms, and the duty of the older members of the family, who are growing old too fast. Ausust heat inrites us to break up the routine of hard to roung and old that the Lord has nothing against one becanse he makes a farmer of him, and that jor. rest and honest fun need not be monopolized alone ms racation belongs to comutry folk as well as those in town.

Scminer Cortentexces.-The Fourth-of-July orators tell us that no one lives more like a king than the farmer, but is
this true? He mar have fresher and better fruit and regetables npon his table. and no one fears that the farmer will lack for good. wholesome food, hut that is ouly a small part of desirable comthat go to make life pleasant thousands of farm homes are lacking in those things that are within their reach. Costly luxof us, and with them I hare no experience. Woman's comfort in the home during midsummer days should receive all possible consideration. There should be a cool kitchen, and that means one
well rentiated and shaded by trees. Those old-fashioned makes of stores that throw mhel more heat outside themselves than-
they do into the oven should be abanthey do in the interest of economy alone. for the saring of fuel. many of the old
stores in farm homes should be abanstores in farm homes should be aban-
doned, and good ranges sulstituted. Modern ones nse comparatively little fuel. and apply the heat to the roasting, of the
meat instead of the roasting of the cook. meat instead of the roasting of the cook.
Then there is the gasolene or best oil store. Such a store sares the energies of the one doing the cooking. saring time.
latior ind temper. Most farmers can proride ice at little cost. and a monlerate amount of it should bee regarilet ats a necessity. In dozens of ways should we
study to lo lighten the burdens of midenummer and get our pay for living as we go along. Pay-day on earth comes every day, time, he need not present his account at a
futnre date. Farm life pars lige in eom fort, if we will only take it. Onr conulty monstrated for them hy their elders, of thes will continue to drift cityward to find too late that they were under a de they got iuto the unfeeling and jostliu they got
crowd.

Dhistinctive Dress.-If farmers ar ever relegated to the rear and placed in a
class by themselves in popular estimation it will be their own fanlt. The temdency of farmers to indulye in distinctive habits of heir work manner whell mot ellyaged in all wrong, wholli: so, and we lose hys such indnlgence. One should dress according to the character of his work when engaged in work, hut at other rimes there is shond reon why rough and soiled clothing Carelesiness in personal appearance srows nimon many in the country, and the hoy and girls notice this, and want to ing that is a minur matter, but it is not Our business, our political and social in Hnomee for what is sood and just. i harmed hes the enltivation of distinctir
traits in manner and dress when we ar a way from our work and meeting with the world in pleasures or business. Costly clothing is never necessars, but a bath shave and neat. clean dress brace a man his fellows. The business man knows thit well, and profits by it. A multitude o farmers do likewise. but I fear that ther is an eren greater multitude that do no and for one farmer I protest earnestly ican farmer from helping to hold back that eril dar when we farmers will be as merely so many toilers wholly immersed in our dails work, while other dominate puhbic sentiment and create the conditions under which we labor and live

## the farm and live stock.

Grain-growers on the farms thronglout the country during the past tro seasons nsidered themseltes in distion of corn and bats. The selling ralne of sucl grain has been low, far heyond proportion to many other articles the farmer must rent, has hardly been left a scinty living. In some cases. in fact, the rent-mone more than exhalusted the returns from sale of the grain. One good result of such conditions is the change in practice of eash renters to that polics of giving a part of
the grain. The excessive high cash rent was due ofteu to the fact that there wa too much competition among renters in
bidding for good grain-land. Too often the tenant who was paring all he could afford to par had a riral who wished to
oust him. and to this end offered an undoly oust him. and to this end offered an undaly
high rate of cash an acre for desirable premises Landords hare also learned that a tenant proposing to par an unrule, as desi rate as one who makes mor conservative pronositions.
The great majority of farms should be deroted in part to growing three or more sheep and horses: and one or more cow for dairying to a greater or less extent should be fond on erery farm. As fin as possible the live stock should mak their gronth from grazing and hay or
other prorender. Grain will be necessary more or less in winter for much of the stock and throughout the rear for the rery
roung things. It is advisable therefor young things. It is advisable. therefore.
that a larger area of the farm be deroted that a larger area of the farm be deroted
to the pastnrage, meadow and small grain, and ferrer acres than in the past should be giren to corn. By rotation of crops, so that no more than two successire corn crops are grown on the same field. the rield to the acre will ordinarily be inobserved. is nearly equivalent to thre ordinary crops of corn in two years. The same ground withhelid from corn on the thirl sear under skilful tillage and maniclal of some other pralu an extra
The rariety of gut that mar be
o alvantage should be carefully consitered. Improrements in certain grains, rear's has been objectionable where stock is kent on the farm, because of the

Greable heards. This objection is nom
langely obviated in the new heardle rain. Later still has appeared the homb less barles, which may he threshed out : cean as wheat or ree With such a num
ber of kinds of grain to ase the risk of havingr a large field of wats to fall down on rieh ground hy its own welght and
damage before maturity may be obsiated. Mang stockinen consider the beardless
latrley a first-class substitute for vats. The streustlo of straw :umb the adaptation of certain grains to rich gronnd is of mu ment in consindering the worth of
verprodnction on two leading fucd srains for live stuck shonld lead every intellizent stockiman into the practice of Erowing : much wider raricty, for sereral reasons, as well as the one of low raluce. The seawhere three or fom kinds of grain are to he harvested at different times, instead of one kind which may all be regnired to lie stock, too, will appreciate a change in
their rations, amb it will not ouly be mome healthtul for them. hant they will make bether gains in growth and weight
Special regard mast be atal for the ber products of the varions grains. ration of straw goos well with rich dover at ally time during the winter. Clear.
briglit. dry straw is also a help to sraz ing animals in midsummer, often prevent ing bloating when pasturage is moluly rich and tending to form an unusua hont of gis internali,
As a rule during the past two rears the farmers who were able to feed their r returns than where ther hare depende on selling the grain to feeders or the grainshipper. The farmer who fattens a half dozen bullocks or a score of porkers is pare time, as well as increasing the profit on the food consumed in this way.
The more one can equalize his labor throughout the sear, and hy this plan use areater number of acres for tillage and grazing, the hetter is lis prospect of de-
riving better revenue for his season's income. It is ordinarily wise in buying farm to procure, if possible, a tract and of which at least three fourths of it is of the best quality for tillage. If the
other fonth is rolling and alapted mainly for only meadow and pasture, it will be found at times as profitalle where out keeps stock continually as though the
entire areal shond be of the highest qualits. It is a fact that on some of the new lands of the far 11 est and southwest of
late the stockmen hare made more mones in proportion to their investment on the soalled desert wastes than hare the stock plaius of the central West. M.A. R.

## mY IRRIGATION PLANT.

Erery gardener appreciates the ralue of having water arailable for irrigating the garden at any time. If one depends on
the nsual rainfall, the best results will not always be obtained, for though he supplies all the plant-foorl needed,
out water it remains insoluble in For several rears a dronght in June had shortened my crop of strawberres abou ne half what it should hare been, and tion. Mr truck-farm has a lare brook -muing through it, which divides it into No nearly equal parts. The bed of the rook is from four to eight feet helow the surface of the garden. How to cleviate rrigating purposes was the question for ne. A windmill was too uncertain. engine too expensive. I finally decided that I could elerate the water the mos conomically with a hydranlic ram. One
of the largest rams, with a fall in the rive-pipe of about six feet, was placed in the brook. Near the brook on the highest bank a large tank was lmilt of pine planks. and at a height sufficient to carrs the water over the whole garden. From this tank iron pipes were laid in different directions orer the surface of the ground. At abont ererr third end was paced at could be unscrewed and a hose attached at ans place where I wanted to nse the water. 1 let the tank; fil war nisht the next day distributed orer the salrilen, and it mar be applied with a sprayer or pomed in in it stream, as desired. To prevent the

Th economize in the nse of wature some(he rows of plants.
One ohjoet 1 han in view when 1 huilt flo water-tank was to dissolve fortilizers in the water and feed them to the plants
thonnsh the pipes. sul far 1 have mot had thme to make manys (experiments with this plan, lint unc with mintiv mamme save
wom desults. Ton perent the manne clogsins the pipes it should be but into loosely mande silcks, or put into al hax made of
slats close chongla towld the manmere and still let the water in to carry ont the foo:l
materials. 1 fhink I sore great possibilities in using the tank for aprlying chemical fertilizers in sulntion. The plan
have in mind is to furni*h the suil with potash : whel phosplorif atide in the form of ashes, muriate of potash and superphossoth in the haring diseoted mitrato of taken from a tank, so als furmation at shrface of watce to the sunt warn it. it
colld to apply directly to thie plants.
hase water at hand th now when tralls
 now, with plenty of water for wething the rainy day. hat can do the transplantins prepared the land and marked it for pants. and a few rows are thoronshly wetted The plants are then set, and a little dry
soil drawn aroumd them to licep tho gromed from baking. If dry weather contimes. they are watered asain in a day or two.
Br this method 1 never fail to malie near$y$ all the plants live even in the dryest weather. My experiments in irrigating mence to irrigate them as soon as they le--in to hossom, putting some fertilizer in the water a dals or two hefore. Tho conor
of the foliage was immediately changent owed both of leat a harge growth folbipes are laish over the bed about one hundred feet apart, and I sometimes apply it the hose when only water is nsed. If I an applying liduid fertilizers that may ininre the foliage, I lay, the end of the hose whe the grome, and run the water he-
twe the intigating celery the water is started at the upper end of the row, and after the water has rum is fan as it will, more hose is added to carry it
further alons, irrigating every alternate row: then going over the field agin. tak-
ing the other rows. With irrigation I can grow more than twice as much celery on
the same ground, and it alwars makes good growth.
Dela ware counts: N. H. Jeximas.

## A WEED-EXTERMINATOR

Sheep are one of the liest weal-exterminators on a farm. A few sheep thrned into a field where foul stuff is srowing in the fence-corners and around stone piles They seem to enjoy standing on their hind. legs to reach mi into the top of some bush to give it a gond bronsing. I would not dispose of all my sheep on this ac
count if wool were worthless, althongh aml in hopes of seeing wool reach its sheep. in order to prodnce a hears rrowth of wool and at the same time raise fambers must have shecial care. Some on any kind of pastmre at ally time of sear withont any water to drink.
sheep cared for in this way are a los itr, alll wot sell for as murd as the wool from well fed and cared-for Hocks. There has been a rast change in onr focks of today and twenty-five rears ago. At that time a sheep was all right it it lata a strip of wool on its back. The up-
to-late sheep has wool where there is sheep.
the farm are goor property noce more and the farmer who sold ont will not have a a small cost than at the present time. There has heen an elmomons decrease in chited states durimg the past of hoth mintton go far wrong in inresting money in sheep

Elias F. Brows.


Aern Massachusets some choice
Jersey cows were milked at 10 The milk was at once placed in a centrifugal separator-
this particular one was small and adapted
to prirate dairies-and in a few minntes to prirate dairies-and in a few minntes. the cream and milk were thoroughly sep-
arated: and the cream, being transferred to an excellent patent churn, was turned
intn hitter in a shont time, and then worked in a patent trough. the boast of
which is that "human hands do uot touch it." Br twelse oclock it was salted and
done up in neat packages that had been done up in neat packages that had been
carefully meighed, in paraffin-paper. The gentleman process kindly presented one half of the
pronnct to the matron of a near-her hospital where there is a training-school for by one occlock it had all ranished, and ther cound boast that ther had eaten but-
ter that three homrs prerionsly had been in the udder of the cow yes and no. The human srstem demands a certain amount of oleogenous materialbut the palate demands certain flarors, the unlearned express by "it tastes good."
 less compared with the product of any
well-condnctell creameries or with intel. Well-condnctell creameries or with intel-
lisentls nunanged pririte dairies. Where
ister is the difference? In order to hare a de-
siralle flavur the eream hefore churning

 the hutter and creann production of that
intelligent and thrifts state for now these six rears, sars: .The fla ror. the aroma
and the acil which are produced in the cream during its ripening, and which give the peculiar character to the butter malle
therefrom. are due to the growth of bacthererfrome
teria in the cream.
teria in the cream. 1 milk when drawn from the cow has a multitude of microscopical forms of life in
it. Which have come, not from the milkglands, but from the milk-ducts, into
which they hare nade their way from the outside. Jany of them are entirely harmless. and have nothing to do with the
fiaror of butter: but when the creanm is almost incredible uumbers. and it is fouud that the finest flarors are dereloped by
the acid-forning species of bacteria; but not all acill forms are beneficial, and by leng series of careful experiments it is de
nonstrated that good flavors mas be produced by bacteria which produce no acid.
The story of these experiments. while conclusive. is ton long and technical for this place: but the practical outcome of all is of dairies and creameries "inoculate" their
erean with a carefully" selected species of rapidly dereloping lacteria, which "get and thus they control the flavor of hutter round." The minute aecount of the dif-
ferent experiments br whicls these conelusions have been reached fill several
large pamphlets, which can be obtained bs addressing Professor Coun, at the Storis
Agricultural Station, Conn.. and comprise the stuls of six large creameries, and of
many animals kent in private stables for several consecutive months.
The first lefinite knowlerlge of goond lintter lacteria caule from Demmark, which
is easily first of all the world in lonters production. It is in that country that
schools for teaching dairying in all its schools for teaching dairring in all its $\mathrm{br}_{5}$ an enterprising and intelligent woman, royal tables of Eurone. She has beautiful white-tiled flowss and walls in the rooms washed and groomed before milking, and the men whon do the work are compellel to
a corresponting degree of ceanliness. thouch it is not related there, as it is of
one New England "fance" dairy, that the milkers have to lat the and part their hair
in the nidde before bocing allowed to sit in the niddle before bring allowed to sit
down heside the cow. Ifer butter is packed in porcelain jars, ana if we celll a superior
sort silteelged, hers can be called diamond-
edged. Thier hare a term "loopful" iu the tracteriological laboratory when they
studr milk. It is a drop the size of a large rinhead. In one lonnful there have heeu comnted 60,000 hacteria, in another 20,000 , but iu a rery sparsely populated one onls 250. Many people are incredulous when ron tell then of these tremendons mumhers, if they have no knowledge of the ingenions inventions by which thes are counterl. But when you shom them a single hair from their own heads magnified to look like a telegraph-pole, ther rield nssent. Men hare conuted the red corpuscles in the human bloorl, aud find that there are $5.000, n 00$ in a single millimeter.
and hesile that the milk probleu is comparativels simple.
Now, the next steps after learning that
the flavor and aroma of buter trollahle is to cultivate the right kinds. or kind. of hacteria and inoculate the crean. and thus secure the right sort for the desired Haror. and to produce a uni-
form result and nake sure that hacteria that might produce bad flarors shall be surely. destroyed. The milk is first pasteurized: that is, the milk is heate? to 15 s hegrees Fahrenheit-nuuch helow: hoilng
heat-for fifteen ninutes, and then allowed to cool. This destrors all the kiuds of bacteria that do mot have spores (seeds). and these do not affect the tiaror or aroma
(the character that affects. the nose) of the butter. Dr. de Schrveinitz, of Washington. D. C., lately said, in an address on
bacteria up-to-date: "Fortunately or unbacteria up-tn-date: "Fortmately or un-
fortunately the use of these germs has been pateuter, so that in the near future We mar see branded uphn particularly, mended, 1806 ; reissued, 190S. etc.". But when he asks. "Mas we not expect sonn a eating and sleeping?" he misses the point. The thing that has been patented is the careful culture of a correct sort to proisolation of it from all others, and the putting of it into hermetically sealed bottles by a uan who holds himself reDr. Coun ius sum lows that the use of starters will commonly gire rise to favorable results, even
thongh the cream is largel? impregnated with other species of bacterin lofore the inoculation with the artificial starter. This fact lies at the hasis of the nse of artificial starters either with or withont pasteurizanecessars to hare the starter contain a large abundance of some farorahle species. which br its growth can both check the derelopment of the ordinarr cream bacitself." It needs hardly he said that the cult ration and putting up for commẹreial use of the proper starters is a process of the utmost scieutific delicacr.
It is just twenty rears since Sir Joseph
Lister studied. isolated and described the bacterium that produces the ordinary souring of milk. Which was afterward named
by Hueppe bacillus acidi lactici. Since ore tici. since which measures so large an are on the isle of human knowledge, has heen de-relnped-a science that placed the practice
of medicine upon a scientific basis, and rendered possible an intelligent srstem of agriculture and animal hushandre

Mrs. H. M. Plexikett.

## UTAH SMALL FARMS.

The small farm is the mainstar of Titah and the power behind the throne
of agricultural independence. There ate of agricultural independence. There are aging a ahont twenty-fice acres each, under actual maltivation hy means of irrigation. Added to this area is a similar acreage of These farms rield laceorling to official statistics) over $3.000,000$ bushels of wheat. half that amome of oats and potatoes and a proportionate production of other cereals The small orchards and vine-
Hicla every farm has mure or
 and their products of cider, rinegar and molas:ers amount to 200 (ion galluns rearly. Tou this may be added $4,000,000$ pounds $1,200,000$ pounds of houes. The irrigated grass-fields produce 403,000 tons of alfalfa, While the umirrigated ralless sield $13.3,000$ tons of wild hay every year. Orer 40,000
tons of sumar-beets are grown and made tons of sugar-beets are grown and made
into sugar annually.

Fifty years ago the present irrigatei and productive vallers of Ctah were immense deserts of aridity. By the aid of modern irrigatiou and the peculiar sys tem of Morunoll co-operation these des serts hare been reelaimed antl fertimi. efforts would have failed in the conquest of aridity, and the claining of large arreas would certainly have defeated the suc cessful colonization. The Mormon leader rery wisely prohibited their memhers from seeking mineral treasures until sutficient land was put under cultiration to produce euough food for evers iuhabitant. The people settled in small colonies, diriding the plots into lots of oue and one fourtl acres. On these city lots the houses and corrals were built, and perfect colonic
were formed. The adjoining fields that were formed. The adjoining fields that
could be irrigated were dirided into ter and twenty acre tracts, while the unirrigatell or meadow lands were similarl allotted. The town sites were hometeaded by the respectire mayors, and the cultivated area was ohtained by co-operative claimaluts, deeding each a portion fter procuring title.
Tery few of the farms are fenced, and suls irrigation ditches mark the diriding lines between owners. The sheep and cattle are kent in the monntains duriug roam at large orer the cultivated area during the winter. This eminent domain, the properts of erershody, has about $2,500,000$ sheep anld orer 450,000 cattle horses, mules. swine and goats. The suc cess of farming has been materially hand icapped br mining sensations created in almost every section. This has caused the mortgaging of orer ten per cent of the farms to get moner to sink holes in the ground, with the expectation of the owner becoming millionaires. Again, the tendency of many speculative farmers branching out into larger schemes and neglecting the small farm has depreciated its ralue as a producer. Modern ideas small-farm sentiment, and the woris and trouble consequent upon ineritable failure create chronic growlers, resulting in politcal disturhances.
The co-operatire methods inaugurated bs Mormon colonists have contributed to the success of the small farm. Wilford Moodruff. president of the Mormo church. has lived upon a twenty-acre farn and supported a large family from its in come during the past forts rears. He could not have realized enough from tha farm to par the taxes had not sereral
adjoining farmers co-operated in building irrigation canals and looking after the roaming cattle and sheep. One man gnards not onls his own growing crops and proteets the irrigation supplr. but assists his neighhors, because all hare equal interests. The small farmers do not machin so much of an investment and the general expenses are light, be cause of the co-operative methods. era of intensire soil culture is inaugurated where small farms are operated, and two blades of grass are grown where but one was grown before because of the extr cullitation and application of proper fer small farm profitable, and many lessons mant farm prontahle, and manr lessonal
mar le learned from the srstem of small
and farms in C'tah. Joel Shomaker.

## EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

From Tirginia.-Perhaps some of you "sunus Wouth" like to hear from one in the have a fine climate here all the year round and can raise nearly everthing. Poultry does well here, and we get good prices-from twenty to fortr cents a pound each for
early chicks weighng one pound each. What we heed most is more northern people make homes here and improve the eountry.
Fuos Oкцahoma--Logan county is a finc fruit, grain and stock raising countrs. Tlie Wheat crop is the largest erer liarrestrd in
the territory. It is estimated at 30.0 momo bushels. The rield runs from twenty it fifts bushels to the acre. The oats crop i also immense. Early peaches, apricots and
pluns are now of all kinds have gromn magnificently this in this this county. Ginthrie, the capital of the It is a fourlshing little city of abont 1n, non Inhabltants.
West, Oklahoma.

Froar Texaessee.-Our wheat and clorer crops are very good. Corn is doing well. Cotton is not very good on account of the cold, wet xpring. There are many people ooking for homes. One risitor from Nebraska says this is the grandest country he ever aw. Home-seckers are taking adrantage of
the cheap rates to the Tennessee centennial, at Nashrille. I risited the exposition hio day. At night it was the grandest af Murfreeshoro, Tenn.

From Ohio.-Thonsands of bushels of trawherries were shipped from this countr vere sold at Huntington, W. which is our nearest market. Eally apples are fine but late apples will not be a half crop Peaches will prohabls be a half crop, but there are no pears and rery few quinces. aso good the be weat is fine. Grass is corn looks well. Lawrence mar be the ban er stramberry
Proctorville Ohio Frs of Fary and Fipesur of the the radthere are in this part of the West for dairying. If it is a good business in the eastern rom s50 states. Where the land where land can he honght for from ss to $\$ 15$ n acre? There is plents of grass for the cow There is room in this ricinity for fifteen or rrenty farmis that can keep forty or fifty ows each. There is a creamery all reand for business standing idle for the want of cows and patrons to run it. There are onls reamery business, and thes are doing thell. Iost of those who are here think they cannot do ansthing but raise wheat or flax. and par no attention to the cows. There is a good chance here for men who are interested in
Tintah, Traverse countr, Miun.
From Florida.-I came to this state ahout eight rears ago, and engaged in farmling and fruit-growing. I put out an orange grove the first rear, and brought it to bear-
ing in three rears. The great freeze killed my grove to the ground in the winter of 189.). Since that time I hare brought mar grove hack to bearing. About one half of ny trees are now full of frint. I have apples. peaches, pears: in fact, all kinds of fruit. 1 d and nade plents Florida, if properly taken care of. I have orn this year that will rield forts bushels to the acre. regetables can be raised for northern markets, and paying prices realized. I hare ont a crop of onions that will make too bushels to the acre. Mry cotton looks
fine. Tobacco does well and brings ready fine. Tobacco does well and brings ready
cash. Grapes par well made into wille. Cash. Grapes pay well made intn Wille. lands can be had for from $\$ 5$ to $\$ 10$ an acre within a mile from the depot, $\$ 10$ an acre. farther awas.

## Welshton, Marion countr, Florida

From Tirginia.-The Buckingham brauch of the Chesapeake olio railroad runs Bremobluff on the main line and from the finest roofing-slate in the world is taben out. There are sereral large quarries. This slate is used for nearls every purpose nowroofing. mantels, table-tops. tombstones and many other things. A slate tomhstone is said to outlast that of ans other kind, marble and granite not excepted. Historic Appomattox count joins Buckinglian on the west. A rers fine wheat crop his heen harrested in this section this rear. All crops farning sections in virgivin for the hest all the arain crope One mall sowed oun and all the grain crops. One hand sowed one and threshed fifty from it this fall. Land, unimproved, is rery clreap here, and iuproved cheap transportation and good roads. There has been a marked improvement in the roads appreciated bere more th:ln ans other of its ind that comes into the countr. W. C. H. Wealthia, Buckingham county

Hard Lot in Life
But She Finally Found Relief from He
"I was troubled with my stomaeh and suffererl severe pain after eating. I began to
thluk my lot in life was very hard. One day concluded I would make one more trial and I sent for a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and a ox of Hood's pils. The remit was that have had not one bad spell since I begin taking
these mediclnes. I can eat all kinds of food without unplensant consenuences." Mras. $G$.
Hood's Sarsaparilla


## Our farm.

## NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD

Gbowng and Pickling Cucu berss.-Until some
rears ago picl important farm crop in this einity, almost every farmer planting in acre or two of cucumbers, and either or putting them down in hig rats in brime and then selling them by the barrel later on during winter or spring to Buffalo merchants or fancy-pickle makers. Then the
markets becane orerstocked, and I think some of our farmers hare set rats and tanks full of old pickles that they have in for some years. Now there are few people around here who grow cucumbers for the quiries that I have recently received concerning the best ways of putting down pickies, I conclude that in some other pickles and a chance to make pickle-growfing pay. I an sure they ean be grown with eo twelve cents i hmadrei. Here a crop of good rield; still, under high culture, that is by the selection of best adapted soils
and the free use of fertilizers or manures, and the free use of fertilizers or manures,
more than twiee that momber can be easily produced to the aere. and at that rate an acre-at ten cents a hundredwould bring the respectable amome of twenty cents a hundred was often secured

How to Grow Pickles.-Before w can think of piekling cucumbers we must easy matter, especially where the blight (leaf-blight, hacterial blight) is a sure annual risitor. This disease often (perhaps usually, here and in many other
ities) sweeps through the patches, first taking a plant here and there, and continuing its attacks until erers plant in the patch, long before the end of the seato plant on strietly new soil, preferably some sandy or mucks loam, rather moist than otherwise, but thoroughly drained Persistent sprasing seems to have good effect in keeping foliage healthy, and if Paris green is aded Good eultivation and repeated hoeing are absolutely necessare, hut the rimes in these
operations, as well as in picking, should be disturbed as little as possible. It is the large number of marketahle pickles which is wanted rather than large size of the indiridual pickle. The size most in
demand is three inches in length. The more prompits we pick the three-inch size the more pickles the area will furnish and therefore the greater the returns and profits. An experienced grower says in "Michigan Farmer
"The larger the number grown on a given territory the more proft, The bulk of the erop should be of the smallest or medium size. Those overlooked can be none must be allowed to mature. Care must be taken to distures the children with their bare feet are preferable to grown people, and our expern quite as casily grown-ups, be taught to pick them clean.'

Prckling Cucumbers. - Rose Seelse Miller gives the following good directions (New York "Trihune")

In raising cucumbers for pickling the small varieties should be chosen, and is when small. The smaller the cucumbers, the more thes are worth a harrel. Those over four inches long will not bring near as good a price as those much smaller sharp shears, and hare a little stem on each cucumber: don't pull the vines or bot pica, an the tar Jo them. D not pick early in the das. There must he
no mud upon the cueumbers or vines, as this will eause rust and stop the bearing, Pack by hand in small harrel
throw the cucmmbers in haphazard. Pack well, and eover with a strong brine which has heen heated to nearly the hoiling-
point. The cucumbers must be entirely alom, to make the cucumbers hard and creen, while other packers declare that the clear, strong brine is better and more suche allowed to mature on the rines. It rune packing and shipping, they should be picked off, and perhaps used on the home ahle or disposed of in a near-by market formers are.
Farmers around here used large casks rats, some of them holding one hunred pickles apiece. The freshly gathtied into these reeeptacles. The brine nuder which they are held bs means of a weighted corer, is strong enough to float fresh egg, It takes abont a bushel of Such a crate holds from five hundred to iglit hundred pickles. the number varying in accordance with the size of the cheumbers.

FUrther Detalls.-From an approved ceipe I also quote the following
"The cucumbers are picked every other las in the morning as soon as the dew wo to seven inches in length, each size pracked by itself. If possible, the praeking is done in the afternoon of the day when full, the eucumbers are covered with brine of sufficient strength to float a Ifter standing three or four days to settle, the scum should be removed, and each ing cucunbers of the same size whieh had been in brine of like strength. The barman headed up and marked are will hold from fire to six thousand of the mallest size, and from ten to fifteen hunred of the largest. The cucumbers mus ent from the rines with a sharp knife f stem. Cucumbers put up in this brin will not shrivel, and need hut little refreshning, but housenvires must lear in mind hat they will not keep through the second summer without adding more salt." The same anthority recommends the for ins picking process:
Drain them from the brine, fill any eptaele two thirds full, pour boiling water rer, and let remain twenty-four hours. If too salt (which will depend upon the from the bottom, that they may freshen renly, again cover with boiling water. boiling weak rinegar; three days later rain. and eover with cold rinegar full strength, sweetened and spiced or not
to suit the taste."
will say, howe
will sas, however, that I do not know of any grower around here who ever sold
his pickles in any other shape except just put up in brine. I am not aware that made pickles: that is. for pickles in ringar. And eren if there were such a marand experience necessary for putting up piekles in vinegar or in ans fance style, the hrine

Some New Fruits.-One of me friends who hails from the state of wooden apan marbe thent the merits of the apan masberrs, the treestrawherrs, the ree-blackberry, the muskiberry and the wineherry. Some of these fruits are 100 new to hare definite sentence pronounced
upon them. I have known the tree-blackherry under its earlier name, "Topss," and can say that, so far as its tree ferure is concerned, sou will find in it another wooden nutmeg. Topss is of strong growth, immoderately thorny, bearing a air crop of gond-sized berries, bat on the whole without especial merit. The Japan wineberry has here prored worthless as a fruit, and somewhat delicate as an orn:mental plant. If we don't have it on the grounds we will not lose much. With the muskberry I have no personal acquaintance, and do not expect much from it. berry, is said to be rery weedy and hard to get rid of, while the fruit has not foumd an exeessive annonnt of admiration. The I have the two last-named berries on the place, and ean tell more abont them in a vear or two. In the meantime I hare
screwed down my anticipations to the lowest notch. my anticipations to the
T. Greiner.
*ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUITS. *


The Codling-moth.

$g$, woth with expanded wings; $h$, head auk first
apple just as it is forming. In about a week to the core. In three or four weeks from the
time of hatching the are full grown and the apples they occups
aall in them, but more commonly after the woru coons under the rough bark of the trees,
in other sheltered places, from whieh the moths cmerge in ahout two weeks.
moths lay their eggs the latter part of July generally iu the later apples. The larvae may leare the apples hefore they are gath ered, or not until they are stored. In eithel
case ther hide in sheltered places. A favor-
ite place for the larva to spin its cocoon is under the boops or hetween the stares of
fruit-harrels. It emerges as a motb in the spring. Reminnes.-If hands of cloth or pa will be spun under them, when they may he the trees as soou as the flower bas fallen With Paris greeu and water, at the rate of
olle pound of the poison to one humpred and
twenty-fire gallons of water. At this time the eye of the apple is upward and catche
some of the poison and the young worns art
distroyed hy it. Pbe apple-1mayot is tbe
larva of a
machberry and Cherry Wine-licor Backberry and Cherry Wine-hicor-
iee.- P. G. F., Wilsey, Kan., writes: "Give method of makng aine-something wbich will keep and improve with age. Also tell how to make cberry wine with same qualifications. The
cherries to he used are the common black cherry.-I would like to experimeut with some licoriee-plants. Plea
get seeds or slips of same.
Rerly:-To one gallon of mashed haekherries add one quart of boiling water. Let long; then strain through a coarse bag, add three quarts of water and two pounds of making equal quautities of water and juice mat in clean demijohns, stone jugs or tight kegs; close partially in a cool place; if left in a warm place and entirely open it wil
sour: if stopped eutirely it will burst the stand Mmtil fermentation ceases, Which
will he abont Uctober. Then hottle it and krep in a cool place. The same treatment
will milike a cowl cherry rine. Licorice
nily be hought of J. M. Thorburn, 15 John llity be lought of J. M. Thorburn, 15 John
St.: New York City, at twenty ceuts per

Probably Leaf-rust.-W. B. N., Oran Ohio, writes: "I have some roung maple trees that were set out this spring. Their dry up and fall off. They were set out the first of April. I transplanted tbem immediately without the roots heeoming the least drees have had pleaty of rai Rerlis:-I wish you had sent me a sample of thing to go hy, hat I think the injury is calused hy a leaf-rust that is occasionally very injurious. It is most injurions on trees that are weakened by some adrerse cireum edly iujured by transplauting. If they hat bern sprayed with the Bordeaux mixture recipe for Which has heen so often given in
 year it prohably will not be serionsly affected
next season. Give them plenty of water aud
mannre and pick ofl the diseased leaves.

Bunding the Peach-tree-hearcurl-Blackberry-rust-Anti-rabbit Wash Ior
Trees.J. E. S., Odessat, No. Peach-trees should be budded in Augnst in your sec-
tion.-Your fuery ahout leaf-curl was anFnacsink, - The cause of blackberry-rust is a miunte fungous plant that produces the
orange-colored spores on the under side of the
leares. There is no renucdy. The only sood treatment consists in pulliug and buning the
inferted plants. Soune kinds are more sulject

 Buddiner.-G. C. K., Sidney, Ohio. l. The middle of August, but the work may he the other conditions. The rule is to do it at an landle and when the bark on the stock will
peel asily.
 With the stork. In what is called June bind
ding the huds start an once into growth,
but they make a weak growth the first sea-

Gooseberry-mildew.-J. H. M., Horse
Shoe Beud, Idaho. Spray the leaves and sulphur (sulphith of potassiun) to two gat commencing hefore the flowers are wone.
bushles that are crosely shat in so that they
do not have a free circulation of air aronud them are must likcols to nildew, but onome
rarieties are much more liable to mildew
than others. Borers.-W. H. G., Rock Falk, O. T. The preventive is to paint the trimks of the trees
witlo soft soap redaced to the consistency
 shonld be looked orer each antumn, and if
horers have got in they should be dug out
with a kinfe.
 period when a woman is looking forward to
motherhood, the best protection she can give to the tender little life which is depend ent upon her own, is to fortify herself with tion" prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, $\mathbf{N}$ Y and sold by all dealers in medicines Al1 the dangers of motherhood and most
of its pains and discomforts are entirely banished hy the use of this rare "Prescrip tion." It gives elastic strength and true
healthful vitality to the special organs and nerve-centres involved in motherhood
This healthful condition is transmitted to the baby both by the improved quality of the mother's secreted nourishment and by It is a perfect health protector to them
both. No other medicine was ever devised by an educated, scientific, physician for th express purpose of bringing health and other preparation ever accomplished this purpose so scientifically and effectually. A more particular description of its re-
markable properties with a full account of some surprising cures of female difficulties thousand-page illustrated book. "The Peo ple's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' which is sent free paper-bound for the mere cost of mailing. 21 one-cent stamps; or cloth-bound, for 31 stamps. Address th
Doctor as ahove.


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| DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH. <br> - IDER the above caption the first thing iu order is the planting of a wild-fluwer hel?. Ont of season at present. to le sure: but we are lonking aheal. Most tasks ale the bettel performed by harius some preparation heforehand. By was of this prepariators work we mas obstere the wild plants from time to time as we gu hither and thither about our dalls work. anl when ans choice specimen is seen. We con then and there mark the same by sticking down a little stake by the plaut. or trius a strip of cloth onto it, or any other handy war. At some odd time we can also get the main wheel of some worn-ont reaper and place it in position as frame for the flower-bed. Sink the rim abont one third its width into the glound. Fill with rich soil to the depth of another third, and that will leare a thind of the rim abore all ground to hold the water in place when we want to irrigate. All this completed. we ale ready to begin transplanting. This with most wild plants can be done any time when the ground is not too dry. As we have our bed arranged for irrigation. We can dampen the dirt if too dre, and then proceed. Whea the plants are all in place. saturate the bed with water, and keep moist uutil ther are established. In case the uld hen runs at large and therefore is livle to get in her diabolical culture when were off guard. a few slats or some wire netting will stand sponsor orer our pets if placed orer the top of the reaper-wheel. |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |

This year I'm testing two new kinds of field-corn-the Iowa Silrer-mine and the
Prehistoric. The first is said to hare Fielded at the rate of two hundred and
fifteen bushels an acre, and the second is renorted to have been buried for cen-
turies. haring been grown ty some ancient race. It is also claimed to catch a rery
firm hold in the ground-nerer blowing down except the stalk breaks. Dungan's White Prolific is the best kind I're tested
as set, but should some rariets be found as ext. but should some then the new must be put at the head of the list and Dungans
mored down. Four new kinds of watermelons, also, are undergning trial this sea-
son-Dixie. Duke Jones. Sweet Heart and Klnckler's Sweet. Semiunle is the hest r re ret found. but perhaps something
better still might be obtained bs patient research. $\quad * * *$ Br the war. hare all the FABy And
Firestde readers an abundance of pieFipestne readers an abundance of pare
plant. horse-radish and asparagns? Hare
ther lots of strawherries, ton: If not. they mar. if ther will but make the effort. all four kinds. The strawherries are a nedicine. the horse-radish leares are, and
rimht to sterw writh hann as greens, and
the asparagns is an excellent substitute for garden-peas.

Has any one of the Faris Ayd FireSIDE circle figured out a good war to dis-
pose of the American tramp? We need gond comuntry roadk. How would it do for
the government to take these linigltst. of pedestrianism in hand. putting them under have our highway - turnpiked? Cive the
tramps their food and clothes and twenty-
fire cents a day. and make them work.
It seems to me that this womld he murli
heter than allowing them to tramp from
homse to honse and get their rictuals hy
hegging, spending their time in illeness.
hegging. spending their time iu inlleness.

A roice of warning to farmers! There's
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
board if the roost is also orer the board
The illustration is a design of a morable
roost placed orer a droppings-board. the to keep it off the floor. This arrangement permits of placing the roost and hoard at and the nests (which should also be morablel can be taken outside and cleaned

| SELL EGGS AT HOME. <br> Farmers should nerer ship egss until ther hare first endearored to get hetter prices for them ncarer home. If thes would retail their eggs and seek customers a large sum would be added to the receipts from poultre. Fresh eggs are alwits satable, for erery family must at times hare them. It freruently happens. when eags are scalce. that one farmer must buy them from another, and iu every village and town will he folnd thnsc who prefer to buy from the farmer than from the |
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## CHARCOAL FOR FATTENING.

Experiments made with turkers demonstrated that when charcoal was adten in
the fond ther gainen? more rapills in
weight than when it was omithell. This. wond imply that there was sumethan in
the eharenal which ereated fith, hat it is is digesterl. The probabilite is that when
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ lay. In extra brooder consts mones. and the bue on hand minst do the work fas
pertane the maker of it clams many ad rantages in its faror), but the chicks continur to die. Onle one or two are lost
chicks is reduced to the capacits of the monder. the chicks begin to thrire. and he fifty, which is just the mum-
raiser ber the brooder should hase contained at the beginning.

## HARD AND SOFT FOODS.

meal it will be noticeden a gill of corntity of water will he absorbed. This water is uot taken by the fowl rolumarily. but through necessits. in order to accept the food offered. Naturally the fowls drink but little water. and but a small quantity at a time unless deprised of it for quite soft food, and digestion is slow, decomposition begins, being hastened br the animal heat of the hods. When the fowl consumes dre food. and must seek it. the first portion is digested before the last enters the crop, hence when it drinks fhere s hut a nortiou of the food eatell mois tened. and the crop is nerer full. This matter has been alluded to before but it is one which should attract attention and receire consideration. To gire soft food When it is necessary to do so is correct. but such food should be giren onlr in lim-
ited quantities. and the ground fond shonld he giren dur in the trough, if possible, instead of forcing more rater on the birds than ther really require.

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

How Large a Flock.-E. H. S.. Prairie rou adrise a bos of sixteen sears to start
with. and how can chickens be best protected from rats
REPLS:
manage a hundrea hric deroting all of his could thereto. hut something depends on the condi-
tions. situation. etc. A fock of abnut twents tions. situation. etc. A flock of about twents.
should he i beginuing. There is no mode shonit he ing deprenatins of rats excent hr
of ment thoors or a liberal use of half-inch-
cemen cement too
wire mesh.

 BEES sammatationd


## HEAD LICE

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despitc panic and hard times. espite panic and hard
First applicant from cach lo cality secures a pair ON TIME and an agency. SIL VER CO.

## flobid

THE LAKE HANCOCK COLONY Hancocki, Polk Count, FIorida,
On main line plant StstemRailmay

duck hunter,
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Our ffireside.

## the two gates.

A pilgrim once (so runs an ancient tale),
Old, worn and spent, crept down a shadowed On eitler hand rose uountains bleak and higb
Chill was the gusts air, and dark the sky : Chill was the gustr air, and dark the sky
The path was rugged and his feet were laic The path was rugged and his feet were hare
His faded cheek wals seamed by pain and car His heavy eges upon the ground were cast,

The valley ended where a naked rock Rose steer from earth to heaven, as if to mock But while his dim and weary eyes essay To find an outlet, in the mountain-side A ponderous sculptured brazen door he spied, And tottering toward it with fast-failing breat
Ahove the portal read. "The Gate of Death"

He could not stay his feet that led thereto It yielded to his toncl, and passing throng He cante into a world all hright and fair And 10 ! the blood of youth was in his reins, And he was clad in rohes that held no stains Of bis long pilgrimage. Amazed, he turned Behold! a golden door belind him burned In that fair sunlight, and his wondering ese
Now lusterful and clear as those new slies, Free from the mists of age, of care and strife, Ahove the portal read, "The Gate of Life."

The Heiress of Simpkinssille
 N'T tell me you hain'
heerd of it, Mehitahl heerd of it, Mehitahle
Jennings:", Said Aunt Nahhy Bennett,
ing the strings
"punkin-hood,"
"punkin-hood
she alwars supreme disregard of
the weather or the tim year. "Give une on a sip o' your coffee, if yon'se got a plenty:
declare, it's gin me sich a turn that I fe faint.

Do tell," said Mehitahle, easily, helping her nelghtor liherally from her reell-glled hreakfast-tahle. "Th lay that it's something
about Ray Dean. What's she bell doin' now '" 'slikely it's sunthin' about Ra, Dean, returued Amnt Nabby, with scornful emphasis oul the first name. "She call't eren eall her
self hy the decent Christian name that wat left to ber by her great-annt on her pa's side. tauntin' 'round iu silk dresses and capes with bows on 'em, :und two rows o' stitchin', an kid gloves, and a hat with a rosy in it
"La, Nably, she trimmed it belself don't scem such it turribly sinful extras agance for atroung girl to have two rows of stitchin' round her cape, argned hehitable silk dress. She looked real nice. all your Sam thonght so, I'll lay a penny. "Sam can think what he's a-mind to-hi Anut Niabhy, visibly affronted. "If he want to be too uppish to ask me to keep his honse, he kiu live alone, and cat hiscuit with a pint er's son, and I sha'n't stand hy and see his honse and farm sold at auction to pay for silk dresses ' $n$ ' flumuery without speakin' my
mind about it. No nervy of mine shall marr that spendthrift Dean gill with my consentef she has had a fortme left to he Aunt Nably put her cup on the table, and Mehitahle sat down with dramatic sud demness.
'You don't mean it?" she gaspec.
'T dolr't, dou't I:' returned Aunt Nabhy, With a kind of screne irony. Malby I didn't
see the will her mucle on her mal's side, old Josh Simplins, up to Simpkinstille, made. II owns the hull of simplinsrille, I've heer,
tell, or did till he went 'a' died last week.' "Simpkiusville. Why, that's where Ray hoarded all that time she weat to the sem-
inary way up there. She kept honse for her uncle, I understood, aud walked clear over to the next town every day to school. The s'pose Ray had to pay for her keep in that I'mill free to confess I'm glad of it, Nabby." "IIe might's well left it to a couple o' haru-
wallers as to Ray Dean and her ma," retort ed Aunt Nahly, crisply. "That girl'd run through it in a year if thas a million, and Mis' Dean wonldn't have seuse enongh to
stop her. She was allus limp as acet rag." sams a good hand to take care o propand likely a roung man's there is in town she added, soothingly, as Aunt Nahby tied the strings of her "punkin-hood" with an in dignant twitch, and started over to tell Mrs. I'ettihoue, the deacon's wife.
Society as represented by the inhabitants
Pettibone Corner villase had in farorite of Pettibone Corner villase had a farort
theme of conversation in the "doin's" "that Dean girl." The Deans had been peo ple of consequence once in the place. They
had owned the big stock-farm that was the pride of the town still, though it had passed
into the hamds of Jeremiaht Willet, a bachelor
of forts, with one eye aud a reputation for "nearness." The Deans, of whom only hay and her mother remained to represent the f:mily, owned now ouls ten scrubhy acres,
and a little honse much the worse for wean, and a little honse much the worse for wear,
and hating a disagrecable habit of hoarding and having a disagrecable habit of horrding if large quatities of raillwater in its collar. years after her hushand's death, while mane kepit house for the ahove-mentioned wncle in a
distant part of the state for the sale of going distant part of the state for the sake of going
to a neighboring seminary. graduated, and come home to take her place as head of the family, she said; and certainly there was need of a more efficient head than
Mrs. Dean. Ray was a pretty girl, with sleeves of the newest cut, and daintr, willi nery crowning a hod that cane up like a
fawn's when she moved or spoke. Aunt Nahfawn's when she moved or spoke. Aunt Nah-
hy. the self-elected arbiter of lettibone Corner soclety, instantly pronounced her "stuck up," and there seemed some support
for this opinion in the faet that she wiss seldom seen at the Corner soeial gatherings, manuer with her old neighbors.
"Putting on airs heeause she's a Dean and Nabby sald, with a sniff of disdain.
The old honse. too, begatu to take on a dif ferent aspect which seenued aluost like au
affront to Pettihoue Corner-a frugal town hat had furnished its houses fifty year's or more ago and didn't believe in uew things.
"If yon'll helieve me, she wa'n't eontented "If yon'll helieve me, she wa'n't eontented
with paintu' the front steps and puttin' stran mattin' in the entry, so she's ben and colored cur set n-room with all kinds colored curtains au things, Anat Nabby had
reported to Mrs. Pettibone a few weeks after Ray's home-comring. "An' she's got dowu the piamer that belonged to her great-aunt Rach pink neektie aud p'inted toes to his boots orer from Eliot to fix it up. She'd better 'a'
sold it an' put the moner in the bauk. She had a lot o' flower-seeds come by mail the other day, and she's diggia' holes all orer the
front yard to put' 'em iu. If you don't eall front yard to put em in. If you don't eall
siell works a sinful show and extravaganee don't know what "tis."
Thus the tireless news-carrier of Pettibou Corner retailed the doings of the new-comer.
leeping sach miunte aeconats of everr change in her yonng ncighbor's tastefnl at tire, and giving such highly colored descrip that the "Dean sil"" formed furuishing conversation at quiltings and tea-drinting and furnished the text for unmberless lectures on dress and extravagance.
But when, only resterday, Ray had walked into the little Corner church clad in a pretty sray silk dress with bits of lace here and ihone Corner had stared and theu turued it bark in horror, wondering what end she ex Only Mely I
Only Mely Pettibone, sitting in fluttering plendor heside her father, thought it wasu't it wasu't my use for Ray to be setting her cap for Sam lieninett, for Mely was sure he wasn't looking at her, at all, hut straight over at-well, not at Mely, perhaps, so much as at her father's great tall hat, that, perched waiting like its owner for the beginning of the services. It showed what direction Sam's thoughts were taking, anyway, Mely thought, forgetting that appearauces are deceitful and never dreaming that Sam, appareutly staring over at their pew, was yet aware of every
movement of the gracefni gray-clad figure at his left. He conld see without lookiug the and he dared not think of the heauty of the clear eyes uplifted to the figure of the young minister just coming in. Sam felt a passing twinge of jealousy to see the intent look. John I'ettihonc, the deacon's sou, just home from the theological school, had been his village school together. He, Sam, had heen her chosen comrade then, hut he had seen little of hay since she came home from the seminary. She was cducated and a fine lady, he thonght, and he was only a farmer. It wouldn't he any wolder now if she should resolutely and staren over at the deacon's hat, while Mely wondered if he found it tonesome getting his own hreakfast of a Sunday somehody to see that he got his tie straight. She was sure he was a good-looking fellow, emiah Willet. He had two eyes, anyway if he didn't lave forty cons, and it was no inse for ma to hint. As for Aunt Nahby, it is to be supposed that she thonght of nothing hat the sermon, for she sat and stared that hashful youth quite out of countenance But she passed the rray dress with umperes sars determination on her way out after the scrvices, and glared at Sam alarmingly when fibly had a honse of her own in the village, and never forced her company on :mybody, she said, but she had never gotten over her resentment at hot being invited to become houspleeper for Sam, who had no relative hut by the river.

So she was already jealous of Sam's future Wife, and when that rery evening she learned the story of the Deans' legacy, she instantly
thought with joy that that "stuck-up grirl" was now ont of Sam's reach.
any more, Sam; a girl that owns the whole o
Simpkinssille ain't goin to let herself down to marry a farmer with only sixty acres and
a honse," she said to her nephew the next morning, invading his peatceful preuises to
sam sat in silence while she ponred forth What information she had been able to gatin, with profnse comments of her own. He re aunt finally convered her "pmokiu-hood" across the Jennings field opposite
"The whole of Simpkinssille"

## himself.

Annt Nabhy was right, he thought: Ra, Was lost to him: she was an heiress, and she
would go atray to some home that was more would
fit for bo

## "It wouldn't be honomble to ask her t throw herself away and settle down in little

 little dull place like this." he said, "even i old times and to save hurting me. der-hearted in spite of her independe But it would rinin her life; she was meant fo soluething hettHe got up from the step and looked at the
little white house, where he had so often pictured Ray waiting for him ou the piazza with the petals of the climbing roses fall-
ing on her hair. It was a pretty little place with the roses and the old-fashioned pinks to the sleuder shiuing river.
But away up there where her uncle hai ived there was prohably a grand house wait He felt a sudden hitter jealonsr of unknown Simpkiustille. He was glad it was so far it or hearing ahout it. The Pettibonc Corne
folk were not given to "traipsing," and simp kinsville might as well have heen in anothe Siun swallowed a lump in his thed. went into the house. The image of Ray Would always live in that house like a fairy now, and he must go on with life as hest he

The summer passed slowly, and the autum cause trailing her royal robes over the hill: with a glory that transfigured rettihone Cor ner. As the days went by Ray was scell les came eren to hy her neighhors. She seldon was laid away ont of sight of Aunt Nabhy's
sharp eyes. Her mother was feehle, hay said when auy one questioned her Mrs. Jenning lookiug aeross the field to the isolated little house among the trees, had hati a mind grew shy.
inst rollin' in to herself. 'I s'pose they'r have help if she wanted it, and ererything else. I most wonder she don't slick up the house some more or have a new one: hut away as soon's Mrs. Dean's well enough. it meddlinc, and I allus did calkerlate to mind my orin lusiness-fur's I know what is my Similar, thongh in many cases less kindly, feelings kept the other neighbors from goius
over to the sceluded little house behind the trecs. The Dea
of their fortune.
oue day. "I've got to tare day. "I've got to have something don to he a picuic this very afternoon, and every body's goin', and it's too late for my unslinMrs. Deacon Pettihone, standing impas ively in the center of her clean kitchen conuted her jars of hlackherries with uncolcerin.
"Yo hon iu the day, like the ling $o^{\prime}$ sunthin' or other," she said at length, "only 'twas gingliam, Mely Pettihoue.
"Gingham!" fumed Mely, "to wear ove ah's lawn, with Chinese lauterns hnug in th trees! You're crazy, ma!
Mrs. Pettibone's face changed.
youthere, she saia, a hitle consciously "you'll have to have something fixed up, done in time. The sleeves of the hlue dres are all wapple-jawed since I cut em ore
and I don't see no way to fix em. Why don't you run ovcr aud see if Ray Dean won' stylish. I wish to goodness you conld huy suit ready nade I dou't wat to leave off in the middle of my preservin'. It 'pears is if folls got up pienies 'n' sich a purpose to plague a body:" she finished in an injured
tone, as Mely ran up-stairs for the hlue dress.

Aht Bennett, sitting at her window sight of Sam, was greatly disquieted by the sight of Sam in his Sunday suit going over
toward Willet's grove with the other pictoward
nickers.
"Ile's goin' to see if he can't git a gliupse
that Deanl gitil, Iull be bound,", slie saild ornat Aunt Nabby in her narrow quarters in the retty homestad by the river where she sam mixed rather absently with the hilariis crond at the grove. He liarmy expected
to see Ray, but he was tired of the compmay gainst a tree, his eyes roving over the vari ons grours
Deacon Pettibone, with his thin wisps of
 ors, lad assimed quite a danditiod :inr as he Jemings. His wife, thin of aspect ant dry emiah Willet, and hoping he would ilpurove
of Mel,y's dress. She nomith to lell hint in an inmersonal way what a good lutticr
maker nlels was and artully lead the eon-
sam noted this little tablean, then hit
pulses leaped at the sight of a slight gray cham fighe sitting on a bench a little :apay
trom the group. Her bitel was toward him wut be rememberch, thougho he had seen it
nut once, every detail of that griar sills dres and the pretty little hat with its spray of
noses. He looked, fallered, hooked again He would speak to her. He had not hat "good-morning" when hive met her now and
then. She would have to look it him, any way, if he spoke to her. He cond sce just
now the beautiful clear eges wonld lift at hi He walked firmly and rapidy orer to the group and stopped beside the gray-clad fig
ure. "Kay." he said, hardly daring to look at The head turned. aud Mely Pettibone'
round, simpering face looked up at him from under the pretty be fooked ar him fron oh, s-Sam!" she quarered. Sam felt as if ered something its he strode away and sat He turned heartsick with disappointment
and a ragne far. Why was Mely Petibone Wearing Ray's dress? What had happened He felt as though he had seell a ghost. Surey something must be wrong trith Ray and
her mother. Mrs. Dean had been sick all ammer. he knen, and he remembered with aw her last five or six weeks ago. Hat
they lost any of their newly acquired riches He got up unable to sit still as the though then leaped the fence and stirted a moment, He thought with a pang of fear that the place had a deserted look, as he went up
the path between Hay's flower-bets. Fut the door stood open, and the innes door into the Ie rapped was swinging in the light wind Come in." ily, lay on the lomnge. She looked up at him with the gentle eyes Sam remembered-Ra,
eres. It was Ray's face grown old that miled at him-only liay's face showe "Whgth where this spoke of weakness. in pleased surprise. "I thought you had for-
gotten uṣ. Go out and call hay. She's in Sam laid down the feeble hand he had taken and went, too much mored to ask "Why didn't somehody tell ue Ray's moth Was dying?" he asked himself in disma,
The sun shone hot on the back field where he rows of potatoes lay, their ripened tops
rrisping in the heat. Ray, with her hair asened and her cheeks mantling with hat ras left-handedly jabling her hoe at au
obstinate potato that refused to part from its Mother Earth.
Salu uade two strides to her side and toot Salu uade two strides
the lioe ont of her hand.

What under the sun are you trying to do? "I'm trying to get three bushels of potatoes comes ,"ith a baske in the prompt tone she lad always used wher they got into an argument coming home from
school. It's almost time for him now. so lon't hother. You always did have talent for getting around when you weren't wanted,
Sam. Why on earth couldn't you stay at the Sam could afford to igunre these words and the higher education and simpkinsville had ranished like a clond from betwee mate that stood beside him.
His hand had fallent on her shoulder when He had taken forcible nossession of the hoe.
He held her so for an instant, looking iuto her $\begin{gathered}\text { "Go } \\ \text { "Guictl }\end{gathered}$
g quictly. and lay with shy, slamee up iuto his face, for once did as she was told.
The hoe inmediately changed its line of
rery short time the three hushels of potatoe
were securels tied nip in the hass, ready fo the groceryman when he should arrive. $\xrightarrow{\text { This. }}$
"Ton're improved the looks of rour hest
"Tit remarkablr." she sild. ironically, as he suit remarkably," she sild. ironically, as he
sat dowu beside her. "Iu future sou will he able to recommend damp earth as a cleap application for taking the stininess out of
new boots. Wbat are you looking at, Saw Benuett"," returned sam, coolls seanning
"at you," ret the face that looked palle and worn. Witb the
finsh gone ont of it. "What does this mean. Rar:
"It means that potatnes are sixty cents a
hnshel, and that I finu a certaiu amount of provisions necessary to the
human fraue," retorted Ras.
"Was that "hy you sold sour dress?" asked Sam, quietlr.
"No; that was for mother's medicine. I
mouldn't have sold that for paltry eatahles. It was a perfect mounuent to my genins, that dress; I made it out of moiters old
White silk dyed with oak-bark: it matched White silk dyed with andes to a charm. I did hate to sell it. but it seemed such a fatally good
chance when Mely cilune orer all ius a fnuee
ane abont a dress to wear to the pinceic; and $\mathrm{I}^{\prime}$ d
nothing else to sell except the dear old pana -aud Simpkinsville."
 of the name that had tormented him all
summer. "Go up and lonk at it if wou want to
Know." reanred Ray, with a forlorn laugh.
") "A charming conntry residence-barring the upper floor having met prematurely-and five bundred acres of scrub pines. Posstors some
lunatic misht buy it with a riew to fonud. ing a retreat for kiudred minds. Cucle Josk to he put throngh aud a village built on his
land. He even had the streets laid out. and nobory calls it auything but simpkinstille to light was breaking on Sams nind. Ray's
ahecuce from all neeigllooring gatherings. her ahsence from all neigllioring gatherings. her the Deaus had always heen rigidly iutepenplaining struggle with waut. He understood "Why didn't son tell me. Ras
 land, and I hope I was. take the liberty of
digging them." returned Ray. wilfulls. "But sour mother, Ras," went on Sam. unheeding. "She's sulfered. a know by the
looks of her, aud she's wanted a good mayy
 "r.m not too prond to ask help for mother,
sam, hut nobody can help me here. The doc. tor says the only thing that cau cure her is
a complete change. and how can 1 give her so feehle nom I couldu't leave her through I kunw, and I should have taken her un to
uncle's old house if it had heen auly better: hat the roof calved in one day. He would
alwars hare it that it didn't neell repalitus, "Ray," interrnpted sam, stretcling out his hroad hrown hand and lasing it in her lap,
"look at that. It ain't handsome. but it
would work for yon and your munther as long as ther, was anys life left in it, and
there's an cupts honse that will be empty alwars unless yon come to it.""
Thice was silence for a mingte, which was ".Don't he afraid to tell me if it's no. Ray.",
he said. fear beginuing to pull at his heart; he said fear heging notse than it's burt all
"it wont turt
smmuer to think that you were rich and out of my reach forerer, as they said you were."
"Saum," inte errupted Rav, INonking un to bim With a half-pathetic. half-rיsentrul look, "do
your think a woman whon hath it fortune left to her wonldu't have auy further use for her
feclings and memory
 ray liftel his hand from her lap with both "...ever mind what I mean, yon dear olld






though roses and mornnn'-xlories are more
azreeable to most all kinds of folks-except
donkers, maylle."

## BOOKS AND DOLLY

D
nle, said I the other dar, as mys e to talk to son a little after diulThe ideat:" said Dolly, with just the slightest glauce do wuward tow:rrda a little
strapful of books under her. arrm. i. ou strapfel of books under her arm. "You
funny uucle: If I hare time:" She looked cery rose and pretty aud happy, as she
ceated herself at the table, after kissiug my sister. who seemed to enjoy the little cersister. Who seemed to enjuy the little cer-
cmonr-as. indeed. so did I. Dolly ate, as chinur-as inded. so did
unluai. mith a yoou appetite.

Well. Winif fred." I said, after hearing up for some time under the rolles of inter-
rogatives whicl calme over the table to me from my sister"s kind eres. "'Never mind; r'm not going to do her any harm
was anyon; but-but 1 didn't know there Was anything- 1 nu sure from
look there must be something.

## By the pricking of my thumbs, Somethiug wicked this way comes,

I quoted. "TWell. I hope I'm not goius to he
wicked, but I shall certainly be scriolis., Wicked, but I shath certainly be seriotis,"
"Wlus. mucle!". said Dolls, lookiug up, "Wilis. Mncle:" said Dolls, loosiug upl, hare heard her state openly-that her tucle
John's brat io John's bark is worse than his bite. Yon're
not rexed with me abont ansthing, are rou" "No. my dear:" I said. "not with rou!" Meecause if you were," jnupping ap and which she drem a card. "look at this!" It maik a monthly higls-school report. mith -That is rery good and gratifryiug: it will please your father." I said, somerthat "It pleases my nncle,
Dolly. with a puzzled look
"Ye-es." I said. "all but that." And I pointed to the item which read, "English "Bnt why do you say tall but that, inquired uy sister, Who hatd come to look
ower my shonider. "I should have said rou "ould like that best of all.," it were true: but it isn't. And that is mhat
my scrmon is to be ibont. Hare yon finished your dinuer. Dolly?", had flushed finels.
"Ces." said Dolly. she had
and Ies, slid Dons. she platys inclined to be injured at my fiat contradiction of so sacred an anthority
 "Mes. it says that. Dolly: but louk at this.
Heres a bit of tewtimeny on the other sidee. Heres much iterary taste does thise bear
How
witness to? Do rou really think thit oue whose appreriation of literature was day-ar one, for that matter-in reading such
-such rot as this? 1 lifted two books froul -such rot as this?" I lifted two books from
Dilly's little pile on the table. They were thick duodecimos, bromn-paper covered, and ellges dingy with much thumhing, and a bold
lahel on the ontside, "Barfied P'nblic Lillialahel on the ontside, "Barfield Puolic Lillara-
ry. sieven Dass." I held them ap with somewhat gingerly care, for their aspect was nont sarors, and there extaled from them an
maspeakiable musty. fustry odor whicb was "Wht that of sinnctity. bonks, dear." cried ny sister Winifred. "Yoni
nunst be mistaken abont them. What are they.". She reached her hanat thward them.
hat I tossed themin impatiently asille. "I don't knowr." I sidid. rnthlessly, "and I don't think I eare. It isn't in the least hard
to inazine what kind of thing ther are.
'Lily's Sweethearts.' by The Duchess. like 'Lily's Sreethearts.' by The Durhess, like
as not, or 'Gladys: The Tale of a Lost Love, Gloriana strange, or-"
"Ther're not, uncle." began Dolls.
"Ther're not, nacle," Besan Dolls.
it doesn't mater That's the breed, I'm horkin. Iu the frst plave, if the bandling such do searea. herirasesto unclean ro comes rery near it." shocked tone. thongly with is giimuer
 Marming to my subject. "r'mu sick, fairly
sick, of this grcat and glorimus Amerienu public library lunsiness; not in its theoryunder thin manasement of stupid buysing under thes and stupider hilirarimins. just lorily.: There were tairs in my niecces
 wror not tenn gond hooks in the home in
which she lad spont the first fourtcen sears of her life. Her own mother read notling
 and his minine jourual. althnisl he had
smme pridn in tho faet that his wife and Hallghter were such "great liands to read." 11" wals the prosprons superintendent of a
great westeril mine, and had sent his danghter lasest to be properlys educated. She came
from il conmumuity was to he athuiricd. The nonder and pity o
wat was that durrug the trion rears of her lif
it with us. nir trautitions nf gonol taste (Win.
quite as keen as I in her discrimination), exceptional high school-this clever girl had hot been weaned from her untholesome appetite for rulgar sentimeutal fiction. The real interest of her buddiug momanhood la, in the readiug-or gobhliug-of cheap novels.
With the amazing couscientiousness of givl With the amazing couscientiousness of girl fulls and her teachers gave ber the credi whicb was due to her success in acquiring information From eight till four she buser with school and with her lessous for the next day. But haviug done her problems. read her fifts lines of Virgil, and stndled her scelle of suakspere tall in the same spirit), sbe plnuged into a storr, and seldom emerged till hedtime. I had tried to langh her out of the hahit, but with no suceess
She didn't like my hooks, either, she said. She didn`t like my books, either, she said.
It mas time to talke sterner measures. S It was time to take sterner measures. So
when those tearful eres hegan to heg for when those tearful eres hegan to heg for
merce, I would not see them.
"How many of these-these things do sou
". eters week. Dollr. I asked.
"Three or four, nsually,
"And I suppose it doesn't occur to rou distressing habit? Yes, and. to put it more plainls still, you are often intoxicated. I have noticed that during a large part of every day-sou keep soher during workius hours, to he sure-rou are under the influence of a stupefying dring. You are dnlling ron intellectual faculties witb too much swah beer, just as onr neighbor, the little Dutch the war), dulls his when his dar's worl is done. What does it mean prar whell ron come to supper with hurning cheeks and shin ing eyes, and can hardly speak or listen or eat till you find out whether Augelina lis tened to Edgar's addresses or not'\% Isn't that intoxication? I have known sereral menta drunkards made in jnst this war-ineurables: there is no Keeley method, I believe, for this
Dolly wasn't tearful now. She sat erect and clear-eyed and proud: and I'm afraid she was more angry than impressed with m. "I don't thinls it's a bit like sou to talk this may. uncle. You know father and moth read. And our literature teach one: and I diln't know yon felt so about norels, I'm sure.'
prel as well as. I don't. I like a goon st of well as ally one. I could give sou ould be well worth rour reading-reading ot skimming; you couldn't manage fonr reek."
aid poor Dalmost all of Dickens and Scott. said poor Dolly.
of that. IWell. I'm glad our are a gooif thing to hare done at ood things left to do. Yon ongbt to be going tainly yon onghtu't to go backward. That a dron from 'Iraluhoe' to 'the Elsie Buoks. from 'Bleak House' to 'Molly. Bawn!' My dear, hare sou ever heard of Thackeras and Jane Austen and George Eliot and Hawthorne?
"Oh. res." said Dolls. listlesslr. "re're or them. Things are so long happening."" Well. if rou most have happenings, w try Crawford and Stereuson and-
"But I didn't know ther were aur better than the others." said Dolly. "I don't muder tand strle, and that, you know " How librarr, aut the lihrary is supported br the town. hat is hook, oul therefore where's the harm? I wouder how mane Barfield bors and girls reason is that way? wonder how mans Barfeld parents look at a library book with a certain reverence, as if the stamp on the cover
gnaranteed its contents?
"Mhere, so about rour studies, my dear:
hink a little of what I hare said, aud see if you ean make anything out of ner growling that will help rou.
Poor Dolly left the room with haugiug heald, gathering up her hooks as she weut door someth folt mis sister's eres upon me There was amilul reproach in them which I hastened to mect.
"I know, dear, it's largely the fault of her that a famils without a good prirate library is infinitely more to be pitied than a fanily withont a piano. We shan rake some day, as a nation, to the sense of the serinusness of our fault in letting our children think that a public collection of honks call be substituted for the private libra-
r. I have a faucr that a manis orn booke re like his violin-always at hand ready. nilnister sweetly th the mond of the moment from an atmosplere to his though him, in short. A public librars is a hig organ, which we go from time to time, and on wbich Te plas laborionsly with one finger, made hneasy hy the rery rastness of its mechanism and resources.
When I am eloquent mes sister Winifred
he a tins spark of hmmor shiniug in the
corver of ber demure eyes. Secing such a igual, I pulled np a hit, and went on:
"sometimes I think we shonld be hetter off if the public lihraries were nsed oulr for purnoses of reference. Enfortunatels. ow theu bow muy well to do fan
 -Bat there are rery mans more fanilies that are aurthius but rell-to-do: ther can't spare mones for books
" I 'm almost incliued to douht it in these dars of low-priced editions." said I; "but to grant that there are persons who must rely entirely mpon the public store is to demand that that store be carefnlls chosen. There ought to be in ererf town or citr some peright in the make-up of the local libwn
"But there are committees, aren't ther asked Wiuifred, innocentlr. "Ies, there are committees, I suppose manr cases. Probahly not oue lihrarer in a hundreal is entirels free from material Which is in no sense literature. Perhaps the local boarts can't manage it. Well, then. whe isn't it a matter for the state to take in ind W, tastes and ride srapathes of cnltivated with the aid of compenent local assistants, to be bought or peceired be gift in any nublic ihrarr? Surelr this matter of prevention cau be taken care of in some such war. As for the instruction of our roung people in the agement in getting together books of their own, these matters mnst be left to mothers and fathers and teachers, thongh they need o be waked to their responsibilits.
"I think the parents and teachers are quite conscions enongh of their responsihility." Whapted Tinifred, With some energy. erable than they are? Don't you think. Johin, con are perhaps a a Iittle a little
"Cranky?" I asked. Jnst then Dolly came into the room with her lessons-all-done ex pressiou, and an evideut disnosition to for-
rive. She carried a brown-paper covercel book in her hand, and withont hesitation came up to me and kissed me.
rou won't miud if I read coasing suile. You?
I opened the book she held out to me. The paper was wretched, the trpography was poor, the binding was frms. The title-pige teen,' by A. O. L. G
"The girls say it is perfectly lovels," cou-
timmed Dolls. confidently: "Miss Otis the librarian. recommended it to Minnie." Halcott, in Outlook.

## Value of the egg in sickness

The ralne of egg alhmen as food in cer Dr. C. E. Bornton. When ferer is present and appetite is nil, he sars, when we want erg. raw, sort The war, sores hoth as food aud medrciur mell from an opeuing abont half aurh in diameter at the small end of the egs. the solk remaining inside the shell; add a little salt to this and direct the patient to swal ow it. Repeat evers lom or two. In- ty phoid ferer this mode of fcediug materially helps us in carrying out an antiseptic plan certaiu extent way autilote alle toxiues certaru extent may ammote the tox the idear of eating a .. ness with which it goes down withont the rolk proves it to be less disagreeable than fley smposed, and thes ate rers ready to

## 105. 106 APPLICATIONS FOR OFFICE.

There and the loading departuments $105,10 \mathrm{~s}$ writen applications for ollice, most of them indorsed hy representatives or induenti:n politici:n. delegations induliug semators tpulicutions are still mouiug in at the pate of about six humded is dar. Each application is ac companied by several letters of iudorsement and the whole forms an immense wase of cor respondance. The Treasury Department hic scekers. The applications for office in the treasury by leading states is as follow:
 Lonisiana, 1s:3: Callfornin, 136; Texas, 127. Philadelphia Record.

## \$200 IN PRIZES FOR AUGUST.

On page 19 will he found the full particulars Hown and Fhesides August wrat contest, in the wor " Denulifin," sion bievele. There are five cash prizes amount sion bievele.
ing to ${ }^{2} 100$.

## training in agriculture.

In a palper lefore the Olio state farmers aud breeders' institute held in the state senate chamber. Collumbus. iast. winter,
fessor Thounas F . Hunt said in part: fessor is innpossllule iu a paper of this clar acter to state filly of what techmical instruc tion in agricminture consists. I can only give
examples. The stulent studies the soit, i tanglit to analyze the soil: he studies it phlysicull properties, finds the mumber and
size of the grains in the soil. He finds frome this study that the exterior sulfaces of the minute particles in a culic foot of soil may "qual three acres, alud that soils difter large
 production depends in a measnre upon this
fact. IJe finds for himself from actual fact. The finds for himself from actual
trial that an important difference between the rock and the soil is the fact that
the rock is solid and that oue thalf the space in the soil may he unocenpie by soil particles. The student is tanght the nle of their ralue; he is taught the manner and methods of drainage and irrigation and of tillige, and the effect and inse of rarious farm mplements apoin succh processes. The
history. use aul culture. climate and soil
adaptation, harvestiur and makketing rat adaptation, harresting and marketing ra-
rions rarietice of farm crops are carefully studied. Kimds, care and manageneut of live-stock are taught. The student is taught the characteristics that each class of an-
lmals should possess for special purpose. limals should possess for special purpose-
and his means of seore-cards students an tanght to judge the rarions classes of liv stock.
"As an illmstration of what may he aceom plisted in this line, thirty stullents of the mulversity judged six cows from the herd of
a leadinys stockuall of this. state. After the a leadinys stockinal of his state. After the
students were through be stated to me that ine would sooner risk liis cattle in the liands of those students than in the bands of any of the judges at the ciglit cominty fairs which of these students had hut two lessons In judging this particular chass of animals, in addition to a couple of lectures upon the sulject. The student is taught the princ ples of toeenderstaud and properly interpret pedigrees. He is tianght the principles of feeding, and how to cillenlate feeding rations Whicle will Lring the best resalts with the Butter and clleese making and testing and pastenriziug milk are most thoroughly taught with aruple facilitics and expert instructors. Three thonsand feet of floor space are al ready deroted to the machinery and apparatus for this purpose, :und Townshend Hall, which will be ready for use this fall, will contain six thonsund feet deroted to ma-
chinery and apparatus for instruction in hutter and checese maling. testing and pasleurizing milk. :mid the management and teurizing mikn. mild nicher engine. No hand soner suite of rooms can he fomnd anywhere in Ameriea for this purpose than will he found in this buildiug. Fruit-raising and regetable-growing and greeuliouse work are thoroughly tanglit. In addition to the large gardens, lettuce, radishes and tomation
other regetalles are raised hy snlirigation under glass. Grafting, budding, cross-fertilizing, trimming and other technical work of the horticulturist the student is tanght to do. Beth forestry and floriculture are
given special study. Diseases of animals. diseases of plauts, iusect euemies and inseet friends receive proper attention, and meth-
ods of treating diseases and comlating insect ods of treating diseases and comliat ing insects
cllemies hy spraving and otllermise are ampls chemies hy spraving and other wise are amply
taught. The skill which students acquire in taught. Thes sinl which stade carpeuter-shop,
the forge-shop and in the working hut six houm
lo tring remart Jue
It must not IJe minderstond that this is anl and horticulture. These conrses of studr give a good general education along with the special instruction relating to all lranches of agriculture. For example, the fonl-wears'
course in agriculture comsists of about one third techinical agriculture. one third scienee and one third Englishn and other languages,
philosophy, hastory and economic science.

## THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

The astonishment of most people upon their first visit to the Olio state thiversity is a matter of surprise when we remember it is
a state institution, and therefore helongs to the people themselvex.
the people themsersons fail to realize that there is located at Colmulus one of the leading seats of learning of the centrial west. The niviver-
sity now has over eighty instructors and thirty-four departuents of studs, and offers thirty distuct courses. The nuiversits is dirided into six colleges: Agriculture and domestic science; arts, philosophy and science; engineering: law; pharmacy; and reterinary medicine.
The income and expenses of the univer-
sity for the ear sity for the year 1896 were $\$ 175.000 ; \$ 55.000$ was received fron the gencral government.
about $\$ 90,000$ throngli acts of the stite gorerument, $\$ 22,000$ from fees, the rewainder
from minor sontres. Aside from the college paid for instuction dollar that the stmelen state expended upon the student ten dollars: The average aggrevate fees paid b.y eat student for instruction is twenty dollars viar. In the college of Ayriculture and Dhe
nestic science the state evenl woes further for the hoard of trustees offers two free
scholarshins froum cach county in the state selholarships from cach county in the state
The muiversity has three hundred and forty-five acres of land in the corporate limit of columbus: hats ten huildings deroted to instrinction. and three more in process rrection.
agricnt of thease is Townslinend Hall, the ne agricmlunral building, which with equlpment
will cost alout $\$ 100,000$, tund will he oue of the most complete buildings ever erected for this purpose.

## concerning the age.

It is well known that women wituesses
surink from telling their trae age in court. But the foille is not one of sex. Cour halitues will tell von that mauy men who
certainly are no longer iu the ranks of yonng Amarica slrink from a true alge statement For that matter the arerage mall has al inuclu perional ranity as the average woman have long noticed in hotels and on ferry into the mirrors whlite they pass as do ladies With the latter the focus of attention is the hat or bomnet, bint with the former the col-

## in illustrious company

The door of the corner saloon suddeuly opencel. and a greasy ragalond shot ont
througll it with great violence. apparentry noved hy some strong impelling force belind Rising slowly from the gutter into which he had rolled, he picked up his hat, anjusted it on his heand, and turned stiffly to the sol tary hystander who had wituessect the scene ome unfortmate Enropan ruler. I am the ictim of a lum-thrower
And he mored with heavy dignity down the

## summer pleasures.

the great pensyivaita ratiroad's LaKE AND OCEAN
The pleasure resorts of the United States are equal in every resplect hint aye to those are superion to the European place of recre ation and enjoyment in many respects. Tt evy houlitful whether there is the equal of athantic city for raricty of scene, safcty in
bathing. perfection of arrangement and economy in living anywhere from England an henarelies of the Old World. Travelcrs wile ook at what they see instead of where they see it are a unit in declaring that the Alpine wonders of Switzerland are not surpassiugly great and heautiful and grama when cox pared with Allegrippus or Horse shoe Bend
in the Alleglenies, Jack's Narrows along the hlue Juniata, the Wroming ralles, the stupendous monutains of the antlracite coal nd coumtry, mountain and ralley, river and plain as viewed from Mount Penn or Never ink Mountain in the historic Schuylkin eeded that the pastoral scenery of rennsylrania betweeu Harrishurg and Philadelphia is mumqualed anywhere on this planct: and eertain it is that a ride from Harristurg north to Williamsport, or sonth to Columbia, along the b
iuspipration.
The great I'enlisylvania Railroad undoult colly stands at the head of all the avenues that have been opened up to reach or penetrate these gems of America's wonderlama. and it is indecd a pleasure to travel ly, way
of this king of the railmay systems of the of this king of the railmay systems of the world. No other railway is the possesson
of sull perfect applinaces to insure the safety of its patrons from aceident. No other railway operates trains of equal perfection in equipment or rapidity of morement. No
ot her rail way cmploss trainmen sum attendants of equal intelligence or regard for the ixd Fisksum contemplating a trip aurwhere in America for either pleasure of the West as well as the valleys and mome tains of the East are gridioned bs the rails of this greatest railway s.rstem of the world and that Jew York, Philidelphia, Cleveland, 'incinnati. Chicago. St. Louis. Baltimore, Washington and nearly all intermediate wints are alike inelnded in the domain trarcrsed hy the perfectly systematized and swiftly moving trains of the Pemssylvania Railroad. while the connections made for all points North, Sonth, East and West. from Sin Francisco to boston, or from Chicago the most sontherne eonfines of the tuited states and on iuto Mesico, are well nigh per-

WONDERFUL GROWTH OF OUR TIN-PLATE mANUFACTURE
The British consul at Philidelphia write his government on the sulhject of tin-plate. In the state of Pemusyliama, he sayss, the ing industry. Before the McKinley tariff there were in the whole country only some half a dozen silual anngushing concerns ent
gilged in that industry. Now there are one hundred and seventr-five thack-mlate mills. of these sixty-four are in lemusylrania, and with two exceptimns are all no more than
five years old. Intproved machinery is used in them, and a general adrance has made iu processes of manufacture.
now believed," says the consul, "that with 1 1roper fostering the time is inot far distant
when the United states will produce all the tin-plate required for its consumption."
 this year no less than $2=0,000,000$ pound mills in South Wales are clowed. Is it no erident that all these one bundred aurd ser chty-fire mills are "falkes", and that all therir
alteged output is smugled in from Eughand to deceive the tix-ridden American pubic?
Hare we not heard ten thousand challenges to the whole lind to prodnce a single lo
of American till-plate in marketalle qualutity? And yet this British consul has the effrontery to make sucle a report as that If it is not euongl to strain international relations between the Alihoond of Swat and the Great Horn Spoon we should like to know what would be. Onr private impress
sion is that this perficions consul has been lought up ly some of the proteeted monop

## COMPLEXION.

Compexion is all a matter of digestion. Where there is good digestion a beantiful maplexion is honnd to follow. A well-reg-
ulatecl stomach invariably proclains itself in a grod-looking face, and to maint inin this Nell-resuliated condition attention to a fruit white and red gropes, orauges and peaches re anong the table fruits, and it is difficult to say whichl is the best for a pretty conu-
plexioil. If the skin is kept fresli and the liet is 1 npon. People eat to much breadstuffs. hund-colored slin is usually an indication of trip to the nearest mountains-walk up, est. and clinu down again--London Family

## western horticulture.

Jaek-"Where"s I:ill now
Jill-"Ont West."
Jack-"What doing?
Jill-"Raising palms
Jack-"Doing what
Jill-"Raising paims-making the tender feet throw up their hauds."-Yonkers State

## freezing the air.

Air can be frozen in a temperature of 296
degrees below zero, and the prodnct. which anl be haudled and felt. burns, so to speeali, produced in aus quantity. luut its cost, five hundred dollars a gallon, is likely to prevent

## Qui Honsebolo.

let us love while we may Tell me sou love me: That is still the best Of all the words you whisper in miue earA charm that ever brings me peace and rest I fain would hear it o er and ocer again. As thirsting
rain.
Tell ue sou lore ne: That alone is sweet. Your foudest praises fill with rague alarm
The liart that has so little time to beat. The heart that has so himle time to beat.
That lnows how chance aud Change work Wat knows holl
The day will come. for all sour pride and trhen I slaill be uo longer young and fair.
Tell me son love me: Dear. I doubt you notEach earuest promise made. each ront aud
sigh (You'll love me always: $\begin{aligned} & \text { got. } \\ & \text { It will be time, ms love, for me to die): }\end{aligned}$ It will be time, mof lore for me to die):
Yet talk no more of future goldeu homrs: Yet talk no more of future gondeu homrs:
Love me to-dar-to-dar aloue is ours!

Tell me rou love me: Life has been so sad So full of ceaseless tnil. of crushing care: Too grave am I. forgetting to be glad,
Hialf fearful all ronr joyousness to share Holf fearful all romr joyoushess tore alone can make amends divine Your love alone can make amends dirine
And clase the shadows from this heart Tell me you love me: Hare I lived to know The precious gift that crowus a woman: Can it be true that son will stonp so low
To take me, poor and humble. for wife?
Yon love me, love me. is rone sole renls?
Then is there no one worthier than I? Tell me you love me: Life has been so sad, The realms of Silence all too near doth lie And sweet endearing words are all too fe Since I an rours and yon are mine to-das
Oh, let us lore each other while we may!

PHOME TOPICS ICRLEs.-Angust and September is
the time for making pickles. If ron wish to pht cucumbers into brine, cut them ererr day. learing in cold water. and pack them in a larg stone jar. a keg or a barel if you hare a great man.. Pum a kayer of cucumber: another of salt. and so on. No water is necessary, an the cucumbers are wet from
mashing, and the juice will he draw out and make the brine.
Put a thicli cloth orer the cucumbers and on this a boose cover with a weight to keep it down. Erery day when you add more curcmomers and salt rinse out the cloth, and put it orer again.
If the cucmmbers are not lept under
the brine they will become soft. and spoil. the brine the will hecome soft, and spoil When the cucumbers int wanted for use night, and in the morning put them into fresh water. and let it heat slowly until
nearly boiling. Drain them, pack in il jar, and pour orer them boiling-hot rinecar into which rou hare put a teacurful These pickles will not be green unles Fou soak them in a copper kettle which will colur them from
the rerdigris: Int this is not cousidered halrmifes. and most people prefer them of
the natural color: If many cucoulers, and only wish to make a
few gallons of picll few gallons of piclibs,
the best way is add al tealcuptul of sult fin a ablespon ful of powirred alum vinegalr, theri put the cucumbers into this

as soon as picked and washed. Keep wright on them. and a praper fied orer
the top of the jar. Thes will keep perfectly, and if at a spice some of them, you have only to talie
them out of this rinezar into another jar
and pour the hot, spiced rinegar orer them.
For the Babies.- August is a trying montly for babies. Dress them comfor tahly. keep them clean by frequent bathing in tepid water. give them plenty of leep, plenty of fresh air, as near as possible the food that nature furmishes. and ghard against all sudden chills. These are the essential rules in keening tb halries well. To keep the baby dressed comfortably one must watch the cbanges of temperature and put on or take off clothing accordingly. It is a safe rule to keep flamel orer the bowels summer and winter until a child is tbree rears old. In summer it need be only a wide band of soft. thin flannel. loose, and hedd in plate bor broad linen straps orer the shoulders. Small fruit. as blackberries. raspberries etc., should nerer be giren to a little cbild, as the sects are ant to cause serious bowel trouble. When a child is nine or ten months old a little ripe som apple scraped fine is beneficial. An old phrsician told me this. and I found it the hest bowel regulator for tecthing childrell. Do not. noder ans circmmstances, make use of the so-called sootbing-srrups, mbicb are but preparations of oniates. They injure the cbild both pbssically and mentally. An excellent remedr in bowel tiouble from indigestion, and which I bare seen tried with best results in dysentery, botb for cbildren and adults, is made as follews: Take two tablespoonfuls of pul-
rerized Turkes rhubarb and one teacupfal

of white sugar: put them into a pint cup, and fill the cup nearly full of hot water. let it simmer slowly for an hour: then add a tablespoonful of sola, and when nearlycold enoush, extract of peppermint to give a pleasant taste. Put it into a hottle sponfuls evers hour: for infants, ten or poonfuls eve
fifteren drops.
This is one of tbe most harmless home rmedies, and especially raluable when at distance from a good physician. Maida McL.

## VIOLET DESIGNS.

We hate this time two rere lovels deHus in riolets hy Miss Ifla Bennett. The or for a rownt table. The comer design will be fomme useful for a lunch-choth or a
Vinkets are hest embrodered in the rem miples, using white for the rihbous ond White and green or white and larender in the border. Yise a quiet-toned green and
only one shate for the leares and boders. and borders.

## NECK ACCESSORIES, ETC.

These neck-finishings (all be made semarate from the dress, and can do duty for ereral. Khase the fommation of sheer Fudial limen. and gather the lace upon it.
Finish the neck with a band and ruffle of Finish the neck with a haud and ruffle of A Simmer Waist.-This is made of the Atring-colored hatiste wer red silk and trimmed with rosettes and cruslied belt of rarls green relret. Ithinestone buektes
are used in the rosettes. The openings at the side, neck and mrists are finisbed with roluminous lace ruffles. Fire sarts would be necessary to trim it as full als sborn in the illustration.
This is a rers good war to renorate a silk maist that is a little morn, using it ander the batiste. Green is particularty effectire with this string color, as it looks so cool. $\qquad$ L. L. c.

## SULTRY SUMMER COMFORT NOTES.

The almost unendurable heat of sum mer days, with their myriads of flies and mosquitoes and diseomforts of a general nature, calts into play the use of all man ner of derices for keeping cool, and for saring not ontr of food stuffs, bnt of strength and patience as well.
It is of personal comfort that I am thinking especially this sultry dar, and it is of things for personal comfort I will talk first. Of other tbings a little fartber oll. For, like the majority of this prosy world of practieal people, I earn my must by the sweat of my brow, and ir that thermometers are erers dar threaten ing to burst with the intensits of this midsummer heat I purpose to work in as great a heat. pmose to work in To this end I bave fasbioned and refasbioned ms elothes
Loose sowns
Loose gowns to work in I bare alway orn and adrocated, and this manner of "hygiene". I bare preacbed, as it we:e, from the honse-top, as well as many other hands and ganze rests conld he dispensed roke top. The

A something tbat is mortb passing on to the household readers I learned of but last season. And it is a something that I have found snel a decided help that I rish every bousewife to profit by my decription. This "Yankee incenuity" ar ticle of nse is known as a "Ar-slapper," and is well named. At my home these articles (for one is wanted in erery room in the house, and can readily he afforded) are considered a rery ralnable acquisition to our honsekeeping.
This might be an opportune time for mentioning mas adrocacs of the afternoon nap for ever: wife and mother, and ms own strict adherence to the rule. Ms nam is a dails necessity. Morenrer, a luxn"y in whicb I persistently indulce, no matter "tbe times" are luardls warrantable of an indulgence in luxuries. But did erery tired-nit housewife indulge herself fter the same mammer, I am asamed time in the saving of time and strength for the wort that minst be done in erey home. Denied the arerace amount of health and endurance conferred upon the arerage mortal there is mothing left to be are to plan arstematically, thus mak one but to plan resematical.. thus mak-- I which 1 am ent it shome $s$ in tbe room, it in impose to sleep a moment, but since the introduction of the fy-slapper in question there is no further tronble from this source.
Fli-slapper.-It consists of a piece of harness-leather cut in somewhat a kiteshaped fashion. and measures six. and one half incbes from the top to the inch-wide place at the bottom, were it slips into a wooden hamalle. This woden handle is a smonth stick of any desired length, split down for one and one half inches, the leather slipped in and held in place hy tarking securely with tacks or small clinch-mails. It is fire and one half inches wide at the widest place, and the leather is quite pmetured with loles. It is a novel and raluable ingemits, and a deatildealer in realits Mr huruess-maker was eavily inlucel to len his more impor tunt work ame helo we to care amf whe am heme patteril form patteril form.
Wrante pieces of leather were emplosert. and the razor-hike cutter fashioned these pieses into arailable slaspe rers fast. I hyy all my robes. dusters, harness aarl fly-rets of salid harness-maker, and he
 Waists are so lonse-fitting that they scarce rery good-naturedly respouded to my are tonch the bolly. and the entire weight of ghest, inadrertently remarking at the the skirt stings from the shonlders. With same time flat lie was glad to learm of the a lowe-thowing gown they are pretty, too), artiche himsolf. One of them made and and if in the kitchen one of the large loose, tried will lead to the making of serera aprons previonsly described, that also rest in any home. They become listed with
the indispensables when used in the sick－ignorant．The young dewor all pleasures room．One always lies mpon desk ant typewriter table here ready to dispateh speedily the least renturesome fly

## Elhal Hotghtos．

## BABY AFGHAN．

A rers simple and pretty afyhan for a haby s call is made of white cider－down lined with light hate or pink China silk， and finished with a erocheted horder in sarony of four rows of shells，four doubie
stitches to a shell，with a clatin of two

between calh two stitches of the shell． Around the edge is a row of slefls ill color to matel the silk；this is finished in ero a chain of three stitches all along the edfec seen in the illustration If wefered the center can also the erocheted of eream－ white wool，like the illustration．whieh looks well orer a silk lining．II．E：s．

## GROWING OLD

It is always al tragenly in al woman when she filud．hor first gray hair．Somehow it secoms to hor for malrk the ontmost bumb to ther for the first time the poignant pain of realizing that she，ton，is murtal，allut that the relentless mitreh of time is mot to be stived for her．She is growing oht In that is all the bitherness of the lons years to come for，saly what yon will，＂i is the waning．hot tha＂
old age is still old age． old age is still old as
It is the
It is the custom to ridicule thase who ape ronth after it is crone．We lansh at
the wombun whan patuts false roses on the moman who paints false roses on
check：where the real ones have long ceased to hlomm，and who covers bu he grizaled locks muder artificial frizzes，hont surely there is a pathus ats well in this desperate and mavailing clinging to a ranishing and illusive past．It is in rain
that we point out the leanty of the ripened srain and the mellow softness of the autumn to onle who call only so charm in the roses of sprine And ah me，the spring is son short？
Terlaps it is this tramsition perion be tween the first gray hair and the whitened hals made up ane miul to be frankily middle－ared and ceases imitating youth one has robled the sitnation of its litter－ perguisites．It muther time in life do perglisites．At mu other tille in life do as in the matter of wowning old．No mon－ written tradition compels：then to keep up the fietion of youth long atter the hate censed to possers the fact．They do with frivolous curls，or to preserve the waist measures of the twenties，long after they hatre aepuired the aroirdupois of the forties．
It is a little curions that as much as Tre all olject to growing old individnalls， there are none of us so dull as to he blind to the beaty of old age．It woth be a
hard and crucl womd if it were peopled culy log the young，and crule with crude ness of ignomate and inexperience．TVe lave the phrase as＂tender－hearted as a
clikla．＂but in reality nothing is so hard and cruel as ronth．Its julgments an ineworable．It confounds the simer and the sin．It is impatient and implacable． Onls after oue has liral and suffered，and has kiown the temptations and trials of life，does one learn to deal gentir mith
weaknesses and fanlts of his lorother mann aud to throw alout the world the tender and en
surely this broader comprelsension and s．mpather is some compensation for wrow－ ing old．To it maty be alded the fact－ not alwars appreciated－－that als one grows
older one enjors with a cultirated sense manty thines of which routh is profoundly

With the indiscriminating anpetite of the farmu latorer．The ohter person choose dislies of a feast Perliaps the pamm：am of life is mot loss heantifil to the old that the young．Only the picture is ehanget It is no longer a gatudy chmome，hat an etching．－New Ortans：Picalyne．

## KNITTED QUILT

Explasations of Temas Cime．－K knit：p．purl or seam：tog．together＂；ps a n，namow．
．hamdsome quilt kintted in strips made as follows：Take No． 10 kuitting （o）ton（four－ply）and two condos sher kint－ tins－neculles，e：lst on 16 stitches，lint cross patin ？times．
Finst row－Ki＋plain，then throw thread orer eald time ron knit the next $S$ stitches． $k+$ plain
（etond rown－K + plain，p 16, k 4 plain Third rowール゙ 4 plain． 1 ロ tog．p 12 then $2-2$ tog，twisied this is made by put－
ting the needre into the back part of the titch from the loft side）． $\mathrm{k} \pm$ plain．
Fonurth row－Ki $\&$ plain，slip $1, \mathrm{k}$ ， Fonuth row－Ki 4 plain，slip 1,
s

## Fifthrow－Mi + plain， p － 2 tog，p S，p

 tog．twisted，k + plainSixth row－K + plain，slip 1，k 1 ，pseo

Yom will mow have 16 stitchus left．Bu－ attern until son have mathe the desire length of the strip．Twents－two strips make al good－sizel quilt．lint more strips misy he added if desired．It is hest to
kinit rathere lowsels．but not too loose． Then sou hatse marle all the strips yon

hare the scallops of each strip exactly
mposite each other．
EdGe For Quilt．－Cast on 21 stitches． Edge for Quil
anit across plain．
First row－Slip 1，k 2，th 0，n，k 10，th ， 11 ，tho．11，the $0,11$. 2.

Thial row－Slip 1，k 2，th 0，u．k 1，tho 4 times， k 1 ，th 0．m．k 1, th
Fometh row－Th o， k ，, l ：

Fifth row－Slip 1，k 2，th o，u．k 1，th k t，th o，n，ki 1，th o，m，k 2，th o，n，th Sixth row－Th o，k \＆，p 10．k 1，th o，n．

Serenth row－Slip 1，k 2，th o，n，k 1，th $n+$ times，k 1．tho，n，k 3，tho，n，th Eighth row－Th o．k 9，p 10．k 1，tho，n， $1 \begin{aligned} & 2 \\ & \text { Nin }\end{aligned}$ n，tip 1．k 2，tho．11，k 10，th Tenth inw－Th o．k 21 ，th o，n．k 2 。 Elerenth 10w－Slip 1，k 2，th o，11，p 10. o．11，k 5 ，tlu o， 11 ，the o，n．
Fwolfth row－Th o，k 22，th o，u，k？． Thirteeuth row－Slip 1．k 2，tho，n，p 10． h o，11，k 6．thl o．11，tho， 11 ．
Fourteentl low－Cast off 6，k 16，th n，k 2 ．Mrs．J．R．Mackintosh

I contracted a serere bentl，which caused tornit save uie instunt reliof．inni sperplily Effected a pernanent cure－DACID L．BAR－

## FRUIT DESSERTS－APPLES

Ipple Pie．
tewed－apule Pic
Lpile Sinner
Apule＇Tapinear Pulding．
tpple Iiohy－yole
Bird
ipples ane：imiversal farorite，not ouly becalnse they are plontiful and conso－ guenty are a canse they are a rery heaththe anm plesis－
ant The Greming is，perthap，the most be desired for conking purposes，althongh many other varietics are perhaps just an cooking apples which are slighty：tart，a they impart a more decided and ple：sing
flavor than the sweeter ind sometimes in－ flawor than the sweeter and sometimes in－ sipid－tasting apple．
Arrle Pie is the houschold pic，if any particular kind of pie can be called surdh． half salt－whonfule with crmst：hix one of cimimant．one half cupful of surai aut the Erated rind of cue half kruou：sprint half of this mixture en the paste．then pile in your thinly sliectl tand of comrse pared apples mutil the dish is heapod Now sumble the remaluder of the before mentioned misture in with the heape apples．place on the urer crust．not fur
getting to first make the slashes and fon getting to first make the sashes and fork prickings in same．and press the two crnsts
together at the edge with the tines of a fork．
Stewed－apple Pie．－While perhaps mot liked as woll ly m：ny as the fresh－ aple pie，it serves its murese very well， always adibpted to the first recepe，and Womble be alitut stewed for apple pio Line foul plate with arnst．place a clean ond，or upper．crust latid lightly on top of the cloth；them bake．Stew sum pared poroclains 1 －$\because$ lwing careful that they an mot hour welt sathe and add at ting pillch of salt，alding spice baked sufficieutly，take off the apper eur and place the abme apple mixture in same，and replace the crust．Many house－ wires prefer to press the stewed apple through a son：before putting same into the pie－crust，but this is a matter of opin－ onl 011 s．
Appie DtMphengs－－Pare and core some tart bipe aplles．Mix a curst com－ sisting of one lirge teasponful of haking－ powder to each pint of Honl，well sifted tugether：and sweet milk emongh to form coll out oue thin cerst for lining the sides and edge of a baker，put in the apples adding a little water，cover with a comst one half inch thick．and steam for an
home．Serve with saluee made of sugat amb butter creamed together and fin womed
This call be matle into small dumpling and steamed，many preforing this latter and steamed many preformy
way of preparing apple dumplings．
Aprle Satce and Mernacie．－While not exactly a dessert，still apple saluce is a rery agreeable dish to serre，not only as a side dish at a dimner，but also as ： sort of staple dish at tea，especialles for the latter when servel with a meringne，
To make plain apple sance，core am？ sliee some tart apples stace，core amd enougla to cover them until they break into pieces：beat to at pulp whll a good limp of butter and plentr of sugar，with spice if desired：strain through a sieve，and For apple meringue leat in sour apple sauce．after it has been sweetened and spiced，two or three eggs：pour into a purd ding－dish，and hake quickly．When wel ernsted over：corer with meringle made by whipping the whites of thbee eggs with brown slightly：This latter is a pleas ant raviation of the plain apple ance． Arpi．e Thpioca PCDDinc．－Plain tap ocal pudding is alwars well hiked，ank
apple tapioca is not less so．Soak a cup－ apple tapioca is not less so．Soak a cup－
ful of tapioca in enough boiling water to corer it：when it is quite soft，stir in thre beaten eggs．two tablesponfuls of sugar and add one qualt of milk．also a litile salt．Hare sour putding－tish filled with pared and cored apples：stir the mixtur wen，and pour orer the anples：hake，an eat with eream and sugar．
Aprle hole poles is a popular dish with the chiddren．Roll out one half inc thick a paste made of finely chopned suet
flour and water and a little sallt：spread
 thome orer them，and also surar．alled adde lobl up；pinelh the ends tight，and tie in ：choth which has been wer with coll Water and flomed：steam one or two hours，
Arple Cremi－－Ped and core fire latre apples：boil them in a littlo wate ficoe swecten．allud beat with them the whites of fire eges．Serm with cream poured alrombl it．This is also a slight variation of plath apple saluce，and i BhBD＇S－NEST JEt．LN．－P＇el and core arotully six apples，corer closely the bot foll of a jelly－dish，and fill the cores with sugalr，alld bake matil the anples are sof
 atin one half home in one half pint of cold water：and then ald one pint of hot wate diselve it suevten and flator When it begins to thitken，pone the whol wrer the soft apples and sut in ar are
frimerator to cool and harden．Serve with wated mutheg．shyal and（ream or with －hipped cream
The ralrious wase for cooking apples are well known becanse of the plentifulues the fruit that doultiess somue of the ans recipes，thongh carefnlty collocted from different sonleces，maly not be new to fthem will be a platsalut rariation some housewives mode of prepirins this fruit． $\qquad$ creams．
These can be propared early in the morning．and be reaty for
As blanched almonds are used for man． his．it will be well to give the process throw them into hot water to remove the skins．As yon remore them put them on 1 dry towel to absorb the moisture，after rillsing them．

Amoxid Charlotten－First soak hal package of gelatin in half a pint of Talice a cup Take a cunful of finely ehoppeal blanched hmond meats．Put three tablespoonfuls of sugalr in a pin oren the free，and when
melts，stir in the nuts matil ther hecome hrow：remore from the fire，and whe cold．roll fine．Put into your donble boile one ant one half enpfuls of milk and the rolled muts，blace orer the fire，and sti in lightly the well－beaten solks of two egss，three fourths of a cupful of sugar when it boiks．set to one side，and gradua 5 stir in the selatin：remore from the fire set in cold water，and heat until it be sins to thicken；then beat in two quart of whiped cream，stir to keep it from settling uutil it begins to thicken，the


Deyiled Almosds．－Blaneh fine，large amonds when dis，then throw them into ome smoking－hot olite－oil in a frying－pan： when of a pale golden color，skim out， and put upon a cloth sprinkled with salt and a rers little coralline pepper；toss abont a little，and when cool thes are eady to serve．Tse the same dish as you would for olives
Jelly C＇reamo－－Beat the whites of four egge to a stiff frotla，add two tablespoon－ fuls of sugar，two of curr：unt jolly，one eadr to serve．Sarve．with sponge－cake or ladr－fingers．

Belle King


## IVORY SOAP <br> Have you never taken a bath with Ivory Soap? You have missed a lux ury. The smooth creamy lather is soothing and refreshing. it floats 3xer

For tile Creanc-
2 cupfuls of sugar,
4 cupfnls of milk,
Boil the milk, beat the eggs well. add sugar and a little flour, and stir this mixure into the milk while boiling: let it ust scald. stirring constantle: take from the fire. and whell cool. make a slight inision in the puffs, and fill with cream. The secret of having them puff lies in not beating the eggs at all, and stirred jnst nough to make smooth.

1 copful of butter. Judge
31. cupfuls of flour, I. Kings ir

2 cupfuls of sugar. Jeremiah ri. 20 .
cupfuls of sugar. Jeremiah ri. 20 :
2 cupfuls of figs, I. Samuel xxx. 12 1 cupful of water, Genesis xxir. 17 1 cupful of almonds, Genesis sliii. 11
Little salt, Levitiens ii. 13;
6 egess Isaliah x. 14
1 large spoouful
1 large spoonful of honey. Exodus
rri. 31 :
Sweet spices to taste. I. Kings x. Follow Solomon's adrice for makin good bors. and you will hare a gond cak Pror. xxiii. 14. Sift two teaspoonfuls of aking-powder in the four: pour boiline water on the almonds to remore the skins. seed ralisins, and chop figs. Makes one Apele Irodowg.-Pare and slice fine three or four good cooking-apples in haking-dish. put oreer them sugar enough sweeten, ne cupfnl of four. work a lit le butter and a little salt through the flour and one teasponful of baking-notier. stir up with sweet milk to make hin batter: ponr over the apples and bake one half hour. Serre with cream an
sugar.

## RENOVATING OIL-StOVES.






s) shaky and worn that cleaning then
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
the olscure shat als to drag them ont he
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
half a mile from the station.peeper into the kitchen and silw the twoherakfast, allud guhg athout the work in

tering-new stures could tunt have lome


"(leaned them up and wiren them "hance to slonw their metal," loubtfully:
"Yes. and ther've heen going that same way for at week. The hest of it is we
neednt buy nil-stnves this summer." Fhiletus smiled semially:
ast. doparted, and straizhtway fory
 For several days 1 sated the witer in which potatoes had been boiled, :ind [int-
ting the stores into a kettle suticiently
large to. hold one at a time, corered each with potato-water, and boiled them well. Then each was scoured. using a little sconring-soap, and dried.
Next dar, haring sared the first waters off stewed pie-plant. I boiled the stores again in this sour. vinegar-like liquor. I boiled the new wicks separatels in e-plant water. adrang a little salt.
The stores have been working well all commer. One is now giving ont in the rachets, and I shall sell it for old iron this fall. I shall need to spend no money for oil-stores until early next spring.


#### Abstract

\section*{A CORN CHAPTER.}

When corn is in scason you will enjoy ring these recipes to vary the daily bill f fare:

\section*{car: of grated sweet corn,} well-heaten egge t tablespoonful of melted butter. Cese part lard and part butter when frying. have it sizzling hot when rou place the orsters in to fry. Make them of one farsingonful of the batter. Garnish with Cori- Com Omelet.-First part corn-Furr coh alul then the juice sell from the a little mills or cream, and cook for a few minutes until done: butter and season to taste. Second part omelet-Separate rolks and Whites of four eggs, add vne cupful of milk to the well-beaten rolks, one tea- spoonful of corn-starch and the whites whipped to a froth, and add the corn. Pu a small piece of bitter into sour freingpan: when warm, pour in sour omelet. a silrer fork held upright in it: when brown on the under side. loosen from the pan. fold orer one lalf, and slide it out onto a platter. Do not put it into too moment until it is oll the table. Baked Cors.-Eight cars of grated sweet corn, four well-heaten eggs, one tablespoonful of cortr-starch, ome table spoonful of sugar. pepper and salt to taste; put into a huttered haking-dish, cover with fresh milk, and the ren for thirts minutes. The aldition of little sugar to all cooked Cons on Cob.-Drop this into boiling water. and cook ten mimates. Do not put salt into the water, as it spoils the appear ance of it.


asthma and hay.fever cure.-free. A sure specifie cure for Asthma and Hayver is found in the Kola Plant. a new botanArica. Many sufferers report mont marvelons IIVes from its use. Among others, Mr. Alfred Lewis, Editor of the Farmer's Magazine, and Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinsburg, West Va.,
were completely cured by the Kola Plant after thirty years' suffering. Mr. Lewis could not lie duwn at night in Hay-fever season for fear of choking, and Mr. Combs was a life-lolng
sllferer from Astbina. Hon. L. G, Clute, of Greeley, Inwa, writes that for eighteen year Worse in Hay-fever season, and the Kula Plant cured him: at nonce. It is truly a most wonderfilld remert. If yoll are a sunferer so eno 116 Broadway, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case by mail free to all who need it. All they ask in return is that
when cured yourself you will tell your neighbors about it. It eosts you nothing and you should surely tr

## SIOO IN CASH PRIZES

The winners in the Angust prize contest will receive a \$100 hicrole and $\$ 100$ in page 19 for full particulars.


NOTICE-Send all orders for patterns direct to our central office, to FARM AND FIRESIDE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, where our stock of patterns is kept.

Our $\mathfrak{T l n}$ any Efternoon.

ONE DAY AT A TIME.
One day at a tiue! That's all it can be;
Xo faster than that is the hartest fate;
And dars have their limits. however we
Begin them too early and stretch them to $\begin{aligned} & \text { lt's a wholesome rime! } \\ & \text { A good one to live by- } \\ & \text { A das at a time. }\end{aligned}$
One day at a time: Evers heart that aches seem:
But it's never to-day which the spinit breaks Onc day at a time: A burden too great Who Kinows what will enter to-morrow
gate?
While set we are speaking all may be Onc day at a time: When jow is at heightSuch jor as the heart can never forget-
And pulses are throbluing with wild delight. One day at a time: But a single day,
whatever its loald, whatever its length: And there's a bit of precions Scripture to say

## One day at a time: "Tis the whole of life:

 All sorrow, all jos. are measured therein. The oue only countersigu, sure to win! It's a wholesome rime,$\begin{aligned} & \text { A das at a time. } \\ &- \text { Heleu Huut Jackson. }\end{aligned}$

ATHIS IS HOW THEY RISE orxg woman fond emplorment mediately besan a conrse of study
ware and china. Then she read some re-
cent works upon the amointments of the table, and in a short time, by aphlying
herself to her business, beeame the most raluable employee in a large store.
In a millinery establisinment the young woman who found time for reading :a book or two on colors and their harnuogreatly improred aud her absility to please patrons much greater. She wats soon a
farorite with the employers and custo-

## mers.

The young woman who, to earn an hon
orible living, went into at ladr's kitchen, and instead of gossining evers "rening found time to read a few good books and positime in the kitchen: she kinew how al
talble slould look for a formal dinner,
$\qquad$ er course, and more than that, sle knew
something albout the food ralue of different connse. this sounds like an old-fish-
 A fair average of goond sense and a proper

SIXTY SECONDS MAKE A MINUTE.

four parasangs, or seven hundred and
twenty stadia. or three hundred and sixty degrees. This system was handed on to the Greeks, and IIpparchus, the great
(ireck. philosophers. who lired about 150 B. C., introduced the Babslonian hour into Europe. I'tolemy. who wrote about 150 A. D., and whose name still liges in that
of the Ptolemaie system of astrunoms Gave still wider curroney to the Balorlodian way of reckoning time. It was earried along on the dnict stream of tradiional knowledge turough the middle ages, over the Niagiral of the French revolu-
tion: for the French when revolutionizing weights, measures, coins and dates, and suljececting all to the decimal system of reckoning, were induced by some unexwatchess, and allowed our dials to rem: in sxagesimal: that is. Babylonian, cach we see again the whalertinl colserence of
the world. and how what we eall knowlcilge is the result of an unbroken tradition of a teachings, descended from father
to son. Not unore than about a hundred arms. would reach from as to the buildarms would reach from us to the bund-
ers of the palaces of Babylon and enable his to shake hands with the founders of for what they biase done to thank them Muller.

## PLENTY TO EAT.

When at its zenith. the Roman empire laid all the barbaric comatr:es of the world ot its nobles and wealtly citizens with the fine luxuries of life. Lsia and Africa poured in the rich spices and fruits of the tropics: Germany and the great north ountries raised the grains and wild ber-
ries; Italy and the fertile land of the Framks eultirated the vincyards to make or express the wines: wery strip of sea-
coast from the Mediteramean to the Baltic contributed its quota of fish: and the forests of Brittaluy wiclded the wild same
of thenthirds, beasts and fow!s-for the hamuets of the prond. dissolute rulers
of the rast empire. With the choice prod-
hets of a great world so easily obtained. ucts of a great world so easily obtained.
there were wanton waste, foolish extrarwance and a strange disregard of the
Ghun of expensive lumures. and the hismian drelling upon these times delights liot arranged in tempting manner upon the groming tables at the great feasts
But, excepting Neris dish of peacock thngues and Cleopratra:s cun of wine with modern bauquets would compare farorAhly with those spreal in the times when Inxury were insidionsly sapping the strength of Itome.-George E. Wialsh.
Liplpincott's.

ISLANDS OF NEWS IN OCEANS OF INK. W. W. Canfichl, city editor of the Utica Observer," delizered an address on the lisames of News in Oceans of Ink. From first to last the address was a desoveral cxamples he showed how the real babled and lengthened out with needless fict that the people who read the sensational papers are not well informed. f
the peason that ther are furnibel nany fakes in conmetion with the news which is true. People who buy and rear tain more news than other jourmals gen-
erally fread it lot of trash which is mueh Worse than any hewrs.-The Writer.

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Arkansas and Lonisiana that cannot be excelled as
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others. Send five ceuts to Superintendent of Documents. Union Suilding. Washington,
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nilhere it will bnrn the skin, corer it with
lard. O-casionally it is necessary to make been properly done the first time.
Mushroon cunture.-J. B. P., Ilion, N. Y.,
writes: "In sonl' June tath issure there is a short article on mushronms. I would like
to inquire as to the arerage $y$ ield in weight bed, say
the Eng
ditions usual price of either or each kind?"
ust is the
Perir by T. GREINER:-I wonld not put my failure iu this is the rule, and success the ex with brick-sparn, which any seedsman will
sell you for from seren to twenty cents a By all means, however, scnd for a cop, of the of Agriculture. recipe for canning sweet corn in glass jars.
$\qquad$ down the ear of the corn, and then with it in
$\qquad$ place a

[^4]
## VETERINARY.

* Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers. *





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On page 19 wrill be found the full particulars or Who can make the most words by using only the letters found in the word "Beautiful?" Try it.
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B

## DELAYED GRIEF

 rear Bidelia consoled herself with

## ANOTHER MATTER

An Irish priest had labored hard with one
of his fork to induce him to give np the habit "I' tell you. Michacl," said the priest, keep as far away from it as ron can."
"My enemy, is it, father", responded Michael; "and it m:ls your riverence's silf that
was tellin' ns in the pnipit only last Sunday "So I' was, Michael," rejoined the priest, em:'K-Youţl's Companion.


LITTLE BITS.
"Somny," sait Uucle Eben, "dou" yoh neh-
her wase yoht time tryin' ter define what hap-
piness is. It kin be anything fum a millom
dollars down to a circhs ticket."-Washing
tonstar.
Fond mother-"Oh, I'eter. Peter, I thought
Fond Sunday!"
'eter-"But I call them the Salvation Arms on Snnday."-Tit-hits.
"You needn't say roman has no mechanical genins. I ean do anything on earth with only
i hair-pin." "Well, here, sharpen this leadd-pencil with
it." D Detroit Free Press. Fuddy-"Spinner has taken to the lecturc
platform: reads his own Duddy-"Spinner always was an eccentric
fellow. Always doing what nohody else ever thought of doing."-Boston Transcript.
Mrs. Manykids-"There is one good thing
ahout our girls-they are always self-pos
sessed."
Papa Hanskids (grimiy)-"res; they're to
self-possessed. I wish they'd get some one
else to possess them."-ruck.
Senator Fence-"The gentleman has too
much regard for the conrtesies of the cham

## ber to ntter the sentiment so aptly expresse by his learned friend."-Thiladelphia Nort

A Washington clergyman tells a story of a
Class of Sunday-seloool boys whio were reci-
ting clauses of the Apostles', Creeel in turn.
ting clauses of the Apostles' Creed in turn
When the last clanse was reached one of the boys explainerl: "The boy that believes in
the Holr Ghost is not here to-day."-Ner York Tribune
Mrs. Snaggs--"I read a paragraph in the
maper which said, 'Woman was made hefore mirrors, but it wasn't her fanlt!' Don't you
think that is a mean remark to make abont roman?
Mr. Snaggs-"Yes, I think it is. What the
marle before mirrors and had been befor them ey
cgraph.
cgraph
When a certain bishop was abont to mak him:
any mince pie; for yon know it mexcr agreet with yon
"No, I won't," said the bishop, and f
awhile he withstood the temptation in rar ous quarters. Bnt at last tre sncenmbed an especially choice piece, and it was so gond taken riolently ill, and the physieian who was summoned was greatly surprised to fin his condition.
his condition.
"Oh, no," said the hishop, 'I am not afraid Cie, bnt I am very much ashamed to die: -Christian Register

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We offer six valuable prizes for the largest number of words which can be spelled with the letters in the word "Beautiful." To enter the contest an order for a subscription must come with the list of words. Any of the offers in this or previous issues may be accepted. (See page 16.)


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Words must be written alphabetically, on but one side of ruldel paper, and numbered, beginning with
Words spelled alike, but having different meanings, can be nsed mify once. - Variants will not be allowed; that is, use but one lown of spelling a worl.
Words (except those found in dictionaries in general use) formed with prehixes and suftixes will not be allowed.
Uxes and sumxes worl commencing with a capital letter; as, proper nouns, uljertives derived from proper nouns, geographical names, etr.
Do not nse nbolete, foreign and compound words, or abbeviations oines, prepositions, conjunctions, adiectives, verbs, adrerbs, pronouns, parti-

Each letter may be used as desired, but not more times than it appears in the word "Reautiful." Work it out as follows: able, aft, ail, at, ate, bail, bait,
hale, he, beat, heatiful, bet, bile, bit, bite, biae, but, etc, etu. These worls mar he nsed. Any dietimary in common use may be consulted. letter and signed with the contestant'\& separate paper from the cubseription The paper may he ordered sent to one address and the preminm to another. In case of a tie, the sender of the largest list of words first received by us will get the first prire, and the sender of the largest ist next received by us wil get the second prize, and so on. Persons living in Springfield, Ohio, and Clark
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 alture. In all the eront irriculturel states the crups are trememons. And the price of nearly every farm poduct is adrancing

M
B. IV. Srow, the ex-assistant statistician of the Department of Aericulture who is still making foculte of aloficnltnral statistics, sacs. in speaking of the sreat ascicultural wotalth of the country at this time:
"With the bomntiful (rons throughont the Conited States. nut in prospecet. Int actnally in hand, with nereased and incerensing eomsumption at home and a arger foreign demand for American products. :and with mices on the $1 p$-s ralle wron while the crops are still on the farms, this ?...r of 1s97 will be remembered as a Sen of great atroulimisl prosperity and plent.
final result ean tesuls can be safely promise
 opes of the most nptimstic. In no line of agricultural pounction is it a light rear. and in most the rields are The alumdaut ws bave airen as a cely unusial ceop, and hay is a more important fop than wasully thonglit. The rates of the now tariff law thoroughly protect our farmers in this respect. The rear"s wheat crop is the epond largest in the history of the pollutis. rumming the country. The eorn crop promises a verr large one. The oat crop is also well above the average. All the
minor crops are in promising form. The fruit prop generalls promises good results. But these facts of large Field ant good promise do not tell the whole story of mosuerity. Prolific arops have heen harvested before hut in some cases have. for wat of consmuption and demand, proven a burden rather thatn a blessing. It was a common saring that the farmer would mather hare small crops with good prices than large crops and no prices. Put this rear come the abmotant crops and high procs, a rare combimation, and ome calculated to wam the cockles of the hoart of the thitits farmed Prices are high and inclinitg upward. There is no wam to fear a reaction ard slump becamse of the actual comditions of the worlds crops. The Tinited States holds the ker to priees. The wheat crop of the World is known to be about $100.000,000$ lushels short. Arwentine, India and Anstralia have no sumplus, and Inssia practically none. Great Britain, France and Germans are fin short in their production of their honte dem:ud. There was an Anterican surplus of last rear's prop of 70.000 .000 hushels, alld the formate thing is that this is in the lands of the farmer. The adranced position of wheat derploper herore the farmer Pap the the ctual ine hands of the farmers throngh theiv whent holdings throughout the country is an enormons sum. Wheat is worth now about twenty cents a bushel more than the crop last vear. and the drance for this rear has just begun. The market will

entime forise. The increased ralue of the wheat erup of Kansas alome this sear. in comparison with last, amomats to nearly or quite $\$ 25,000,000$, while the nereased ralne of the eomitrys prop at present price

Speaking of the outlook for the corn crop, Mr. Snow "It is most gratifying. Although the season started ate, the rield will be large. Two billion lmshels is a fair estimate, as the acreage is the larest erer planted. Erers indication points to adrancing prices in corll. prospect of a large crop; this year the tendeucr is
proard. Millions of bushels of ohd eorn now lie in the pribs in the West, and with rising prices for this, as well 111 alone the liese of aricultural production inclut "all lire stock" (0)utimes M. s. general and steady increase. Large new flocks of sheep an contemplated as a result of the woul tariff, and the lemamd hiss increased the ralue of the slieep holdings the colutior $\$ 10,000,000$
"Rut the fimest point in all these increases is the fact hot they come at a time when the farmer luble bis prodncts: and that he individnalls will raple the full bomefit. I have a little table here mepared some day go for pulatication. which shuws the impurement in eash ralues of leading farm products. Ther are receut Chicano of learing farm products. Thes are recen exactly one year ago

"In these articles mumed with the sinele exception of flaxseed, this rears supply is lareer than that of last, and the supplr, as I have said, is in the hamds of the Trodueer.
Tram this list the thee luading cereals-wheat Taking from this list the theee kading cereals-wheat, corn and oats-and the threer classes uf lire stock-hogs.
cattle and sheep-the farm ralue of this reats supls. cattle and sheep-the farm ralue of this reatrs suph rear ago. is approximately as follows:

|  | 1s! 14. | $1 \times 96$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Wheat ..................................... ... | $=$ - | - 260, (000,000 |
| Corn. |  | 311.01010 .000 |
| Oats. | 18..10, |  |
| Hotus (including enw | 1.123, 10.10 .10910 | 1,9\%igutu0) |
| Sheep .............. | -i. 0 о0) ¢ин | (ii. Oforatiole |
| Tot | 82,512 | 82,179,0 |

Increase 3 ars............

## $\Longrightarrow \longleftarrow<$

$B^{\text {est }}$ of all, the famers are raising the morterages the farm-
 latgely decreasey. Dillions am millions of dollats of
 tas. Nelmakia. Iuma and Kansas. Tlis decrease is not ane to decting the pronerty to tho fonders of the mort
 With larger erops and higher prices the rolnction in farm-mortgage indeltaluess will he far grater in the next than in the past twelve months.
Reports from rarions state indicates the decided improrement of the condition of farming in this respect. Here is a sample from Forernot Lepery, of Kians:ls: "Kansas finds herself to-l:ay with more of her debts iquidated and her finances in leter shape than perhaps ant other state in the Crion."

Hox. A. G. Jrond. of Dixnn. Whose portrait appears 1 on this page. is ouc of the most progressire farmrs and dairymen in Illingis: Mr. Tom in farent of he state dairymens association. Which repently accomplished some rerr important work. IIC is an institute Worker with a suceessful record. Some months ago the Illinois Association of Aericultural Editors hegan the work of reforming the manasement of the farmere nstitutes. and gat a good presildent eleeted. The assodation desires to emmplete this work bey havine Ur. fudd elected smperintendent of institutes at the state air merting, and Fabm and Fireside leartily indorses their choice.

## FARM AND FIRESIDE

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## notes on rural affairs.

What to Drint:. It is a timely subject eating between meals, is largels a matter of leabit, and a bad habit, too: and yet. mer days, the mall who tills the suil iu the broilings sun, or harvests the crons and whu is prespiting freely, will feel the
need of sumething to moisten :and cool his parched lips and throat. Drink he must at such times, although it shorld uut be drink so much as sip, sip, sip. If the liquid conld be takell with a tea-
spoon, it would be all the better, and it spoon, it would be all the better, and it
would be all the more cooling and refreshing. Where so many of vur hariolworking friends make their great mistake -and one that often canses them unch tempmary ill-feeling. if not actual sickdranghts great quantities of icce-enl water. Excessive iloses of eolld water are almays dangeroms, himt if you must swalt Well-water or surins-water is eool enough. Then ald some fruit-juice-raspherres strawherys, chrrant, whaterer it mats be good rincerar or builad eiler and a little singer is hetter than nothing. Or if you

 Weather is for hot drinks-hot lemonade.
hot coffee with phemy of milk or cream. hoot hat reys weak ellocolate. etc. Even comme liandy. Amel I can tell you that these hot irimks, when som one ureprome



 they ilre. Tlan colld drinks amil on first

in second. After that the reaction sets more our hotter than suu desire to drink. The drink desive grows on what it feeds. On the other hand, the hot drink or sip seems to heat you up all the more on first contact: but after a minute or two there is relasation and relief. You dryuess and iusane desire for drink.

Some Poultry Matters. I have been for ing to tell some of my experience in these columms. In sume respects this experience lins been quite satisfactorr, but at least in onle respeet it
has been somewhat discuuraging. Rats have been the discouraging feature and a great many of the little downy ehicks, and duckings, too, and some hilf-growu ones besid.s. and a whole lot of pigeons. tuo. fell viciuls to the pest before we and shon rate by more we trapped and shont. the mure rellucel to come. Rongh on rats finally the complete (or nearly couplete) victors was secured only through the meame of an old cat that was kept hungres bos haring to nurse five half-gthwn kittens. This cat could catel. kill and derour the old rats flat were too cunning to get into a trap. I found out. toon, that it is a prettr tight eonp that will keep an olla rat out that has once tasted how sweet and tenter the
flesh of a little chick or ducking is. It seems that nuthing short of solid iron will do it. These rats guaw through buard. and dig through walls and cement, and through a pretty small hole. I lare exhausted :lll my iugennity: and failed. But a good hungry old cat in the barn. with luildings, will soon give us relief of the rat nuisance.

Incubators. Many years ago, before the ented. I eall modern ineubator was inities of artificial inculbation, and, in fact. tried my hand ou it to some extent. aund with little satisfaction. Then I became a skeptic, especially when I saw that iu the artificial incubation wals the rale and success the exception. I have sounded attention to the lumdreds of inculator wrecks that were strewn all orer the commry. And yet I am comverted again, fully and freely. Artificial inculation is the
thing: and I heliere that suecess can be secured with the maljority: of the incubators mow put on the market if properly manalgel. These mun.m hatchers are We can keep the lreat just to the reruired destree. if we will ouls give due attention to the machine for a few minntes twice a day. The only point of anxBut if we keepl the ineulator in a coom that has an arerage amomit of moisture. or can he kept a little movist. like an ordiarry dwelling-hunse cellar. I believe we neel pay no attention to the mosture insite the hatclurt. Put we shonld mot ask we duch of thate machine. As ant aretham fiftr per eent of all the egzes we set under hens. if we dut that, and then we lose many chieks ly he old hens stemping on them ar quashing them in the sleell. Frenuently he somes stock hals but little ritality transmitted to it fromn the parent stock.
and the clicks arre ton weak to lrealk the and the chicks arre ton weak to brealk the
shell wheqr readly to hatch, of the egges were not fully fertile so that the clicks startel anm then iluch. Don't expeet that placed in :an inculater slumblal hately. If
 hetter than we nsinilly for with hems. The nembaturs. Why spoud time on 100-ave izes :unl ralise fifty whicks from one hatech. When with the stmpe attention and with ,ume bumpen chicks. of with :a son)-es. ize one lumulred and fifty chicks an the wher hamel. :1 neighluringe moultry mall hats annther make. which he praises

Brooders,
Fountains, Etc
About my homemade brooder, and
the most exeellent ather time. As to fountains, I use the self feding stoneware fountains (one-half fallon size for newl hatched chicks, and (wo-gallon size for the larser ones), which cin be bourtht of aty tuater in woulter supplies. The chicks have of cumpers upply of cool drinking-water which an neither betupl nur get uto The two gllun size puce fillel and facel in ana size. of diater and He long. Fin wh fowls I fares all found anything superior to the Hallock's food and water soperter pocture of which is annexed. I use the largest size which and find it rery eonvenient, especially as it is easily kept clean. I fill mine with

milk in the morning. and with clear well water when the mill is sone. The pau is easily detached and rinsed or washed out. It keeps clean without much trouble o washing. T. Greiner.

## SALIENT FARM NOTES.

Two rears ago I buught al lut of clorerseed from a lueal dealer. and as he hat did not examiue it closely, but sowed it immediately: Going orer the groum? some momits later I disconered what was to me a new werd-the hacted plantan.
It did not appear to be rers abondant then: bit later on. When the seed-bearing stems appeared. I learned to my sormow that there was enough to make it a rers serious pest.
Laster IH. Dewer sars of this weed, in Farmers" Bulletin No. 2s: "The bracted plantain is an almmal. sometimes a winter ammal, and in some rases the roots are apparently peremial. iCois is the ease on mor land.) The leares are not lilled eran sedere frosts. It is chosely regrass. aud to the moolls platatain. The leares, appearing almost like a tuft of rather thick, dark green grass-leares.

suring from the aper of a somewhat fire to ten inches in height, anm mumber illg five to twonty-five on each pant aly in other plantains, are leathess and makent nater the hases. . . The sereds newally fall near the paront mant, lumer. after the first introluction, the batered paintain grows in hemse colonies, conerine the Fromen sut thickly as to cluke out all othere



of alout three thousand seeds to the plant. If the laud has become thoroughly seeded. a series of hued crops will prob ably be uecessary to clear it out.

The foregoing show what a pest I inadvertently introduced poou my lame. Ou mowny this clover-field a short time four foumd patches of this pest. two to ruwded square, so dense as to hare lant oat erery clorer am timothy feld growing on that space. Most of this ended panted to apple orchard. I inand, after mowing three or fur seilrs to pasture it with hors. Honi am I to rid hat lat:d of this miserable pest:
Must I turn the clurer under, and at great expense grow three or four "hoed . that i the land to clean it? do. The party who put that obered to on the market has wireu me a four-seed. job. Many a farmer has similar tap, and has been ealught in pased his troubles ou to forn has pec and other pests

Drising aeross the country a few dars co. I turned aside a little to eall on a ittle schonl-bor ouls a rery she. Was a ago. He was "down the field enting ats, so his neat little wife, who came to the door as I drove up, said. As I Ifrove past his little harn, past the orcham, past his elean-ent mealow and through the field of corn, one thing impressed me areatIs. and that was the neatness prevailing rerswhere. The apple orchat he trees thriftr. symmetrieal and loaded weed could be seen answhere around the neadom: high conld he seen in the little well-fencer pasture. No weeds were growing among he corn or around the fiell, nor along the helges that separated his little firm from those adjoining.
When I reached the oat-field, there sond the stalwart. sun-bronzed man who mos a reas few rears agn was a merrs. careless, shouting schonl-loy. Ho w:iss ing the. binder, with which he wion clt while two roung neighbors shocked them ap. Here again that same thrifts neatar. wis apparent on erery hand. 'The himel was six years oll. ret it lowked almust like a new one, and ran like a fidulle It is nwhed loy my roung friome aud a neighbor. and when not in use is kept in close. Water-prowf shed. From all appealrances it will du first-class work for "V a
Weralse morup marner. aid me roumer friend ....nd wheat-trill," of them in arbe care then in wo. that they will to Good work tor the next tell to thirts ears. If either whe shonk sell olt and he-the mover-shall sot al prich on eath f these machines, and the other shall five or talke.

My soung friend houslit this farm on Casy parments four vears ago. He gare a stiff priee. hut he says he hise been able (0) mept his motes as they eame due, ame her ferp s:itisfied that in ary he will be entirely out of lebt. II e is :
 elose observer and aremonnomital and a lone in the best mamel? There is mothnis wiasted in the field. about the b:int and yard or in the house. He amd his litle wite work together ats one. and the? re as certaln to sureat earth is certain.

Strongly contranting with the farm ot Y soums fricmu is that of aterixthor who is land poor-who is treing to farm twice as murch as he is able to. Ilis cerywhere. IIs corn will need the bees kilne of a (rop). He lost ten aeres of hats throush not hat ving foree emongh th aret it stacked nefore al man minem it. Ifis ats are lisht and fill of wemls. Dome blan bulf the pres in his meval hore ben dremore

 discern it. Poor man! Fred Groxidr.

## Our farm.

## farm theory and practice

Te. heat Crop of 1898.-Nell blants and new erops are cour cussed, but in prime importance wheat ranks higher with the Americau farmer than all the new crops, taken together, that have beein introluced into this country in the last century. The tarmer thies this new crop and discard that one, but while so engaged he is
probably depending upon his wheat, sear probably depending upon his wheat, year
by year, to pay taxes and furnisla some br year, to pay taxes amb furnish some
other ready money. This is true thronghother ready mones. This is true throngh-
ont the wheat belt of the Thitel States. The impression now prevails that prices should rule fairly good for the crop) of 1597 on actount of the probable foreign demand. Wheat is not commanding a high price from the threshing-machines, but the price is better than it has been for some years, and nearly every one belieres that it will rise. All this sets one to wondering what the influchce of area sown for next season's harvest. The world's suphls of wheat continued to increase for several years, in the first phart of this decade, until the surplus becanue a weight upon priees. For three or four sears this surplus has beeng growing less, influence Now, judging the future by the intuence. whall probably srew lareer the past, we shall probably grow haryer crops for a year or two. When another fisheatening surplns will knock all life out of
the wheat market. This is not a matter within the control of the individual or of anys single nation, and the only practicable thing for the farmer to do is to make sure as possible that whatever area he does seed shall yield emough bushels to the acre to let him out even with the world if prices do go tumbling to the lowest bottom next harrest, and to let him make some good money if the world's supply should remain rather short another

Moistire tife First Consineration. -The American farmer, in his rapid and impulsive was, thinks first of the kind and innount of fertilizer he will apply when ne proposes to hare a good yield of wheat. It is my experience and obserration that comparatively few soils fail under farorable circmmstanees to make a fair crop of grain if the fall growtlo of the plants is pushed ly abundant moisture. I hare seen land, reputed "thin," or "worn ont," make a good crop of wheat when there was an abmondance of moisture after the Need-bed was made until winter set in. rains, or practicalls so, and the faet that an abundant harrest was gotten prores elements in that soil all the time. I am not arguing against fertilization of the soil, but we want facts, and the facts are that most soils can make a frir sima of Wheat when the moisture is just right from seeding-time to winter, thus insuring al rigorous growth of thick-set plants. We
have no insurance of suel fall weatler, but if we did have, we would hear less of dependence upon costly fertilizers. It follows as a reasonable inference that we should do all that is practicable to secure a moist seed-bed, and much can be done toward this end.

Early Plowing, Fining and Firming -I have grown a good crop of whent on land that was plowed late-in the fall, a hears crop of weeds being turned under. but this only illustrates the fact that a
moist season mar sare us from the effects moist season may sare us from the effects
of our mistakes. The clouds prociled for of our mistakes. The clouds prociled for
the eontinual necessities of the little plants in that loose and airy seed-bed. Four years out of fire sufficient moisture must be secured by plowing early, and then making the soil fine and firm. It cannot be made too firm, evell by trimping gronnd is in proper condition for working. The best wheat in poorly prepared fields is generalls near the corners where the teams do the most tramping. Thorough full benefit of subsequent rains before seeding-time, and if little rain comes, there is still a fair amount of water near the surface, as moisture is continually rising
from the subsoil. I obtained the clearest froof of this fact by mulehing two acres
pron of well-prepared wheat land with straw,
using about two tons to the acre and burning off before seeding. The fall was very dry, and the amount of water in that soil was a revelation to me.

Freeling Playt-food,-Thile one paring the way for collecting and holding al supply of moisture in the soil he is also making plant-food a vailable. The
crushing of the soil, briaging new parti crushing of the soil, bringing new partieles into close contact and exposing the particles to the influence of air and mois ture, in some way makes plant-food available :und has the same effect upon yields that the applieation of fertilizers have the same effect in kind, though not at ways in degree. Notwithstanding all that has been written on tillage, and all that has been experienced by good farmers our leading agricultural seientists believe to-day that the most of ns fail utterly to ampreciate the mine of wealth we have in our soil, if onls we would free it by tillage so that plant-roots could use it Te seek fertility in other culuten nindful of its abmadance in our soil. it only liberated by continued crushing and tirring of the particles
Deptil of Semmg.-In his valuabie luok on "'The Fertilits of the Lambl",
1rof. Ioberts says: "Some phats are lrof. Iioberts sars: "Some plants are
more likely to escape the vieissitudes of

plesical conditions of the soil to form roots at some distance from, instead of winter wheat, do best if the fall feedingroots form thin two or three inches of roots form
the surface; hence air, moisture and nourishment should be associated in the best proportions and at the right distance from the surface." When a soil is fine and
firm, the moisture rises near the surface firm, the moisture rises near the surface,
and the wheels of a grain-drill do not sink and the wheels of a grain-drill do not sink deep into the soil. Under these circumstances a splendid job of seeding can be done, the seed being eovered about one inch deep in the bottom of the drill-mark. No roller should follow the drill-its place is before the drill. The little furrows left ly the hoes are a protection to the plants. often preventing winter-killing.
Fertilizers.-In respect to fertilizer each farmer is under the necessity of de termining for himself what kind of 'fertilizers are most profitable for his soil After using rotted sods, stable manne and tillage. he mary find some clemicals vers profitable. Only experiment on his soil can determine this matter. David.

## DOOR-FASTENINGS

Does every farmer know how many stens and frequent amorances it would save if all our harn and stable door: were provided with spring-locks to shut, onened? Hown may fasten them when onenel? How many times has it not happened that when we want stoek of any Kind to $g_{0}$ in or out of a stable the wind slams it to just when al eon or horse is
passing or is atout to pass it? This mas not always cause auy harm, but it is
dangeroms: we are ruming the risk of possible alecilente, to say nothing of the amoying part of it. Years ago I had a horse injured in this way quite seriously. It was passing the door at just the mo-
ment when the door wals blown to and ment when the door was blown to and
struek it. The horse jumperl to get out struek it. The horse jumped to get out
of the was of the dowr and struck it of the way of the dowr and struck its
hip against the other dour-post, hurting itself so badly that it could not loe used for wecks.
When cleaning out stables we often have the same troutle: the dowr closes we laive the least expected, jut what to he thrown out. Then we go aml set a fork or stick against the door, and this, of course, takes time.
The device here illustrated is a fac simile of some I have in use: it is in the main an old-fas hioned slide, but somewhiat improved. The drawing is so explicit that a detailed description is not net
The main parts, slide and slide-block
Fig. 1 a and $b \mathrm{~b}$. should be made of well seasoned hard wood, beech or maple pref crable. Certain dimensions are not essen-
tial, but we should bear in mind that the smaller the scale, the closer work it quires to have the slide work well.
Mine are made of two by two and one Nine are made of two by two and one long. The spring, c , is made of a sticls of
tough, straight-grained lickors, one inch symare at the end where it is screwed to the door: the rest is slarel down to give of the spring is governed by the proper adjustment of the two screws, dd. To open the door from the outside, the slide has a short pin, e. fastened bs a serew, f reaching into a corresponding slot in the door. Care must he takell not to let this pin project outside of the donr surface as it wonld strike against the harn when he door was opened. $\lambda$ cumple of notches in the pin, Fig. - a a, will give the thumb and forefinger a better chance to operate the slide and pull the door open.
This same arrangement answers the louble purpose of fastening the door when opened. The catel-block. Fig 3. is securely holted to the larn: it has a square mor tise, a, with a little tenon, b, to receive notch, Fig 1 g, to receive the tenon The catch-block is slanted from the mortise to the outer edge to make the slide move back when it strikes. A crosxsection of both slide and catch-hlock is shown at Fig. 4, in two positions; a, when the slide first strikes, and b , atter it has entered into the mortise.
A door with this combination is a conrenient alfair: a little push with a slight slam will fasten it in either direetion. If it shom be left swinging, as it somuetimes vind blows, it caul only slam onee, and then fastans can only slam ones. The force of the slam is. greatly redueed by the action of the spring: for this reason the stiffer the spring the better.
G. C. Greiner.

IRON ROADWAYS FOR THE PRAIRIES.
Haring given the subject of iron road Ways some study I venture to give my
opinion. I am satisfied that iron road way abe. han satistied that iron road ways the pratices bollast of aur lind must in most cuses be hast ot aus herces, ing the cost with donble track, the cheapest. Any kind of ballast needs an amount of repair equaling the cost of a new roald almost once in from six to ten years. The iron roadway would probably last two or three times as long. the repairs being almost nothing
There need be no flange or eleration on the inner side of the rail. Make them pertectly flat: the wagons will not ran off hut make country roads the wheels do of the tire, no matter whether the ground is hard or soft. Teams traveling on ice for miles leave a regular wheeltrail not tor miles leave a regular wheel-trail not
wider than the rut on the cumetry road wider than the rut on the comutry road.

## - Whand

Let the rails be perfectly flat, eight inches wide at top and ten inehes at bottom, Them wevel of an incl ou each edge them in ans direction without ine ore nience. The theveled ed without inconsehorse's foot a way from the edge of the rail should he chance to step on it, thus preventing the shoe from eatcling, mude the edge of the rail. Lay the rails so that the wagons will track near the imner edge. Then when the inner enlges become worn change sides with the rails and get another seasion of wear. Let the bolts, be conntersmink with a long slope clear throngh the rail so that they will not come throngh ly wear. Drain roads with tile in the center, not on the sides. It takes onty one tile instead of two: loners the much less liable to be filled by tree-roots. Illinois. AI. W. Gexx.

## GROWING CANTELOUPS

The growing of canteloups for market is an excellent bnsiness for gardeners and truck-farmers. In the irrigated West near a good market, an acre planted to usual gapten prolucts cin ans of the nsual galren products. complrising more than a dozen veretahles. Market garden ers mear Salt Lake City report the siekd to the acre for several years to bee 1.814 dozen, giving an incume of $\$ 1.088 .40$ each year. These figures are much higher than ${ }^{m y}$ experienee warrants placing them. Planted six feet apart either was give 1,210 hills, which average one dozen sat able melons to the hill. These nsually sel at fifty cents a dozen as an average for the season, making the ineome sin $\overline{5}$ an

Among the several canteloups and muskmelons that pay to grow are the Acme, Emerald Gem. Montreal and Hackensack. These ripen early and late and enable the grower to be upon the market every day during the season. The best metlod of planting is to lave the land faid off in somures six feet cacle was and plant four or five seed in al hill, using fully up hern slope for the hill. Whel fully up and in sight along the rows, a
cultivator, of two or five shovels, should be cultivator. of two or five sho vels, should be
nsed between the rows, plowing both nsed between the rows, plowing both
ways. Mand-weeding and a hoe are necessary wheu the plants are young. If irrigated, the water must be used sparing Iy until the fruit begins to set, when plenty of moisture improses the quality and increascs the quantity. When the vines legin to run ther should be liilled up similar to potatues.
The pruning system, I find, is rers import:unt and increases the rield, if prompt15 and properly. performed. Some merely pinch off the rumers, while others cut with a hoe or knife. My plan is to eut balek the main rines aml trim off the surplus shaots with a pair of houg slears The pronings should he picked up and carried off the melon-field, as they destroy many roung buds, bowsome ant even fruit if left to wither and dry among the rines. Cultivation slould eume after the rines begin to blossom, and the fruit -honld remain undisturbed nutil ripe. In marketing the canteloups slould allwars be crated allu nsworted into two minform grades. If mixed, hig and little, the price will be cut aceordingls. Pat mp one firstclass srade and command the tol market, while the second-chass selts for the are age priee. Joel Shomaker.

## Qur Jfarm.

## a notable agricultural convention.

TIIE annalill convention of American Anent Stations, recently convened in Minneapolis. wiss an innportant gathering of carnest workers in the cause of practical and scientific agriculture.
Nearly two hundred delegates and visitors Searts two hundred elelegates alld risitors
were present. representing nearls evers state abd territory in the [inion. As woinld naturally be expected, a large part of the delegates were presidents of colleges of
algricultine or directors of experiment stations.
Prominent anong the delegates were President H. H. Guodell, of Massachu-
setts: President G. T. Fairchild, of Kansetts: President G. T. Faitrchild, of Kinnsas: President Cyrus Korthrup, of Minnesota: President J. II. Cilutield, of Ohio:
President John Wishburn. of Rhode Island: Divector W: A. Henry, of Wisconsin: Presillent H. E. White. of Georgia: siln: President H. Ei. Why.t. of Minnesota:
Director W. M. Ligyent Director A. C. True, of the office of Experiment stationss Mishingtoln. N. C.;
Presillent
N. Presitent C. E. Thorne. of Ohio, and others. Without ayy preliminaries save a
brief bont hearty word of welcome fron brief hint hearty word of welcome from
President Nurthurup. of the University of President Aurthrup, of the University of
Minmesota, the convention began its work. Minmessta, the convention began its work.
The first thing in order was the report of the clairmen of the different sections.
President C. S. Miarkliaud, of New Hianpshire. spoke for mechanic arts: Director W. H. Jordan for ayriculture and chem-
istry: Prof. F . II. Mell. of Georgia, for istry: Prof. P. II. Mell. of Georgia., for
horticulture and lootany: Irof. A. D. Hophorticulture :und botany: I'rof. A. D. Hopkins. of West Tirginia, for entomology:
and President H. E. White for the section of college work.
The report of Directur Jorlinn, of New York. excited the greatest i::terest and licited the most discussicn. He stated
that orer $s ?, 1000,(90)$ were now expended aunually in instruction. training and investigition for the industrial classes.
Of this smm about $\$ \mathrm{~T} 20,000$ were appropriated for experimental station work or for investigation. The remainder was expended for instruction and training in
practical asriculture and horticulture, the practical agrieulture and horticulture, the
mechanic arts, ind the sciences reiated mechanic arts. :thd the scencos riated
thereto. Inasmucl as a sers large proportion of all the experiment station workers were
teachers. Director Jordan took the ground that the work of inrestigation was suffering. and at the expense of the department of instruction. It was impossible to
give the former bameh the care, time and attention it deserved, beanse mauy of the men at the stations:
burdened with ellucational duties.
President H:uris, of Maine, proposed a tions of the ['nited States for the Paris Expusition in 1900, and the following committee was appointed to take the snl)ject mader consideration and report at the next meeting: President, A. IV. Harris,
Directors H. P. Armsly, W. II. Jordin. W. M. Liggett anl M. A. Scorell. A committee was also appointed to provide
ways and means wherely the gradnates of our land-grant and other colleges shonld hee wranted access to the congressional
litrary, the records and musenus. of the Suithisulian Insitnte. the national musemms and latreals of the rarions departments of the fond pal government.
In. Tule, of Wrishingtom, reported that
all the asricultaral literature woonla be
 of Agricutture, just as fast as funds were arailable, sum that Secretary Wikson wats its aroupletiou at as carly a date as posi-


Among the notalle atdresses before the Armstronge of the Fiosal Agricmltural

 Lawes trust ftuml.
He ulseriloenl the work of the Roth-
 of dilterent furtilizers upon wheat ant
batrey fort the last fifty years. The genbarley for the last fifty venss. The wem-
eral resilts cstiblishent the wrent value of
 patative insignificance of phesilhates.
The continued offects of barn-wird manne were shown to be excellent com-
pared to connumercial fertilizers, and their lasting qualities were most marked.

Dr. Armstrong dwelt unon the effect of climate and the arailability of the natural food constituents of the soil. Whose characteristics he was discussing, regarded as one of the most important vegarcled as one of the most important Rothamsted.

## Rothamsted

Dr. Wiley delivered :un elaborate address upon the "beet-sugsir industry." He showed the gladnall increase in beet-agar
prodnction in the Cnited States from a prodnction in the Cnited states from a
few hundreal pomuls in 18:50 to $40.00 \%$ few hundred nomuls in $18: 20$ to to.00\%
tons in 1596 . Euongh leeets conld be raised on a tract of $1,000,000$ acres, if properly cnltivated. to smpuly all the shgar needed ly the people uf this comutry.
pne:ust high arempe degree of heat cultivation of the sugar-heet. If the temperature a a reages less than seventy dugrees falhr. for the nomiths of June. in perfection.
Dr. Wiley claimed that the sugar-leet Tras in itself a most vallualle experiment station. If grown profitally it must be mul when fane seentific methods failnre depends upon method of culture, they will not be slow to adopt hetter methods for other crops In every local-
itr where the suran-lheet is successfully grown the land has increased rapidly in ralne.
Irufessor Hemry said that a beet-sigear factury hand faiked in Wiscomsin, but the than agriculimurat or climatic reasons Many of the farmers of the state were salsed in beet culture in the old comutry and they hat heen marrelously successint He raingy heetso on their Tisconsin farms He medicted a bright funne for the
sugar-loet indnstry in that state. The amuall address by President Fairchind. of Fimsas. showed the gradual chlange or (evolntion in agricultural ednca-
tion during the past forty years. The first idea was eiltacation for agrienltural. the second eduration in agriculture. alld the
 :al principles of plant and animal life as study of the erery-day facts and furces of nature in onr common schools, is now a don
tion.
Thue
The association visitel the Minnesota
 tion at Crookston. Minn.. and the Agcicnltmral College at Fargo, N. D. L .
apple and peach orchards of south missouri
保 hi apple and peach orchards, and exti1s97; in the great frnit-erowing dastrict of sonth Missonri on the line of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad, Springield to Thaser, inchusive:
preciation attainable in the common or grade blood of the home Fard br the introunction of the prepot
Not all heifer calres, of course. should be spared the block. but certain of the best from a certain line of cows. It frequently happens that an apparently mpromisha cow will levelop more than common en cow wif deselop more than common she as a mes and hater-prodncer as ae ages. If such an hor the mark. good milker, and utherwise proves herself possessed of meritorons traits, it wistom to breed from her bs as good sire as ean he fond of the dairy trpe, stamp his inheritance of the dairy qualties songht upon his progeny in the female line.
W
Whether the femate offispring of such a mating will inherit the good qualities of hoth sire and dam in intensifiet form time will derelop. If s!ee proses to be grood milker and butter-prodncer. the her heifer calves will be an improvement in these respects opon herself. If they are, and these are lred in the same lines s to improvement. the chances become more farorable that an improvement will be constant.

It is here that the ralue of improved edigreed stock is shomen with the wisdom of proper selection and mating in breeding for the dary. The characteristics of a ire, we ficed hy barmonious breeding to bodnce those charateteristics, and will be eprostuced in the progeny of such a sire. The sime tentener is strengthened in : poper conse of breeding in onr common and grade cows. Improrements in breedher have heen reacheal bearefulls solectnis and then (:arefn!? feeding. which prove the trint wh the thement that it best. The history of our improred breeds of stock proves this. The superiority which the Holstein hreed of stock has at fained is milkers, and the Jerses. Ayrshire and Gnernsey as butter-makers, was acyuiret in 10 other way than by adophat loctrine of ontimed withont deriation or any inter mission for hundreds of years.

It mas be proper to remark that here is where the ralne of a registered pedigree s apparent. The fact that a book conof an mimal is nothing of itself: but the fact that it tells that an animal has certainly come from a long line of ancestors that have regularly transmitted their charactoristics is ererthing: for it not
onls shows that the animal itself nussesses the family characteristics to a greater or ess doarve. hut that it. in turn. will he rrate caw may them. The commone she mas not. The purely bred cow will be rery likely to reproduce herself, possibly

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.
Froy loxnw. itnated in the ralley of Footenai river, on he British Columbia line. This is a nerr setlement. The plains proper, on the tuitel north and sonth hy six, east and reest. Ther are rery rolling, with some scattered timher. sides. There is somic very good lind suhject to homestend ind desert eutry. but it will take calpial to develop the country, is wi
have to irrig:ate ewrything we raise. The have to irrigate ewrything we raise. The
soil is rery gond, of a loose, :lshy hature, underlat with samd and gravel. Wiater is

 silnd and gral
The prinipill
wheat. and po
 are full of fine fish. There a
elle and bear in the mountaius.
Tohacco, Mont.

Sortit Florida Homes.-Throughout the World the South Florida home has become celebrated for its gracious hospitality, its
henuts and comfort. A home in Floridal means something vers differeut from the signitic:ance held hy the name elsewhere throughont the worlh. It does not me:nn a ter and the burning heat of summer. a de fense against terrific winds and hasting sorms, a rotreat from exclones and shows and torrents of rain. Neither does it meall as in the older settled comntrics. a measure expression of triumph in the race for wealth or : competence, a trinmph orer one's fel ing in a community with a respectful ence to that community's tastes, traditions and standards. The buildug of al home in Florida means an ocrupation

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| Wehinter | 7.1100 | 500 | 3.000 | 1010 | ${ }_{7}$ | ( $7.5 \mathrm{~F} \times \mathrm{p}$ ) |
| Texas .......................... |  | ${ }_{\text {1. }}$ | 3.50610 | 1.510 | 80,000 | 112.5M0 |
| Hиwelt | 8.000 | 3,0110 | $\overline{5}, 1000$ | 2.000 | 106000 | (5) 37.50010 |
| Oregonn................... | 1,0010 | 1.010 | \% 50 | 510 | 15,000 |  |
| Totals | 3. ®\%) $^{\text {(\%) }}$ | 8.6 (10) | 20.250 | 5.500 | 4 15,000 | +12.5\%0 |

## IMPROVEMENT IN DAIRY HERDS.

mpmeremer for the dairy any marked pun ement must be preceded and haterd ing.

In many instances farmers are too prone semb theib leifer calves to the slambles at ordinaty prices. Cows honght cheaply are manally esteemed cheaply-perhaps generallys it their trae worth-and frequently at less than the real ratue. Cows honght insthad of rased for the dible line of improvement as ontlined above.

Inying cows in the open market to keep up the mambers uf the dairy herd involves a haphazade course of management which ultimaloly ents in failure. becanse let 11 s hess beyomi for imporement. All cannot huy hooded stonek to midid up and dairies, evell if it were desirable. That is the truest ceonomy whell makes the most of What we hare. The eow rased mon the farm is likely to passess eharameteristice
better suited to that farm than those pur Iotter suited to thatt farm than thase pur
chased.
L. F. Abbotr.

## Our Jfarm.

## NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD

Kplentitul shower's the job of keeping weeds under control is not ally at easy one. We have to we hare subtued them on a piece of ground bos thorough hoeing and well-pulrerized surface, then comes another heary ram packing the surtace and starting an-
other bot of weeds from seal, or other lot of weeds from seen, or cas in the
case of that pest with the nine lives of the eat, purslane) freshening up and reviving the plants that had been upronted, bat left
loosely on the ground to die. This weal is especially pestiferous in the patches of pickling onions, and also of the large on-
ions. We may think that we have the and all cleared from those weeds her hoeing and hand-werding, but in a rery short time during hot weather the plints run the whole surface to such an extent
that you cannot see anything mure of rour onions. I had loped to be able to kill the pest with heary doses of salt, but this does not seem to have any more effect on the II plan to subdue this weed in patches of Iy phan to subicue this weed in patches of ful man go through with the hoe, and let a hoy with basket follow atter him, licking up the loosened plants and carrying them out of the patch. I wish that we might be
able to invent a more convenient method.

Where the roms are far cuough apart to admit of cultivation bs horse-power, I find the harrow, or spike-toothed cultivator dil-
lustrated in an earlier issue as an ideal tool for the early cultivation of potatoes), as serviceable an implement as I have yet tried; but we mnst be prompt in its use, pig-weed, dock, etc. get a firm hohd in pig-weed, dock, etc. get a firm hold in the sols If to delar cultiration until such weeds hase become of some size, we may need a tol whe whes, Which will cut the weedy growth an inch
or so below the surface of the ground. I or so below the surface of homade cultivator on the ground and use it for this purpose. It consists of an ohd-faslioned thill cultivator-frame, to
which a piece of band steel, properly hent, is fastened in such a way that the knite part (which is kept slarp) will rnn parallel with and abont an inch under the surface of the ground. (Will give a picture of this later.) It comes very liandy
for various purposes, expecially also to keep walks and drises on the place free from weeds.

Of course nothing can beat the plow as a weed-killer in the garden: and I use the onc-horse plow whenever a prece of
ground wide enough for plowing gets cleared oft from an earlier crop. Where melons or squashes were planted between
early peas, I like to plow the patch, throwing the first furrow carefully up to the row of rines, just as soon as the peas
are remored: and this, $I$ do at once after the last picking. withont waiting for the pea-rines to die dontn. It is a good plan
to hare the plow alwars ready in obtar to turn evers spot orer as soon as possilitic and usually I have some crop that 1 like to put in-turnips, winter radishes. spinach, late celers, kale, or if nothing to feed green to my cuws in the fall.

Chemistry ayd Agricletiore.-Eridently mucli in our chentical sciences is
yet open to investigation, and a good deal in what we call "practical chemistry" conreats the testimony of the medical and chemical experts in Bataria's "Canse Celebre," the Benham murder trial, cannot hotp but arrive at this conclusion. Doctors, as misual. disagree, and there will be no
definite settlement of the question whether the woman died from prussic acid or from some other cause. In short, there
are a great many things in chomistry and toxicologr of which we have no definite knowledge or understanding. If ase deaux mixture. The fact that this poisom will not dissolve, and whon in snspension wars been a dramback. de:tators have
to be called in use, and yet hardly ever

Work to our entire sitisfaction. Paris
yreen is so lreavr that it is lound to settle more or less. §ow, we know that this poisonous substance dissolves beautitully ins strong ammonia, and that this solution canl be perfectly dinated with water. This solution has a blnish tint, and 1 helicre is
harmess to the foliage. Some of our truitharmess to the fohage. some of our truitgrowers have adrocated and practised the
use of dissolved Paris green in the Borleanx mixture. I was in doubt abont the advisili,ility of this plan, and wanted to ascertain the exact clemical changes result-
ing frome the addition of diswolvel I ang from the addition of dissolved Paris Ňew York experiment station, in Genera, I recervel the following explanation: "The hydrate. :und modombtedly the acils that were in comblination with the copper Paris grech combine with the lime. Therefore, when we add lime to the dissonvel-
Paris green, all of the essential constilneuts arr again precipitated, and we gain

## nothing les the operation." This, is rather


indefinite; in fact. I can and will settle this
for myser for myself, whether the Paris green, when
bronglit in contact with the Bordeaus mixture in this form, will settle as if in suspension or not. And I also slaall try to ascertan whether the dissolved Pari for the purpose of killing iujurions insect to gond adrantage.

The Cbandall Tree-currant. - My great complaint about the Crandill curraut
atways has leen that, thougl hlooming freely, it failed to set fruit enongh for even a fair test. Two years ago the intronlucer. Mr. Ford. of Ohio, called on me and I much regrettel that he did not find
me at home, as I wanted to show him row of the Crandall, and ask him whether there was any justification whaterer to retain yhe worthless , hing on he blace
This year, however, I wish 3I. Ford were still here to see the load of fruit un
the same row of bushes. The were severely pruned early last spring, and now the canes bend down to the ground overinrlened with the now half-ripe berries of almost cherry size. I had attributed the harremess to the Crandall. here and elsewhere, to the absence of suitable pollen. Like many other frnits the blossom of this currant may be self-sterile. This that it needed. The next question is how to utilize the fruit in the househokd how to utilize the fruit in the househonk
or otherwise. Grencr.

## ※ORCHARD AND SMALL FRUITS.

conducted by sawel be orits.

## LOGANBERRY.

I rish to state through the columns of Fonr journal my success with the neif fruit called the Loganberrs. Foll plants set fourteen months ago hare yieldel. up to date, seventr-three three-quarter hoves little tart for table use, hat for jelly thes are as good as the best, and for pies the are better. No ham verts, and the Haver is good. Plants are twentr feet apart and trained on a wire trellis. Some caues and train on a wire trellis. some cauc mbine for fect froun the next stak sold berries to the amount of four dollars


Pear-tree Faling to Fruit.-C. C. D., when pear or other trees are growing rapidy fruit is uusally small. The strong showth secms to require all the strength of the tree fruit-buds to set, :und whou the troes get
older they will somatimes hold their froit
 Budding Peaches.-J. H. L..Redfield Kan retter bud sonr seedlines poakhes in August at this time for an artiche on lubling. as an rear. It serms to me, howerere, that sout "Amatenr Fruit-growinge" for salc to get



Ants at Tpeeroots.-J. L., Auburndale Wis., Writes: "Mow call I drive ants away

from the roots of my apple-trces? They
start an ant hill among the roots, aud kill the tree in one season. I have sorked them
with berosple, but I think that injures the Rever:-Tlie best way is to buy a pint or
so of erude bisuphid of carbon. Saturate a
buncle of toose coton as big ats an eys with


Cutworm-moth.-C. B. S., Moline, Tenn. The moth ron inclosed was broken beyond the few large pieces received I am very sure were tronbled with a nultitule of them this year. They have been very had elsewhure.
In large fieds there is practically no remedy, but in gardens thes mas be lept in check
by handpicking, by fencing then out with paper or pieces of tin put around tomato, is to dip fresh-cut green clover into Faris green and water and scatter it in the rows
of garden-plants. The worms will eat this
in prefcrence to most other kinds of food,
and will crawl away and die. The cutworm in ses it. egrs in the summer and alltumn
 the roung eats in the same way at this season as in the spring. and as there is no
tender ganden stuft, it feeds. on soung grass and wepds.
land is fep free fon weeds in autumn.
no egrs will be laid fin it. though the worms mas. enter gardens from near-hy grass-lands
or waste fielld, hut they never travel through
long distances.

## "Eli" Baling Presses



Pineapple.-M. M., Danenang, Texas. The hmeaple needs a rery moist, hot atmo occasional. On this account it has not heen
 Florida. But undoubtedry the pineapple could be grown in a small way in southe
lys wiving protection in infariralhe
aid ly special metlods of culture

Raspberries on a Town Lot.-F. F. P., pay you as well as any small fruit. I think rou would best succeed with the Mrallhoro. I think also that the Nemeha Rlack might do very well for you. Plant the red rasp-

 J. S. I.. Carington, N. D.. and J. M. N
Amesrille, Jont. I think that a beginner strawberry-grofing in your section would be most likely to succeed with the Crescent plant Ifaverlamb and Lovett. It is generall if rou sat the in the earl sprimg. in to set them out in Angust, though the weather is apt to be so very dry in rour sec ion at that season that they are very liahe
to fail. I think well of setting about the first of Octolere if the land can be had in good rondition then, and on the approach of
winter roner the plants with ahout twro Wiuter mor thi plants with ahout two
of the dewberrr, but the foliage and rood are quite peculiar. It is a vigorons
grower, and roots freely from layers. In Minnesota it has not done so very well at
the experiment station, but it is probable that state is berond its snccessful limit

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Strawberries.-N. J. R., Thornton. Ind. he plants eighteen to twents inches apart
rows fonr feet apart. The spring is genherries for marketing purposes, hat plants crop the next rear, thongln not so large a crop the next in ear, thonge not so harge a
crop as if set in the sping If at this time
it was a question of io suphy of beries for
home use I should set the plants this snm

Pineapple.-M. M., Danenang, Texas. The


BOOMER \& BOSCHERT PRESS CO


## Quif Jam.

THE POULTRY YARD.

## T

解 the best layers and tathe towla
combined, and have them hardy and easils kept. That sucel a hreph is
not known is truc. lecanse a good table not known is truc, hecanse in good table
forml is not alwiys a good layer: hut there are une or two breeds. howerer. Which
will excel others in coming the nearest to possessing the three qualities mentioned. attention it deserves the Langshan may be mentimed. It is a hardy, active. visand next to the crames and Dorkings for the table. Now, as there are always some hnt the objection is a rery wealk one. and in ans respect. and that is it has black the breast is well filled witl ment and it has mo dratwacks other than the one rier to its popularits. There is also another breed, a new one. which originated in New England, known as the White Wonder, which is fully the equal of the Langshan for eggs and the table its
plumage being white. It mar be safely clamed for it that it will some dar be a accepted by the American Poultr: Association as a standard breal. many supposand Light Brahma: but it holds its own nerertheless. and is being distributed over the whole conntry. As a cross on half-
bred White Leghorn hens the nse of the White Womder male would give good results, and a Langshan male with any kind of dark hens, where a cross is
wonld he an improcement: but it better to use pure-hred Langshans and White Wonders. hoth mal
resort to crossing.

THE COST AND PRODUCTION.
Foorls are cheap only in proportion as ther reduce the cost and increase the prof-
its. If the hens do not lay, no kind of food moduce eygs then the food is cheap. no matter what its cost may be, as the caflock is limited. If a hen lars two eggs a weck. the first egg will about pay tor
the wain tood if prices are high. If the week the profit will be doubled, thongh the hen performs only one half the work ad-
ditional. Now. evers ponltryman and farmer shonld aim to get that one extra ence in the profit from a large flock. If al quate of grain is reduced to one piat.
and one half pound of ground meat substituted for the pint of grain removed, the Gemsend. lont the effect on the fowls may
be an incre:se of eeys, hecause they reguire a substance not smplied by the The same rule applies to clorer has. It the shells, aml also promotes digestion. It is cheap and wholesome, and will cost rmers fontent themselves with thowing for wonl reults luecalnse thes don not
 wiain :lud give
frools thentry

PIGEONS IN CONFINEMENT.
up the matings, and keep the colony in a
perpethal turmoil. Hive the romsts high and the rard deep. Proride water and rarel plentifulls: also ground orster them to peck. The food mars be raried. gronnd tome gromal meat, cabbinge backwheat. etc.. loing msed. and rare must he cercised in ceaning the guarters and anirs of squates a

## ROUP IN SUMMER.

Ans diseave in the flock that does not readily yield to treatment in summer will certainly not he alsent in winter. Those
who prefer to work with a fock haring the ronp will spend a large share of their that in winter attempting to cure diseases cions disease attacks a whole flock. an the fowls recorer slowlr, it is better to unate as to have a persistent disease among its members in smmmer will never ermorth the rom they occups on the when precention will be in order. Never arry orer into the winter a fowl that et been sick for ans length of time. and in excellent health, as one sick hird is the begiming of disease in the flock. If the flock is disposed of, do not bring other birds on the farm until a sufficient lengt of time has elapsed to permit of thoroughgrounds, and before procuring other birds he rery carefnl to know something of their condition and previons surround

## GREEN FOOD.

The best way to smply grece food for two rards for each flock. In one of them such as oats. rre. wleat. corn. mustard. millet, etc. Such foods need not te grown more than a few inches high. Turn the the other plot. so as to permit it to grow
then during the time the hens are consuming the green food on the first plot. In this be prorided at a small cost. It is not onls the large animals that improre and give
good results on grass, regetables and clover, bnt the hens will also be benefited

fowls in the summer if clover is plenti-
ful. and the early crimson clover is sur perior to rye for them. It is well to give
a grass-plot, but nevertheless a grass-plot in which clorer predominates is better proportion of nitrogen and lime in cluver will induce the hens to lay throngh the whole season until ther begin to molt.

MAKING A SELECTION
Before condenning a breed perhaps it
ailure. Every farmer who selects areet lonks for the "best layers" instead of tho
"best towls." The biain point is to so cure some 1 red that is known to he hards hud free from disease. It the fowls are to not tly wrer a fence. It there is a range and forages. When ron halve gutten the bost breed for fonur climate you will then have the best lisers. is hirds that are favoralle fon them and yon will produce f:atmalle for them and fon will protuce
the mont exges

## VARIETY IN FEEDING.

Thell uf the :ndice siven remarding lecoping muinvitine to me whon is mat :lecustwmed to pumblay wher than th experd thern to do al burtion wit the work of mak-


 madertakine. Wisat to du is nut diflicont | 1 |
| :---: |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |
| $\vdots$ |

but let the morning meals be raried also . addms ground meat. cut clorer. cut or turnips or inything preterved, not over looking linsed-me:al. but it is not at all necessaly to wire the foods as a mixturerers kind at a meil-but one to-day and sameness of diet.

## WHY HENS DO NOT LAY.

When the hems do not lar there is a anse, and it mast be discovered. At this semsum. When the weather is warm, the
fanlt is in the feeding. How mar it be known that the management is incorrect? Br simply olserring the fowls. If an erg has a soft shell it is a sure indication that they are being orerfed. When such ases are noticed the ponltryman begins in order to provide lime. but finds such in order to provide lime. but finds such heir organs are ohstructed, and they cannot pronlnce engs. The remedy is to give foed hout at titth sereral dars. and then will further rednce the number of eags. hut muless the hens are reduced in flesh they will not only cease laying altogether hat die off. The columge to resort to the
heroic remedy of withbolding all food is acking with the majority, but when the hens do nut lar the best plan is to get them lack to a laring condition or suffer loss, and to to this the only arailable method must sooner or later be accepted.

## removing sitters.

Then a hen desires to sit she will do su where she hils deposited her esgs. but such a location may be wanted for the lisers. thas necessitating the remoral of it shoulit be the object to deceive her. Prepare a neat box exactly like the one she may be occupying. and carry her on the nest to the selected location at night. gir-
ing her a full clutch of eggs, and keeping all other hens away from her. She will not notice the change during the night. and if she is liept closely confined on the nest for twente-four honrs she will beome contented. Feed her once a day. giring corn, wheat, a little meat and chopped cabbage or cooked potatoes. When the chicks begin to hatch it is best not to listurb her until all are ont, as she mas abandom her nest too soon. When she drep place.

SHIPPING TO COMMISSION MERCHANTS. first endearor to learn if he is relianle All merchants of rehability are known and it will not be difficult to find them Before fou ship to him write him fit yon have chove ponltry and eggs that rou
will send him something better than the usual line. and that ron expect the highhe will kedp son in view, and he will voun hegin to write to son for more. The merbest to allow oppo
for securing such.

## DUST BATHS

In smmmer the lest dust laths are made

## lys :pading places in the rard. eatch about

 one rard silnare and tenl inches deep. It Iake the place where the sun calu shinn on it. so als to lieep, the eirth dry and after every rain the dirt should be turned wer With a spade or fork. Care must be nsed pelbles, or thue hoos will not use it. If dust themselves they will c:asily liecep their $\frac{\text { LANDS FOR SALE }}{}$Tho llinows Central leailrom Company





## PROVIDING LIME.

Both orster-shells and ground bone contin lime ther will serre as grit, aul are hightr relished br fowls. Bone, howere digestible and is used as food, while the orster-shells serre more in a mechanical manner by assisting to grind the food. being somewhat better in that respect thin bone becanse of haring sharper diges for cutting. Orster-shells are rer healp, and there is no reason why they houk be orerlooked. Ther should be in ret? pint nore perfectly grind their foud

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

## Brinturs--J. S. B. Kingeton. R. T.. writes

 nise apmarently well?nelly:-1t is probably due to expusure to herhead drafte at night during damp weath the wes becoming during damp weath ft
 heris. The caluse is due to heare feedine on min? durins the watm season, the fow Rorkinse.-L. P. Anni-nn, Ala.. Trites
-Thich Sariets. of Dorkings is. the largest, and is it adapted to the Snuth?:
Reilu:- The colored varietr is the lirgest. Dorkings are adaptalie to all sections, but
are somewhat tender when souns. Ther
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ Pi.. Writes: "What is the cause of chickens
piciny their feathers. and what is the rem-Reply:-It maty he cansed by lice. but is nimally :a rice or halbit that is :ưtine
medy is crfertual, the difientry being to snch hirds should be destrored.
G:ipe-worne-IW. H.. Tinglur. Pal.. writes

Rerlis:-The gapu- rorm passes throurd ses ral stages of "xistence, as yel hot perfectly ather than ni new land, and einferinis ther than on new land, and especially conditions farorable for earthworms also fro mape-woms. The usial rementy is to tine on al beadermmb: hut tue better inlail suall feathor into the winlpipe
$\qquad$
the Citatway Harrow Co., Higganum, Com, Gentlemen:hing two 40 -inch TORN ADOES I will break up my field of 450 acres in 40 days, hreaking is Yours truly, (Signed) S. C. BetLep.
$\underline{\underline{L}}$
 Get particulars Also four 3-month-olid Poland china
Boars, price $\$ 5$ each. G. G. MOORE, Nsmur, Door Co., Wis. MISSOURI FARMS ailures. short, mitd winters. Cheap land. Mri
HUDSON.GARY LAND CO., MACON, MO.
GOOD BUTTEREE AND HOWK TO MAKE IT. KNEELAND CRYSTAL CREAMERY CO., Lansing, Mich.
HOME STUDY, $=$


 HENCII \& DROMLOLD'S
GRAIN \& FERTILIZER DRILL



Thumb-marks o' Bascombses.


Es, an sou had the ol
poster bedsteat. Lu vins lascomb, an' the
dozell best linen shee cases that wus he the inlee $o^{-}$yomr goin an' cuttin' that ilaid
black-and-white shawl clean into the aiddle
won't make a decent cometer. I sh'd thimk I might ber the shawl when rou think $o^{\prime}$ all the white lace mightcaps an cerchiefs. side that sard-wide tattin' solv're poked down. into the botton
'boo' t' nobudy.
'I s' pose them chiny "cups an' sa'cers is
rour your'n, too, hain't ther? An' you'll be split-
tin' that big 'arthen platter that's come down, ' Bascombses f'r five generations that
I kin count; tirst, 'twus a part $0^{\circ}$ great-greatgran'mother bascomb's settin' ont, she whose maiden name wus Hicks: thell twns handed down to her sou Hiram, as marrird a I'ease,
our great-gran'mother Siny Ann Bascounb; then 'twus give $t$ ' gran"pa an' grau'ma Pas comb as a part o their dowry, an it held
the chicken at their weddin dimer: then it coune down t pa as the only livin one the Pascombses. Nown, I sepuse wer war.
split it, Lurius, I don't see no other wath split it, Luvius, bronze pitcher that wous boughit Aunt Luviny 'ruet, as died, I s'pose that' be yours, ton, 'ong namesike
" Wherl, s'posin' 'tis. jest 's if rou didn' her the calicer-covered rockin'-cheer that she allus sot in by the winder; au' the brow
leather Bible that bears the finger-marks o Bastombses cleau up t' ['ucle Jedadier An
drew's time. He bonght it f'r his mother in her last sickuess, she as wus a Bascomb by
birth. I dou't see's you need $t^{\prime}$ talk, Larills, you've gohbled up 'bout your sheer. spinnin'-wheel an' the tinc linell towels an table-ctoths she spun the flas frr with hel own tingers? What yon tone with 'em, Lu-
villy Pascomb? Didn't think I'd find em poked "ray down in the ole cedar chis.
 Luvilly, mother*s lavender weddin'-dress that Wus real silk, :mil wus two donks ale hole Where the moths conld gnaw the whole front hreadth clean out of it. I're put it into my truak now, where it's half-way white $t^{\prime}$ keep
it an', thank goodness, it'll stay there spell." iNow, if you've went an' locked up that dress, Luviny bascomb, you'll jest oulock it ag'in double quick. I hain't goin' t' stan'
no sech hoggery. If you her that crazyno sech hoggery. If you hev that crazrgrau'ma an' Aunt Jernsha Imske, an erp one of em a hist ry as long as my arm, "Well, rid like t' see you git it, Luvills. Lascomb, whilst I carry the ker: sides, if you
want t' make sech a fuss wer a little piece bicon, an' how a reg'lar up-ain-up jangle ma an' gran’pa lived. I'd as lief as not, any how. I allns said 'twus 'nough sight con f'tabler'n this, f'r there's thent two big fron ute's peace. if nothin' uore."
"Yes, I s'pose roull tote orer them dot muslin curtaius $0^{\circ}$ gran'mother's $t^{\prime}$ string up


count than mother's cordeal hord wo mone made in grape-vine pattern, thet hainet : bll fomind hide nor hair o norers, es I kin see."
"Ibut ron wouldn't never at kiluwiod W:An't t' be fomm hithe n'r li:air of if ron
hadn't been a-searchin' it frour own self. uving biscrunt, that much is platim. An' ifo

 in the loller 'long 'ith the miter an' the loot
owls, ron kin come hack. 'Twon't be
 sacked. The tath fomer-poster berl, with its fathomless thather mattresses anme comfor able finen-casmb pillows, was mored down
ato the lollor, allong with halt the china cups and saumes, the earthenplatter and dot muslin curtain
The weather-hobiten fiamu building upo silenee followed the then of Miss Lavilly: coarse shos as she mowerl about from one
bare ronu to amother. bare romu to another
the white lilaces mina rase that had held missing from the litthe calico covered mathes here a familiar family picture removed from the wall, where it had hung for generations; garment. sacred for its associations; a vacant orner where had stool a homels. Cinc-w chair. all added to the air of desolation and sitting-roon table, aud rearramged the I:ible he red plush allum and "Pilgrim"s Iromthat remained as her share of the ohd luss tonesoue group, and brushed a fleck of ruet, who looked forlorn, indeed, standing home upon the mantel that had held her and
hiandpa side by side in frames of the same exign for so many rears
But most of all, Miss Luvilly missed Deblys Ann. the big motherls tabhy, who had leen hers and Luriny's pride since the dar, when oor-step, sum mewell for armittance.
 puiges little body was not to be foumd in the oft-cushioned rocker by the window. and there was $n o$ chance for a romp with the he fonnd in the mysterious depths of her work-basket, Debler Amn Wias yoite as well engthy lap, and let Miss Lavilly's long, thin fingers sonthe her to sleep. lint uow, "She's
mine." said Miss Luwilly, "f'r 'twos une that mine." said Miss Lavilly. "fr twis ue that she d "a' died that tirst nicht if $I^{\circ} d{ }^{\prime} a$ left er thelked off in that ole bakket as son
wanterl me to. Didn't I take er into my remy own bed, an' warm 'er up, poor little
froze eritter; an' now rou go :min claim 'er, Luriny Pascomb,
 mily," said Miss Laviny, hotly. "Who see
er first. I'd like t' her yom tell? Didn't I etch 'er in in my very own apron, an mine b' right o' sight
magh shes yourn b' right o' might. take 'el: take 'er, an I hope she ll seratoll the daylights ont o' re, Luviny Jasmomb. 'fore re git der lome, so!"
So the old shiting-hox lehud the kitchenstove was empty, and no olle rame to lap
up the saucer of cramy mill that Miss up the saucer of cramy milk that Miss
Luvilly hadn't the heart to throw out. There favilly hadn't the ho heart to kow how tuany hati been wiped a was on the hem of IIfss Luvil$y^{\circ}$ s blue apron, or how many times she hald anconscionsty one to the door, and bum way. There was no one to knoro
The old house was strangely silent, only how and then wrould Miss Luvilly's shrill, sarering woice start out throngh the doleful beasures of "Nearer My God to Thee" or "Bhond of ralvary." hesitating uncertamis gether when she came to the chorus. Wher heartr, jingling tone
And Dollie. Mis:s Livillt's pet cow, refus ing to eat the fresh, crisp grams that grew at nooed mournfully for her twin sister. Daiss. who was so near her comnterpart it was immossible to tell whicle was woll when that adorned the tip of Wise Daisy's tail but Dass belonged to Miss Luving, and the same pasture that hatd leld them both from calves had all at once become too small; so Dollie stond aloue at the pasture-bars, and that now aul then came flostius up from the old sonth lot, that bad been Grandmal Bascomb's pasture fiftr rears ago.
uprising from the damp, uoss-growu chinney down in the hollow, told where Miss
1.5 npou the hill sat it, :and wombered what
Lating would hate for hom tirst sulper :lome Whin if the would forset to silt thre 1 ,
Whe think to freshan the lime "Fir she don't know no mur, "bont rowkin
than au ole settin' Iren," derelared Miss Luvil
 lamd kilnws I'd as lier let 'er. I hain't no
notion of how she'll manage. She'll like she the only fat one o the b:ascombs. It
must be real spokery hivin alom down in the holler: hut then shers got Deblhe Ame. 'a' went, I don't feel no ways beloldin'.
she ehooses $t$ ' make 'er bell thown in hollor, she ll hev $t^{\circ}$ sheep in the holler. round 'ith she thands iu pocket, Sim. Whals she laid liolt n, erer' blessed thing that wis ot dis:ipp intero. don't lilieve in 120 sech seltislmes And "she startod it"" declared Miss Luving
down in the hollow, as she sat and dranks her cup of lalf-steeped twal by the side uf
the rusty little stove. that would smoke in spite of all she could do. alld :ate the white
bread that remained as "her shece" of the Mondar's balisug.
I never did sce the beat o how thing pucker distorted her round, plamin connte nance. "Now, that stove, it act. f"r all the wouldn't fuss no longer. a-blowin' m' lights out over sech a contrary ire, not if I starred. 'bout 's well as this stuff. I don't call scelt puny-tookin' stuff te
wer the bare little table that nas spread
with a snowy linen cloth, "that wus hel own hand doin
Debby Ann, refusing to eat the milk placer
for her in one of the blue china salucers, sat from her mistress's face to the gray, home-
like house on the brow of the hill, now and like house on the brow of the him, aor and reach her white patrs up ento Miss Luviny:
lap. ".Now sou go t' actin' up," salid Miss Lnviny. impatientls.
milk, I wouldn't be sech a gnmp, "'Tw: 'n't natur' thet I should set 'round "th all them things goiu' $t$ ' mek an' riniu, blessed thing galwed up ith the moths: sides. I didn't take more 'n my shecr, :n
Luvilly needn't t' say it. If she hadn't 'a been so orerfearerl thet somebndy'd sit the
best of "er she wondn ' $a$ ' found half the cause $t$ grumble she did. Anshow, I hope she'll git 'nough o' hivin' up there in that great barn of a house. Sle'll find out she's
a-bitin' off 'er uose t' spite 'er face. I don't care, 'tain't a-pesterin' me a mite. I kin stan' it as long as she kin. I reckon: 'tain' That night slue crept into the great poster bed that had been upreared iu the gloomy room where Gramma and Grandpa Bascomblad died, and lay and slivered underneatb the craky-quilt. Whose silken pieces had each a history as long is you
arm. listening to the soft. stealthy footstep of Debley Ann, who moved restlessly from trrious tap. tap, of the white honersuckle vine, whose long, green fingers reached ont to tonch the pane.
Ant of ou the hill Miss Lurilly lay peering darkness, and wondering if Laviny had been silly euough to leare her door unlorked. "There's no tellin" what mightn't $t$ ' hap pen," she said, "an' she that big a traid-rat
she'd go clean out $o^{\prime}$ her wits. Things seem me kind $0^{\circ}$ onearthly ti-night, anylon" goin' $t^{\prime}$ happen," and the thin. lank figure tossed restlesis to and fro, with senses quickened to catch the least rattle of the loose clap-boards that decorated the weather click of the gate-latch.
"I shan't give in," said Miss Luvilly upon the hill; and "I sha'nt give in" said Miss Luviny down in the hollow. And so it wen liness increased. so did the feeling of hitterHess. "She's a hateful ole thin'." Miss Luvilly declared. as she watched a fambliar blue
singham bomnt bobbing about amongst the singhan bonnet bobbing about amongst the
green pea-rines that they had sown and qreen pea-wines that they had sown and
tended together all the season; with nevel temded together an the season: With never body plainly. risible the the dinner if I hatu't a ${ }^{\prime}$, been out pickiu' dimner if I hatir't a beem ont pimkin some
Wonder what she goin't do with a whole dishpanful? Live on peass f'r a month, should say hi the lowks. Never mimul, sli Won't git no green rucumbers. I see er
lookin' that was kind o wishful. (ine she'll lonk f'r awhile. Ther're ever' last
one o 'em shiced up in my grape-leaf pickledi:.
"She's as close as the bark $\mathrm{t}^{\prime}$ a tree. never knowerl a Bascoml, conld be so am-
iviu," said Miss Luviny dowa in the pea-
 "omminn . .fer' last peal as fast as I picls it
 hatdonl p:ind

 ""urnmbers don't *eroll is hev un relish it's the kinu? They the the lone wren

 gump 'hont comkin', Lanviny is. I swan:

 "Whomiler what 'tis I forgot t' put ins." satil of orerboiled peal soup, and took a drink of they taste like month. "Don't serm $t^{*}$ " $m$ now I salted em, an' land knows the ere how, I hain't never hungry this fims of day. Luvilly's hat a smell $a$ shometcake this or hack on the pantry shelf, and latled nut a reen of peas for Deloby Amm.

## aife she kin help, hersilf. I didn't take all

 of 'em. though 'rain't sayin' I hadn't ort to.I don't beliese Luvilly'll rat 'hourlh t' keep rhick-a-rlee alive, that's what I don't. She allus wus the biggest gump 'bout eatin'
'lone I ever see. If I ever happenenl $t$ ' be gone a meal-time she d jest half stare her-
self, f'r she said 'twatn't wirth while $t$ ' fuss frone she nerer din lee an orerts sermmptious appetite. Luvilly linln't. She's jes
persest $t^{\prime}$ hev somebudy $t^{\prime}$ fins orer, any how, like an ole settin hen. She seems jest s'pose she'll peak up till a booty bin see cleal through. Land knows she's peaked nourl don't feel beholdin'. When she gets tired
 comb spunk she d die first. Luvilly ran't deny that she's rontrany. "Non: I wonder who that is. said Mis Lavills one morning, as she peered throug the parted curtains of the wrest whe yellow roau.
the long jolting noisils atong, the heary farm-thorses kicking up a cloud of white dust as they came.

Tain't uone o' the Dobbses n'r the rib son's folks. Bless me. if tain't Jonathan master cam, an yes, its the poorhouse little mite in pink calicer he's got perched up aside ur 'im:' It's Bessie Burgess, as I if I ever! Son, it mnst be that Miss limwels she wa'n't hoped for that low with consumption
Troor little motherless yonng un, she looks anyhuty's took pains to comb out that hair nce er ma took sick? Purty neighbors
they rust hev. If in a kuwed thinge they must hev. If I't 'al knowed thing ""The little thing looks 'bont half starved. a don't actnally b'liese that yonng un's had a square meal that she kiu remember. : There's nothin out $o^{\circ}$ folks. Her ma, now, I kin mind ' she's looked unostly like a walkin skeletou since she mp an married the hurvess. That
young in looks f'r all the world like eer, au'. lair me. su\% her little bones is fairly piekin' throngh. I've hearal folks say as the "I wonder if Luriny'll se If she does She won't rest a minnte a-thinkin Poor hone ramb. An conntr-housiMe:mwhile, the great farm-wagon rumbled "It's a the hollo shame," salid Miss Luvins shading her eros from the smm with oure fat hatud. "-An" I've hearen sily iss they "hused Gobus uns somethin frightful since Joma Lhan liush got put in. I don't see what Luvilly wus thinkin' of, an' she such a chicksin' up erer. tick duck or dyiu' an aslin' the place afforded. I don't bolieve she ever sav em so, 'r she 'd 'a' had 'er right in a-coldlin



## thousand dollars to the pan.

Seattle. Wash., Juls 21.-B. W. Sham,
formerly a well-known insurance man of tbis formerly a well-known insurance man of tbis
city, has written a letter to a business man of this city in which he stat
does not expect to be believed.
"This is a great mining strike,"
Shaw, "probably the greatest Shan, "probably the greatest on the Ame
ican continent or in the world. Gold ha not been found in great paring quatities claims.
gold. One thousand dollars to the pan is not an uncolumon thing, aud as bigh as one hnndred ounces have been taken out in a
single pan. It is not unnsual to see men coming in with all the gold-dust they can
"You would not believe me wheu I tell you that I went into one calbin and counted fire
fire-gallon oil-cains full of gold-dnst, but it is fire-gallon oil-cais full of gold-dnst, but it is
a fact. It is the result of the work of troo men during the winter, and the
minch more than half worked out.

taken out so far in the district. At a dist estimate, I believe there will b
takeu out during the next year.

## COLUMBUS BUGGY COMPANY RESUMES OPERATIONS.

three hundred men take up their dail
jor and gladuess, hope and prosperity Were mingled in the tones of the great
whistle on the immense factories of the whistle on the immense
Columbus Buggr Compans,
as it sompled on
been in entorced idle
has beell sileut for
blown that morning it was the fond wish of
all who heard it that hefore many weeks
the great factories may agaiu be working to
the fullest capacity.
With the resmmptiou of worl Mr. Clin
ton D. Firestone, the only surviving part the colnumbs lugger compans on the high Ifinacle it held before the late combination
of circumstances which resulted in the as
sigmment. It is a significant fact that 11 cern. and it was he who contributed not
little to tbe erowning snccess of tbe con
pany in its paluiest days.
Threc hundred men went to work, and as will be added. it being the intention of Mr. Firestone to put bark all of the old force of
one thousand men as soon as such a more is
$\qquad$ force of skilled emphorees, is how at work chicles for which this company was famons
in past sears will be thoroughly maintained. Cousiderable partls tinished stock will bo worked up at first, hut at the same time
mneh new material will be started tbrough. so that there will be no cessation iu the on The company have some traveling men on short time. Miany of the customers wer by this concern, since the nane of the liable work. Tlus it is that many sales hat here made already, although the lifting of Comp, the re-opening of the Cohmbus Bugg rival of busiuess.

EVENINGS AT Home.
Wlat to do in the long evaniss that ar
coming is the question just now agitatin coming is the question just now
the home. and it is a pertinent iu conmection with the fact that tha
Norman law of ringing the curfent is tually revived as a muans of disciplime
Amprica. The children are to be rume
$\qquad$
too indulgent or too careless parrents. and
bronght into the famils jurisdiction. The?
ascination of the streets atter dark, too
into the rows and rows of unlinhted lomes.

intil ledtime. When they are lmstled on in

"Jimmy the Lark" in the alles. Life is
formal and dull to the more respertable
of Bohemia, and the charm of the pleasur
"Laugl, and the world faughs witl fon.
A book has been published which gives a
program of twentry-five evenings of fum and
It deals with all ages, and has a scope which
ucludes evers member of the famiry-on
pirit of unselfisincses is fostered by all con-
tribnting to the pleasures of olue. The
there are "mother's evenings." "father"s
relling" and a "go-as-rou-please ereming,"
pended. Also an "educational erening." in
xercises as that old one known as "hout
the gextle sherterd. sit with mr toes in a -
And if

Mueh hilarions fun ensues hefore the
rhymers furnish the final thymes. "brook."
nem idea of rlumes ary
Mrtbs, fables and legends form a pro gram for a Whole erening which passes all
too quickIr. The subtle distinctiou between
the words offers a subject for debate, which
is well illustrated ly a story.
called Scullerille. A stranger asked for a
definition of the name, and why such a one lad been bestowed on the place. He was
informed by an ignorant stage-iricer that the name was derived from the number of silulls that bat been found there by early
settlers, wibile the truth was that the word
Scullyrille was an Indian name for "mones
fown." iue only mythical thing aloout it
With an appetite for recreation will find

SPONGING WITH HOT WATER FOR A headache.
In case of the ordinary nerrous headache the dress-waist. lnot the hair high up ou the a basin, place a sponge soaked in hot water, neck. Kepeat this many times, also applying the sponge behind the ears, and if the
assertion of the writer is not a mistaken one, in many cases the strained muscles and
nerves that have cansed so much misers out deliciousls. aud rery frecquently the pain promptly vamishes in conseduence.
Every foman knoms the aching face and norel generally brougbt home from a hard ay's shopping. and from a loug round of intense dissativetaction the heary lines dratwh on the facial muscles. and when she must party or evoming's anusement, it rols her of all the pleasure to be had in it. Cosmeties
are not the cure. or bromides or the miny herve sedatives to be had at the drug shops. Here asain the sponge and hot water are ad-
rised by the writer chated, bathing the face in water as hot as it can possibly be bome.
Apply the sponge over and over again to the temples. throat and behind the ears the head center, and then bather the
water ruming cold from
and smonthess of ontline
and if followed by a map of ten minutes traces of fatigue ranish.

## $\$ 30000$ Given Away.

## OUR NEW AND IMPROVED WORD= SPELLING CONTEST.

## We request that you carefully read all

 detals below given of our new and inproved word-spelling contest. The wordnow announced is Geographical. It contains twelve letters. Our offer is to
give $\$ 300$ in cash prizes, and an extra prize of a very ehoice book to persons who make swaller lists of words from graphical." This is the manner of compiling them: Heal, peal, leap, ape, grape par, harp, clog, and so on; use these seven
worls and as many more as you can think of, but you cannot use a letter twice in the sane word except $\mathbf{G}$ or $\mathbf{A}$, and we will permit you to use these letters twiee hecause they are repeated in "Geograph-
ieal." After studying out all the words ieal." After studying out all the words
you ean, write then neatly on paper, putting them aphabetically. For example, place all words that begin with A together, and so on, in order to faeilitate the examining by our committee. names of persons (such as Ralph),
names of places (such as Georgia), other proper nouns, will be admissible, neither will we eount abbreviations, prefixes, suffixes, obsoletes or foreign words. No words will be allowed unless they are printed in the dictionary section of "Woman's World Dietionary and Reliable Guide." We therefore adrise you to send for this new book at onee, so that
you can compile your list of words suc-
cessfully. In previous contests the prize have been awarded to persons having aecess to all the dictionaries, encyclope dias, directories and books of reference in large cities and colleges. In this con= test, as the "Woman's World Diction ary and Reliable Guide" will be the guide and basis of comparison for all lists, this contest will give every one an equal chance, whether living in country or

## Prizes to be Paid.

For the most complete list of words sent pay $\$ 100$ in gold. For the second largest list we will pay 850 in gold. For the next five largest lists we will pay each
$\$ 10$ in gold. Next twenty largest lists, 85 each. For every list sent us we wil give a new edition of the famous and popular story entitled "'The Scarlet Let= ter," by Nathaniel Hawthorne, one of the most celebrated and fascinating books in American literature, neatly printed in good clear type, prettily bound and unabridged. This book, in cloth-bound form, has been sold at $\$ 1.25$, but you get the full story free, postpaid, when we receive your list. We shall also a ward other higlı prizes; each same and of equal high valuation to contestants tion being that the recipient of a gift shall become a regular subscriber to Woman's

## World and Jenness Miller Monthly

Contest Ends Oct.19, 1897.

## This "Geouraphical" word-spelling

contest will be closed Oct. 19, and you list must positively reach us not later than that date. This affords you ample opportunity to send now and seeure the "Woman's World Dictionary and Reliable Guide,' and compile rour list of words aceording thereto. We agree
that every person who buys our Diction ary and compiles a list carefully shal receive a prize of good value in addition to the opportunity of earuing one of the valuable cash prizes on conditions in above paragraph

## Read Every Word of This.

## All lists of words entered in this contest

## WOMAN'S WORLD DICTIONARY AND RELIABLE GUIDE.'

A mint of information This volume

## publislied. It includes over 50,000

 words, which are fully pronounced; it is adictionaty compiled up to this month all new roords added. It includes a Sta= tistical Gazetteer of the World, giving important information about every counof rulers, eities, areas, etc. It shows you the values of foreigu money, old coinsIt gives rules for spelling, also abbreviations that every one should learn. This compilation contains the esseutial rules of etiquette in six books teaching all the rules of good society in publie, in the parlor, dining-room, when courting, calling, etc. Giolden Rule helps. All about punctuation. Guide for making notes, receipts, due bills, etc., legally. How to
wite letters on business, lore or social write letters on business, love or social . Definitions of foreigu phrases meeting. what to say at weddings, presentations, school ceremonies, ete. A Perpetual
Calendar, that enables you to tell any day of the week in the last 200 years or for the next 500 years to come. The "Woman's World Dictionary and Reli Guis ' is londsomely bound in cloth, lettered in gold, printed in clear type on extra quality paper, and is in uable reference library. We will send it by mail, postpaid, upon receipt of 2 rents in silver or stamps. Addres

## Closing Information.

list of words, send it to us, with 25 cents to pay for three months' subscription to ur charming, handsomely-printed. pro-fusely-illustrated magazine, Woman' World and Jenness Miller Monthly. reach us, the prize of the story, "The Scarlet Letter," in book form, will be mailed to yon. When the committee finally examines the lists, directly after Oct. 19, the $\$ 300$ in cash prizes will be forwarded to contestants, and, as above Ligh value to all contestants who have used our Dictionary, in addition to the opportunity to gain valuable cash prizes for largest lists. To avoid any mistakes, we shall send a coupon in eaeh Diction-
ry, whieh, when returned, attached to your list, will insure a prize, to he given in accor
your list.
In conclusion, we assure you that we are perfectly trust worthy. We have paid over $\$ 10,000$ in prizes of cash,
eantile a yer. Ne reliabity have a friend in New York, ask hinl or her to call and investigate. We wish to also state, for your assurance, that we
always refuud money to any dissatisfied -
LD PUB. CO
22-24 North William St., Dept. 107, New York City.
N. B.- Hr oceup! an entire foor in the Germrn Herold Building, N. I. City, "ear the entrance of the great Brookign Bridge.

## Our Thonsebolo.

## MY OWN.

by ella houghtos
I love him. for he's alwars kind;
I love him for his noble mind.
 Each dary he makes the best of hife.
Seeks happiness, but neerer strife. A happ. heart. the lower given Methinks the cloud with sitrer linin! Thetrougk the the deaur heant is is ever siniliniug

What wonder then that I. his mife.
For hiss love breathe thanks .inch For hires love breathe thanks: caeh diay of Yo maiter that the dark dary come.
He finds a hupe and hrings it houlue Instead of sorrow evernure.
To one
 His smile is sunshinee. love and soid.
Such tore as neever diees srow old His thorongh worth hone over denises
God bless my lore: 1 woul the prize.

## HOME TOPICS.

Bickrerry Petming.-Many people who like the thavor of liackiberries cannut eat themo on account of the
seevt Stepl in tunat uf luack herries, using a teaceupful of water. Sift the Lerries or pat themt throusl1 a frnit-press to remore the secls: put the jnice bitek of sugar. Leet this, cume to a lowil. and
 stirred smuoth with : little cold witer. As soon ans it thickens, pour into molds. and serve cold with cream and sugar. Raspberries or grapes mar be used in the
same way. Amother good pulding may be made by preparing the frnit-jnice and palp as above, and ponring it orer split and hattered Graham biscuit or slices of bither
white or Graham bread buttered and laid white or Graham bread buttered and lad in a pudding-dish. Serve cold either with
or without cream. Sometimes I malie :l or without cream. Sometimes I make :1 meringne for the top of this pudding, using for salad dressing. Br the waty, the rolls: of eggs can be liept fresh for a day or two, if yon are not readdy to nse them at once, and corering them with cold water. Set the bowl in a cool place.
 Angnst is the most trying month of all the year. The weather may not be hotter, bint we are tired ont with the lieat that has gone betorer herna work-for the housekeeper summer hring: much added
work in the way of canning. jelly-miking. pickling and preserring. Now, in August so many things mmst be lonked after to
keep them from spoiling. Mold and mildew are on a constant watch to ontwit the housekeeper. Meat that will keep a week
in cool, dry weather will hardly remain fresh twenty-fonr homs withont ice, whicn is not always at hand.
fen wish anve the trimmings of a

The bread-box must be carefully washed and dried before each new baking is put awas. If there are any pieces of bread left urer, dre them tharoughly in the oren, and then ther mar be kept for puddings, crumbs for breading, etc.
Bny cheese in small quantities, and wran in a aluth wring from strong salt-water: then look to it every dis.
Flour, meal, Gralhan-flour and all cereals must he kent in a dry. cool place. and corered tightly to keep out insects.
Be vers carefnl not to have any clothing left damp, or it will mildew. Soiled Clothes damp with perspiration should be dried before thes are put into the bag or basket. Do not leare old shaes lying in them awily at once: burving thena in the garden is a good way to get rid of them,
gat I know all these things are tronblesome work, hit there is no other way to he sure work, bit there is no other way to be sure
nothing is wasted, nothing but healthful food put on our talbles, and no mold or decay poisoning the air of und homes. It is a task we must attend to ourselves or
we canot be sure it will not le neglected Maida McL.

## SUMMER NOVELTIES.

CORN-NAPKIN.-This fequires one half vard of linen before it is fringed. Draw threads ahl arommd, then hemstitch, and fringe when complete. For the design
work the ear of corn in solid Fiensington stitch. For the benefit of nem workers I will explain that this stitch is a long stiteh worked from yon. With some fatterns the stitches can be part long and part short, especially when working large flowdone in chain-stitch or ontline.


Lay the napkin upon the platter, the diet that grows greater in faror in abmost corn mpon it, then fold the end aver, and all families as it is more and more used. the corn kecps hot withont becoming sog- Tlee taste increases rather than dimingy, besides being a fery beantifnl tahle ishes for this richest and most healthful decoration.
Wicker Table-cover.-Poppies are this season considered the very "smart design of poppies in a rariets of design
ored with indelible colors, the edges being ontlined with heary silks in harmonions
colors. The edge is finished with a rickrack braid stitched on with green silkthread with the sewing-machine
A Mrot-stich.-This is a dainty sachet for rour handkerchief-box. Make a roll of stiff paper to simnlate the size of a
stick of peppermint candy. stick together stick of peppermint candy. stick together
with tube-paste. I'nt into it your fasorwith tnbe-paste. I'nt into it your fasorte sachet-1mwiter, and a little cotton in satin riblon put on as ron would roll a paper-highter, thell cover the joining with red satin baby ribbum, put on as the cands is striperl. A candy-jall filled with them many or he for ay work deceive

## TO REPLENISH THE PURSE

Araitable methods for replenishing mptr pocket-hooks are eagerly looked for bitirn wires and daughters, and the sudyect is one of solicitons inguirs and study. Yet the means and opportunities at hand are the ones most orten orer-
lonked. and it is the mattanable tima i Wisherl for and reachent for without arail When appealed to. as we often are for suggestions npon this line of undertakings. iven by our sister friends to the possibilities within their grasp and keeping. Pat. strange to sas. the practical sugastion of beekecping is looked mpon with the faror, and only from the rery fact hat so little thonght has been given to the mbject as to rember the remuncrative side II as obscure
of which the of the inexpensire luxuries exers of the sumply. It is an abtiale of

## cos of the sumply. It is : an artiele of

she does not like l:ees, and they do uut like her. She has all she can do besides and then I love the work so well mrself that I prefer to take the entire care of them. She helps me to take care of the 1 $\because$ ofits.
Ent if by a few hours of two afternoons of each week he conld look after thirts colonies of bees and sell from them orer three hamdred dollats worth of extraciad supply. I see no reason why a woman

could not do nearly or quite as well if inTre to excrt herself in this direction. in this line of employnent, succeeding minch more than three liundred dollars year from it. Ther are sattered all throumb the bath They bure emipper thembelves for the lusinese mathe atuls themed the the howine. mene a stme fumber of bee jourula make exile the fatrs, and they are making name and moner.
A colons of bees mar often be hought for five dollars. The nsmal price we are told, is from eight to ten dollars a culons. but we hare known them often offered and sold at fire dollars a hive where the owner has plenty and wishes to dispose of some of them.
The first honey is gathered from anple and phm blooms of April. With the coming of Angnst white clover and al common sreed crerswhere known as heat s-c:ase come into bloom. White-clorer huney has a repmation that is world-wide. and that extracted from hearts-ease is of a most pleasant and agreeable flamor. Alfalfa honey is said to be of extra qualitr, and as alfaltia hats become one of the most popnlar and common field erops of the great West. there is small excuse for the
 attempt berksening if- For there are Our. napers are all the wily
Onf paper. are all too often filled with the momen to make momer. Life and hring is a serious thing and no child"s plare ahout
it. Work to do that will be remmerative it. Work to do that will be remmerative is What all are seeking for who are amblit:ons, willing and yet memployed. We are not so much sceking work that is "easy" as work that is profitable. There is no walk in life that entails actual labor that is entirely eass or altogether pleasant. But we may make it a pleasure to a cat extent, no matter what the task terested therein. and if there be a determination to sncceed. to be independent and to he hopefnl and helpful.
Take upon yourselses the care of a plot of well-frinted gromud, add a fem, or ever

or two, colonies of hees therefo, sive all the carre alld thoumht of which they are wortlys. and surprising will be the results in income in all almost ineredinly shont space of time. Eoth limathes of -ulthte and an mon silf colour of hatl one som has hives Well pophlated and all one can attemith Thote mas bo home to dive of ames small fruits of all kinds :re never fomm small fruits of all kinds :ure never fom
hegring for a market. hegging for a market

Flli.i IIOC(intoñ.
TRIAL FREE


FRUIT DESSERTS-PEACHES

1. Peaches and Cream.
2. Peach Gelatin.
3. Fruited Gelatin.
4. Peach Sho
5. Peach Cottage Pudding,

Feach Pudding.
8. Frozen Peaches.
9. Peach Dumplings

Peaches and Cheas are looked mpon as a sort of ideal dishl, and in truth they are certainly very delicions. Care should be taken to use only tine ripe juicy peaches. So many peaches on the market are sold before they are rully ripes and in comsequence therenf are hard ambless patatable. Pare fomm peaches thinls, remore are remy large divide them into cighthes: place them in the dish in which you intend to serve them, and set aside in a cool place. Do not forget to cover the dish,
as it will prevent more or less discoloration of the fruit. This dish shoild be prepared about an hour berore sorving, and should be placed in a refrigerator or other cool phace. The shear (powdered) and crean should he passed imbividnally: at the tathe. The crame can he nsed either plain or whipped, the hatter leeing
better liked, as a mhe, when it is whiped to a thick snow, sweetened with powdered or confectionery shat and flavored with vanilla extract to taste.
Ice-cream is also a rery delicions chaboretion of the dessert peatehes and eream. Some people in preparing this dish ent up the peaches sereral homs hefore serving. placing first a have of peaches and then one of powderal sugar in the dessertdisth, allowing the same to stand in refrigerator or other cool place. This dessert. While rery pleasant. is perhaps not as pretty as the abore, beeanse the peaches and also to soften throngh the aid of the shgar: still it mas prove an agreable mation occasionally.
Peach (ielatix.-Take one half dozen ripe peacles, pare and quarter them, and prinkle with a littfe sugar. Soak a package of gelatin in one pint of cold water for one lralf hour, add one and one half
pints of hot water, and stir until the gelpints of hot water, and stir until the gel-
atin is. dissolred; then swecten to tilste atin. is.,dissolred; then swecten to taste
with sarar, and add il far drous of alwith sagar, and add a fex drops of almond faror. after which add the peaches. place to harden. This dessert is better if mate the day before, as it rednimes some little time to sot. especially in the warm weather. Serve plain or with sugar and FRUI
fected Gelatin.-This is a very made on special occasions when something more than the ordinary is desired. Peel and divide into sections three large manges, not failing to remore all the ferred, becamse thoy are seedless, and are exceedingly sweet and juic:s.) Peel and

preparing it properly, into somr dish, and other mixture. After beating wo well add with whiped cream or ice-eream. While pour orer the whole the prepared gelatin your sliced peaches, and bake in a luaf. whipped cream may be served with almixture. Set on ice to harden. When Be sme to grease the pan. Serve with most any peath dessert, it is not mecesready to serve, garnish the top with the hard salue, which is mate as follows sary, mor is it desired hey ory onte, some whites of six eggs beaten to a smow. Crean well tugether one half cupful of having a decthed arersion to milk or


 guart of milk, turn it into the above mix- Peacir Promiva, as now given, is a ra-l thre. strain, and heat matil it
thickens, stirving all the time. thickens, stirring all the time; add at little ranillan extract amd a pinch of salt, and let it cool betore serving. Thlis, as you will see, is a rery tancy dish, hat at the same time a rery delicions one withont being rich enongh to disturb one's digestion. Very frequently the gelatin with fruit alone is served withont the beaten snow and saluce, alnd it is a buestion which is proferable. fully pare amd cot into thin slices three pints of files, ripe shecs threce pints of filke ripe
peacles. Put the frnit into large dish, and sprinkle it with a cupful of powderel sugar and let it stand in a refrig rator wr other eon pace for
some litte time-whibe som are preparing the dongh for the shortcake. Sitt throbigh sicre one guart of flown: teasponful of soda, two :t
cream of tartor for the equiv alent-hakang-powdea), oue of s:alt :and :he of sum: Now
int fonn tablespoonfuls of butter or larel minto the mixture, and add one and the half coutinls of milk; mix quickly until smontlu and firm. Divide this into tlirec parts, and roll
each out to abont the size of a tin pie-plate. Bake in a hot oven for ten minutes. When the cakes are done, split calela into halves fuickly with a -harp knite: place the lower portion of cach on a dish, and spread with hatter. add on the per of peaches. Place on the top piece of erust,
sureading same with a little hutter; add a hiyer of peaches, and cover with whiped cream.
(Cream whipped to a stiff (Cream whipped to a stiff
froth, sweetened and Harored. is to be preferred.) This shortcake is liked he mally serred hot, although it wonld also be rery palatable if serred colf, omitting the whipped whipped cream should be served individnally, or else the shortealie served in deep lessert-plates with iced milk.
Peach Pie.-Carefully pare and stone your peaches. Line your pie-plates with add to each pie abont a conful of grant

riation of the above and about as delicious. Fill a polding-dish with pared, halred and stoned peaches; pour over them two cupfuls of water: corer closely, and hake mutil the peaches are tender. then drain off the juice from the peaches. and one pint of sweet milk, four well-benten eggs, a small cupful of thour. one teaspooncupful of sugar, and ponr ore the dishl. Batie till a rich brown,
and serve with and serve with Frozer Ped CHEs.-Take tro ripe paraches one tablespoonful of melted butful of melted but
ter and a little tel ${ }^{\circ}$ and a little
salt. The flow and baking-poyand baking-low should be der should led
sifted together sifted together
through a sieve. Beat well three or four minutes,
bare and slice them; sprinkte piut with one ann. let stame two hours. keep
slice crossways three large hanamas. The | ulated sugar; cover your pie with the see- mg them well covered; then mash them meats of twelve English walnuts, a few ond crust, not neglecting to make the finc, and add one quart of eold watcre
ripe strawberies and three large peaches. nsual shashes and fork-prickings in same. Freege the same as icecceam. This is pared and quartered, are also to be msed. This bie is rery nice when sered with perhaps not practicable for all, many of Soak a package of gelatin in one half pint. of water for half an bour. adding one and one half pints of hot water; and stir mintil the gelatin is dissolred; sweeten to taste, and flaror with a little orange extract. (The grated rinds of the oranges (all he used instead of the Havoring, in der. The flomr and baking-powder should Place all the above-mentioned fruit, after be sifted together through a siere into the
whom may not be in the hathit of freceing eream, but it may be arailathe for at least a few.
Peacif Dumplings.-It is hardly necessary for me to give the recipe for this dessert, as I have hitherto in a former issue given the recipe for blackberry dumplings, dumplings are for this dessert. Peach

## with hard sumee. Lima loctise hatck.

## PIECES OF BREAD.

With good bread htrere should be newer a Waste. Hal fing poor bread, it is all waste from begiming to ent. Interiur. cheap grades of thour insariably give infertur hesed returns, and it is monev: wasted. healdh impaired and an atways
dis:apminted, disheartened cook. Beantinul bread makes beantiful toast. And a holcatcoly sorred pate of dry hast or iskl of milk or buttered toast is appetio nge and areeptable at almosit aluy time The half and quatrer slices of bread that are frepuently left upon the plate, and then therome somewhat dry, if toasted to a risp, hight brown comdition in a hot oven, make a delightfinl tareabiant article of di-t fer that is pheperly hade and seasoued with erean and sug:ll, and then buttered with delime set butter wherer farm affords. The owem must be hot, amd the toast carefully watched, and the slices flen thrned.
Inre pieces of bread dipped into beaten gegs and fried brown in sweet butter i. hwass an acceptable form of presenting pieces" to the family at table. Buttered alone it is nice. Jellies or maple syrup add to its palatable cmalities.
Fresh slices of toast dipped quickls into and ont of hot water, seasoned with salt. peryer. latter and a lew spoonfuls of thick sweet cream. is very nice to he caten with peached eggs. To poach the egg: drop them from the broken shell inta salted boiling water, cook to the condition preferred by indisidual members of the family, tale out upon a hot plate with a milk-skimmer: and salt. $\qquad$ edella

## A SCHOOL.DRESS.

The last two weeks of Angust shonld l.e taken to put in repair or make new a snitable wool dress for early fall wear at
sehool. Too many parents lease this propsehool. Too many parents leave this preparation too late, and frequently serere eolds are taken hy not being chad in proper elothing for the rainy and often cool day: of Septomber. This jacket-and-skirt suif is serriceable, as it will answer for cool
or warm days. The shirt-wast muder the jacket does for the house, while the jacket surves for ontiloors.
If this is made in mohair and trimmed with braits. it makes a very attrative wit. Or a light-weight cloth material will hast the entire season. See to it also that rublers. mackintosh and umbrellas are where they can readily be fomed at this season.
Many are now agitating the subject of haring only white shirt-waists, either of linen or batiste. as thes lander well until Worn out, which cannot be said of the
fleeting-colored noveltics fleeting-colored novelties. A dark straw sailor or a tam-o-shanter goes well with
this suit. $\quad$ L. L. C.

## POINT-LACE, WITH TATTING

Mark the pattern upon white papercambrie with ink, and let it dry. Then baste the bratd upon it, finish all the lacestiteles first, then make the talting Tree the and attach them with lace-stitches, for the tatting. No. fo being a good mmmber for the coarse braid, and No. 60 for at finer quality.

## VINEGAR PIE.

To two egges slightly beateu add half a cupful of sugar and one rounded tablespoonful of flour: beat these matil very iosht, then add al half pint of cold water, fonur tablespoonfuls of vinegar, flavor to faste with nutmeg. Bake like custard Mps. Robert J.

 Wrest Iferlin. N. J.. Fel. 18, 1894.
Aid digeston with Jiyme's Painless sinative Pills.

## A $\$ 100$ BICYCLE FREE.

Some one will get a sloo bicycle absolutely Augnst prize contest. See page 19 for full par-

Qur inonscbolo.

## S <br> НАММОСК СОMFORT

## count it an extravagance either. Haring made the lamehase. enjor it then


fortable nest-just so much is the clear
gain to rou in strength and health. To lie down. and in a half-rectining position in
the hammock. holstered with pillows or chshions, one call rest and read at the
same time, if not the tired to do ansthing
but lie still annl shat unes eyes lefore too tirnd to read. just wing, and keep out
of somr mind the thonght that wou ought
to be doing something. You are doing ONIONS, THEIR USES.
BAKED ONIoxs.- Peel large onions, and
put them into a sacepan with plenty of
water: when the water commences to
lmble, turn it off. and corer the onious
with fresh hoiling water. Salt the onions.
and let them cook slowly for three quar-
ters of an honr. Bnter a deep earthen
lie-plate, place the onions nupon it, sprinkle with salt and pepler, and add a hmmp of
butter to each onion: put a little stokl or
water in the phate. and seater crmmbs
I lie and rest while I reald the husiness let-
ters; dictane to myself. :ind plan ont their
 of all. for among the many letters that
each incoming mail is supe th luige each incoming mail is sure to bring there
are sure to be letters from lome folks, are sure to be letters from lome folks
schoolmates of "re olden times." and siste friends who are strangors. and yet str:un gers they are not. And right here let m daily rural lelivery of matil. Think for now we would miss it sorels. It is one of We hare all watched anxioasly the diselus-

 small white onions pickled? Pecl the on-hirts-six hours. then drain them, and let them lie in cold water orer night. Again fring among the onions a few whole
clores, a stick of cinnamon and a blade of
nate: pht a small red pepper into each
jar. Heat tro quarts of rinegar to boil
ing. add one half cupful of brown sugar:
and turn orer the onions. If the rinecar loses its strength or shoms ans sime of mold. drain the onions, rinse with clear Trater, and again corer with fiesh hot vinegar.
A celebrated medical authority says:
"Onions make a nerre tonie not to be de-

## pised. No other regetable will so quick

 and they should be eaten freely. partic alarls los lorain-morkers and those suffer ner with hlood and nerrons diseases sooner than the eating of onionA. M. M. IT IS WORTH WHILE TO KNOW. If rou cant have but few clothes it is
rorth while to lonow the following things A hatulsome hatek skirt with three or fonr waists will give one the apparance f having quite all clatoorate wardrobe. For strect wear a pala, close-fitting
wast is to be preferred. Eren with the one waist a groodly ralrety mily be madde
to apparr.
With collarettes, plastrons, fichns, ete. With collarettes, plastrons, fichns, ete.
a phan waist may he transformed into a mast elaborato-lowking one.
I girl with at hig back hat trimmen With sittin lows, rhinestoms buckles an
 ly aromme the erown of the hat, then this piene of hemekram she alded her hat rimmings A hathdsome galloniture fur ostricll-tips, full luws of riblon and h:t of whow late. The color may suit the A third trimming of hack and whit makes at of three handsome hat-1rimb
mings. These ame all swed on bandeatus of latikrame :mul maty be easily pimmed in some hat does sorvice for orcasions.
An clathorate fichun is made to wear with


#### Abstract

lressy effeet fur the erening costume. Pale pink, with pink relvet ribhons and pearl beadings, monld make another haudsome Black sa Black satin ribhon, relret and jets make a handsome garniture to he worn with the black and white hat-trimmings, amd : secms to site ammatance of changes. All this mar seem a little impossible. but to the deft-fingered matden who has more brains than moner, amil knows how to use is no reason why she should nut be well Iressed eren on a rery small income. It is also worth while to know that it is glores, ribhons, etc. The gown should be after wearing. The glores should be litit itraight, and the fingers pulled out a little The fichus and riblous and lace belongr ings will meal to be carrefully kept in boxes, and inese should be lined with scented wadding. A perfumed bag mar be hong inside of the waists and dress-skirt, and with celre an extreme daintiness may be made to appear in all the feminine effects. Try this, my dear, instead of fretting more thilu rou

Iiose Seelye-Miller.


## TESTED RECIPES

## sxow Pendivg.-One pint of boiling

 water. three good-sized tablesponifnls of to a stiff froth. moisten the eorn-starch in a little cold water, then stir it into the loiling water. While still boiling add a tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt and the beaten whites of two eggs: let buil a fen minntes. then pour into molds ti of three rolks and a seant pint of milk weeten and Hiaror to taste.Lemon Butter.-One (anful of white sugalr, three cygs, butter the size of half an eza. the juce and grated rind of one put in or the tins and a pan of boiling were stir it constantl mutil it is thick. This is rety wood for cale if sher and pugether with thi jelly:
Gooseremry Sor.-Six pounds of gonseberries th
of silgill: these together matil puite thick: seasun th suit ro
fill the cup with thick sweet we:lun, ad
 ful Pat buttered paper on the botton ant sitles of the p:in. Son hot hiake it tor lons. Cookifs.
$\qquad$


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## Loving st Makills y Knowing Ne'er can

Tiule to be earnest Laying ap treasure,<br>Liaying up treasure,

Loving stern justive-ot truth being fond: akilk your wort just as gond as your bond. Doing your best-
Den hapy

a neglected pain.
XE of the beueficent arrangements
which certain persons can be talught
They hate linowledge: they despise in
struetion. Foolishness is bound ul in
their hearts, and only atlietion, disap
pointment and sorrow can drive it frou
them.-Common People.
GROWTH IN SERVICE TO OTHERS.
It is a well-known law in the natural world albout us that whatever has no use, that whatever serves no purpose. shrivel he who makes hiusself of no use, of no he who makes hamself of no use, of no
service to the great body of mankind, who is concerned ouly with his own small self finds that solf. swall as it is, growing
sulaller and smatler, anm those finer and i.etter and gramder qualities of his nature thuse that qive the chicef charme :und hap-
piness to life. slriveling up. Such a oue lives and keeps constant company with his own diminutive :md stunted self: while he
who, forretting self. malkes the ohject of Who, forretting, self. Malkes the whject of
his life service, helpfuluess and kindliness to others, finds his whole nature growing and expanding, himself becoming large hearted. magnanimons, kind. loving, sympathetic, joyous and happy-his life rich and beautiful. For instead of his own little life alone he has entered into and hans part in a hundred, a thensand, ase, in
comutless numbers of other lives: and comutless numbers of
erery success, every jos. every happiness,
coming to each of these, conlues as such coming to each of these, conles ats such
to him, for he has a part in each and all.Ralph Wallo Trine.
 A Christian withont jor is hardly to imagined. For it is the very nature of
Clristianity in the sonl to profnce purity and righteousness, and where these el-
ements are found there must be at the sime time the element of jos. The Cliristian should always be happy. He mar halre tronbles and losses, tenptations and
crosses; but in the midst of these he is happy. He is happy beeause he has faith in Fod and in Jesus Christ his Sarior, and
the zuidance and comfort of the Holy
 the things we have." said the olld womlin.
dolefully; "it's lein" contented with the things we haren't that's so tryin'."
"I don't know about that; I don't know said Cucle Silas. "When we begin to look at the things our neighbors have and
we laiven't. we always piek out just the things we want. They live in in nice
homse. We say, and we have ouly a little (nne. They have moner, and we need to life, and we have to work. We never sal:
They have the typloid ferer, lut it did
not come near us. They have a son in the in: zane asymm, but on brains are somul.
St ggering feet go in at their wrand door. St ggering feet go in at their grand door.
lut nothing worse thill tired ones come home to onts at nifht. Yonse. When wo the things that dou't come to his. it's ouly

What shatl be the measuring-ron?
tunity do sood unto all menn."
3. Your convietions. "Tlat serva 3. Your convietions. "That servant
which linew his lom"s will and prepared wot himself, neither dill aecording to his will, shall he heaten with mally stripes."
4. Tlue necessities of others. "If lnother we sister be naked. or destitute
of dilly fom," ate.



Font own hapiness. "It is mors hbswen to give than to reenive"

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Do not use obsolete, foreign and compound worle, or abbreviations. Other words-conmon nomins, adjectives, verow, alverbs, pronouns, parti-
ples, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections-allowed. Plurals allowed.

Each letter mare be nsed as desired, hit mot more times than it appears in the
word " Beautiful." Work it out as follows: alule aft ail, at ate bail tait, word "Peautilul." Hork it out as tollowss anle, att, atil, at, ate, baill, hait,
hale, be, beat, beautiful, bet, bile, bit, bite, biue, but, etc., etce. These words mare, be, used. Any dictionary in common use nay be conusulted.
mabs
The list of words must le written on separate paper irom the subscription letter and signed with the contestant's name and address.
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the secund prize, and so on. Persons living in Spring field, Ohin, and Clark


Your list of words must be sent us during the month of August. The list will not be large, and can easily be made out. After the prize-winners are announced many will say, "Why, I could have made up that many words." Why not do it, and get a prize?


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## 7humor.

## THE COMMON FAILING.

Mr.- Meekton hall heen out several minute later than tsual the night hefore. and there
wias a derided chillimess of the breabfact table. The stlence was studdenly hrokent


Hellrietta, rott suttelr can't thint fonding me responsihle for that

## ".Not personally. Int it shows al trait that



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## stygian remark

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> WITH THC VANGURD
> $I^{N}$ the Yearbook of the United States Department of impricur value of large, heav seed. The experiments with heary and light seed of various grains and vegetables on which this paper is based demonstrated very strikingly the superiority of the plump, sound, heary seed. The plant and root development of the young seedlings from heavy seeds was larger, more uniform and better in every way than from light seeds. The seedlings from heary seeds always showed more vigor than those from ight seeds. In the experiments with barley, for example, four different sizes and weights of grains were takeu, and a corresponding gradation was noted in the seedlings therefrom, This interesting paper concludes with the statement that numerous iurestigators, both in this country and in Europe, have found that heary seed wheat, oats, etc., produce heavier crops in the field than lighter seed of the same variety sown under similar conditions; and there seems uo room for doubt that, in the majority of instances at least, the selection of large or heavy seed will repay the plauter for all the extra time, labor and money expended.

The timely application of the lesson from these investigations is the careful and intelligent selection of seedwheat. The bountiful wrop of wheat this year now going to market at prices much higher than was expected at
seeding-time will undoubtedly encourage a larger sowing this fall. But the prudent wheat-grower will consider that our competitors in growing wheat for export, Russia and Argentine, will be encouraged likewise, and may have large crops next year, with resulting lower prices. His object, therefore, will be to meet this probable competition and secure some profit by reducing the cost of growing wheat. To do this, instead of sowing a larger area by the arerage methods, he should sow less acreage by better inethods. Within reasonable limits, the larger the field of wheat to the acre, the lower is the cost of production and the larger the profit. Next to thorongh preparation of the seed-bed mothing will yield more beneficial results than sowing the best seed that can be had. From any standard variety of wheat the
largest and heaviest grains may be selected by careful recleaning on a good fanniug-mill. With a little care in
adjustment and operation all the light and small grains adjustment and operation all the light and small grains can be blown or screened out, leaving only the best for seed.

It is safe to say that the yield of wheat can be considerably and profitably increased by this simple method of seed selection. The yield of every field of wheat is the aggregate of all the single plants in that field; the yield of every plaut affects the total. Noplant nor seed is too insignificant to he considered. The young seedling from a large, heary grain starts out with a larger supply of plant-food than that from a small, light grain, and grows plant-food than that from a small, light grain, and grows
with more vigor dming its whole lifetime. Sowing with more vigor during its whole lifetime. Sowing
selected seed is, therefore, equivalent to giving the crop selected seed is, therefore, equivalent to giving the crop
an application of plant-food specially prepared by nature for it

1 the August number of the "North American Review," instructire article on the progress of the "Prairie Stas an instructive article on the progress of the "Prairie States."
Grouped unde: this head are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kiansas, Nebraska aud the two Dakotas. Of tliese twelre, only seven lad existence in 1850, the last five named being of later date. In population these Prairie States being of later date. In population these Prairie States
had $5,402,000$ in $1850,22,362,000$ in 1890 , and $26,320,000$ (estihad $5,402,000$ in $1850,22,362,000$ in 1890 , and $26,320,000$ (esti-
mated) iu 1897 . In 1850 these states produced $312,000,000$ mated) iu 1897 . In 1850 these states produced $312,000,000$ bushels of grain- 58 bushels per inhabitant-and 634,000
tons of meat; iu 1890 they produced $2,633,000,000$ bushels tons of meat; iu 1890 they produced $2,633,000,000$ bushels
of grain-lis bushels per inhabitant-and $2,188,000$ tons of of grain-lis bushels per inhabitant-and $2,188,000$ tons of
meat. From 1850 to 1890 the acres improved increased meat. From 1850 to 1890 the acres impred $27,210,000$ to $184,300,000$-from 5 to over $\delta$ acres per inhabitant
"In forty years," says Mr. Mulhall, "the improved area under farms showed an advance of $157,000,000$ acres, equal to 13,000 acres daily. In other words, the new farms laid down and improved between 1850 and 1890 exceeded the total superficial are of the German Enupire Holland, Bel gium and Denmark collectively. There has Holland, Belgium and Denmark collectively. There has
been nothing like this in the history of mankind, nor is been nothing like this in the history of mankind, nor is
there any part of the world where farming is on so there any part of the world where farming is on so
gigantic a scale, the census of 1890 showing a grain crop gigantic a scale, the census of 1890 showing a grain crop
equal to three tons per inhabitant, or ten times the equal to three tons per inhabitant, or ten times the European average. It is true that since 1890 the produc tion of graiu has declined, the arerage crop for the year 1803-94-05 being much less; nevertheless the production of food is colossal compared with Europe, for the Prairie States raise nearly as much grain as France, Germany and Austria collectively, and almost twice as much mea as either France or Austria. The foremost state in food production is Iowa, with an average of five tons of grain and 500 pounds of meat per inhabitant, her grain crop being larger than that of Italy or Spain, although her population is only two million souls. The value of farm products of the Prairie States is approximately $\$ 1,757,000,000$.
"Compare the prodnction of grain and meat (averages of years $1893-91-95$ ) and the number of agricultural hands with the figures for the other states and certain European countries

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hands } \\ \text { Elot } \\ \text { ploy erd. } \end{gathered}$ | Tons. |  | Per Hand. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Grain. | Meat. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Grain, } \\ & \text { Bu. } \end{aligned}$ | Meat. |
| Prairie states...... | 3.nfonomo | 49,000.000) | 2. 190.1100 | 650 | 1,610 |
| Orlier States....... | 5.2501400 | 23,300, (t) 5 | 2.760, (10) | 177 | 1,170 |
| [ıitited Kingdom |  |  | 1,104),4100 | ${ }_{117} 3$ | 1, 9.30 |
| France............... | 7, 2421(6)(1) | 15.104, 1010 | 1,200, (1) | 1071 | 370 |
| (rermany....... | 9,350,000 | 17,100,000 | 1,520,000 | 72 | 360 |

"One hand in the Prairie States raises as much fool as fre can do in the most adranced countries of Europe, improved arricultural machinery for it is a strange fact that the reaping-hook is still seen in parts of England, France and Germany.
"Such has been the industry of the western farmers that their wealth has increased ninefold in forty jears the value of farms in the twelve Prairie States in 1890 being equal to the agricultural wealth of the Austrian Empire. . . Less than half a century has sufficed for a comparatively small number of farmers to convert the western prairies into one of the most productive regions of the globe, and to create and build ap as flourishing a commuaity as can be found to-day in either of the hemispheres. . . . Compared with the Union at large the Prairie States stand for 36 per cent of population, 47 per cent of agriculture, 34 per cent of manufactures, 31 per cent of mining and 39 per cent of wealth, so that they may be said to constitute all around 35 per cent of the Great Republic. In many respects ther surpass in importance five or six European empires and kingdoms rolled into one; and yet men still living can remember when their population did not exceed that of the island of Sardinia."
$\Gamma^{\text {He }}$ return of prosperity is a cheerful topic. The - most conserrative trade journals speak in glowing terms of the great revival of business. In nearls every branch there has beeu a great impro " "the clate of August l4th "Bradstreet's" says, in part "Evidences of widespread revival in demand for mer chandise aud other protucts have become so numerous as to compel general recognition. The press has, there fore, ceased discussing whether trade has improved or not, and have beyun measuring the volume of business compared with preceding periods.
"A buoyancy of feeling has appeared among buyers and sellers at New York, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, where interior nierchants have thronged this week, the like of which has not been seen for severa years. Interior merchants are buying dry-goods, cloth ing, shoes, groceries and fancy articles far more freely than at any time since 1892. Crop conditions have improved at the south aud Southwest, and merchant there are encouraged. Southern lumber-minls are not able to keep up with orders, and innumerable smal consumers of iron and steel thioughout central-western states are buying raw material as they have not for years.
"A nominal advance of seventy-five cents a ton for steel billets is more than a feature, as it means the con fidence of makers in an early revival of the demand for iron and steel which has beeu so long delayed. Wheat scores an advance of seven cents on continued heary exports and a tendency to decrease estimates of the size of the domestic crop. Wool is higher on speculatire holding, and cotton yarns have advanced again. Hides and southern lumber are up, as are wheat-flour, Indian corn and oats, and last, but not least, print cloths, the market for which has so long beeu depressed. Prices for sugar, coffee, lard and petroleum remain unchanged, while pork is almost the only important product quoted lower than last week.
"Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the Lnited States and from Moutreal this week aggregate $4,400,519$ bushels, an increase over last week of more than $1,100,000$ bushels, and compared with shipments in the week a year ago of $2,635,000$ bushels, $1,824,000$ in 1895, of $2,979,000$ bushels in 1894, aud of $6,129,000$ bushels in 1893. The world-wide character of the demand for our wheat and flour is illustrated by the export from botl coasts of this country to such far-off and infrequent cns tomers as Rio de Janeiro, in Brazil, Callao, in Peru, and Surabaya, in the island of Java, not to mention heavil increased shipments to Europe, China and the East. Total exports of Indian coru this week agoregate $3,275,652$ bushels, against $3,223,000$ busheels last week $3,270,602$ bushels, against $3,223,000$ bushels last week in 1895, 166,000 bushels in 1894, and $1,734,000$ bushels in 1893." 166,000 bushels in 1894, aud $1,734,000$ bushels in

## FARM AND FIRESIDE

MAST, CROWELL \& KIRKPATRICK.

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## NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS.

Cultivation In an earlier issne I meufor Fertility. new hook on the "fertility of the soil." a book which particularly emphasizes an old established trath; name 15. that "tillage is manure." The Rural
Nem-Yorker. in its issne of July 31st. indulges iu the following classic piece of poetry:

## Professor I. P. Roberts-sars he

Junch np the soil for its fertilitee. Down in the earth
There is no dearth
Of good plant-food that will come to sou free. Harrow aud hoe,
Open the soil to the air and the sun; Keep it stirred well
How son have tickled the crop into fnn. Grind up the $g$
Value is found
In the steel teeth of the cultirator.
Now, while I agree with every word of this. I wonld like to ask how it applies to a seasou such as we have just gone
throunh? Professor Roberts-and this ordinarils with good reason-suggests that for the sake of "punching up the soil for it) we should cnltirate the potato-patches not less than six times. My potatoes
were planted rather late; in fact, I had to mant them late in order to give the soil
time to dry out properly. Then I cultitime to dry out properly. Then I culti-
rated them once, and wise them one thorough hoeing. I was ready for the
second cultiration when the long-continuer rains spell set in. Since then it has been
ntterly impossible to do any work with hoce or cultivator in the patch, or in the
curn-field either. and now the corn has grown so large alnd apreading, and the
potato-vinces have talien possession of the gronto-vinces hare completelyen that it is out of the questinn to asain stir the gronnd between
the hills. The one ohject of cultiration.
 my part. In fact. I coulch get along with a
far less bountiful supply during the month
of Juls. The question in ms mind now is whether this orerahundance of water. by plies the the plant-food in the soil, supcrowing same amount of fertilts to the freqnent stirring of the soil. If not. the good and thorough soil-tiller, the one whose practice is to cultivate his potatoes six times. was bound hand and foot. At any rate, he had no adrantage orer the careless one whose practice is to cultirate only less one those practice is to cnltrate only
onca or twice. In short. in a season like once or twice. Lord lett. in a rain abundant.
this-when the Lord letsen this-when the Lord lets it rain abundant-
Is and alike orer the jnst and the nnjnst, that is, the thorough-going soil-tiller and the careless one-the latter is just as well ofi as the former.

After the Rain. But the tug of war is have had a good chance to start and derelop. We could not help it. We mas not be able to do ansthing ans more in coru and potato fields, except that if there are ans large weeds which we wish to get little time must pull them up br hand. A will be well paid. Yet there are other crops which will require immediate attention. Melon, squash and cucumber rines, tomato-plants aud other crops are not ret fully corering the ground, and while ther re too large. perhaps, to permit the use of iorse-cultirator, ther will need some
stirring of the soil betweeu the hills. in order to be pushed on to do their best. and I can see no practicable method except using the hand-hoe. With the sun beating down on the wet ground a hard crust will soon be formed all orer the surface, hastening eraporation and preventing hemical action. This crust must be bro-祭的 we desire to see more fertilits "throw the adrice now comes timely to sun." It is indeed such a pressing necessi tr that I consider it profitable to hire extra hands at this time, in order to give everr uch of bare ground between rines, and indeed all late crops, a thorough stirring with the hoe. Where we can throw garden reg-
etables into a fairls good retail market. a etables into a fairly good retail market. a
slight increase in the crop of melons. quashes. cucumbers, egg-plant. etc.. mil liherally pas for all the labor that we may put into the job of "breaking the crust."

Growing Fruit. My indefatigable Bailes, of Cornell Unirersity, has mritten another book, and as usual a rers good and useful one. All progressire fruit-
growers will melcome it, and use it as a growers will melcome it, and use it as a
guide in the management of their orchards and small-fruit patches. The book bear the title "Principles of Frnit-growing; is published by the Nacmillan Co.. of New York. and contains orer 500 pages with
mans practical and useful illustrations. many practical and useful illustrations. Price $\$ 1.25$. Aans ond that fruit-growiug is alreads orerdone, and now offers but little temptation to people who are after moner. It is probahly true that the business is not or acquiring riches that it used to be. at least in some lines. I hare known a crop of peaches-corcring not rers many acres.
either-to bring $\$ 11,000$. At the present time the same crop wonld probably not bring more than $\$ 3.000$ or $\$ 4.000$, if that much. It is true that some fruts nowit costs to produce. or even to harrest and market them. And ret I am still of the cals ber hore the horticultural societs of New Jersey: namelr, that the fruitgrower is not yet suffering from orer-
production, lout from underconsumption. thronglı faulty or deficient distribution.

Overproduction Professor Bailey says on this subject: "The of Fruit. probability is that here is not an absolute overproduction is not more fruit grown than can be consumed in one way or another. It is rery likely. howerce. that there is frequently a
relatice orerproduction-that there is rolatire orcrproduction-that there
more frnit grown than can be consumed in the markets which are ordinarils at the disposal of the groncr. The difficulty is probally rather more one of unequal or imperfect distribution than of absolnte serprodnction of the commodits. The endency of the times is to remedy this
dissemination, but it is too much to hope for a perfectly equal distribution of frnits, since the fruit areas are more or less limwhilst the frnit-consuming distribution distributed far and wide. When there are hears gluts in some markets, and fruit does not pay for the freight, there are rers often other places, a few hundred miles awis. in which the commodity is scarce. The recent introduction of special fruit and refrigerator cars has lessened the difficulties of distribution. But the reader should be reminded that these appliances are of use onls to organizations arne growers who hare a large quantity of produce: or at any rate, to
those localities in which so much frnit is those localities in which so much fruit
gromn that the community of interests amoults to an organization.

There can be little doubt that fruit ust tend to become cheaper rather than higher, except for special kinds and specia markets, but the cost of producing it mil grow less at the same time. The fruit-
grower must acquire the skill to make his plantations bear in the rears of least heary crops, and thereby escape to a large extent the effects of orerproduction. This can certainly he done. The rers fact that there are years of orerproduction and underproduction shows that fruit-growers hare not ret mastered the conditions which control their plautations. In orchards, at least, there are more persons who discorer their crops of fruit than there are who produce them. With the cheapening of the product the demand will he inreuntrie The United States now leads all and abundance of fruits, andr. excellence are pronour fur desire for frnit is rery rapidlr increasing In East, the price seems alreadr to have fallen to the rers lowest point of profitable len to the rers lowest point of profitable
production, and in these cases salration seems to lie in the hunting ont of special markets. or devising more secondary manufactured goods), and especially in increasing the quality of the prodnct and increasing the attractireness of the pack ing."

There is nothing really and entirely nem in these remarks of Professor Bailes. an ret they state the case plainly and com prehensirely. I find a great many goor things in the latest work from the professor*s pen. and no doubt I shall refer to some of them later on.
T. Greiner.

## SALIENT FARM NOTES.

In a recent trip of serenty or eighty miles I sam hundreds of pastures dark with ragweed. This is a pest that de to rob the land of fertility and choke out the grass. It should be cut now, before its stem becomes hard as wood. With is sisfout mower a man can run orer a large pastnre in a short time. Hare the cutterset to run two or three inches abore inmense benefit to the pasture.

Don't sow wheat this season unless sou have the ground in first-class condition. Wheat is a good price, and it is foolishness o throw it away hy sowing it on half mepared ground. Thousands of farmer: hare to pas a big price for it. and for that reason alone they should be certain that the soil is in the rers best mechanical condition to reccire the seed and induce a strong growth of the plant before a grain is sown. If for any reason any farmer is mable to put the ground in the rers
lest condition, I would adrise him to liecp his money and let wheat alone

Thousands of those who will be olliged lous sced this fall will, for probably the frst time in their lires, take into seriou Intels regnired to properls secd an acre. They are already sccking light on the suh ject, and are anxinusly questioning those Whon have experimented along this line Will three or four pecks an acre be sufficient. or must we sow fire or six pecks? evers quarter.

The rate of seeding is largely a question much more than on soils deficient in rer able plant-food. If your soil is rich-if it contains large quilutities of plant-food that is arailable now, three pects sound. plump seed will give better results than more. In such soils three pecks of good seed sown at the right time will corer the ground with a strong growth-a nerfect mat of protection before in. If the soil is thin or deficient in arail ble plant-food, a hearier seeding is ans, becanse the plants will tiller less from the rimors of ection to themselres from the rigors of winter. The arerage quantity somn is fire pecks an acre, but uo live farmer should be governed hy custom or by arerases. Liery farmer should knot his soil and knot whether it contains sufficient fertility now arailable to make a strong plant growth or uot. In ome soils it has been found necessarr to six pecks an acre to obtain a full fad. It does not pas to grow a half crop eren pecks minst be sowu to produce a full crop, then by all means sow that quantitr.

This rate of seediug is a matter every farmer will hare to decide for himself. One living at a distauce can onls adrise in a general rrar. We can sar that fertile soils sield good crops from a light seeding. While thin soils rield full crops onls when the seeding is hearr. From this the farmer will hare to deduce his concluions and determine whether he must seed light or hears.

As the wheat crop in this localits is a complete failure, most of the land was planted to corn. Not many farmers are ebating the question. Shall we sow mong the standing corn. or wait few seeking? I hare cut the corn off before the opinion that sowing wheat among corn or on the land after the corn has been cut off is like inresting in a one-to-twentrchance lottery. One mar get a good crop, but the chances are twentr to one against it. If we will consider the matter careit. In w a few moments. we will see why
fur fully a few moments. We will see why:
Corn is a roracions fecder, and its roots entirely fill the soil for some distance from he platut. In a field of corn these feedingroots occupy erery inch of the soil, aud stands to reason that ther hare appropriated every atom of arailable fertility in that soil. As the cron ripens these roots cease feeding, hut at that period of the is rery nitrification has amost ceased tilitr, but it is not arailable, and nnless the season is rers farorable the wheatplant will be unable to obtain sutticient nutriment to make a gromth that will enalle it to withstand the winter. In some ections. on the newer soils, a large acrege is seeded among standing corn, and vers fair vields are ohtalined: but on the cars or more, the practice is res:arded is a risky one. If one is obliged to sow u corn gronud. mans of the most succes ul wheat-growers sals that the corn should be cut off as early as possible. the soil loosned with narrow-toothed cnltirator and the seed drilled in, not less than six pecks of seed heing sown.

Auother question asked is. Where shall re buy seed? Where can good, sound sired be obtained? Some of the most enterpr:sims grain dealers are bestirming themseles
his matter and securing smpplies for their ustomers from tocalite wher werc ees much more expeditiously and econon ca!ly thati the individual filmer. and if they are careful to procmer al good quality of seed, that has heent wrown in about the same latitude as that in which it is to be sown, then it would be advisable to gite them rou order. As their business is dealing in grain. and ther expect to hand Ic the erop produced from the seed the fon in its purchase Ther lawe a wide
 atickis ascertain from what section sumblies of good seed can le procurol, and hy forine in car lots can get minimm fricht rates. I wonld adrise all who ar holised to procure seed-wheat from some other localits to consult a relialule grain ealer. and give him the order as cary- a possible.
Fred Gruxdy.

Fred Gruzidy.

## Qur farm.

## FARM THEORY AND PRACTICE.

Thi: Potato Cror.-At this writing it is yet too early to know what the vield of late-plauted potatoes will potato acreage is planted late; but the early crop is a comparative failure. Virginia, Kentucky aud the southern portions: of Ohio and Indiana snpply nort hern markets to a large extent until fal into September, and in this region the intense leat of the first half of July destroyed all chances for anything like a full crop. Potatoes cannot thrive when the mereury goes above mucty degrees, and for tron wheeks it thas early-potato seetion. The thus see that the extent of acreage is not the sole controling factor in delds, and all the discussion las winter about the probable effect of prices upon future acreage, and about the andvisability of continuing to plant as largely as usual upon the presumption that others would drop out of the business, was not rery important. The man who had good
soil, prepared it well and planted good soed is as well off with potatoes as any seed is as well off with potatoes as any upon the marlet as soon as readr. The prices that prevailed for the early erop
hare giren most eareful growers some hare g
moner.

Beshel Boxes.-It seems strange to me that potato-boxes holding au even bushel are not in general use creryhere others thes are ret wholly unknown. Ther sare moner and labor in laudling a crop, and in loeal markets ther help to sell Fotatoes not fully mature should be culled as they are pieked up, and when placed
in boxes and hauled direct to market there is little bruising and skinning of the tu-

bers. A matured erop, intended for shipment in bulk in cars, ean be haudled more cheaply in boxes than in any other way.
Aiter handling many hundreds of aeres of potatoes in open beds, usiug shovel and baskets for unloading, I would not return to this old way if potato-boxes cost
three times as much as they do. My preference is for the light and haudy box that is furnished by dealers iu such supplies at a reasonable price. They are lighter and stronger. If properly cared for their cost is not orer oue ceut a box for each year in use.

Sorting for Market. - We farmers are slow to learn that city consumers are par-
ticular about the appearance of their supplies, whether the price is low or high, and whether the consumers are really able to hare the best or not. It does not pay to send culls to a citr market, either by themselres or mixed $w i t h$ better stuff. If the poor stuff uust be sent, it should go hy itself, as it does more harm then mixed With a better grade and decreases it by itself. The home markct or the farm is the place for culls. A few eulls in a car-load of otherwise choice potatoes mar cut the price fire cents a bushcl. The man Who has never gone with his produce to the shipper who has matched this matter will bear me out in the statement. If a grower proposes to send a car-load of apples little stuff at home. Mixing it through the little stuff at home. Mixing it through the
car does rery little good-the experienced car does rers little good-the experienced
buyer sees it just the same. When potatnes buyer sees it just the same. When potatnes may sell. but it is the rule with the hencksters who buy many of the carly potatoes that are shipped in bulk to city markets, to pass by the potatoes altogether if thes are rers inferior, and load up with peaches or other fruit and regetables, and for that day no potatocs are used hy
their enstomers. Produce must look failly rell, and the gromer who would ship his produce must learn to eull out all inferior
stufi and leave it at home. In thisis conl: nection connes up, the matter of "priming"
or "fiacing" goods for malket. It is the or "Iacing" groods for manket. It is the
rute of many shippers to surt ant al few rule of many shippers to surt wat a few
harels of choice potatocs to be sattered Warels of choice potatocs to be scattered orer the top of a bulk car of potatoes.
The practice is indefensible. Buyers discount the effect of "priming," and they fike to do hnsiness with the man who gual antees the stock the sime through the alr. It is a fact, howerer, that in loading hulk potatoes from laskets or hoxes the hargest tubers roll down from the top While the smallest louge more omsily at the floor to the top, but al fali atratge is all that should be desired.

Holming the Cror.-Wheu it is not onrenient to sort and slip potatoes as fast as they are dug, there is no ehe:aper
way of storing them for a few weeks than in piles or ricks in the field, straw heing used for covering. Miny growers hanl hout stial $\mathrm{o}^{-}$before digying-time. Makn potatoes are thas left in the field until there is opportunits to market them. As wheat usually follows potatocs, these piles wre in the war of preparing the ground, and it eosts rely little more to draw the
hoxes to the edge of the field and emptry into a long. uarrow rick. Some store in eool ecllars, hut there is no adrantage from the When the days are hot the eovering of straw should be put on in the morning, When the riek is well eooled by the night air. Potatoes intended for seed should he
left under a straw eorering as late in the left under a stram corering as late in the
season as is safe, and then earefulls sorted and placedi in eellar or pit. The adriee is often giren that early potatoes he dug as soon as ripe and stored in a cool place. I do not think that it pars to dig any potatoes until the nights are cool, unless they are wanted for market, or hears rains eanse sceond growth. Usually they re-
 cremedt wem mex in

The Blight.-Thronghout the carlypotato section there has been some blight this summer, and the rigor of the tubers is impaired by it. For this reason growers should crercise eare in selecting seed for field might gire one a fair rield, the chances are against it. I heliere that the part to last summer's blimht, and it will be mueh safer to get seed from late-planted erops or from the North. unless one's main erop has fortunatels escaped the blight this loot summer. It is $\mathrm{m} y$ obseration that growers experienee a greater loss
from poor seed-potatoes than from ans from poor seed-potatoes than from any
other one thiug. If we could always hare assurance of rigorous seed, the business would be much safer. Care concerning
seed pays. David.

## DIAMONDS IN THE ROUGH

The most profitable way a farmer ean spend his time is by putting on and wearing his "studying-eap." How many work from rear to rear, never looking one inch how thourhtfulness may le turned to good aecount. We will suggest how from onc hundred to four hundred hushels of corn mar be realized from one acre of rery ordinare land. One thousand watermelons can be grown on one acre casils. These will
bring from ten to fifteen cents eacli, or from one hundred to one hundred and fifty. dollars for the crop. Corn now is worth thirty cents a bushel. With these figures the reader can compute the bushels for himself. Br war of rounding up this paragraph. I will add that the ner melons undergning test on my place are showing up nicels. The kinds are street Heart, Tlinse wanting something fancr can get it by planting the Seminole, or any of the abore kinds.

Are you thinking of planting an orehard this fall? Are there any hollows or saggs, plares on the site? If rou can give an affirmative to the ahove queries, let me
adrise that plum-trees be set in the low adrise that plum-trees be set in the low
maces. where other fruits do not sueceed Plams will stand mome water than pears apples or peaches. If the gromad has low blaces. some of the trees will he situated in soggy soil; therefore, let it be the plums.

This dry weather is opening up the joints stant the meaning of the terns used and in the wagon-wheels. Wash the wheels the ralue of the facts stated.
perfectly elean. Seat coal-tar to the loil-
ing-point, roll the felloes and tires therein by suspenting the whed on al stick oper the kettle till the woodwork is thoronghly saturated. Don't have the tall too hotbrusit and give the rest the whed coat. Coal-tar is also all axcellent paint posts, the part helow grombl, and six inches above, and the will last till the top gives way. Some hare suggested to tar
the posta six indes alowe and six inches below the surface. This plan is lould, is the wood not painted and muder groumd ahsorts moisture, and the moisture fol
lows the pores of the wood up under the bainted section, where deeay goes on about as if no tal had heen applied

What do we eonsider perfect farm the ory and practice: This consists of four constitucnts-intelligent rotation of crops,
lome eonsumption of the same. manure sared and applied, and green erops twrned under. Rotation rests the land, the same as a ehange from physieal to mental work or rice rersal, rests a person. Home confarm's fertility, aud this sared and applied with a green crop of clover, peas or buckwheat plowed under on some part of the farm each rear, is, we think, as near nercourse, if the farmer he not too eramped for money he ean also use eommercial fertilizers.

In writing letters to strangers it is well to sign the first name eomplete instead of the initial. To show how ankwardness mar be prevented br the first name instead of the initial. I will relate a real inci-low-bush chineapius (the nuts) to plant One of the answers ras signed F. M. Thompson. When the adrertiser minte F. M. Thompson, he backed the ellelop
Mr. F. M. Thompson. Note his petty ehagrin at finding that F. M. Thompson was a roung lady. If merely the initials of the giren names are written, how is a stranger to lnow whetler the wearer of


In rinding up, let me jog the memory of Farm and Fireside readers about the eareless, waymard ones, the ones of your
acquantance, who read no farm literature "Cast thy bread upon the waters" by send ing some needy friend the Farm and
Fireside a year. But few hare any idea how it might be appreciated, or of the good possible to be accomplished.
-Lives of great men all remind us And departing leare behind us And departing leare behind us
Footprints in the sands of time.

Jefferson D. Cheely.

## HOG-TROUGH.

I send a drawing of a hog-trough which I find to be the best I hare erer used The wire is not in the way of throwing
in the feed, as is the case where strins are nailed across the trough. The wire pre

rents the hogs from getting in the trough and keeps the trough from spreading. Us one piece two by six, and one two by eight inehes, nailed together, $w$ ith ends mailed on in the usual war. Take No. 9 or 12 wire and begiu four iuches from the end, on side, and staple seeurels; then draw the Wire across angling to eight ineles from and so on. This gires each hog a space of cight inches.
D. H. West.

## PROPERTIES OF FOOD.

The past fire rears hare dereloped rast interest in some localities among thinking farmers in connection $w i t h$ the subject of the relative ralues of rarious kinds of feeds usually fed to farm auimals. The papers lave heen diseussing the shloject jorits of farmers do not apparently uuder-

It is with a view to making the subject undertake tor disenss it, and in order to make it clear to all it maly be necessary
to make some statemonts that will appear ob make some staments that will appear In feeding oul a animals we should keep form several functiouls foed is too fer quently looked mpon as a mere fattening proctse, while tho re:1l ohject should be
to smpply muscle and energy. Most foods rontain al relativecly small proportion of fat-producing clements. In cold weather this moportion of fat-formers slould be greater than in loot weather. But at all repair the hatural waste of the rarious portions of the animal bods. The animal body is made up chicfly of the mineral clements such as form the chuents, found in the muscles, the fats which mot only form accumulated nasses mindroms portions, lint are also fond in
minute particles eron thongh what is minally termed lean meat: and in addition nswally termed ledn meat: and in addition
to these solids there is a lange per eent of water, usnally placed at about one half the animal's weight. or more properly carting in animals from two fifths to
three fiftls. From two to fire per cent is ash. chicfly in the lones. The amount of fat varies with the condition of the animal, and may he as low as fire per cent or as high as one third of the entire weight of the animal, as in very fat hogs The nitrogenous portions are found in the skin, hones, muscles, internal organs, wearing out just as varions parts of a machinc, and this wear must be repaired, not by replacing with new parts. but by supplying new materiais for their growth in the food the animal cousumes
The feed stuffs contain rarious elements, but for practieal purposes we usually consider the amount of dry matter the food contaius after allowing for the water it possesses. The amount of protein whieh s to build up musele, supply the wear of the organs, and in dairs animals or those hursing roung, to furnish the materials for the milk, the carbohydrates, which supply energy and life, and the fats, which furnish the fuel to maintain animal heat. In case of au auimal in poor flesh, the proteiu and carbohydrates are called upou
to supply heat in cold weather, but the to suppls leat in cold weather, but the fats can never be turned into musele. supplring heat areat for the purpose of about tro and one fouth times as much as a pound of either protein or earbohrdrates. This is based on the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water four degrees. Thus, a pound of digestible proteiu or earbohrdrates will supply 1.560 units of heat, or calories of heat, as the seientist would express it, while a pound of digestible fat will supply t, 2- calories. It Will animals should be in good condition at the beginning of winter. Ther thus hare a stock of fuel laid by, as it were, to meet any eunergencr. The importance of good shelter is another point to be liept in mind, for it is poor eeouoms to try to warm up all outdoors with animal heat when the thermometer marks belon the freeziugpoint. The animal heat must be maintained, and without proper shelter more fats utilized. Then, too, as to the water. If ice-eold, it mast first be warmed by the animal heat before the regular functions of the organs can again coure into aetire use. The milli-cow must not ouls keen un the proportion of water in the body, assist rumination and digestion, but furnish the in her mill. Ordinarily a cow in full
in oren cent of water required
a milk should have each day a gallon of water for erery hundred pounds of live weight. This slould be accessible at all times, that she may take it in such quantities and at snch times as she may choose. It is poor police to water such animals only onee a day, as some dairymen adrocate. The srrstem is then orerloaded. The food is too liquid to be raised for ramination. The srstem must dispose of a portion, and before the next wateringtime the food becomes ton dry. Of course, Where silage, roots or other succulent
foods are largely used this difficulty is foods are largels used this dificult I think water should be accessible at all times. Joifn L. SHawver.

## Our ffarm.

## dRying off the cows

Agreat many farmers and dairymen $g$ the coris so practice of hav onths, and so come fresh into milk in spring. The plan has its adrantages, although many are changing about,
and have their calves dropped in the fall, and have their calres dropped in the fall,
and so hare fresh cows in winter. Better and so have fresh cows in winter. Better
prices for butter are obtained, on the arerage. but there are some disadrantages to
offiet this. At whaterer season the cows are dried off. it is important that it be If milk is allowed to remain in the udder, eren in rery small quantities, it
becomes thick and coagulated. and acts as a foreign substance. producing irrita tion, and hardening forms kernels, knots, which in one form or another are
liable to affect injuriously or destror one or more quarters of the udder. or form ture of the udder is a complicated and delicate affair. From our system of intense
breeding to extend and enlarge the mill ing habit a great deal of our dairs stock requires special handling and special care to keep them in good health and in the best condition for profitable service in the dairy.
Whe
When corrs begin to fail in their milk less, and when milk is left in the udder a portion Till be ahsorbed in the system.
This is nature's method to rid the glands of a substance which requires to be re
mored. But when the mill coagulates the casein in the milk hardens and remains; and when the cow comes into milk irritant. often causing violent inflammation, and then we have swellcd bag, garget and other glandular troubles.
liere it to be true that three fourths of the troubles affecting the udder of corss at calving-time are due to drying off the before coming in again. Cows cannot be dried of their milk a once, and some cows continue to secrete
milk in small quantities for a long time. In such cases. and when the cow is called "dry." she should have her udder ex-
amined from time to time. and the teats tried to see if any mills can be dramn At first the trial should be made at inter-
rals of two or three dars, and what mill there is found should be thoroughly drawn. Then longer intervals may elapse
between the trials. This is work that cannot be safely intrusted to "help," but needs to be performed under the ese of
the owner. There is no more important thing in the care and management of a dairy than proper attention to drying off
the cows. And the experienced dairrman well-knows that it is the best milker and butter-producers that need the most care in this particular. Then be sure that but your own-and when your herd comes in milk next spring you will realize the Falue of this adrice

## the mechavic's cow.

The cost of leceping deters many a mechanic and laboring man liring in the sub-
urbs of our cities and large villages froun keeping a cow and enjoring a supply of fresh dairy products. The fact is, a fairly good cow will more than pay her ex-
pense if the mechanic doesn't rate his labor for carc and milking ton high. If onc has a family of children, a cow added ment, and one rieldius daily dividends of health-giving luxuries.
But it is said feed is high in cities, and summer pasturage scarce and high. O orerbalauce the income from her. The conclusion is accepted as a fact that the uries of fresh lonter, sweet cream and nilk of his profluction on accoun of the cost.
sinn in the light of a representative iustance. The application can be inade
according to location and modifying cir(nmstances.
laborers' families but luys are but fev
f milk dails, and one to two or more size of the family. IIori much will that aunount to in a year? The milk bill will
be, say two dollars a month, twenty-four
ollars a year: butter, two pounds a week, wenty-six dollars a year: a total of fifty what it will cost to keep a corr. as the actual figures I give of an actual instance how.
This mechanic lives in the suburbs of ity of twenty thousand inhabitants: has a rented house with a small stable at-
taehed. He keeps a cow which comes tached. He keeps a cor which comes
fresh in milk the last of August each rear. The fert reeks she goes dry, being at pas ture, the expense for keeping, while af ording no income, is trifling-less than ne dollar and fifty cents a month. He has five in the family. and four rears ag when he reckoned up his milk and butter bille for the year the amount, although thes were rery economical, suggested to him that if he could buy a fairly good con liring.
He paid thirty dollars for a high-grade Jerser three-rear-old heifer. The first ear the account came out about evensightly in farar of the cow: but the lux ry of having all the milk and cream they family siood hig
This season har is
This seat high, worth sixtee ollars a ton, but feed is quite low. Thi condition of the markets led to the stud,
of the economics of feeding. The plan pursued is as follows (I got his figures fer dars ago): Har, ten pounds; nice on, five pounds; bran, fire pou en, corn and cotton-seed meal, each two pounds; this in two equal feeds daily. He will feed one hundred and eighty days, at cost of about eighteen and one fourth ents a dar. Pasturing costs him eight about fourteen quarts of milk a dar. He ells two dollars and fifty cents worth of milk a month, and churns six pounds of he family is supplied with milk and ream.
On the basis he is feeding it will cost him about thirty-three dollars to winter
his cow. He will sell at least fifteen dolounds of butter sell, giving him thirteen dollars more laving the small amount of five dollars as the cost of supplying the family with milk and butter for the six months the $c o \pi$ is fed at the stable. The summer account shows yet more favorably.

## retain the heifer caltes.

It is not good dairy management to kill oft or dispose of the heifer calves. The cating in ralue the dairy herd appre reeding to a higher standard. The onls way for the general dairyman to do this have them take their places in due time in the dairy. Retain the heifer calres, nd weed out the cows by the use of the This plan includes the lood sire Get a thoroughlure pure one of the best producing strains in the best of mills-producers for ancestors the calves from the best cows; and these will include those haring ancestry that were large butter-producers. The ralue of
pedigree is apparent here, for certainly the onger the line of good ancestry, the mor ertain it is that the lieifers will parta
An adjuuct to good breeding is good feeding. This fact is reeognized now ore these heifer calves so as to produce apid gronth and derelopment, but do not feed with foods that will make them at. Derelopment of the whole srstem form, as in the beef animal.
No better winter feed for the calves can be found than brall, to be fed with good hardly any danger of overfeeding with bran. It is the safest fond in the dairr. and at the prices at which it is now quoted, with middlings, forms a good and
economical feed in making up the grain economical feed in
ration for the corrs.
plant or animal must be full fed to ield the largest profit. With dairy stock the highest economy in feeding includes
that course which derelops the ealf from that course which derelops the ealf fron1 its infance in the highest degree fur the purpose of its existence until it comes into the dairy, and afternard to its higlest
efficiency in production. L. F. ABbotr.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

Fros Missocri.-Cooper countr is in the central part of the state. This is a good farming country. Wheat yields 20 hushels an proved farms bushels; oats, 50 bushels. IcrFruit of all kinds does well. There are many springs. some mineral. I think there is not more healthful place in the world.
Lamine, Mo.

## O. B. R.

From Florida.-This settlement is located four miles north of Tampa on Lake Townsena: one mile west of Hillshoro river, nat igahle; four miles east of Tampa bay, where a manufacturing center of 25,000 inhabitants and is a good maret our products. The land is a sands loam; pine timber inter spersed with oak, and produces moderately well Without fertilizing. Citrus fruits, guastrawherries do well if slightly fertilized. We plant in Jannars and August-a douhle settlers. Wild land can he purchased from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$ an acre; improved places from $\$ 10$ an acre and uprard, according to imness to worls will give any one a good start here in a genial climate near a good mar . The location is a healthful one. J. P. Oak Grove, Fla.

From Karsas.-The Neosho ralley in La Bette countr, Kansas, is considered the gar den spot of the United States. Our winter I hetter stock country cannot be found, a we rarcls hare more than two inches of
snow, and that leares in a dar. Our ice for home use we get from St. Paul, Minu. Wi do not need the expensire farm buildings or long feeding that are required in the East. Our richest land, well improved, can he
hought at from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 30$ an acre in tracts hought at from $\$ 15$ to $\$ 30$ an acre in tracts
of from ten to fire hundred acres. There never has heen a failure of crops here since There has not heen a cyclone or bad windThere has not heen a csclone or bad wind-
storm of ans klnd since the country was warm. steady rains without wind. There are no potato-bugs, cabhage-worms, squashbugs, ticks, fleas or "chiggers," and no bed do not star long. There is an abundance o soft and hard water. This entire raller is free from stone, and remarkably healthful. The streams are well stocked with fish. We hare hard-wood timher of large size of many kinds. Nuts are vers ahundant, also wild fruits. The strawberry crop was remarkahly heary this season, and is erery rear, also
raspberries. Blackberries and dewherries grow wild in evers place that is not cultirated. Such is a truthful description of statement, let him come and see for himself. is a in frut-far we hare a Chetopa, Kan.

Finom Louisiana.- West Carroll parish is in the northeastern part of the state. It con tains upward of 384,000 acres, about four
fifths of which is "higblands" and the remainder allurium, all susceptihle of a high drained, and very fertile, produclng all kinds of field and garden crops, frults, etc. Tre raise horses, mules, hogs, sheep, goats and
poultry. Our summers are mild and halmy and our winters moderate and uniform, as a rule. The natural range is rery good gener ally, and very little attention and feed are necessarr, except for work-stock. Our forests abound in wild game, sucb as deer, turker hear, duck, rabbit, squirrel, quail, oppossum and coon. The mast is usually ample and raried. In our streams and lakes the angle can indulge the sport the sear round. We can and do raise a rarietr of semi-tropica fruits, such as peaches, pears, plums, apples and Japan persimmons. Our lands prorluce lusles 60 bushels of corn, 20 to $3 \pi$ and Irish potatoes, one half to one hale of cotton an acre: also pindars, peas, tohacco With uatural fertility of soil. Water is
wholessme and easily oltaiued at a depth of forty to fifty feet. We have two railroads in prospect; one the Louisiana, Arkansas it Missourl (known as the Hoyt road), surveyed and line permamently located, to run north
and south; and the Lake Providence \& Western, to run east and west. We ueed some people and capital to derelop our goodly
heritage, and we earnestly and cordially inaud outstret hal hals a benct colert Ins investors and lome-seekers. Come while
lands are plentiful and cheap. Good land call be hought for from $\$ 2.50$ to $\$ 5$, and imo location and
Forest, La.

Fromi Alabajra.-Limestolle countr has ealthful climate, plentr of excellent freegood fruit country. Blackberries and fruit gron wild. Hogs get fat on mast. Cattle get their living principally all the sear ronnd. Thnse wishing to go into the dairy business fruit growing bring Gardening and small fruit growing bring good returns, as it is not ready sale. Homes improred and unimprored are within the reach of all thens, county-seat. contains the state agricultural collcge; also quite a fine college for girls. Cburches are plentiful. A northern man can see the adrantages of the South. There is ne. in cotton when a hale or half a bale he made to produce that well.
Athens, Ala.
From Florida.-I think Florida the place invalids to seek for health, and for the night sleep. We had sereral hot nights, hut from What I hare heard northern people sar was so much nicer to sleep during the sum mild winters. Just think of having ripe fesh tomatoes on your Christmas table, a re did last sear. Homes are cheap; ans man Rent is cheap, if one does not care to bur We want no drones here hut wide-awal meu who will he good eitizens. There are hundreds of northern people here who mould not go hack for any inducement. One roman told me she would rather live on a crust here than endure those cold winters again. All who want good homes can get them.
Waldo, Fla.
From Pexsistltamia. - The face of Bedford ounty is greatly diversified. Numerous moun ourh rides pass tomared by rery fertil ralleys of irregular width. There are large uantities of ore and hituminous coal found in the mountains and ridges. Limestone. is in abundance. The land is principally limetone, with red slate, hlack slate and sand in ifferent parts of the countr. Our deligbtful valless are dotted with comfortahle dwell ings of healthy and prolific families. with al he comforts of life in abundance, and erers heat crop this year was rerr hear, The lorer-har crop was exceedinglr good; but the timoths crop was shorter tban wsul The Grance is rerr strang in sereral parts he countr, and the henefit derived from it sbown hy the good works of its memhers, who are alwass up to time in the science of griculture. Tre hold a farmers' institute one week erers winter (under the auspices of the tate board of agriculture), which is well attended $\mathrm{h} y$ the farmers of thls couuty Farmers are a wakening from their slumher and commencing to do more reading, think se the past. Farmers are raising more clorer, urning more lime and plowing tbe two down together, enriching their soil on a mucb heaper scale. Last fall I plowed down an axcellent crop of clover witb ahout one hunnd jus fits bustels of lime to the ever raised. Last spring I plowed down about four acres of good clover for corn; last fall I plowed about four acres for corn with out clorer, and to-day you can see where the lover was, except where I hauled my stable anure As it was made last winter 1 haulc ore coru ground, lowed last of fall roung clover on them. I generally grow the ommon red clover, although the crimson has some extent. hut is not as ters, especialls when the ground is bare and the theruometer horering about zero for a lu our local mare ance hirtr-two miles, and Altoona, about re hauled there by lucksters. Small fruit raised vers extensively in different parts Bedford county furnishes manr cows for the in the countr. and thes pay well.
Koontzville, Pa.

## Weak and Nervous

pains in the Side, Heart Trouble and Great
Debility-Now Strong.
"I was very weak and nervous and much "un down in health, and 1 had severe pains in my kidneys and a heart trouble. After the pains have left me and I aimaite the pains have left me and 1 am quite
Hood's sarsa
$\underset{\text { parilla }}{\text { arsa }}$
ue Blood Purifie
Hood's Pills ensy to hyy, enes. titan take,

## Our Jfarm.

## NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD.

ARunnerless Strawberry.-The papers, bulletius and numbervure talogues has recently a great deal written and puhlished about the newer varieties of stratwherries. Among them you have prohably fulnd Jr.; but I have seen no wention yet of the Jr.; but inare seen no wention set of the the same prominent grower in Texas who gare us the I:arker Earles. By permission of the originator our friend Mathew Cratrora, Curahoga country Ohio fur specialist of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, furnished me a few plants of this new curi-
osity, aud I have had them in fruiting twice; once in the greenhouse, in 1896, an in cpen ground this year. I greatly donbt that this uuique plant has any commercial raiue whatever, and $y$ et I must coucede that it is a most interesting novelty. It throws out no sign of a rumer. It simply spreads out and makes a good, compact bush. How to propagate it is the question. I took my plants up and divided them in the same manner as one would diride a Chiuese primrose; then starting the glass, and finalir transplantine to under glass, and fnally transplanting to open
ground. If oue could set a bed of this rariety started, I helieve it might he kept for many years, and with heary feeding would kear more heavily evers succeeding season. Being in hills rows could easily be kept under good cultiration and free
from weeds. In its entire hahit of fruiting and the fruit itself the Runnerless, or bunch, strawherry shows the characteristics of the ParkEarle, Jr. The berry is medium to large in size, of good flafirmness, rather light in color, somewhat late. A trpical berry eorupanying illustratio
 eompanying illustration. Plant is only pleasure rather than for profit

Other Nrw Strawberries.-Parker Earle, Jr., already mentioned, rery much resemhies Parker Larle in most respects,
and the berry itself is one that will sat isfy eren the most fastidious taste. It i sweet aud of good flaror; but heve th tendency to "variegation," like White Plome celery: and as to yield it has uothing to hrag over. An altogether diffe report I can give of the "Splemtid. row of this, less than one lundred fee long (started from fifty plants. some of
which had died out soon after being set out iu the spriug of 1896). has given u almost the entire supply for our tahle dur ing the whole strawherre seasolf during strawherry-time hare not eaten more than one or two meals without at least a quart of strawherries, while all the rest of my
family had all the herries they wanted at family had all the herries ther wanted at
each meal, although no member of my family can put away from one to two of the "Splendid" comes medium carls, and lasts well toward the end of the season. The berries are large, of lairly good
flavor and fairly firm. The variety is a splendid plant-maker. Indeed, it is necessary to hold it iu check, else space no each side of the row with a thick mat of plants. In startiug a plantation I would hereafter set the plauts uot less than three feet irpart pleuty of plants also makes it enormously produc tire. Keep the number of rumers down
within reasonahle limit, and have the ground rery rich. Then you will not only secmre plents of berries, but also quite large ones.
Renewing an Oid Plantation.-This one row of the Splendid is in just the right location for a solitary strawberry row, an row of red raspberries on the other. So there is not space enongh to do much in eluded to keep the strawherry row for au-
other season's fruiting. Immediately after
and for grafting, April 1, 1897. "Amatemr



The finsect received is what is known as a
sphinx-moth. It is the mature form of tbe sphnix-moth. It is the mature forme of th

## meommon in tobacco-growing suctions.

for making eherry :and blackberry winc in
FAR: AND Fhirsine for Angust 1. 1s:n, and
do not know anything about making rinbarb
or daudelion wine.
Cranber Culinre.-T. F. C., Provo, Utal
Crumberries grow best in the muckr or peats.
solls of the granitic fommations of thit North
Thes have nerer been a success on any soil
in the prairie states of the West. Plants are
seldom sold, but it is customary to set cut
tings which are made about six incles long
The vines for enttings are gruerally figure
The vines for enttings are gruerally figured
as so much a barrel. For prices address
Thaser Fruit firms, sparta, wis.
Poplars.-L. E., Danielsville, Pal. Fou can
 Germantown, Phil. Get small-sized trees, of
what is known as black poplar, or of the
Conelina pontar Caronina ponlar. Do not set poplar alone, but
set every oflier tree of white elm, which wil come on and make permanent and better
trees than ihe poplars, whicll eau be cut out
when the elms are large enough
Persimmon-Juneberry.-F. G., Chinton, rowa. The native persimmon is found in
southern Iowa. There are a few good kinds, but the market for this class of persimmons is rery limited, and ther canuot be said to persimmons are raised iu considerable quan tities for marketing, hut are not sufficientl.
hardy for your location. - Tbe Juneberry does well on any good corn soil. The fruit
of the cultirated sorts is the same as that of the common service-berry, but is larger and the plant is more drarfish in habit. I is hardy and fruits abundantly, hut the birds get the larger part of the crop.

Applescab-Lawn.-R. C., West Ashur affected with what is known as apple-scab. affected with what is known as apple-scab
which is a rery common and troublesome disease. It causes rough, hard seabs br spot on the fruit as well is injury to the foliage subject to i in cold, moist summers. It may be prerented hr sprasing tbe foliage and fruit with Bordeaux mixture sereral times during the grow best apple-growers in the eastern states. It few trees.-You will find that continued few trees.-You will find that continued
cutting of grass encourages the formation of a close, tough sod. In evidence of this please a close, tough sod. In eridence of this please
notiee how close the sod grows where it is pastured by stock. D

Blaekberry Seedlings.-J. T., Broeton,II Mix the seed in tbree times tbe bulk of sand it in the sround outdoors so that it will stay frozen all wiuter. In tbe early spring sow the seed and sand in boxes of rich soil, the house. In a few weeks the seed will start aud grow quite rapidly. Wheu the
plants are big enough to handle, transplant to otber boxes; and when three inches high, spring they will he large enough to go into the field, and will fruit the next season.
Blackberry seedlings are quite easily grown. think it best to do so. In any case I sow the think it best to do so. In ans case I sow the
secd in boxes, corer with moss and leare out litule. and then hring tbe boxes into the greenhouse. But I t
Frint Garden-low Land for Straw -I wish to start a sprine. Ilease let me know wbat rarieties of blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries, cur rants, grapes and strawberries are hest suit of each would be required for a fanily six to have all that eould he used? The
place selected is a southeastern slope, and is also intended to take in the garden.-Woul strawberries do well on ground that would
be likels to be overílowed in a rery wet sea the different kinds of fruit be, and how fa apart in the row?
questions. Best
side. I just saw an a
millet bay that I wanter.
quantity as follows: 10 bills snrder black berries. 30 hills Anelent istiton blackberies, and 10 hills Lawtou blackberries: $2 .-$ hill
Turner and 2.7 hills Cutblent red raspberry Turner and 2.5 hills cutblert red raspberry
2.5 hills Older and 25 hills Nemaba black 25 hills Older and 25 hills Nemabal black
raspbery; 2.5 hills Houghton and 5 hills Dowruing gooseberr, 10 hills Red Dutch, 1 rant; 10 vines Concord, 10 vines Jorden and

5 Wines Erigighton grapes; 201 freet of row of Hood wherries, divided as follows: 66 Beder
 seder Woth, as they have imperfect flowers Wo plants in a hinl for the raspberres and nrrauts. sooscherries amd grapes. Such land lialle to iujury from the late spring frosts four feet apart, in rows seven feet apart.
The enramts and sooseherrics shond ant ararer than five fost anart each way, and Tlic grapes shonld be plamted whond be better are for fruit that is rallivated by biven
whicll is the most if hamd cultivation alone ls to be used, the distanea between the rows could be shortened dise, it. You can ralise regetables between
 out the light of good judgment, and looks The facts are that ill-health very soon puts a stop to a man's money-making powers and turns them into money-losing disabilitie
When a man's digestion is out of order his muscles sluggish, his blood impure and every organ in the body-brain, lungs,
heart, stomach, liver and kidneys-becomes crippled. A man with a crippled lung, cripple ten times over, than a man who is minus a leg or an arm. The man who is crippled outside may live a long lifc but the
man who is crippled inside is taking a short man who is crippled inside is taking a short
cut to the grave. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures indigestion, makes the appetite keen, the liver active, the blood pure, and every organ healthy and vigorous. It makes blood and builds flesh up to the
healthy standard. Honest dealers don't recommend substitutes.
I wish to say to those who suffer from kidney
and bladder trouble-take $D r$. R. $V$. Pierce's Golden hedial Discovery," writes Dr. Anderson, of carthage, Jasper Co.r Mo. "A patient of mine
says it is worth \$50 per bottle to any one who is
afflicted as he was. Three bottles cured him entirely. Perfectly miserable he was cured him takin-
the e Discovery and now is one of the happingt
men in this County. Prof. Chreine would
simn this men in this County. Prof. Chreine would glad
sign this if he were in town. He requested me
to write a testimonial and make it as strong as the Engt A $\$ 1.50$ home doctor-book free. For a
paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of mailing only.
Cloth binding 1o cents extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N

## SCIENTIFIC <br> Corn Harvesters



MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

## (1)! JFarm.

## upland rice cultivation.

RTCE culture is being introduced in
the western states, and the upland the western states, and the upland
rarieties succeed well under the varieties succeed well under the land inclined to he damp, with an abundance of water for irrigation, will produce a crop of fifty to sixty hushels of marketable rice an acre.
The zed California variety grows tall and the comnon white, or Yengan, short aud the cominon white, or Iengan, short aud
stockr. The most profitable is the white, stockr. The most proftable is the white,
while the red usually yields more bushels on an acre, but does not furnish so much feed, aud is more liahle to rust and fall down. Ahout one bushel of seed plants
an acre, which is drilled in rows three feet apart. Broadcast sowing is not at
success on upland because of the cultiration necessars to produce a crop.
The upland rice, sold under
The upland rice, sold under rarious names, such as Japan. Yengan, California, and plain white or red, is planted in March
or April and harrested in Juls. It matures or April and harrested in July. It matures
in about one liundred days from planting, in about one hundred dars from planting,
if giren enough water to keep the roots moist. and furnishes an excellent second crop, which makes good forage-equal to
sheaf-oats. Close cultivation is necessary when the plants are young, as the sand-hurrs, water-grass and similar surface pests, caused br excessire moisture, he thinned to a distance of from four to he thinned to a distance of from four to
six inches apart to iusure a good Field of six inches apart to iusure a good rield of
grain. The stalls are solid aud grow rery rapidly, so that in a short time, if kept clean. ther get out of the way of
the weeds and require no further attenthe weeds and require no further atten-
tion.
Harvesting and threshing are performed Harresting and threshing are performed
in the same manner as with wheat or barler. The straw makes excellent feed
for cows and sheep, and is much relished by horses. After cutting the rice-plants spring up and make good green feed, if cut as har, or may be plowed under in
Septemher as a fertilizer. The rice-heads are forked aud huskr. hetween a wheat and oats stem. It is easils hulled, and or three cents a pound. The crop is more raluable thau corno or cereals. and is grown upon land that would otherwise
he worthless on account of its swamps he torthless on account of its swampy
condition. While the largest crops are condition. While the largest crops are
obtaincd in tropic and semi-tropic regions, obtaincl in tropic and semi-tropic regions,
rice culture is also profitable in the warmer rallers of the temperate sections of
the United States. Joel Shomaker.

## red cross currant.

The Red Cross currant is an excellent new rariety for home and market, now
heing introduced by Greeus Nursery Co.


Red Cross Currant. (natural size.)
It was originated by Mr. Jacoh Moore, o Wroming county, $N$. Y., and is a result
of judicious cross-1reeding. The Red Cross is noted for its vigornos growth, bro-
durtivencss, large-size cluster and lerry, aud for waperior quality of its fruit.

## THE POULTRY YARD.

Conducted by P. H. Jacobs, Hammouton, New Jersee,

## HOW MUCH TO THE ACRE?

The area of land required to engage in poultry-raising as a business is much less than is necessary, When cattle, hogs or offer's to those of limited means hetter opportunities than larger stock. But the keeping of poultry on suall farms has heen done in a manner which could he considered impossible of success hy breeders of cattle Huildreds of attempts have heen made to hy one hundred feet (a space equal to hy one hundred feet (a space equal to about one twentieth of an acre), or at the
rate of one thousand hens to the acre. Esrate of one thousand hens to the acre. Es-
timating one hundred hens to equal one timating one hundred hens to equal one
com, this would he equiralent to keeping ten coms on one acre, a feat which has not been attempted hr any dairyman or breeder. It is a successful farmer who can
make one acre support a cow, and it mas he safels stated that it is a successful ma who can make an acre support one hundred hens, or one thousand hens on ten acres. Let any one who mill eudearor to derote ten acres entirely to poultry estifind that he will not need more land. or desire a flock of larger number, but he will he more successful than $\mathrm{h} \boldsymbol{\rho}$ keeping greater number on a smaller plot.
Our poultrymeu and farmers must learn that poultry "farming" is one thing and raising poultry in crowded rards is another. It is the crowding-the attempting to keep large flocks on rery limited spaces -that has resulted in failure. There are hut fert farmers who hare made as much as $\$ 1,000$ a rear on ten acres. set they
expect to make a profit proportionately greater on one or two acres. Where the farmer will give his whole time to the poultry husiness, leep only the numher of hens that the land will afford and not aim to grow two crops where onls one can thrive, to use a general expression, he can secure
as large or larger profit from poultry than from other stock: but as long as the farmer looks upon poultry as a side pursuit, to he left to $\begin{aligned} & \text { omen and children, derotiug }\end{aligned}$ small space to the fowl, with no attention other than to throw down a feed of corn haily and collect the eggs. if any. he will be depriving himself of better oppor tunities on a small farm than are offered in many other directions, especially if the farmer resides in a section where the markets are numerous, not orerlooking the fact at the same time that eggs ar always sold for cash aud bring in daily returns.

## WOOD ASHES

Wood ashes should not be used in poul-try-houses or under the roosts, for two reasons; one being that they contain the actual potash and iujure the droppings ber hiberang in coustic, causing the feet that the potash is causti, causing the feet and legs of the fonls to he sore, especially in damp weather. It is also more profitable to apply the wood ashes on the grass-plot,
where ther can be more scricicable. Coal Where ther can be more scrriceable. Coas be
ashes, however, if sifted rery fine, mas be used, and freely, as they caunot he applied to a hetter purpose.

## BUY PURE BREEDS NOW.

Just ahout this time of the rear the breeders will have a large surplus which cannot be kept orer winter, and now is the opportunity to buy, as they will sell much cheaper than during the winter or spring. There are many hirds owned hy breeders which arc terned "culls," but their defects consist of such triri:l drawbacks as a white spot ou a feather, twisted comb, or lack of proper color in some parents as gold-medal prize-winners. and are frequently superior to the prize-winners in hardiness and for general purposes of utility.

## CRIPPLE CREEK INVESTMENTS.

Big fortunes have heen made by a small investment in Cripple Creek stocks, and the way many have suddenly acquired wealth
would make interesting reading. We can not bere go into details, hut if you will write us we will suggest a plan that will materially improve your pecuntary condtion. We have something special to offer, and it will cost you nothing to send us your name and get on our
list for Cripole Creek literature. Our facilities list for Cripple Creek literature. Our facilities in the stock husiness are unexcelled. Address The Mechem Investment Company, Colorad
Springs, Colorado.

## WHAT THE EGGS COST

If a farmer has a flock that unst be confined in yards, and fed twice a day, it is douhtrul if the eggs received will more than par for the food consumed. The estimate of the cost of eggs is based on the expended on a laying hen for one year, prorided all food must be allowed her from the storehouse of the owner, is one dollar. while the average number of egos laid br each hen during one year is estimated at oue hundred This makes erers egg cost one cent. But it does not cost eng cost one dolia a year for each hea except where ther must be kept under adrerse conditions. Hens on farms cost the farmers not orer twentr-fire cents a hen a year hecause the hens are self-supporting during a portion of the time, and also because thes consume and utilize a great many suhstances that possess no ralue to the farmer. It is true that the hens occups land that is usually deroted to some crop. such as grass, fruit, etc., and which mar also be occupied by the forms entirels. The profit from eggs must depend on the cost of the food and the prices ohtained There is a wide difference hetween twelre cents and twenty cents a dozen for eggs, and if we estimate the cost of an egg at one cent, the difference of one cent a dozen in the price ohtained may change a profit to a loss or nothing at all. There are hundreds of farmers who sell eggs at only eight cents a dozen, orring to distance and lack of transportation facilities to market, but the cost of the eggs is correspondingIs as low; hence, the actual cost of an egg depends not only on the cost of the
food, but the conditions affecting the food, but the conditions affecting the
leeping of poultry. East of the Missiskeeping of poultry. East of the Missisin securing good prices compared with the cost. It is not the wiuter eggs that pay hest, for ther may hring high prices and be scarce. The eggs which gire the most profit are produced br hens that forage and secure their food without heing dependent upon their owners.

## the drones in the flock.

Go into your poultry-sard and count the birds that gire no profit and rou will he surprised. It is frequentl? the case that flock is sold because the hens are considered inferior layers, yet that flock may have enntained some of the most productire hens to he found. The farmer or ponltreman becomes discouraged orer results, yet year after vear he feeds more drones
than workers. Not a single fowl should be retained after it ceases to be useful nor should pullets he kept long after the should begin to lay, if ther do not ful fill expectatious. When the heus become rery fat, lay eggs with soft shells, or hare rices, such as pulling feathers from one another, or eating eggs, it is a waste of time and an expense to keep them. Bring essary down to the minimu only a fen hens that lay than to fced and care for a large flock that contains more drones than profitabie memhers.

## WHEN TO HATCH BROILERS.

September is not too soon to hatch chick for broilers that are to be gotten int market by Christmas. If the incubators are started in Septemher the chicks will be out in October, which leares them just
about the propcr length of time to make about the proper length of time to make
growth hy Christmas. The strougest comgrowth hy Christmas. The strougest com-
petition will he in the frozen stock, hut petition will he in the frozen stock, hut
husers will always purchase the broiler in preference to the late chick that has been kept iu cold storage. It is true the prices will not he as high as in the spriug. but the cost of raising the hroilers in the fall will he much less, and then profits will be fully as large.

## HIGH ROOSTS.

It is of no adrantage to hare the forms roosting up near the roof on a high perch They will uaturally scek the highest position because of the instinct which prompts them to secure safety, hat in the poultr:
house in matters not whether the roost is one inch or four feet high so far as safety is concerned. There are some potent objections to high roosts. The fonl air when warm, rises to the roof, the cold ain comes in from the eares and cracks, and the hirds are injured in getting on and of the high perches. The roost mary be on roppings-board. which corers the nests, Uise a piece of two-hy-three-iuch scantling,
plane it. round off the sharp edges. placing the narrow side up. This will bring the birds down to within eighteeu inches of the foor, if the nests are trelre inches deep. The rear portiou of the house (right behind hare no cracks, hut the house need not be papered in front. In summer tear off the paper to prevent harboring-places for lice. If the low roosts are adopted ther will be found a raluable improrement, and th fowls will be more comfortable at night.

## POULTRY ON THE FARM.

Many of the farmers who look with disdain upon anything less than a bis acrenge of field crops or large herds and flocks might make more net profit from poultry than thes are making from great er thiugs. Much depends upon circum stances, and on some farms poultry is wholly unprofitable: but where there is proper range for farm fowls, it would pay thousands of discouraged landowners to gire attention to them. There are farmers whose net profits from this source arc orer one hundred dollars a year, and set their poultry does not take any big place in their farm operations. Those who prepare for the production of eggs in winter, just as the progressire dairyman plans for the heariest butter production when prices are highest, are making moner. I know a few communities where poultry has been made the chief cash product of the farms. The housing and feeding hare heen made a study.

David

## the large lice.

It is known that a hrood of chicks that are apparently well will suddeuly begin to droop and die, especially when the weather is rery warm. In such cases the cause is usually lice. There may he no lice on the chicks when examined ou one dar. set the or three days more they mar har rmptoms of dropin an then on the head of each chick and art it with insect-powder. Then treat the hen with insect-powder. Then treat the hen in he sa o the chicks

## INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Lice.-M. L. Y., Potts, Ark., writes: "What Lice.-M. L. Y., Potts. Arki, Writes: "What
reraedy should ise to kille?"
Repix:-Frequeut use of the kerosene emulsion, spared over er ery portion of the neouse
and on roosts, nests, etc., daily for a fer dars
will destroy them. Fure kerosene should be applied oll the roosts. If the louse is made
clean the hens will rid their bolles of lice Loss of Feathers.-E. A. F., Rice, Col Writes: "I hare a rooster that lost all of his and has none yet. What is the cause?"
REPLX: Probably, the heus are pulling the
feathers from him. Remore him from the fock. Feather-pulling is a rice dificult to flackicate, and such
ereplaced hy others.

## Profit on Broilers.-L. F.. St. Charles. Ill.

 Profit on Broilers. -L. F.. St. Charles. Ill.,Writes: "What is the profit ou broilers after
paving all expenses, iucluding food, labor, REPLY:-It depends upon circumstances and
Rnditions. The cost of the food to produce oue pound of chick is five cents. The profit about thirty cents, hut that depends on the
skill of the operator and hls adrantages.



 MISSOURI FARMS HUDSON-GARY LAND CO., MACON, MO.


## SteelTanks




Our fiteside.

## DO YOU EVER THINK?

Do you ever think as the bearse dri
That it won't be long till you and I Will both ride out in the big, plumed hach

Do you ever think as you strive for gold That a dead man's band cau't a dollar ho
We may tug and toil and pinch and save. And we'll lose it all when we reach the gra

Do yon ever think as you closely clasp Your bag of gold with a firmer grasp,
If the buugry hearts of the world were It migut bring peace to sour dying bed?

## EVER SO

One paragraph is missing from the pages
O'er which your eye so carelessly has shil And, ols, how most amazingly portentous In its importance

You curse the yawning gap tbat proves liow precion
A pearl it treasured once. You've not a doubt The.nne thing wortb the reading in that waste w The little item that sonie one's cut ont

And so, in life-tho full to overflowing Is poisoned by the thought that Fate has rohbed you of that sweet unkuown something whict you nise Mary Norton Bradford, in Boston Globe.

STEVE WESTON'S LUCK

Hdah Rar, Fammer Bascom's "help," was paring
lotatoes at the kitchen Her baek was toward the
door, bit it was still pleasing picture that she gown tidily fitting her trim figure, the sleeres rolled
to the shoulder bariug brown, well-rounded arms, haili-a rejected suitor med it red-maked luxmriously back from temples and up from her shapels neck, as finally disposed of in a great shining coil. sere Weston, coming through the kitchen ay of the room and looked at her
Iresently she turned around, a slight flusl her eomely face.
"Well," she exclaimed, "what are you
tanding there like a post for"? Haveu't you standing there like
got anything to do?
"Can't yon let a fellor" rest a minute, I'A like to know?

- Rest, indeed!
you'd better take a ehair and make purself enmfortable,
motato-paring. and ketch me here? You wonld like that wouldn't yous:"
Huldah laughed blithely
"thell, I don't knorr's I'd advise you tep sounded on the stairs belon
better be spry.
The tall. broad-shonldered fellow hurried hastened alras amid Huldah's merrimeut, getting out of the kitehen door just as the one at the head of the cellar stails opened and at small, sharp-risagea woun appeared bearing in oue hatn a a
She set down the pan, earefully blew out the light, aud in a woice which harmonized quired:


## est nom

Huldah answerett, eoncisely "What'd he want this time o day?"
"Something from the tool-room. I didu"
sk what.
, there 'peared to be al sight o' talkin ther, anyhon
Huldah put the potatoes over to boil with out replying, while Mrs. Baseom regarded her suspiciously, but said nothing further.
IIuldah was excellent help, and was not IIuldah was excellent help, and was not
obliged to stay here longer than she chose. She could, and probably would, leale wit ut eeremony upons ment her feelings their costomary rent was a sore trial to 31 rs. IBascom and the occasion if the truth he told. to her long-suffering husbind as well.
$\qquad$ leare for another place, the mistress of the house well knew, white Huldall staid. Init he willingly sorred in that capacits for the privilege. tantaliziug though it was, of being
Thitt eveniug, when hor work was about
baick prorch to reset a few moments, aun here stere sonn tound her.
duered a peal pleasant night, ain inserved, taking a seat on the step where
in wittiug, but at a respectful distane "Yes," she replied. "if only a hody didn "Yout to tired to eare. "You mustu't let Ma'am bascom work you
too hard, Findal ", bo too hard, Hnldah," he sald in a low roice.
drawing a trifle nearer. The posibility of being overheard would surve as suffieient xcuse for both tone and movement, he considered

Folks have to work in the summer here she answered. carelessls. "Gness I can stand it as well as the rest,
"Well, it's hard making
"ountry, it's hard making a living in this
cons." Steve sadd. "I'm going to try mir luek somewhere else." bad of ron." she langhed.
"I ain't worryiug abont we friends caring rery much." he responded, moodily; "not
them that I'd like to have care a little, anyway."
"It's a pity about yon!" exclaimed Hnldah, banteringly. "Well, I must go in now
and set my sponge. Got to be np early in and set my
the moruing
the moruing
stere sat
Stere sat listening as she tripped back and forth between kitehen and pantry; theu he heard her go up-stairs.
I'resently he
Tresently he rose with a sigh, and went dejectedly into the honse. As he passed
through the kitchen Mr. Raseom, who in his stocking feet was winding the clook, gave
him a srmpathetic glanee. The farmer hat 110 son of his own, and this bis, kindly felw. had a warm place in his heart.
"Wouen are cur'us," he soliloqnized, as with a sober "Good-uight to you, Tucle Bascom," Stere nent on to his room. "But he
ain't got spunk enough in his courtin", I ain't got spunk enough in his courtin',
ecckon's the trouble. I mistrust she like hiu better'n anys' $o^{\prime}$ the rest $o^{\prime}$ the chaps. "Well, there's one thing that'll be mighty
comfortable for him if he ever does git hel. she's kinder sassy and independent, to ure, but she ain't sharp-tongued. She real kind-hearted, too. I gness it's aller to say his soul's his own. There's a big diff rence in womeu. and no mistake, hut melby if l'd begun that way-res, res, I'm a-comin' direckls." and with a sigh as proshnffled slowly up-stairs
Two weeks later Steve started for Califor-
"I expect I'll hear sou're going to he married to Riaey Jeffress one $\sigma^{\circ}$ these days, Huldah," he said, as he stood aloue with her a few luinutes under the maple that
shadowed the haek poreh, the erening hefore
"Do sou?" she answered, with a lauch "Well, there"s never to see her face
"Well, there's never any telling what may happen. Riler's grod-looking and doing firstthongh, before 1 deeide to have him. And re"ll likels he hearing ron're married to some girl in California. Piek out a real nice

- I sha'u't nia. Huldah." he said.
through the kitclen a loud roiee sounde "HIow are rou, Mr. Bascom? Where steve? Is he going elear to the Pacifie without saying gont-by to his friends "Oh, he's lonnd som'ers," replied Farmer poreh. "Jest take a seat, Nate. He'll he in direckly.
dah the mat dah took it.
${ }^{\text {a }}$ Good-lby.
"Good-by, stere," she said. "I mish you "Ge best kind of luc: :und t
them.
them


## Good-evening, Mr. Bascom. Where's

 stere? No. thank you, I ean't sit down. r'm in a big hurry. Jnst drove round to Steve irresolntely loosened his holl on Huidah's hand. She instantiy withdrew it, and darting away, sped aronnd the corner of the house and up the front stairs to her own room, while with a leaden heart Steve went to give his friends greeting and farewell. "Good-evening, Jim. Hnllo, Nate!". hecalled over Mr. Bascom's shonlder, at whieh called over Mr. Bascom's shonlder, at whieh
that individual looked aronnd, seemingly in that individua
great surpris
"Oh, yon're out there, hey?" he exclaimed stepping briskly aside, but with an inward stepping briskly aside, but mith an inwar groan orer the torn events hald Steve only have linown
traordinabils Huldah behaved when she had shut herself into ber own room: Verils, he would have been filled with amazement and taken heart of hope and joy
For she dropped into a chair, put her head down on the little honr-glass stand, and eried. Then she lifted it proudls, and half angrily brushed awas the tears.
"He's never asked me to marrs him." she hinting. Ahrat heating about the bush and think I wats goint to effer out. Did he der? I ain't going to throw myself at any
nut so easy when he's going awas, perhaps fordner. If he had ansthing to saly, why spunk." Then she pint her head down, and But Stere did not know
Weeks passed. and months. stere kept up
desultory correspondence with a mutnal desultory correspondence with a mutnal he heard of Huldah. The hope of thas hearwriting at all, as Hiram shrewdy sus pected. and that roung man not only grat ified his friend in this respeet, but lie likewise kept Muldah inforuled concerning Stove and none the less becanse of her assumption of indifference. thinks purty nigh as much $0^{\circ}$ him as the doe $o^{\prime}$ her, or I miss uy guess. Well. they're a couple o' idjits, bnt I'm a-goin' to fetch 'en the hest feller I boow, and Huldah's the nicest girl but oue." in which reservation his influence in Stere's behalf. But for Rosie Garroll he would without doubt bee bee actively engaged iu laying sicge to Muldah' heart for himself, and in ne timorons spirit.
Lack of self-eonfidence was not one of his elaracteristics

Hinm's ran Hiram's first letter. "I dare say she" Might been a leetle louesum, too," Later he wrote
"I mistrust Huldah has give Riley the mit ten. He quit keeping company with her
spell ago, and looked dre'dful down in the month for a while; but he chirked up agen, aloug. Huldah don't seem to be going with anybody in partie'lar, hut I persume it ain' because she don't hare plenty of chanees Mebly yon better come back.
It was in the year 18-, while the boou was at heigh, that stere Wesou went to California. He liked the conntry, wal the California fever already stirring Hiran liean's pulse. Others were smitten, and fur about a year after Stere's departue quit a company from his old neighborhood decided to seek their fortunes in the land of gold-gold still to be coaxed from the earth hut in the form of oranges in place of ore. Hariug made up his mind to go to Cal
iforna, Hiram did not propose to leare hi sweetheart behind, as Stere had done, ani than the lover divined-to be married a onee, and aceompany him.
Hc had oue regret in the matter.
"Rose Carroll is a mighty purtr name does seem a pity to spile it with sech
homely one as Bean." he said, remorsefnlly homely one as Bean." he said, remorsefnlly join the California party
解 the climate and the fruit" He are add, "and Stere," hut he did uot dare. People were geuerally somewhat cat jor it would be unfarorable to Stere's interests to so mueh as mentiou his name.
But Huldali refused to ge. The elimate here was good euough for her. she said. and she shouldn't go elear to califoraia for the fruit. As to making more there, it would baek if she didn't like the country well enough to stay. She: 1 wait awhile, any how, and see how the rest liked it befor she went so far from home
'I ain't going to zun after Steve Weston, if he would be as glad to hare me as Hiran
thiuks," she said to herself. "But I ain"t so sure of that. auyhow: He hasn't written a single word to me since he went array." fore the one on which the travelers were to start Huldah was retnruing from the house of a neighbor to her home at her mele's
when she heard the sound of approachin wheels. The road was a lonely one, and she withdrew into the shelter formed by the high roadside fence and a large tree
A buggy came slowly along. There were two men in it, and one of them was talling in high-pitched, distinct tones. "Ies," he satd, "the poor feller"s purty
siek, I guess. Got a letter todar from bis pardner ont there askin' me to fetch a box o things he left, and I'm a-goin' after 'em now, seein' we start to-morrer. But the man said he thought 'twas more'n a chance he'd There's a girl out here that he jest thinks his eyes of, hit you see it's this way-" Then the roice, and snrely it was that of Hiram Bean, died away
Huldah eame ont of her refuge, and with set. White face hurried home. When she had reached her orn room she locked the door, and began to make ready for a jour-
ner. She worked all night, and the newt das when the California pilgrims were gath ered at the station. Hnldah drove up ritt her trunk laden like the rest with the ac "I've coucluded to
"I've concluded to go," she said, and passed
:peculate and comment as thes would; but
when she rejoinet them ber fice diseonraged llow queer the girl does look, doesn ife, when finally parcels andl satehels had heed disposed of. the coudnetor had sung out,

The parts had mathe themselves as com fortalble as rimemstances would allow. While
as: for Hiram and fose, ther assuredyy had ho quabrel with the situation. IIer lead relined on his shoulder, his arme chesely on ireled her waist, his free hamd clasped on hers. What cared thes that more than
hat makes sueals to her hamely. 1 wonde
"Oh, it": likely beenuse she thinks we folks 11 mistrust she's a-goin' to 'aliforny on phagues her. But that's probly is-and fonlish when she knows what a sight he thinks o her, and haw turrible glad he'll he to see ur'us, myllow, jest as Tinele Basconm seys "Now. Hiran lsemn! din't you ashamed lier red lips.
-rWell,
dallece though! l:ut l've sot you now, old
girl. sure and fast," and his arm tightened its clasp, while his hourtr laweh comsed man heads to turn in their direction, ind brought and to the wealy whose journey tils not just begun.
on sped the train in slow, cumbrous haste o land its burden of expectant pilgrims o Dily estern boumds of our republie.
Day after day passed with inereasing dis A week and more on a railmay train is suf ficiently irksome with all the amenities of comfortable seat by day and a couch a not ejous. Thes imeliorations our party di common car crowded drith and night in Their meals, for the greater part of the way, consisted of provisions bronght fron home stale and dry long before they were al eaten, and when these were gone, the ham pers were replenished by cheap food purthe at stapons along the rout and then relieved by a change from the ea o a station platform, and oceasionally, whe there was al longer wait than usual, br a $s$ made. The glimpse life in new phases, and the ever-changing harm was soon dulled hy weariness.
day darkened into night. night crep journey wore itself a aray.
Huldah, pale, quiet and uueomplaining. ministered tirelessly to the welfare of he gers. She cared for the tired, restless chil dren, entertaining the older ones with song and storr, and sonthing the roungest to sleep in her arms. Her thoughtfulness and at tentions helped make comfortable the sick and iufirm; every one in the car, indeed, had

I declare. Huldah, I should think yon'd be clear tired out!" Rose exclaimed, peevish fill babs to sleep milile its grateful mothe "It's much as ever I ean do to stand it myself, let alone looking out for every
"I feel better to be doing something for
folks." IIuldih replied, simply. Bnt it seemed to her that if she must have rethins jonrney to the end
And something else helped her
While she was packing her trunk that night, which mon seemed so far array, she o the mother who had died many years ago. She thrned orer the leaves meehaluieal-
y until her eyes fell upon the words. "The ternal God is thy refnge, and underneath are the evcrlasting arms.

## intouehed chord seemed to vibrate in

 ar sonl; and now, over and over through ights, the words came batek to her. In a ague way they strengthened and comfortedLittle was said in her presence ahout If these people suspected that she eared If these people suspected that she eared wait until their arrival before telling her he ras very sick. Why had she not heen told in time to go to him if she wished-als she ins boing.
It must be that neither Hiram nor Rose had divined her attachment to Steve, but so: some one perhaps the party had done of his serious illuess until the time of stariting. Her friends had talked the matter orer While she bought her tieket and attended to

Was soing with them on Stere＇s account，
though possilly in ignorance of his siclsness． and if so，that it would he hest for her to
remain iguorant until the end of the jour－ A faint flush dred her cheeks as she thus
 tied，＂she thought． ＂Thill stere＇s partner meet us？What will
he have to tell？＂Again and again she asked herself these questions，and oftener as the
hours．greer few between her and the an swer．
The journey at last drew to a close．The
Thst station hut one was reached and left last station hut one was reached and left
behind．Satchels were packed．parcels made
secure．the children tidied，then the warn－ iug whistle sounded for their destination．
The traim slowed．stopped．and with eelger
faces the little parts hastened．as fast as cramped，tired limhs would allow，out into All but one．Behind the rest．trembling so
that she could scarcely stand，looking the that she could scarcely stand，looking the
ghost of her old self，Huldah stepped out Then a tall．broad－shouldered man in the waiting company gave a quick cirs，grasped
her in strong，tender arms，and lifted her down．Wuldah：Huldah．＂，he sald．
＂Whe made no answer，her eres closed，and
Sne mater She made no answer，her eses closed，and
with her head upou Slere＇s shoulder for awar．
That evening．when refreshed and made coufortable with the best the leading hotel fike herself．once more，Huldah told Steve all ＂Well．＂he said．＂I am sorrs for the poor chap that＇s sick，wheter ho me．And now，
nighty luckr mistake for me． how san Wou won＇t make me wait rers
Huldah？Iou long．will yon？＂he pleaded．
＂But sou said you＇d never marry any girl he＂Well．＂she continued，with a return of the old sauciness．Which her lover，if I hadn＇t supposed you sure I＇d never have come out here．Stere
Weston，when rou hadn＇t ever askel me to ＂No，I exprect not，＂he replied．humbly， luck．You wished me the hest kind．though， ＂Well．Sou see，I didn＇t dare ask you to
have me．Huldah．I come pretty near it a
good mans times．hut I felt most certain
goud sars no，and it seemed as if I couldn＇t hear that．answar，in the world．
＂Then I thought I ＇d come out here and trs
 ＂Put how did rou knowr I shouldn＇t take
up with somebody else while you was off
here making mouer？＂Huldah asked．mis． with tears． must know hor much I thought of you，and
if you cared for me sou rouldn＇t marry an－ have most killed ine to give you un；bit Ydd
have done it sooner than marry you，Hul－ ＂But suppose I had cared for you，and
then changed after sou went a way＂：she
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

AN EGG－SHELL STEAM－ENGINE．
The esg－shell steam－engine is easily made． hole in the big end and carefully sucking out the contents．With rers fine wire pnt ach iuto a haruess or cage hy which it may he hung securels in a horizoutal position． a the same manner firmly suspend a thimhle helor when the egg is suspended． low
$\qquad$ hich a pin is stuck，firmy fasten the prongs aud poise the whole on the head of the pin which should rest on a well－worn copper laid on the top of a sauce or wine bottle． If this mechanism is carefully constructed，

It now hecomes necessars to half fill each egg－shell with water．To do this heat them
orer a lamp，and then suddenly plunge them into cold water；enough will penetrate to the
Now carefulls hang a shell from each forb－ handle，and place in each of the thimbles Wad of cotton－wool saturated in alcohol． placing a fer fine shot in one or the other placing a fer fine
All is now reads for getting up steau． Touch a match to the cotton waddiug iu the thimbles，and in a few minutes the water u the rgg will boil，and steam will hegin shells are hung so as to face in opposite di－

```
ections.
＂hiss＂gently
``` the whirligig in motion awar from the jet of steam，and then the force of the es－
capiug steam will keep up the morement， slowly at first，but soon at quite a rapid rate
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) balanced piece of white pine wood，poised
on a blunt needle，and a polished and oiled copper be substituted，the smoothness and torce of action will increase． hoilers，and as a consequence will keep the machine in operation longer．－Pearson＇s

\section*{GRANT＇S SENSE OF FAIRNESS．}
＂I know of no instance that demonstrated the genuine manhood of General Grant as as a little occurrence I witnessed at the Louis fair－grounds during the great sol－ dier＇s second term as president．＂said J．工， －The general mas not only a the Planters． horses，hut was also one of the hest judges of horse－flesh in the country．He had entered for prizes finest geldings in the competition of his office long enough to come out here and attend the show．I had a number of horses in the same ring，as did many of the hig breeders from all parts of the country．I was sitting br General Grant when all the entries were lined up for inspection，and he asked me what animal I thought would get the first prize．I named one belonging to an intais hreeder，and the president un－ fessed that his own horses were outclassed， and stood no show whaterer for anr of the prizes．I mate the same confession to my horses．Evershody around us agreed that horse would be awarded the blue ribbon \(\bar{b} 5\) the judges without dispute

Imagine the astonishment of us all，then， When the judges tied the hlue rihbon on one解 and mas ablack cigar hetween his teeth， what the judge anay at it．When ue sam in hi firl as if it had burned his tongue，and，with his face blazing mith indiguation，he hurted． of the fair association oucht pot to submit to it．Mr horse is not entitled to ans award and the foolish men who have de clared to the contrary are unfit to sit in judg． ment in any sort of competition．Their ac－
＂Tine president fumed around in this was quite awhile，and then in disgust left the fair－grounds．When this criticism reached the ears of the directors there was an effort to undo the clumss and embarrassing piece brought unnecessary reproach on the asso ciation．＂一St．Louis Republic．

Isn＇t much on the bushel of potatos rour
hronnght in just now，nad that＇s all the dir－ hronght in just now，and that＇s all the dif
ference in price from ten years ago，and ye rou grumble at the \(\operatorname{low}\) price．It is not the
pound of nails that hurts me．Everything in nir store has gone down the same mar．Your
wieat and hay and chickens and butter and they did ten years aro．Jou farmers forget to sell．Want to buy a plow this rear
There＇s a dands for twelve dollars．Te it．There＇s four dollars saved to rou at one
clip．There＇s a better planter than the one I sold you ten years ago for sixty dollars－a
whol，lot better．Take it along for forty dollars．Rememher that hinder rou bought eightr－1ine dollars？Nust be worn ont，eh？
I＇ll sell you a fifty per cent better one to－
das and throw off the eighty－nine dollars． off．＂－Superior（Neh．）Journal．
bREAKING MONTE CARLO．
Those who have a passion for gambling and
have fonud it unprofitahle－a class nearly
as numerous as those who gamble at all－ might well consider the recent announce－
ment that a dividend of \(\$ t, 000,000\) for last year has heen declared by the stock company That amount，says the St．Louis＂Glohe－ and represents an extraordinary profit．There
 that ganbling is a highly expensive amuse－
nuent．Though there is a tradition that some－
body occasionally breaks the bank at Monte familiar
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
Louls，Mo．，for thelr
IIlls，Evaporators

\author{
．
}

\section*{OHR new book，＂Samantha Anong the}

Wife，＂is highly amuslag of Josiah Allen
see page is for partleulars

\section*{Enameline The Modem STOVE POLISH． \\ Produces a JET BLACK enamel gloss．Dustless，Odorless，Labor 5 and 10 cent boxes．Try it on your Cycle C}

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\section*{PORT ARTHUR，}

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Mast，Crouell \＆Kirkpatrick， SPRINGFIELD，OHIO．
the calf path.
One eany throngh the prineral woon A calif walked home, as good ealr A crooked trail, as all catres do. And, I infer, the calf is dead. Bint still he left hehind his trail. And thereby hangs a mortal tale
The trail was taken no next day By a lone dog that passed that way And then a wise bell-wether sheep,
Pursued the trail o'er vale and steep, And drew the flock behind him, As gond bell-wethers always do.
And from that day, o'er hill and g Tlurough those old woods a math wals made Ant mathe men wound in and out, And dodged and thrned and bent inbout,
And uttered words of righteons wrath And uttered words of rightenus wrath,
Becrause 'twas such a crooked path; rut still they followed-do not laugh Thec first immigration of that calf, Antel through this wimding
staked Becanse he wobbled when le walked.
This forest path bec:unte at lane, That bellt and turned and turred again This cronked lane becance a roild,
Where many a poor horse, with his load Toiled on beneath the burning sun And traveled some three miles
And thus a century :und a half And thus a century and at half
Tlrey trod the footsteps of that calf. The road became a rillage street, nd this, before therouglifa
of a renowned metropolis.
And men troo eenturies and a half Trod in the footsteps of that calf;
Each day a hundred thonsund ront Followed the zigzag calf abont; And ocer his eronked jonrner weut The traflic A lumdred thousand men were led by one calf near three centur

\section*{how he happened to sav it}

Erery uan in the United States is sup-
posed to kiow what the "governor of North posed to know what the "rovernor of North olina," but perhaps some do not know when remirrk. was made.
Sarly a eentury ago a man prominent iu across the borter, and settled in Sonth Ca olinil. IIe had been there only a short tim
when he committed some small crime, fo which he was indicted. To escape arrest he returned to his old home in North Carolina In due eourse of time the got
Carolina issmed lis requisition and inal. The fugitive had rich and influentia friends win his uatire state, and governor until he refused to grant the
spondence followed
Sonth Carolina told the governor that be conrtes, by the governor of North Carolina The resnlt was that the South Carolina gor friends aud advisers, journeyed hy stage to
Raleigh for a conference with the governo aloont the matter of giving up the eriminal The governor of North Carolina, with a large party of distinguished friends, met the gov
ernor of South Carollna and his party ser ernor of South Carolna and his party
eral miles from town, and escorted the the goveruor's mansion with all the
enoony dme such distinguished risitors emony dhe such distinguished risitors. Be
fore the object of his risit was stated the entire assemblage sat down to an chaborat after wine came hrandy-Che forth state is famous.
which the old Nor After many ronnds of drinks the decanters and glasses were removed, and the governor
of South Carolina stated the objeet of his rugitive He demanded the surrender of the Carolina refused. Then followed a long and heated diseussiou, in which the attorney part. Finally the governor of South Carolina
said:
and offend hare refinsed my just demand my state. Unless yon at once smrrender the prlsoner, I will return to my canital, call ont the militia of the stite, and returning
with my army I will talse the fugitive by force of arms. Governor, what do you say? All eyes were thrned on the governor of
North Carolina, anf his answer was awaited with breathless interest. The governor rose slowly to his feet, and beckoned to a serrant ning was firm and dignified as hee heckposition. He was slow ahout answering, and manderd

The reply
ters: and glasese were browht out assin,
and while the risitors tembinued if any one
and attennted to refer to the dipllomistic onject
of the visit, he was eut short by the remart of the wisit, he was eut short by the renart
that it was a long time between drimks
When the wisiting goncrinor wask realy to return home, he was escorted to the state
line by the governor of North carolina, and they parted the best of ficmels.
ida Times-l'nom.
gophers oestrov a fine cana

trans-saharan railroad project. While still in the air, it is quite certain itatiou in Franee amd Algeria in faror of a trans-Sahaman railroad as a strategie, polit
ical and commercial necessity. We know that the French have made Algeria one of
the best mapped parts of the world, that they have built 1, Ton miles of railroad in the colong, and that Algerla is looking across
the desert to the rieh central and western the desert to the rieh central and western
Soudan as a source of trade, eapable of enornarts. The ontline of the plan is to build a narrow-gage road from southern Algeria through a series of oases to Timbuctoo, and o connect this point by rail with Senegamthe fertile regions of the central Soudan as far as Lake Tchad. Three projects for this rencl hare been studied by order of the with the project for a shorter line, having an oceall terminus at Cape Nun, are indicated
on a map which has been pnblished. The Russians have proved in central Asia that desert railroad buildiug is practicable; and passed the stage of inquiry aud diseussion there are indications that the work of carry
ing it into effect will not be long delayed. I will be first required, howerer, to establi Tuaregs, who scem at last on the rerge of more hopefnl and pleasant relations with the fra is in greatest faror, and is likels to most practicable.-Eugineering Magazine.

\section*{SOMETHING FOR THE FARMER.}

If there was ever invented a really labor Small Threshing Machine, mannfactured by the Belle City Mannfacturing Co., Raeine Wis., in its adaptation to special farm wor sessing a Colnmbia Thresher can do his own threshing quickly and with the utmost econagant claims ther turers what it will accomplish and its value to every farmer who uses it. It has a great capacity and ean be run by light power. This firm also manufane power nse, that have won especial praise also a full line of Sweep and Tread Powers.
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Wife," is highly amusing-one of her best. See page 18 for particulars.


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our nation's wealth in gold dollars.
The wealthiest nation of the world is the United States. The census of 1890 shows the real and personal property of the country to be \(\$ 65,037,001,197\). It is an increase of over forty-nine per eent on the raluation of the
previous decade, ann is alout six times the ralue of the money of the entire world. The mind cannot grasp the meaning of such fig.
ures withont sraplic illustration. This amount in gold dollars would load 123.570
lins were pited one on the other they would form a stack tirree feet high. Miake simila mile long and worth \(\$ 230\) fon, (10) is formen Increase this wall to twenty-cight and a dhat
ter miles and the annount would represent our national wealtll. Illaceet sille lyy side the coins would form a cirpet of gors sive square miles. William George Jordan, in Ladies' Home Journal.
how a man and wife secured political Jobs
a dozen will turkeys arrived at the executive
mansion. The next gift was a large hox of
fine monntain trout, abng with some fres berries. By this time I was a little curious, but had no way of learning whom they came There was a large cake, some pies, bread jams and jelly, with small pieces of different ments finely cooked. This time the note in-
formed me the nuknown wonld call on me in a few days. I was anxious to see the persou, and when one Saturday a Ing-haired
nan from the mountains came in I was someWhat surprised. 'Well, governor. What do my wife as a cook? asked the stranger. hithont any move talk he silid he walled
the job of furmishing my houschold with fresh neats. and his wife wanted the position of gave flom the positions at once. He never hand. and his wife furnished good home that minl, : be a lappy

\section*{IS PUBLIC OPINION CHANGING?}

Howerer it may cut arross old theories high-tariff notions hy the masses appears to be a fact, gromeled in the industrial conditimore Merald.

Ex-Governor Thatcher, of Colorado, tells this: "I had heen in charge of my offire but
a few days when I received one day a large bear that had. heen recently killed, accompanied hy a note telling me that it was
'mighty fine b'ar meat.' This note did not give the name of the giver, a few days later


\section*{Our Houschold.}

\section*{SEVEN AGES OF MAN}

It first the mewling infant In a babr-carriage neat.
That is trundled by a nurse-gi As she flirts along the street.
and then the whining school-bor Who is fnll of won'ts and can'ts, and therefore mears a sheepskin And seren pairs of pants.

And then the mournful lover. Wio is alwars short of brains, the gets floured for his

Text comes the gallant soldier. And I hasten to remind him Than the girl he left behind him.

And then the Justice, humming Natnre's done so mnch for me That I sign merself "rours truly With a very large
To the lean and slippered pantaloon The sixth age swiftly flies, nd the family grieres to hear him
about the men he killed in battle, And the weather he passed through And the b'ars and deer he slers.

Drop the curtain to slow music On the final episode If I didn't nurse George Washington I hope I mas be blowed:

\section*{HOME TOPICS}

Aple satce.--Just the rery best apple sauce is made br steaming
the apples. Prepre Prepare the apples
the sappees. as for steming, put then into the steamer and let them steam until soft: then mash them. and beat until fine and smooth. Siweeten to taste, and so will say it is far superior to stemed apples, I alwars use my wire potato-masher with which to mash and beat the apple sauce. Citros axd Qunce Preserves.-The flavor of quinces is so strous that preflaror. Pare and cut the citrou into pieces about the size of the quince pieces: boil threm in weak sall-water about thirty
minutes then drain minutes, then drain them: put on fres rater. and boil then until a broom-splint will pierce them. Pare the quinces, cut them into halres and talke out the cores: boil them in clear water until they begin to be tender. Skim them out, and add to the water three fourths of a pound of white sugar to erery pound of fruit. As soon as the srrup has boiled and been slimmed. put in the quince and citron in alternate layers. Let the fruit boil in the syrup until the pieces look clear. then skin it out aud put it into jars. filling them three fourths full. Let the juice boil until it drops "long" from the spoon, then fill up the jars with it and seal.

Nigitc-clothes.-Erery one should have garments made expresslr for night wear. during the day. If wool is agreeable, it is the best material for night-clothes, but there are many people who cannot wear
wool next to the bodr. The next hest material is onting-cloth. The soft domny surface of this cloth is pleasant

to feel, and nishtsorvis made of it are warmer than musinis. A short wool sack to be worn ower the niglitanwn is useful arms out of leed, and alson for nursing mothers. A very good nightgown for mothers. A reny good nightgown for
little children who will not keep the
clothes orer them is made like the one illustrated. It is cut like ans other nightgown, large and roomr: but the back is astened up on the front with buttons and buttonholes. With this gown on the child can kick all it wishes to. but the little eet and legs mill remain corered.
McL.

\section*{CAPES.}

The cool dars of early fall should not catch rou without some kind of a shoulder wrap of warmth. A rery pretts cape for an elderls lads is combined of hears black satin, moire or dull black silk, or drapdcte. This can be trimmed to suit the wearers taste, with lace and passementerie. For ordinary wear one of rongh loth lined with silk is rery serriceable. For a roung girl or little child a lightweight cloth. lined with silk and interlined with Canton flannel, makes a comfortable early fall wrap.

\section*{HOUSE JACKETS.}

No one who has used these comfortable articles of dress mould be without one or two of them in her wardrobe. For early fall wear with some of the summer shirts the most attractive are of bright cashmeres, red or pale blue. Trimmed elab-

orately with the lace and ribbon ther the home inmates. Their homes are pleas lemand to gire them a dress appearance. and to keep them from looking two much ail times of the dar.

A plainer one for breakfast wear can be ashioned of tennis-flannel. and give the arer a repr attractive look early in the day. Some use washsilks and hare the
fronit accordion-plaited. A fitted lining is almars best for the back, unless the entire sack is loose.

\section*{discontented house} WIVES.
It is said that with nomen of the present fast falling into disere pute, and to too great an extent disappearine
 among the lost arts of cirilization. Such beginning her new life as helpmate. There admission as this we are not ready to is neither gain nor happiness in it; and it is concede. though we do know that among not only lierself that must suffer the conmant housewires there is a rery great ten. sequences of her restlessness, but the endincy to discontent with their lot, and a tire houschold
ferling of being obliged to endure and a ession of environments that preclude the possibility of reaching out into the imasinty of reaching out into the im- there is mo lope hut that will be known hare come or are in at is a nart of inne selres fitted. But can there be a higher irated and fostered to a great degree, and
ambition to take her place in the world of business and fimance is worths and right, but to throw down the reins of domesticity and neglect the home. When she ha:s esmayed to take her phace as wite and honsewife and commation to the man of her choices it is wrolle (1) let disembent usurp the place of the liapmitess and perfect content she felt when
earthly sphere than that of home-making, one who cultirates this one of the rirtues oreeping and housekeeping?
adds to her happiness every dar
Housework is in many ways hard and monotonous, and there are duties that are make housekeeping an impossibility in many instances. But there are discontented wires and mothers where there seems so little, or perhaps no cause whatever for are giren pessession of the homes while the rightful mistresses thereof are seek ins the applause and notice of the world and are gaged in the public serrices before them. and homestheir own rosalties and principalities-are of but a secondary consideration at thinost. It is all these thigs that hare giren rise hine many disparaging things said of tromen who reb at housekeeping, until women as a class are
a discontcnted element, and ther are ac cused of bitterls complaining at the sit- with it also: and performed as a labor of uation that keeps them houscwires and others.
But we know of women too. Whose ambitions are bounded br the home and doing. Neither is it more laborious. exacting or monotonous than the work of hus bands that ther must do orer and orer gain with much exactuess and worr and fret for the support of their households. But we beliere lore makes their burdens lighter and their work to assume a hase that is much less monotonous than could be if done continualls under an internal protest, and under a feeling of larish enrironment and bondage. Lore makes all tasks and situations lighter and leasanter. Or if it does not. it is the one pitifully lacking element that could be made to transform the home of discontent into one of happs content
One writer asserts that the onls unanWerable excuse for woman's entrance into are public life of any kind is need. She rowing greater as marriaes become conflugly ora to the the ositions from men by discontented women Who would not be satisfied with homekeeping. but must be accepted as wagearners out in the norld of business
This writer has left us in somewhat a milize of wonderment concerning all this. We recognize the widespread discontent antong tromen confined to housetrork and he general fork of the arerage housewife. and we wonder that women who have perect health can be content to place the eins of kitchen and general household orermment into incompetent hands. While ther turn their hands to painting and emroidery. or gire them up to listless idleness. For to me housekeeping is the mbodiment of pleasant undertakings. and the home rastr mare inritille than the business worid. that leads or takes one out from liome, and there can be no more graceful or heneficent presider than the residing queen of the houschold realm. \(t\) is at home that a momen shonld be at her best and manly is We beliere her more often content to remain there than ht present conceded by many who take up the pen against woman and her frailies, though ready to admit that among housewises there are mans who look upon housework with disdain and a feeling of

mperiority above the oceupation that ther hoose to call homely aud a thankless ask. This ferer of morest lats been eon-
tageous, and in many ways a detrimental
factor, introduced bs hand-free romen of ambition and possessing business tact and ability. It is natural and not wrong that women should aspire to moneyed independence, and iu so mans instances it is through nccessits, and necessity alone, that women hare entered the channels of labor where pay might be assured, and more women are wage-workers from necessity wo-day than from choice.
Woman is aaturally domestic. Husband, children and home are the principles of her province, and she loves the protection and the seclusion of home better than she does bnsiness worries aud perplexitics. Ask her collectively, and you will find it so. If she may add to her wardrobe and honsehold stores through money-bringing efforts conducted at home, her attempt and success is rers pardonable. and, we fee!, a rery praiseworthy one. And housewires thus doubly employed, if physically fitted to the endurance, are the happiest of women to be fonnd, and they are the makers and keepers of the happiest and the most homelike of homes. Thes should be commended, not condenmed.

Ella Hougiton.

\section*{SKIRT-CUTTING.}

Before giving directions for the cutting of dress-skirts we wish to say that for all home dressmaking the patterns put out by various reliable firms are preferable to any of the drafting or tailor systems we have examined. Various changes in the form of the different parts of patterns are coastantly being made, and a dress must be of the latest cut if one is to be stylishly attired. As a supplement to the use of patterns the knowledge of a good tailor system is rery desirable, but not essential. Use good, firm material for skirt-linings -cambric, percaline or taffeta. We use a good quality of cambric, generally, as it is least expeusire and gives rery good resnlts. Of course, haircloth is to be preferred for the stiffening of the bottom of the shirt, but as it is quite expensire, we usually use linen cantas. Press linings and stiffenings before cutting if not perfectly smooth.
Cut each section of the lining separately on the run of the goods indicated by the perforations aud notches of the pattern, following directions carefully. Use the bottom of cach section of the lining as a pattern for cutting the stiffening, and be sure that the grain of both stiffening and lining run in the same direction. Skirts are being stiffened only at the bottom now, the stiffening facing the skirt only from six to ten inches at the bottom. The different sections of stiffening should have the edges marked, with the marks on the corresponding edges of the pattern, to indicate their proper joining; the stiffening being seamed separately when canras is used. Notch the top. When haircloth is used, each section chould be stitched at the top to the corresponding section of lining, and should interline the skirt at the bottom when put together.
Look at rour dress material. See if there is a nap, which brushed one was is raised or roughened, but looks smooth when brushed the other was. The nap of a skirt should look smooth when brushed downmard if the material is cloth, the reverse if the material is relvet. Cut your

dress, but such a dress can be worn in the rain without fear of spotting or shrinking. Lay the front section of the lining on material, being sure that the warp of the material runs true with the warp of the lining. Baste down the center, then around the section abont two inches from the edge, with rather long stitches, being careful that the lining lies smoothly on the material. Follow the edge of the lining carefully in cutting. Cut the other sec tions of the skirt in a like manner, omit ting bastings down the center of all but the middle-back gore, if there is one Some skirts hare a seam in the middle
such a thing as a tie-back is not to be suggestcd. Of course, a persou needs to hare natural aptitude in cutting to be able to adapt a pattern (eveu of a skirt) to all figures. Patterns are cnt for perfect forms, but a very little ingenuity adapts them to ereu rery imperfect ones, aud there is no reason why any moman should not hare neatly hanging skirts.

Lucy C.

\section*{A handy needle.case.}

The outside of this can be made of chamois, with the design worked in washhamois, with the design worked in wash-
ter ouly. Two crisp lettuce-leares are then patted down upon the buttered biscuit, and trimmed to the same size, lea ring a hint of green to show all around the edges. A layer of mayonnaise dressing is then spread upon the lettuce, and on one is afterward spread a thin layer of finely minced ham or chicken; after which the two halves are laid together, pressing ligbtly. They should be sersed soon-before the lettuce wilts or biscuits hare time to become hears
Fruit Sandwiches.-These are rery nice, and may be used as a part of the regular course for a luncheon tea or picnic or

material so that the nap all runs down if cloth, or up if relret, is a good general ule for both waist and skirt.
If sou hare any regard for style or even genteel appearance, don't t
If sour dress material spots, it should he carefully sponged all orer and pressed with a warm iron on the wronc side, with an interrening thickness of thin muslin. Test a piece of your material by dropping water upon it and drying to see if it spots; also test the effect of sponging and presshent as some colors are affected l the trouble to sponge all the material for trouble to sponge all the material for a
the back; leare bastings iu until skirt is finished and pressed. For the band cut troo strips of the desired width and length of the band, the other of the lining as a facing for the band. Allow for lapping the band orer the placket-fly. Cut two pieces for placket-fly, one of the material the other for facing the fis of the liniug also a strin of material for facing the other side of the placket Cut into half other side of the placket. Cut into half inch-wide strins all the selvages of the scraps of liming. These strips are to be semn with the bias seams to prerent sag cut, it is uice to make it of elastic, though
ap over onto the right side to simulate a
hem. In the middle of the inside is attached a shallow box, covered with the satin, to hold spools and tape. The flanne eares ou either side, for needles, scissor and bodkin, explaiu themselres.

\section*{TOOTHSOME SANDWICHES.}

One of the newest and daintiest sandwiches is made from tins soda-biscuit not ver three inches in diameter, and when baked, about half an inch in thickness they must he quite fresh, though perfect5 cold. Split cach in two with a sharn knife, and butter-just a suspicion of but-
as a dessert, served with coffee or with lemonade. The bread should be very fresh, cut as thinly as possible and well spread with the smreetest and best of freshly made butter.
Large stra wherries cut in slices, lightly; crushed raspherries, or sliced peaches or sliced bananas and oranges together may be used rue fruit should be lightly pressed into the butter liberally sprintled pressed into the butter, liberally snrinkled Slicesar and served within a short time. whinper , with , prod nd served at the mats, for a garden party.

Clara Sensibaugh Everts,

Qur Holisebolo.

NSUMMER SKETCHING one should let a summer pass ts scenes and erents in sketches taught sketching. Some instruction is a great adrantage, but experiments
will serre the office of teacher. Sketching from nature is not science. A little picture with many defects may afford enjorment. If rou hare alsome member of the family has wandered afar, and he will ralue a little sketeh of den gate or the old side porch. The camera with its magic hutton may reprodace the interest of one little free-hand sketch. perspectire. and although thes mas not be able tosexplain the rules. they observe them. Perspeetre is that branch of art made to appear at proper distances. Thereare two kinds of perspectire, arial
and linear. The two words explain themselves. Aerial perspective results from lensity of the atmospkere which interrenes hetween the spectator and the scene
olserved. This sives that chaming blue
hazr effect to distant forests, and causes the line of the horizon to be soft. This is one of the chief beathies in nature and in pictures.
Linear perppectire relates to lines: if
sketches of the rarions scenes Which were the ba
ketching material may he pen and ink on hristol-board, pencil and paper, or water-color paints. paper and brashes.

RUUIT DESSERTS-PEARS AND PLUMS. 1. Fresh Pears and Plums.
2. Pear Pie No. 1
. Pear Pie No. 2
Baked Pcars
Iced Pears.
Plum Pudding.
Plum Pic.
Plum Cake.
In vers few wass can these tro kinds fruit le cooked, but they are scarcels ess deliciols when fresh than other should be served with a daints fruit kinife. particularly if the skin he at all ongh, as is the case with so many other rise rery fine specimens. Ther should ook tempting and be tempting-fresh and ompact. With 110 soft spots, and set a he same time should be fully ripe. An ble.
Plums should also be fully ripe. but hould not be too much so. A plum that has grown so ripe that it has become soft spoiling rour appetite for other gool things to come. The purple, red and white plums, when perfectir ripe, make a rery pretts dish hen pased as fresn fruit. as fo the de licions sellow-cheekerl Bartlett nears, the row-fared Femish Feanties. and some of
the good uld pears which grow in the old-
from the abore, is just as palatable. In this case pears sound but not quite ripe are to be used. If ther should happen to be large or thick-skinned, ther must be pared. Fut them into a deep corered pud-ding-dish, with half a cupful of water, two tablespoonfuls of molasses and two of brown sugar. Bake slowly until tender, and baste often with the syrup. Bake two crusts with cloth hetwecn. When reads to serre, slice about one pint of baked pears, add two or three tablespoonfuls of cream, cover with the other crust, and

Baked Pears.-Put into a pan pears which hare beel washed, but which ar unpared. add one or two teaspoonfnls of Frater: and then bake; sprinkle with sugar, and serve with their own ssrup. Hans pears which are not as nice as ther mizht be originally. when baked as above turn nit to he rers good indeed.
Iced Pears make a rery pretts and daintr dish. The pears mar either be iced whole or quartered, or eren sliced. Talie a few fine juicr ripe pears, pare and quar ter them, or if vers large ther should be div:ded into eighths. Thes are now reads for the ieing process. Dip them into wellheatell white of egg, and then dip them into powdered or confectioners sugar. and set a way in a dre place to slightly harden: after which repeat the process of crsstallizing. and continue to repeat it until fou hare the icing the desired thickness. ome place them for the final crystallizafion process in an oren that is cooling. After standing several hours to crrstallize or harden. place in a refrigerator or other oovl spot so that ther can be thoronghl hilled before serring. When the fruit cell whole, the skin should be remore and then the crystallizing process per formed as hefore.
Plem Ptdding. - While this recipe re quiles plums indirectls, it does not requir the fresh fruit. Still, I hare selected it as being a rery niee dessert. The ingredients required are one pound of suet fine\(y\) chouped, one pound of flour, four eggs. one pint of milk. one pound of currants. ne pound of raisins, With spice to taste. This should be boiled in a bag or form for three or four hours. If a hag is used (which is perhaps the most common was eooking pudding of this sort) but a little room should be allomed for it to Plita Pie-Corer your pie-pan with crust, and fill it with plums which hare been stewed in a rery littl water. stoned, racke with the fruit if it be rery juicr, corer with the upper erust. bake quicktr. Plum Cake.-This is also a plum desert which reqnires no fresh fruit. Cream one cupful of butter and threc cupfuls of sugar, add one cupful of cream. fire cogs. fire cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of oda (the four and soda should be sifted together) and one half pound of raisins. Dredge the raisins first, that is, dip them into flour, mix well, and bake
The field for pear and plum desserts is rather a limited one, the different kinds of desserts being fewer in number than other fruits, such as apples, peaches, etc.. still n attempt has been made to collcet a few

Emma Lolise Halce.

\section*{CHILDREN'S DRESSING}

A eomfortable bievele suit for a bos is a blouse of outing-flannel and blue serge Lnickers. As screral honses must be nec essars, a eolor and quality that will was well is desirable; those of light hlue and white are the best.
Stockings made without feet, with a strap under the middle of the foot, can he pulled on orer the other stocking. Thes come ready made in all the pretts gol patterns, and need not find their way into the wash so often.

A soft hat of cloth is best, as the mind is not so apt to carrr it off.
The little girl's dress is entirels of sun eated material, eren the hat; and i made of wol sill. will last two sea sons, one as a sum, will last two sea white guimpes as a house dress in winter. Snall children shond wear out their cloth ing while it fits them.
Children have too manr elothes, and in保 there are alwars clothes to make of the same material so that later on they can be joined and made one good one L. L. C.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR HAY-FEVER? Medical science at last reports a positive cure Fola Plant a new botanical discorery found on the Congo River, West Africa Iis cures are really marrelous. Rev. J. L. Combs, of Martinshurg, W. Va, writes that it cured him of Asthma of thirty rears' standing, and Hon. L. G. Clute, of Greeley, Iora, testifie that for three years he had to sleep propped up in a chair in Hay-feverseason, heing unable to lie down niglit or das. The Kola Plant cured him at once. Mr. Alfred C. Lewis, editor of the Farmer's Magazine, was also cured when, he could not lie down for fear of cboking. heing alwass worse in Has-ferer season. Others wonderful remedr. If you suffer from Asthm or Has-ferer rou should send your address to the Kola Importing Co., 1164 Broadwas, New York, who to prove its power will send a Large Case hy mail free to all who need it. All they ask in return is that when cured yourself you will tell your neighhors ahout it. It costs sou nothing and rou should surely try it

COOKING MADE EASY "w anim Kitchen Cabinet


Roll Top and Drawers for
Table Linen Table Linen


QUEEN CABINET CO.213-215 Monroe St. Chicago






\section*{catalogue for fall and winter}



\section*{Our \(\mathfrak{T u}\) ，Alternoon．}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{2}{|l|}{\multirow[t]{21}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
I cannot tell how the lilies \\
From their beds creep up so far； \\
I can only pluck them geutls． \\
And thiuk how fair ther are． \\
I do not know how the plancts \\
Swing out into space so free． \\
Lut I know that One controls them， \\
And that is enough for me． \\
1 know not whence comes music \\
From the song－bird＇s swelling thr \\
Lut I feel the heavenly sweetness \\
That dwells in every note． \\
I canuot read His purpose， \\
Nor solve each mystery． \\
Lut all that he sends is righteous， \\
Aud that is solace to me． \\
I know that the flowers must withe \\
And the stars be dimuled some da \\
The song will sink into silence， \\
And all thiugs pass awar． \\
But I also know of a Sarior， \\
Whose face I slall sometime see； \\
He rnles with a love eternal，
\end{tabular}}} \\
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Tthe sun standing still． dificulty about beliering the ments contained in the Bible． of tive sun standing still．Who can be－
liere snch an account as that？The stand－
ing still of the sun or the interruption of ing still of the sun or the interruption of
the revolution of the earth would throw ererything ints confusion．It is impossible． How could it be done：Bu
meu said it was impossible to motive fifteell miles an hour：
train of cars ran at that speed it
be stopped，and would smash be stopped，and would smash everythot I can easily explain how the earth was
paide to stand still if some one will tell made to stand still if some one winl tell
me how it is made to nore．and how it
erer yot started．All the steam－power， kinds of power which men linow or see or can use，world never have started the thinks of hunctreds of thousauds and mil－ lions of worlds，suns and stars，started on
their conrse．moring with a motion swifter than man has ever communicated to anly－
thing．and moving on steadily．irresistibly， out collision．interruption or variation．
always on tiue：when any man will tell me how such a unirerse got started，and
what keeps it going．I will be ready to
\(\qquad\)
nut when the steam wals turned ou and
the enyine was set in motion．he sid，
＂She＂ll nerer ston．＂The trial trip wasI lay in Ziou for a fonndation a stone，a
I lied stone，a precious corner－stone，a suretried stone，a precious corner－stone，a sure
foumation：，he that beliereth shall not
make haste．\({ }^{\prime}\) Isa，sxriii．16．－The Chris－
sacrifice．SACRIFICE．
Sacrifice has gone out of fashion among
Christians to quite an alarming extent．
The rers meaning of the word is almostThe rers meaning of the word is almost
forgotten．To sacrifice is to give upsome thers．It is the voluntary subjection
of others．of one＇s self for the sake of others to some
d：anger．loss or suffering which we couldanoid if we would．It is the transfer of
our talents，powers，influence and posses－sions from the altar of self to the altar of r：fice is lore made mauifest．It is the
revelation of lore．Sacrifice is the lan－ \(\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { revelation of lore．Sacrifice is the lan－} \\ & \text { Inage of love．Lore without sacrifice is } \\ & \text { i fire without }\end{aligned}\right.\)

AbBa．
though（fod allowed them to call him Fath－ record that the Old Testament saints erer employed the word．It was not until the coming of the Lord Jesus that this filial spirit was knorm．You mar read all the way through the Psalms，marrelous as ther are for their deep derotion．High the word＂Father．＂He got nearest to it in Psaln1 103．when he said：＂Like as a father pitieth his children．so the Lord pitieth them that fear him．＂But he onls leclares the fact，he never addresses God
is＂Father．＂And all the war through the Old Testament，although you hare the word orer and orer again，and the fact
declared．you never find ans Hebrem look－ declared．you nercr find ans Hebrer＂look－
ing up to God and saring，＂Father．＂－The Treasnry

\section*{DON＇T HURRY．}

Haste makes waste．If you hare but fre minutes to do a thing it mar pas to done．Hurrs and worry go together，and ther often result from idleness and care－
＂You didn＇t run fast enough，＂said a bystander to au Irishmau who came puff－ ing into a railway station just after the
＂＇ies，I did run fast enough，＂said Pa ck．＂bnt I did not start soon enough．＂ Darrdle in the morning causes hurry at osht．The uan who is up betimes，aud gets an early start，does not need either to
hurry or worry． ＂Time enough＂is alwars little enongh； and the time lost in idleness and neglect is not to be made up in frantic haste．
＂The can spoil more work，do more dam－ age to all concerned，and create more need－ less delay，by anxious，unseemly and precipitate haste than perhaps in any other way．Onr powers of perception become
dimmed，our spiritual discernment be－ to be at fault，our memors refuses to
fnifill her oftice，onr tempers become un－ manageable，our whole nature－physical， for the best quality of work．So much hat we hare so done would be so much quire tu be done orer again，that we will find that the old motto will repeat itself in our hurried experience，＇The more haste rnth in John Wesler＇s apparently singular hurry；and an older writer than Wesler， conscious of the self－poise of the trusting

Here is the motive nower

\title{
Fainting Spells and Dizziness Follow La Grippe．
}

\author{
WE HEAR LESS ABOUT THIS DISEASE THAN FOR＝ MERLY，BUT IT IS STILL VERY PREVALENT．
}

\author{
From the New Era，Greensburg，Ind．
}

A noteworthy instance of the fallibility
ness of the throat and breast，and after treat－
ing me for several months said that my case or eren the mostskiful physicians is fur Greensburg，Ind，
For four years Mrs．Smith was afflicted with a nervous affection that finally left her almost completely helpless and which the physician who first attended her said pos－ number of physicians in this and other cities declared her case to be hopeless． To－day in spite of the verdict of the doc tors，and without their aid，Mrs．Smith is perfectly well．To a New Era reporter she ＂Five sears ago I had a severe attack of la grippe，followed later by another．Dur－ ing the four vears following，my health hardly able to move． Smith，＂I was able to be about for awhile and to do some work．But in a short time after the second attack I began to experi－
ence nervousness，and often had fainting ence nervousness，and often had fainting
spells，ny trouble being similar to hysterics． I gradually grew worse，and in a short While I became subject to such spells of
nervousness that I could do nervousness that I could do no work，being scarcely able to move about the house．I
could not sleep and could not eat．I would awake nights，my muscles twitching con or any case like mine positively could not be cured．Ditferent physicians in Greens－ burg and other cities who attended me， greed I lingered in misery，trying different doctors and remedies，but none did me any
noticeable good．Finally my druggist ad－ nised me to try Dr．Winally my druggist ad－
Tis＇Pink Pills for Pale People，which was so highly recom－ ried them，thinking that if they did me no good death might soon gire me relief．The rst dose helped me，and with every dose I half and was completely cured，as you see me to－day，perfectly healthy and able to do
Dr．Williams＇Pink Pills contain，in a con－ ensed form，all the elements necessary to gire new life and richness to the blood and
restore shattered nerres．They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females，such as suppressions，irregularities and all forms of weakness．They build up the blood，and cheere the glow of health to pale and sallow
che men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry，over－ Wills are sold in of whatever nature．Pink at 50 cents a box or six boxes for 50 and may be had of all druggists，or direct by mail by addressing Dr．Williams＇Medicine

COMPLETE OUTFIT OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR BOOT SHOE，RUBBER，HARNESS AND TINWARE REPAIRING．
 hat shatl make sacrifice not only possilhe， Dut easy．Do rou shrink from the cross？
1）：you stiager beneath its weight？Do
rou start at the dark shadow of past sor－ row：Do you tremble at the footfall of n rour soul，and the hard shall become
\(\qquad\)

This \(\$ 5.00\) Outfit FREE
The 44 tools and articles in this outfit，purchased singly in retail hardware－ tores，would cost not less than \(\$ 5.00\) ．We have sold thousands of the outfits in the past few years at \(\$ 3.00\) each；but owing to the breaking up of the steel trust， and the low price of iron and other raw materials，we are enabled to have them manufactured for a less price than ever before and still furnish a better ontfit． In order to sell more outits this season than ever before，we have decided to give the purchaser the benefit of the lower cost price，also most of our profit （it is the subscription ue want）；therefore，we offer this

Consisting of 44 First－class Tools and
Materials Shown in Cut，namely：

All these tools are full＝sized and
REPAIRING OUTFIT NO 281
Sid practical in every respect；in fact，
they are the same tools，etc．， used by regular shoe and harness antee the outfit to give entire atisfaction or money refunded． PRICE OF OUTFIT，AND FARM AND FIRESIDE ONE YEAR，\＄2．00． in every neighborbood，so therc must be elub－raisers．Now，every man is worthy of raitroads will hot recognize a fraction of the first hane．From your neightors
can be sent（to one address）as cheap as one ont it a to Each of the five Persons Farm and Fireside One Year．
The outfit Will be shipped by frcight，the charges to be paid ly，the receiver in
pery case．One outfit weighs 20 pounds；fre outfits（to olle address），，100 pounds． every case．One outfit weighs 20 pounds；nre outnts to olle address，too pounds．
Parties ordering from the far Wct or South should tirst learn from their freight
agent what the charges will be．Freight charges are the same whether sent prepaid

Address FARM AND FIRESIDE，Springfield，Ohio

\section*{PATENTS}

\section*{Queríes.}
\% bead this notioe.


Rug-machine.--E. W., Hammondsport,
N. Y. Rug-machines are made hy E. Ross \&
Gourd Seed-corn.-R. W., Houston, Tex. Tood \& Sons, Richmond, F .
Cabbage-worms.-E.T. L, Sellershurg, Ind. To clean your cabhage of worms, try a small
quantity of salt sprinkled over the heart of each plant. Insect-powder, tohacco-dust, roadall are good remedies.-T
Hnil-1essand Beardless Barley.- W. A.,
Chelsea, Mich., aud W. R. C., Butler, Ind. Hull-less barley is a sort in which the grain several rarietics, one of which is also heardless. You can get seed from D. M. Ferry is
Co., Detroit, Mich., and from Ioma Seed Co., Des Moines, Iorra.
Celery-blight.-F. T., Seymour, Conn., writes: "Please inform me what will keep
rust from celery."
REPLY BY T. Grener:-That is somethiug a good many people would like to know. Cool atmosphere are the hest remedies for the different forms of celery hlight or rust. I
have sometimes effected a cure by cutting the plants hack, trimming off all outside (spotted)
leaves, and then applying water abundantly. Shading the plants to some extent has a ten-
dency 10 keep the hight off, or allow the
plants to outare wlants to said later on.
Tomatoes Failing

and stalk, a little helow the surface of the
ground. Here they remain, heads domuward imhihing the sap from the plant by suction
and hecome embedded hy pressure in the
side of the stem. The larvae soon change to pupae, or. "flarseeds," and pass the rinter in
this form. In the sring the flies come forth
from the "flaseeds." plant, as shown hy c. The spring larrae of the
straw fallen wheat. These hecome "flax this form in the stubhie until autumn. When one young wheat-plants. Tate sowing egg,
one mans of aroiding. the Hessian fly.
hetter plan is to prepare the ground for
wheat very early fies side of the field as a a trap to entice entrate and lay their egs ther
before the regular crop comes ir TThe

\section*{VETERINARY}
* Conducted by Dr. H. J. Detmers. *

To regnlar snbecribere of FABM \(\operatorname{AND}\) FIREside an swere win be given tbrongh cose columne free of
charge. Where an im mediate reply by mail is desired the applicant 8 bould inclose a fee of one dollar. otberwis no attention will be paid to oucuch a reqnaest. In-
quiries should always contain the writer's fnll address. quiries should always contain the writer's fnll add ress.
Queries mnst be received at teast Two we mis bofore tbe
date of the issue in which the anewer is expected Subdate of the issue in wbich the anemer is expected. Sub-
scribers may end tbeir veterinary queries directly to Db. H. J. Dersers, 1315 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio.
Note.- Parties wbo deeire an answer to their inquiriee in thie column must give their name and
address, not necessarily for publication, bnt for other address, not necessarily for publication, bnt for other
good reasone. Anonsmoue inquiriee are not anowered under any circumetancee.

Probably Swine-plague.-W. W. M., Agri-
cola, Kan. What you descrihe are compon features of swine-plaguc, or so-called hog Chronlc Metritis.-D. M., Bay Shore, Mich.
Your cow suffers from chronic metritis, and should not he hred until her sexual organs
are agaln in a perfectly normal conditiou.
Have her treated by a competent reteriParalytic Pigs.- W. B., Liherty, Neh.
Please consult FARM AND FIRESDE of August Please consult Farm AND Fireside of august
15th. As to your case your description
would convey the impression that rour pigs are dying of swine-plague, if it reere not for
the statement that the same have good appe-
tites to the last.
Wind-galls.
rery seldom. -C. Shat so.called wind wind Millsch. It
any lameness; it therefore stands to that the lameness you speak of has an en-
tirely different source, \(\pi\) hich, I have no doubt, will come to light if the horse is thorProbably Swine-plague.-L. B., Lorton,
Neb. What you descrihe resembles a case of smine-plague (so-called hog-cholera). All you can do is to separate all the animals
yet healthy and take them to a non-infected
place, if possilie on high and dry ground, or, at any rate, on ground that does not
receire any drainage from any infected place and to keep them there in every respect, in
regard to attendance as well as to food and driuk, strictly separated from anything in-
fected or possihly ahle to be a carrier of the infectious prlncipl
Disiocation of Both Patellas in a
Young Colt.-E. H., Croton, Mich. Although
the patella of one leg hecame dislocated on
the second and that of the other on the third
das after the birth of the young colt, the
latter would latter would iave had a very fair chance ot
recorery if prompt reponition had heen effect
ed, Which would not hare heen rery difficult
It the fry rishted, the second might not have occurred Without first effecting a reponition an appli-
cation of astringents, or of anything else, was
Protection of Cowsigainst Flies.-C. H W., Batesville, Ind. The hest protection oo pas prohahly applied hy the Holland farmers ing the fly season with light muslin hlankets
and claim that the cost of the blankets i more than compensated for hy the increased
yicld of milk, hecause thus protected the cows do not need to waste all their energies
in warding oft the flies. and can without mo-
lestation attend to their husiness-eating lestation attend to their husiness-eating,
ruminating and resting. A great many Ger
mai farmers already have adopted the Hol man farmers
land method.
A Lame Steer.-W. R., Uniontown, Kan,
Examine the cleft between the hoofs of your steer rery thoroughly even if you should and then, if you find the cause there, as 1
and
expect rou will, cut aray with a sharp hookexpect rou will, cut array mith a sharp hook-
knife all the loose and decayed horn, clean
the sore in a thorough manner, dress the same with a mixture of liquid subacetate o
lead and olive-oil, one part of the former to
thrce parts of the latter; cover it with ab sorhent cotton, and apply a handage for
protectlon. Renew this dressing tive a day
nitil thealing has been effected During the until a healing has been effected. During the
treatment keep the steer on a dry and clean
floor, and after that keep the same out floor, and after that keep the same out of
mud, manure and water. Mo. Your three-year-old Jerses corr eithe
suffers from neglected garget or from tuber
culoisis in the manumary gland. If it is the
former the remedy. unless already too tate former the remedy, unless already too late, hours until the swelling has disappeared
and the milk has. hecone harmal, and afte
that three times a day as loug as the cow is at the height of milk production. The state
mentr, howerer, that the cor lost her calf
that she is very thin, and that the swelled
part of the udder does not seem to he pain part of cially if it is also seem to to he pain into con
ful. especialy
sideration that the comv is a Jersey. raise susplion that the disease of the udder ma
he tuherculosis. Almost absolute. certaint
can he obtained by subjecting.the corw to the
tuherculin test. and as there will he n
dife tuherculin test: and as there will he no
dilficulty to tind in Kansas City a reterina-
rian prepared to apply it, I would most decid
edry adrise to edly adrise rou to hare it done: in fact,
Would not huy any Jersey cow without harin
her first suljected to that test. Run a Nail Into the Fore Knee.-G. C.
Kearney. Neh. As the accident to your horse
already happened in the spring, as it does
not proced from Jour communleatiou hon
deep the nail entered and what parts hare deep the nail entered and what parts how
been injured, and as the wound, which has
not yet healed, has now assumed a fistulous
character, it will be hr far the character, it will be hy far the best to har
the animal treated by a compentent veterina
riau, hecause in such a casc it is a rerr carious thing to prescribe a treatment with
out haviug an opportunity tomake a thoroug
examination and examination and thus ascertain the true con
ditlon and extent of the injury. If no reteri
narian is arailable, the first thing necessary will he a thorough examlnation of the
fistulous canal by carefully probing. so as to learn at least its extent and direction. If
theu you find that the bottom is lower than
the opening, the first thing required will he the opening, the first thing required will he
a surgial operation. for which I can fire no
directions, hecause Io not know the depth
and direction of the fistulous canal, and you and direction of the fistulous canal. and you
and
only stated in general terms where the nal the opening and the canal straight, you may
risk it and insert a stick of lunar caustic
and then hy protecting the sore and keepin it clean rou may succeed in effecting a veterlnarian.

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\author{
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\title{
WITH THE VANGUARD
}

\begin{abstract}
the September list number brief comment was made 1 on the superior value of large, heavy seed. In a report on experiments with wheat just received from the Ontario Agricultural College it is stated that large, plump seed sown in the antumn of 1896 produced three and two thirds bushels an acre more than small, pImp seed; six and four fifths bushels an acre more than shrunken seed; and forty-two and two thirds bushels an acre more than the seed which had been broken with the machine in threshing. The same number of winter-wheat grains were used in the different selections, and the experiment was conducted in duplicate. With dollar wheat the gain from selection of seed-wheat, according to size and weight of grains, counts up quite rapidly. In these experiments the gain paid well for the time and labor expended, and a good rate of interest on the value of the
\end{abstract} land besides.

The same bulletin records very satisfactory results in treating seed-wheat for the prevention of smut. It recommends as one of the cheapest and most effective preventives the hot-water treatment, which consists in immersing the seed-wheat for fifteen minutes is hot water, not allowing the temperature to fall below 130 nor rise above 135 degrees Fahrenheit. The treatment not only killed the smut-spores, bat increased the yield of grain au acre.

Progressive farmers and practical business men are P coming to realize that the beet-sugar industry is a good thing. Within the past two months meetings have when held at many places for the purpose of discussing What is at the present time the most promising means of diversifying American agriculture. These meetings are popularly called in the West "sugar-beet rallies. doubt much good has been done at these meetings, both in the way of disposing of some exaggeratell notions about the industry and in giving correct information on the culture of beets, the manufacture of sugar and the probable profits from the business. It is a business in perfect harmony. The manufacture of sugar cannot be profitably conducted on a small scale. Capital must be
assured of a supply of beets before it will build a factory and there must be a factory near before farmers will raise beets for sugar-making. The business can get a
successful start in a community only by harmonions organization and combination of manufacturers and growers.

In this country the greatest difficulty is the agricul tural part of the industry. Profitable sugar-beet culture is one of the fine arts of agriculture. In order to be grown successfully the sugar-beet moat be grown tificall. Gt is simply a or fail. It is simply a question or better farming than that which produces the ordinary crops of wheat an corn. Successful sugar-beet cult it is culture for every locality in which it is entabhshed. Farmers learn how much can be accomplished by correct methods of crop culture, and apply the linowledge to every other branch of agriculture. In every locality where the industry has been established the land has a least doubled in value. This season over twenty thou sand farmers in different parts of the country are grow ing beets for tests, which is evidence of an intense interest in the subject.

Tn a recent address at the Ohio state fair Secretary 1 Wilson said, in part: "Improved transportation facil ities have brought the ends of the earth together. The Ohio farmer not only competes with every other farmer in the United States, but the production of grains, meats, etc., in South America. Africa and Asia have a direct bearing upon the prices paid in the United States. Wheat sells higher this year because South American, European and Asiatic crops are not up to the average and because the home market is improving. Cheap food in the United States has been the greatest incentive to manufacturing. The magnitude of farm crops has ene aged railroad and canal building. Inventions have enabled carriers and manufacturers to reduce prices to interests of all classes in the community are inseparably bonus together.

I have been looking over our purchases from foreign countries of things we might produce in the United States, and find that sugar, hides, wool, silk, fruits, tea, wines, live animals, rice, hay, flax, hemp, cheese, eggs, wheat, barley and beans, and other products imported each year cost us over \(\$ 382,000,000\). The sell cotton, wheat, corn, cattle, lard, bacon, fresh beef, hams, oleomargarine, leaf tobacco, oil-cake and other articles for which we receive nearly \(\$ 572,000,000\). You see the agricultural products we boy make a fearful hole in the income.
"Great Britain buys \(\$ 65,000,000\) worth of butter every sear aud a very large quantity of cheese, but the United states furnishes less than one per cent of the butter. It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture to keep shipping fine butters to England until that people becomes thoroughly satisfied that our butters are as fine as those made anywhere. As soon as we get the way opened for butter we will take up the exportation of cheese. As soon as we have made the British public familiar with our dairy products we will open the markets of continental Europe in this aud other lines.
"The American farmer produces too much raw material with which the foreigner makes high-priced products. We send abroad cheap grains to enable the foreigner to make butter that competes with ours in the world's markets. The people of Ohio should not sell a bushel of corn in any other people under the sum. We meet the Danish people in the British market with our dairy products. Te furnish them with the cheapest cow feed in the world to enable them to compete with us. It would be much more sensible if the American farmer would turn
his raw material into higher-priced products. Ohio lands are not producing as well as they did ten sears ago There is an absolute necessity for establishing factories on every farm in order to maintain the fertility of the soil. The farm factory will consume all of the grain, hay, grass, fodder, etc., grown on the place. The fertility of the soil will be maintained while the factory is in operation.'

Star Pointer is now the champion of the race-track minute mark. At the Readrille track, August esth minute mark. At the Readville track, August esth,
against time, he paced a mile in \(1: 591\), lowering the against time, he pared a mil
world's record by \(1 \frac{1}{4}\) seconds.
Star Pointer is a bay horse, sixteen hands high, weigh ing about 1,200 pounds. He was foaled in \(18 \times 9\), at Spring Hill, Tennessee, the property of H. H. Pointer. He was sired by Brown Hal, and his dam was Sweepstakes, the dam of Hal Pointer, 2:041/2. He was sold when a colt to J. W. Titley, of Pennsylvania. When placed on tho track he won nearly all his races, and soon became famons. Winter before last he was sold at auction to Smith \& Mills, of Boston, for \(\$ 6,500\); last winter he was put up at auction in Madison Square Garden, New York, and sold to James A. Murphy, of Chicago, for \(\$ 15,600\) Before the season is over there will be a race between Star Pointer and the pacing stallion John K. Gentry \(2: 00 \frac{1}{2}\), and an interesting contest it will be.

A sensation-maker on the track this year is Earth quake Pilot, a pacer without a pilot, owned by D. C. Langford, of Iowa. He has paced a mile in \(2: 08 \frac{1}{2}\) with out a driver, and is a great attraction at county fairs.

\section*{U}

VDER date of August esth " Bradstreet's" says: The general trade situation continues to improve and aside from the the ne soft-coal miners there is little in sight to cloud the out look. The feature of the week is the advance in price of almost all leading staples, beginning with an upward movement all along the line in iron and steel. Steel billets are now \(\$ 1.50\) above lowest figures, bars \(\$ 1.50\), rod \(\$ 3\) and plates \(\$ 1\). Bessemer pig-iron is up twenty-five cents and foundry a like amount. Southern irons are rely strong on a continued active export movement. Where wire-mills have not advanced prices they have withdrawn quotations.

Some western steel-mills are sol up to January list, which, with the demand for earlier deliveries from fur nates than had been arranged for, are quite significant. Lead, too, and soft coal are higher, as is wheat, notwithstanding one or two reactions. 'Bradstreet's' points ont that the statistical position of wheat is the strongest known since the United States became a considerable exporter, and that its price, as well as that for bread, is likely to materially exceed the present week's advances. Following that for wheat, prices are higher for wheatflour, for corn, oats, lard, potatoes, butter, eggs, beats, cheese, leaf tobacco, wool and live stock. Advances for leather, hides, lumber and linseed-oil are also reported.
" Cotton, which is up three sixteenths of a cent, reports the smallest world's stock for seven years past at this period, an improved tone and higher prices for the manufactured product. In spite of crop damage the tendency of estimates is toward the largest total yield on record, but with probabilities favoring much better prices than those obtained for the crop of wyt-95, the outrm of which was \(9,573,0 \kappa \pi\) bales.
"Advances are being also asked for reorders of woolen gourds at mills, but print-(loths, petroleum and sugar are unchanged for the week, while pork is reported slightly lower that a week ago. No such general or prononuced upward movement of prices of nearly all leading staples has been witnessed within a week for many gears.

FARM AND FIRESIDE MAST, CROWELL \& KIRKPATRICK


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\section*{NOTES ON RURAL AFFAIRS}

What Fertilizer to Use. The fertilizer with us, and remains t question is ever all questions with farmers. A builetin (No 172), "Fertilizers on a Clay Soil," has just been issued by the Ohio experiment st
won. This bulletin gives au account won. This bulletin gives au account of some tests made with rarious fertilizers on
an old field of sterile, white clar in Cusahoga countr, in which field a fire-rear rotation of corn, oats, wheat, clorer and timothr has been started, the grain crops
receiring different combinatious of fertilzing materials. The reported facts in the case seem to be rer, suggestire. and I must take a more than passing notice of them. I think I hare stated it repeated, low grain prices. it is a hopeless task to grow cereals at a profit when we must do it by applying all the plant-foods needed for the manufacture of the crop. Wie canand hope to get fair returns in grain for he outlar. In the results reported bs the Ohio station, phosphoric acid has been the lominant factor in producing inerease of crop, with nitrogen next in importance,
while positive results from potash were while positive
rather in loubt.

The station sars: "Plasphoric acid has been used at a profit when used alone, but the profit nearls or quite disappears when added in the guantities used on all plots in this test, except on tro. On these plots
not only are the quantitics of nitrogen anl potashe redneed relatively to the phosphoric acid, lont the nitrogen is used in
cheaper form, as it mar be bunght tankaye at about the same price a pound as phosphoric acid (five cents), Whereas in the ordinary realy-mixed commercial fer-
tilizer it is soll to the farmer at twenty cents or more a ponnd."
Saperphosphate alonc. when usel at the rate of 320 punds an acre, and morth
\(\$ 2.88\), gare an increase of erop worth
s12.84. The birnyard manure plots hare si2.S4. The harnard manure plots have
giren an increase of the ralue of son..0) firen an increase of the ralue of each ton of manure used, with the liay rrops yet to he heard from. In this com-
pilation corn was counted at \(331 / 3\) conts a
bnshel, oa1s at 25 cents, wheat at \(662 / 3\) With wheat at present figures. and stralm at \(\$ 5.00\) or miore a ton the rate we usually realize or pas in this ricinits), the outcome Tould
able.
A Good Home Mixture. The station has used a mixture of 100 pounds tankage. 100 pounds acid phosphate and 10 pounds muriate of potphosphate and 10 pounds muriate of pot
ash, and in erers case this mixture has producen rems satisfactors results. On
zome of the plots in these tests the mixture some of the plots in these tests the mixture
was applied at the rate of 420 pounds an was applied at the rate of 420 pounds an
acre, at a cost of \(\$ 3.75\), and gare an increase value (at prices of grain already mestioned) of \(\$ 14.16\). The station has this to siry about the mixture
"When purclased by the single 200pound sackful, the cost of the materials for mising this fertilizer amounts to \(\$ 18\) or \(\$ 19\) a ton, but it mar be compounded at a cost of about and cust mixing, if the materials are bonglit for cash in car-load lots. Its analysis would be about as follows:

\section*{Phosphoric acid.}
. . 10 to 12 per cent Phosphoric acild, total. .. . 12 to 14 per cent Ready-............... 2 to 3 per cent mposition are sold to farmers at \(\$ 25\) to \(\$ 30\) a ton.
"Slaughter-house tankage or equivalent material, such as fish refuse, is the basis of practicall 5 ahl the read 5 -mi.sed
fertilizers sold in Ohio the great slaughter-houses of Kansas Citr, Omalia. Chicago and Cleveland, it contains from fire to ten per cent ammonia and ten to trrents per cent phosphoric acid, which is in the form of a bone phosacid, which is in the form of a bone phos-
phate and is usually described as such. phate and is usually described as such.
Thins, a seren-and-thirts tankage is sold as containing seren per cent ammonia, equiralent to fire and seren tenths per cent
nitrogen and thirts per cent boue phosnitrogen and thirts per cent boue phos-
phate, equiralent to thirteen and eight phate, equiralent to thirteen and eight
tentlis per cent phosphoric acid, since phos phoric acid is found in bone phosphat combined with lime in about the propor tion of forty-six per cent phosphoric acid to fifty-fonr per cent lime.
As it comes from the slaughter-house condition to use in the fertilizer-drill, and its nitrogen and phosphoric acid are practically in the same condition in which ther are found in raw bone-meal. It is sometimes used directlr as a fertilizer without any addition; but experiments indicate that its effectireness mar be increased. or at least its action rendered more prompt. br mixing with it some acid phosphate. The acid phosphate acts quicklr, starting a rigorous growth, which the slower-acting phosploric acid of the tankage, together
with its ammonia, will sustain. It is probable, also, that a small addition of potash will be found adrantageous in most cases."

Advantages of
The great saring that farmers can secure by doing their own mixing instead of buring the readr-made mixtmes of fertilizer manufacturels has often been pointed out during the last two or
three rears; hat it seems to me that the case has seldom been stated much stronger than is done br the Ohio station in the present bulletin. "According to our late" quotations, says the station, "a group of
farmers who would lus a car-load of fiftren tons of tankage from Chicago. a Paltimore or Plichatelphia, and a ton ond a half of muriate of putash from New Fork, onf mix them at home, might sare wout salo in the the at tilizers of identically the same original composition. if purchased through the deal ers in ready-made fertilizers." It is trme
that this fortilizer is not rery rich in nitrowenl. hat this element we can get in the full
fllantity reguired ly means of growing cloper in our regular rotation, and re-
thruing the secoud crop to the soil. Neithor is the misture rich in potash, amd for it mas par to nse a larger proportion of huriate of potasis.

\section*{Muriate of Potash}
and Ammonia Alkall. It seems a pity respectable Nert England papers will allow a certain "manufacturing cliemist" to air his fads about
potash and soda in a most remarkably persistent fashion, and incidentalls print Why this perserseness of the plain fact. alkali:" sare for "grinding the ax?" From an article which I find in one prominent New England agricultural weekly, under he head of "Muriate of Potash," and in nother a week later, under the head of Starch Formation," I quote the following ew sentences
"It is mell known ly most of the agricul rural chemists that potash in the form of muriate of potash, when applied as a fer tilizer to the soil for potatoes, singly or mixed with other fertilizing constituents, checks the starch formation, and the potatoes grown are waxs instead of meals.

Potash in the form of carbonate of potash costs too much to be used for gricultural purposes, but potash in the form of muriate of potash can be used to drantage, as in addition to the potash ou hare nitrogen in its most soluble form As soda can be used as a substitute for otash, and is lower in price than potash, can be used to great adrantage in place \(f\) it in the form of nitrate of soda.
"If only a carbonate of soda is manted an be bonght in its best form in soda sh. called 'ammonia alkali,' from the pro ess of its manufacture. Corn as mell a potatoes contain a large quantity of starch and the use of muriate of potash for thi crop is as objectionable as it is for potatoes.
On street corn for canning purposes or difference in strectnes ate in the use a muriate or a carboits qualits, but the quantity produced."
To all this I would say (1) that I har repeatedr used muriate of potasli for potatoes and found them as meals and of as good quality generails, and as good in ield, too, as potatoes gromn side by side rith them which hal been fertilized with ulphate of potash. In fact, I nerer had Irier, mealier potatoes than those grown on oil fertilized with mnriate of potash. (2) I are made the same tests on sweet corn ithout being able to see the least differ nce in qualits of the product. Is a mat er of fact, muriate of potash is used in many localities quite extensirely for corn and potatoes. (3) It is not true that pot ash in the form of parhonate costs too much to be used for agricultural purposes In the form of mood ashes, home-made as rell as Canadian, carbonate of potash is being used quite extensirelr, and in man ases economicalls and profitablr, as a gen ral fertilizer. (4) I would like to know where we can bus potash in the form of nitrate (saltpeter) cheaply enough to justi fr us in using it for agricultural purposes It is a highly concentrated fertilizer, furishing hoth nitrogen and potash in thei fest forms but the price ordinarily aske for the article puts it beyond our reach for economical uses. (5) We don't mant "onl carbonate of soda," and hare no use for oda-ash or "ammonia alkali." In short ur staple articles of plant-foods are thos mentioned in the bulletin of the Ohi tation (No. 172): namels, superphosphat icid phosphate or dissolred rock), muriate potash, and possibly tankage. With clover rotation.
. Greiner.

\section*{SALIENT FARM NOTES.}

Corn Fodder. Most of the early-planted or follder, and the sooner this is don fter the grain begins to glaze, the bette ill be the qualits of the feed. It is no Iwars adrisable to wait for the late pantings to get into cutting condition, specialls if one is short of ronghage, beause a sudden change in the weather and in merpected frost may ruin it in a night \(1 \cdot \mathrm{rosted}\) corn fodder-that is, corn that i rosted before it, was ent-is, as most feedwell know, of little value. Years ago sagacions old farmer for whom I w:a working adrised me to keep in mind the fact that one shock of September-cut corn worth more for feed than two shoek nit later. "When you get to farming for wurself." said he. "cut Four earliest corn for follder. and sous will do two thingsort a domd quality of feed, and aroid all ows from early frosts.

A good qualits of folder, that is, fodder cut when in the proper condition, malk feed that is neally as valuable in all esperets as timothy his. The shocks must not he mide too large: they must be set up well amd ticd: and as soon as the
thoroughly cured put it under cove

Many old feeders contend that more than tro handlings makes corn fodder cost more in large worth. Their method is to put in large shocks contaming 2.6 hills each, leare it in the feld until wanted, then hanl in and fred from the maigon. This will it is allowed to stand in the fiehl most of the minter, rats, mice and melting shmw: will reduce its salue one half or two thirds. In cutting coru for fodder I hare alwas. contended that it pars to cut high. There is nothing of ralue as feed in the lower. twelse to twents inches of the stalk, amil is far better to leare it in the field than o add its bulk and weight to the material to be handled. Some farmers whect cause ther interfere with plowing. corn-stalk cutter run orer them will quick \(r\) seitle that matter. Or if ther are left until the ground freezes, a railroid iron or hears pole will rednce them to splinters if dramn orer them while thes are frozen brittle.

Borers. I have just been through my some of the hard gonging out borers. In and sir small ones, and in threc trees I found fire large ones. These three trees mere almost ruined, the borers haring tunneled almost entirely around them. The only way to yct these pests ont is to cut then out with a sharp-pointerl, thin-bladed knife. If they hare gone into the horss of the tree, a piece of eighteen or mineteen wire will reach them. Br prodding rigorously one can alwars get them. and the juice on the end of the wire will show when thes are executed. When I find they hare bored a tree rerr badls (which does not often happen, as I watch them pretty closels), I take a four to six inch drain-tile, according to the size of the tree. split it open lengthwise. fit it togeth\(r\) a coin around the bodr of the tree ani bind it with wire. I then fill it with fine soil, and keep it full for at least a rear Sometimes a hard freeze immediately after a rain in winter will shatter the tile, but if it is not bound too tightly this will not happen. Packed in earth in this manner all wounds on the tree heal over and leare scarcels a trace. Occasionally fine roots will start out about the edges of the rounds, but these wither when the tile is remored. By this method I hare heale, 1 many trees that were barked nearly half may around by rahhits. Go through the orchard norr and examine the base of ererr tree Don't allow a single borer winter in them.

\section*{Time to Buy}

It is a right good time Clover-seed. to buy clover-seed. will cut a crop that will be reasonalols free from foul meed-seeds. and thes are the men to bus seed from. If this matter is put off until the seed is mantel for somng, take ansthing offered, and more than likeIr get something mixed with it that you did not bargain for. Bus your clorer-seed right at the huller it possible: it will gost less than at the stores, and hesides you will know what sou are buring.

Incrubator. If one is contemplating buying an incubator for next Farly spring chicken is just as good eat ing for farmers as for city people, and in order to hat ve lots of them it is necessary to hare an inculator. When the price of eggs comes tumbling down to fire or eight cents a dozen, one feels like it is about time to be converting them into chickens; but it generally happens that just then all of the hens are too buss lats ing to turn their attention to incubation and so the egges have to be sent to market Ha the

\section*{If one \(p\)}

If one possesses an incubator and knows ort to operate it. he is independent of the whim of the old hen. He e:ln ghet wht first spears of grech grass and yonus chickweed, :and to get the full benefit of the warm, sumshing days of barly springtime. Clicks hatched at that time will, if properls eared for, grow like weads:
and if their owner has a tonth that is particularly fome of masticating young ehicken. that tooth can be gralifien, ev

\section*{Qul Jatm.}

\section*{FARM THEORY AND PRACTIC}

SFAnc Frur-trees.-The fourth or uly orator tells us farmers that we we hecome puffed up, rohile our wives kinow all the time that through carelessness there is no such full prorision of has heen pictured to us. B..... I that large class of farmer's that is not engaged in fruit-growing for market, hut depends upon grain, or potatoes, or hay cows or other live stuck, for income ance of farmers know that an ahur dance of choice fruit-trees is a pleasiant thing to hare, but it takes sereral yearfer the planting to scenre the fruit, and there is continned neglect. Autumn is farabable time for setting trees, and honld make it an invariable rule to set few trees-two or three may do-evers fall and these should he some choice rarieties that hare come to his notice during th year, and that shonld he added to his shont list of rarieties of truit tor home mse
Many ehoice rarieties are short-lived and it is desirable that a new tree of and be planted every few rears. The roung frest in this would that ther goes so bearing hafore one realizes that it into bear the here the realizes that it is tim for them. Their care is a pleasure when and that he is preparing a feast for himself and his friends. To my notion ther is no greater satisfaction in farming than in placking and eating fresh the fruit tha is borne hy trees of ones orrn planting. The trees may ocenpy land that wonla otherwise loring in rers little income, and some rarieties, like phums and dwar pears, may be closely grouped together Twenty or thirty trees in all, including every needed rarietr, mar he all that i be near esers farm home, the roung tree coming on continnalls to replace older trees or less desirable varieties, and th ther fail to be satisfactored in any som ar they fail to be satistactors in any war There is rery little work and rery slight make our countrs life more delightful.

A Suggestion about Vabieties.-I do not believe in unqualified condemnation of the tree agent. Probably there is muc know that there are honorable a cents well as dishonest ones. But so far as thi fimily orchard is concerned let the agent and his beantiful pictures atone. excep When he offers ron a rarietr that rou
hare on rour list of desirable ones for yonr purpose. He may know the popular Faricties and the ones that are creating fhe most stir among fruit-growers, hut they are after show \(y\) fruit that bears handling Well, and fon want the most palatable and do not care about its shipping qualities or any show appearance that is at the expense of qualitr. The agent is not the man to select the fer trees sou set eacl ceed every There. There should be : sue ticultural friend in the commonitr is the best authority as to the most desirabl rariety of apple or plum or other fruit that are alreads in the orchord In the case of some fruits, especially apples grafting is the best dependence for getting ralleties wanted. scions can be taken
from trees whose fruit exactls suit matter whether the name is known with certainty or not, and then there is no mistake and no disappointment when the tree comes into bearing. My farmer frient, it fow our no kitchen orchard excepting : this fall aple-trees, forn orer a new leaf sul fall hy setting ont a fen trees each of choice plums and cherries, and other from that mar do well, and then solemnly promise yourself and wife that you will adil one or two or three new trecs to the little helps to give zest to life and makes the children want to come back to the old farm. It pass a hundred per cent on the money per capita in this conntry, the purchasing power of silver or the altitule of the tariff.

Winter Covertig for Laxd.-Suil grows poorer when it is left bare, auil
gains in fertility when it is corered. I do turned under carly in the spring, and the not believe that it is necessary to have experiment is given only fur what it i
 home. hut when it is not practicable to have a rotation, inchding some kind of a that wanden amd truck-patch, this gromm winter shonla be seeded to crimsung the or rye as fast as crops are removel. The closer oftell fails, for varions reasons, hat in rye tre hase a hardy plant that makes a catch easily, may be sown any time from remural of crops nomember, as the rempry of crops permit, athe that not only salves the soluble plant-food that is in the soil, but also adds humus and improves the mechanical condition of the
ground. Fise shonk be sown freely on all gromud. Rye shouk be sown freely on all If he gives in the following tables:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} & \multirow[b]{2}{*}{\begin{tabular}{l}
Organic \\
Matter: \\
Pouncts.
\end{tabular}} & \multicolumn{3}{|c|}{Digestible Elements.} & \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fuel Value } \\
& \text { Ineal In inits. } \\
& \text { Calories. }
\end{aligned}
\]} \\
\hline & & Protein.
Pounds. & \begin{tabular}{l}
Ciarbor \\
by゚drates. Pounds.
\end{tabular} & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fat. } \\
& \text { Pounds. }
\end{aligned}
\] & \\
\hline Horses, muderately worked... hearily worked. & \({ }_{2}^{22.5}\) & 1.8 & 11.2
13.4 & . 60 & 26.712 \\
\hline Milk-cows ........................... & 2-0.0 & 2.5 & 12.5 & . 41 & 29.59\% \\
\hline Hoys................................................ & 31.0 & 4.11 & 10.3 & 1.00 &  \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
sown eally in the fall. it makes a good sod before the tirst dry diys of spring, and ean nure is nsed, it may he drawn npon the gremud in a raw state before winter, and plant-fool. Pise is a heats take feeder, mak-plant-food. Ryse is a hearts feeder, mak-
ing use of elements that are not in shape for some ther classes of plants. Then, if the rue soll is lroken earls, the structure of top and root is soon hroken down, amt the fertilits is really fur the garden crop. Market gardeners want only fermented manures, lont the farmer can eurich his and less expense by drawing manure direct from the stable to a rue sod in the fall than in any other way. In any event, the green crop whenever it will not interfere with carly planting.

Riye Sod and I'otato-scab.-Two ears ago I was told by a practical farmer hing of potatoce I contew that I seahtle faith in this preventive, seeing no son why it slould he so. We linow that by the use of corrosive snhlimate we can
kill the scab germs on the seed, but the

As as rule dairymen will feed rations fats and frequently much lower in mon tein. Of one humbed and twents-eigh rations collected and analyzed in Wiscousin the arerage was 24.51 pounds of dry matter: 2.15 pounds of digestible protcin 13.27 pounds of carbohydrates and . It Connectiont ont, and especially in fat, which was ot more than \(t\) wice the amount necessary unless the cows were unsheltered. A great number of persons fail to under stand what is meant hy the "nutritise ratio." This term is applied to the ratic fourth times protein bears to the hydrates. Thms in the standarel for milkcorrs there is \(t\) pomads of fat, which mulfiplied by two and one fonrth equals .? which added to the carbohodrates equals 13.40; this divided by 2.5 equals 5.3. So we sas this has a ratio of 1 to 5.3 , and it is believed the dairy animals fed in this ratio will gire the best returns for the amonnt of food they consume.

Inasmuch as the protein mar be trans fomed into either tat or energy it may
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multicolumn{6}{|c|}{FOR PASture or solming.} \\
\hline Variety. 100 pounds. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dry } \\
& \text { Matter. } \\
& \text { Pounds. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Protein.
Pounds. & Carbohydrates. Pounds. & \[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Fat. } \\
& \text { Puunds. }
\end{aligned}
\] & Fuel Value. Calories. \\
\hline Kentucky Bluc-grass............ & 35 & 3.0 & & . 8 & 46,400 \\
\hline Timothy............................ & \% & 2.3 & 24 & - & 52,000 \\
\hline Aed Alfalfa & 28 & 3.9 & 11 & . 4 & 36,000 \\
\hline  & 27 & 1.9 & 16 & . 6 & 36,000 \\
\hline Corn Fodder..........................| & 21 & 1.1 & 12 & . 4 & 26,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Red Clover.... & \multirow[t]{7}{*}{\[
\begin{aligned}
& 85 \\
& 90 \\
& 92 \\
& 42 \\
& 57 \\
& 58 \\
& 601 \\
& 91 \\
& 90
\end{aligned}
\]} & 6.6. \({ }^{\circ}\) & 35 & 1.7 & 85,000 \\
\hline Alsike Clover.... & & 5.2 & \({ }_{37}\) & 1.4 & 98.000 \\
\hline Alfialfa.............. & & 10.6 & 3 & 1.2 & 95,100 \\
\hline Corn Foder (stalk and grain) & & 2.5 & \({ }_{3}^{23}\) & 1.2 & 72,000 \\
\hline Corn Stover (without ears)..... & & 2.0 & 33 & . 6 & 68,000 \\
\hline Oat-straw.. & & 1.6 & 42 & . & 83,000 \\
\hline Wheat-straw........................ & & . 8 & 38 & . 5 & \(7 \pm, 000\) \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Corn-meal. & 85 & 7.0 & 65 & 3.3 & 148,000 \\
\hline Corn-and-cob Meal......... & 85 & 6. 4 & 56 & & 129,000 \\
\hline Oatmeal......................... & 92 & 11.5 & 52 & 6.0 & 143,00w \\
\hline Pear-meal.. ....................... ... & 90 & 16.8 & 5 & 9 & 130,040 \\
\hline Wheat-middiongs..................... & & 12.8 & 53 & 3.4 & 1137,000 \\
\hline Rye-bran .............................. & Ss & 11.5 & 50 & 2.0 & 123,000 \\
\hline Gluten-meal............................. & 91 & 25.0 & 4 & 10.4 & 120,000 \\
\hline Linseed-meal & 91 & 29.0 & 33 & 7.1 & 141,000 \\
\hline Cotton-seed Meal................. & 92 & 37.0 & 17 & 12.6 & 153,000 \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
trouble is that when the germs are al- to a certain extent take the place of either cady in the soil this treatment is not fats or carbohydrates. shond there be ffective. For two years I have heen testing a rye sod-that is, rye turned under in the spring-as a preventive, and it curtainly seems to have some effect. The ground was too full of the germs to make it safe for potato-growing, but mas rich, and so the rye was turned under in the Fring of 1896 , and the crop of potatoes raised on this ground was reasonahly elean. Rye was again sown last fall, and another test was made this season on this small ficla. Both springs I let the rye get six inches high, thas giving a considerable The theor in the experiment is that the re pronuces a sufficiently acid condition of the soil to make it unfarorable for the cab germs. TVe do know that this disease preads onls in wet soils I mot spreads onls in sreet soils. I do not say
that I ret hare a great deal of faith in that "cure," as th hardly seems that the this "cure," as ft hardy seems that the
ree would produce such au effect wheu
deficiency of one or both of these; bint since neither the fats nor carbohydrates
can fill the place of the protein, We should. can fill the place of the protein. We should.
as a rule, endeavor to give food possessing an abundance of protein. But an analysis of the rations fed on the arerdeficiency of protein rather than a surplus.
It has been demonstrated by a large Momber of tests made in the state of Sew deviating considerably from the standard ratio, but it has also been demonstrated that in such cases the dairsmen hare been exceptionally careful in other that if they adopted a standard ration they wonld sncceed even better.

Tables have been published at rarions
times in recent years showing the compo-
sition of variuuls feeds, but as these t:illes ire nut so widely circulated is they should re, we append a talole which will include these feeds considered the best aml those most gemerally obtainable. These feeds
 make nse of them in the moportion they are pessessed or obtainable. considering bination shat athe sume time the combintion slould approximatu the required
standard. Jons L. Sumper

IMPROVEMENT IN LIVE-STOCK VALUES. Gmers of hive stuck have been discourHorses and sheep have heen for inme sears retnmas fers poon propery. ('attle athe hoges have at times heen valualtes hat ging remurns. The signs of the tines ar Ch:1nging, and there is now onflook forc, at of lise moterate improrencolt in all classen There is steady imprownent in man If:cturing business, and with the increas roved demalnt the will be a greatly int ncome of salaried perple atm mage-work res is indsanced, the grocers and othe home of the aremall he obliged to lathe mone of the average-sized horses for un
on helivery-wagons. This will afford market to many farmers for their arerag howes, and there will be aturderev eon immally among breeders, with adrancing ralnes, to produce a better grade of stuck
for the future. As values of all the differont grades of equine stuck inmpure ther rill be a much better feeling among the general filmers which will caluse them to invest in much-needed new implements and machinery
It is usnally necessary on the arerage firm to depend upon such problucts as he emrrent exter, eggs, nuol, etc.. fo ils. lermanent improvements must be made, as ar rule, from the returne of the feasional salte of a team or a single horse With the increasing rathe of all kind of grain there is every reason to expect an adrance in the prices offered for all grades of live stock. There has been reatly diminished condition of the flock fla countrr. so that the Heeces will no so many people to reonomize in clothins duting later sears will necessarils, of Course, foree the masses to lsuy more freel. win the near futmre. This urgent demanc Will idrauce ralues materially. With the masses of working people emploved also, there will be a steady adrance in the lemand for meats and the greater variet, of provisions. When families increase their expenditures for the talle there will be a sure and steady call for more of the ratmers pronnct.
It is generally clamed that the smpply of hogs thronghout the country is less than for some years hitherto. The markets at the rards indicate an upromd tendencr no that producers of pork mar take conr than they were disposed to dow of late It must be remembered that with improving times amd ralnes in their prodncts the f:urmers themselres will be disposed to use more freely better foorls for thei tables and more of their best products generally, because of the fact that an increas in their incomes will permit more liberal living. In too many cases during pani times some farmers felt themselses com-
pelled to use for their own prosisions hargely the prodncts which were perishable provement all along the line shonld give comrage for renewed effort. Ererythins produced on the farm has now enough worth to warrant the owners in giving it the hest cure amd attention. M. A. R.

\section*{Good Appetite}

And Strength Given by the One True Blood Puritier
"I was all run down in health and hat no appetite. I have taken a number if
bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my appetite has returned. Hood's Sirsaparill appetite has returned. Hood's Sursaparilla
has made me strong and well, and I recommend it to all who are in a run down eondition." C. L. Murphy, 218 Franklin
Hood's sats parilla

Hood's Pills hacho mood Puritier


\section*{Qur Jarm.}

P
NOTES FROM GARDEN AND FIELD. renient experiments in sinray fing for now be done is to study the question in its economic relations. 'That Paris sreen dis-
solves fully and freely in ammuna, and that this solution can be diluted with mater so as to have a perfect. weak solu-
tion and he safely sprayed on vines of all or most kinls, seems to me settled facts.
But I am not ret sure alout the points But I amm not ret sure alout the points
of expense and effectirenes. The former.
that of expense. I will shortly settle to
my own satisfaction: but so far as the exact degree of effectiveness is concerned. season to allow us to come to definite con-
clusions. Tossibls other parties hare exlerimented with dissolved Paris green, and
if su, I greatly desire to hear from them. It seems to be a matter of some impor-
tance. Eren the best of our automatic agitators fail to keep the liqnid in sufficiently riolent motion to prevent ia great
deal of the Paris green settling to the bottom, and herein I think we will find the chief callse of indifferent results ob-
tained from sprasing with Paris green lighter sprasing siven mith the dissolved Paris green in weak dilution will prove as
effective in destrocing leaf-eating insects, effective in destroyng leaf-eating insects,
etc.. as hearier doses of Paris green simpls suspended in water.

Gremphotse soit..-The season of outdoor operations will soon be orcr. and it
is noue too soon to get the greenhouse henches in working order. A thorough hopse-cleaning at this time should not be
omitted. We remore all soil. etc., from omiten. benches, clean up everything nicels, and hefore starting up again for winter,
give a thorough fumigating bs burning give a thorough fumigating bs burning is for the purpose of destroying all the ano
procedure, attert the new soil is put on the
bencles and lefore scod is sown or plants started, may lee of material help in keeping
the diseases of forced crops out or under control. Not laaring tried it, I can onls
recommend it for trial. Now again comes the question of preparing the soil. No
doubt that soil made from rotted sods, properly euriched with old rotted manure, sand, etc., as may be needed, cannot easily be improved upon. A new material. "Jadoo fiber." has been largely adrertised. Of
course I got a ituantity of it for testing. It luoks much like a coarse but rich peat.
It is too coarse to be used in the
form as it comes from the people who form as it comes from the people who
boom it, and should le fined in some way
or mixed with fine soil and sand before it will be in condition for growing forced crops. But eren then, its cost dabout \(\$ 30\)
or more a ton) puts it out of reach for profitable use in growing ordinary reg-
etable crops. I am trying it on a limited scale only, and prefer to use my old mix-
ture-well-rotted stock-vard manure, muck, some ordinary girden-loam containing a
fair proportion of clay and sand: this mixture is alout as grool at anyething I know
of for yrcenlouse lettuce. ralishles, cuof for srceulhouse lettuce. radishes, cu-
camber:, etc. For regetable-plants to he
think the suil niade :illunost entirely of
\(\qquad\)

Startisg Greenhotse Crops.-We especially during November. and then
again taward the holidays. At those times
 the lerucles funt at all times from now on.
 suil: TYu. variety we have heretofore
\(\qquad\)

sORCHARD AND SMALL FRUITS. condccted by samuel b. green

\section*{JAPANESE PLUMS.}

From a receut hulletin of the Cornell experimeut station we take the following notes on plums. These notes are by Pro-
fessor L. H. Bailer and S. D. Willard, nessor the H. Bailer and s. D. Willard, In respect to hardiness of the different Spes of plums it mar be said that at Corre alout equally domestica varieties veither of them bore fruit last year, but the winter of \(1895-96\) was one of very unusnal severity. Although the Americanas are so rers hardy. we do not
recommend them for market cultiration in western 入ंew York because ther are inwestern Sew Sork because they are in-
ferior to the domesticas, and the years are rers seldom in which the domesticas are The seriously by cold.
The leading trpe of plum for western Xem York will no donbt always be the important becanse thes add rariety to the in rery early kinds, and the fruit is so frm that it carries well; aside from this,
and ther are less liable to the atfacks of the black-knot and the shot-hole fungns than the domesticas ar

\section*{japatese pltais.}

Abcidance.-A rariets of the Japanese nlum which I hare now been fruiting for eight or nine rears, I regard it as one of the hest of several of the famils that I
hare tested and so mell knomi as to need hare tested and so well known as to need
no description. Qualits good and producense equal in my extimation to the next Bcrbask.-A rariety sent ont bis Mr
Luther Burbank, of Santa Rosa. Cal., and ell described in Bulletin No. 106 of the Cornell experiment station. The tree is rers hards and rigorous, hut the most pram ming in its habits of grow th of any prodnctiveness it is unequaled hy any plum have ever fruited. To produce the tised. The quality is excellent. and it
destined to berome ne of the most pondestined to berome one of the most pmpattractive color. good quality and shipping properties will cause it to be sought for two weeks later than Abund:ance. I lave had it in fine condition the last weels in
Kugust and early in Sentemher.
Felser:-This rariets has winter-killed o such an extent that I alhandoned any
efort to fruit it. and ann sure if the rariety ohtained was true to name that it place. [TTe still hear of the Kelser beins fruited in New York, but in every case
Thich we have inrestigated some other Japanese rarietr has becn misnamed the
ever known the true Kelsey to fruit is
southern Delaware.-L. H. B. 1 southern Delaware.-L. H. B. 1
Ogor.-Aledium to large: color lemon rellow: flesh firm and a good shipper; per fect frestone: quality poor: inclincd to
drop hadly heforc mature and is only fair producer. I sec no reasou why it
should loe planted in the connmercial orit fruit for several rears.
Trre Sweet Botax.-Receired from J. . Normand, of Marksille. La. It closefruit, and ret it scem. inclined to ripen a apt to talie on a hrishter red color; hards Whlame-This rariets, with sereral
others, was. oltained in a lot of scions olitainel in Califurnia sereral rears since, because uf its-rigorous halhit and hardiness. Size medium: color rell and attrac-
tive: poolnctive: rery carly, frequenty
ripening lyy the fiftenth to the twentieth of Suly, amd when pieked early will keep in
long time in goond comdition. with no disposition to decens, nualits porr: indecol. Yfiniow J.apan.-This variety was ols-
tainel ud Mr. Normand, and I muderstand has :then leen dissminated under the name Parlank in point of size as grown in rlose


Burbank. It ripens cousiderably as the and is more rariable in its habits. The fruit has been much larger and of better quality and color some seasons than others npon the same trees: heuce. I hare been
led to infer that it is scarcely as reliable as Burbank. [This is the Chase of my Bulle in - No. 100, and the name shoald be pre [erred.-L. H. B.]

\section*{WHITEWASH FOR SCALE.}

A Tennessee correspondent refers to Mr Sannders' note in regard to the destruction of scale by lime-wash, and remarks that he practised it successfully a half century
ago, adding, howerer, a little soot with the lime-mash in order to take amay its glaring color. It has also been in use by the old German settlers of Pennsylrania or a counle of centuries, who applicd it not merel? for the destruction of scale, but for all other insects and injurious fungus. Nu trees can be healthier than those oldashoned people can present. No one scale, why applies annualls a coat of whitewash as described. So many of these admirable horticultural practices of our orefathers hare heen suffered to fall into lisusc to be replaced by other more complicated and less satisfactory applications hat correspond. Like Mr. Saunders, those Tho bring these old. Worthr practices again to the foreground deserre more
thanks than those who are continualls talking of new notions.-Meehans' Month-

\section*{CULTIVATING FRUIT-TREES}

Fruit-trees in cultirated lands suffer much less from drought and winds than those in sod. The truit is larger and better showed that for of the son in Nebraska of wiater in the first twentr inches of sod there were one hundred and forty harels in cultivated land. It is not practicable to apply a mulch of stratr or other when kept light and shallow serve as a mulch for all below.-American Agriculturist.

\section*{INQUIRIES ANSWERED.}

Grape Cuttings.-A. E. B., Elyria, O. Better dran earth up around the rooted entare intil next spring, when they should be ight feet apart in rows eight feet apart, unless soil is rerr rows eight feet apart, unhave at least two feet more in the rom. Cider from Windfall Apples.-J. W.,
Canon City. Col. You eannot make good eider or rinegar from Ben Davis or other ery green apple windfalls, or as a rule from sugar to form the alcohol which must be preseut in good cider and whieh must first be formed before the cider can become good rinegar. Ben Davis windfalls at this season are practically worthless, but should be desome sugar is added to cider from early apples it is much improsed in quality aud will make good rinegar. For the best cider or
Paris Greell for Leaf-eating Insects-
Wash for Trees.-E. D. J., Pittsburg, Pa.
I:aris green and water, used at the rate of
abont one pound to one hundred and fifty qallons of mater. is perhaps the simplest and leaves of shade and fruit trees. It is llable stone-finit trees. and shonld be used on
them onls with great eaution: but as a rule it will not injure them if as much stone-lime insed with the Paris green, not orer one hundred and ten gallons of water should be used to a pound of raris green. Farls green,
you understaud, will not destros sueklng incects, sueh as lice and leaf-hoppers.-As a rash for trees I know of none better than desir:able.
Ginpe Wine.-J. F F., Concordia, N. C. out addine susar, as the surar forms alcolo that is necessary for gool-kecping quallities nod muli less sugar will he needed than if they are not in the bust conditlon, as wellThure is no use making whe muless you ean
 hls: much depends on the kind and quality rould require too muelt space to dlscuss alogne. publlshed by Bushi \& Son \& Melssuer Pushbery, No., price in cents, witheli als-
enseses this and all other matters pertalning of grape-growing, :lud should be lu the hauds of every grape-gromer.

Time to Set Out Berry-plants ant berries mas be set safelr in the fall afp-
mater October 1st. Blackeap raspberries had bet used; but if transplanted one-vear tips are nsed, thes may be safely planted at same
time as red rasperries. Stramberrs-plant should he set out at ance, Strawberrs-phant. in transplanting, if you wish to set thls sear. If set out late in autumn they do not get strong enough to bear much fruit the follon winter injurs if set ont in antumn, and spring is the best time; horseser, if laid o rould probably come through the winter all ront. But there is alrays some rlik even in
Entomosporinm-Anthracnose.
ceived conderoga, N. I. The pear
entomosporium; it also causes pears to sco and erack. It is injurious to quille also
Howerer, it sields readils to treatment with Bordeaus mixture, which should be appliea as soon as the leares commence to unfold and at intervals of about tro or three weeks duting thls season.-Your blackeap raspberries are undoubtedly injured by what is rill take the pains to examine the
this vear's growth you will probulr purplisi hard spots, often of targe size find pernaps inrolring the whe fane for distance. This lisease is common all per the conntry, and is especially screre in moist snmmers. It is mueh more injurions in the ease is not often very injurious the first year and the affeeted canes gror prettr nearly a Well as those perfeetly heatliy; but the sec
ond season, especially if the weather is unfat rorable, the disease spreads, and often de
stross the cane before the fruit ripens. Thi stross the calle before the fruit ripens. Thi
has been fonnd a difflent disease to control has been fonnd a diffent disease to control,
and but few growers attenupt to do so. bu I believe if a new plantation is sprayed with Bordeaux mixture from the start that th jurions. In spmping to prerent
aim to spray the ca
conmencing when caues and not the foliage high: and experiment wilth the streught fon Bordeaux mixture, so
the soung plants.
fo youg plans. Also sprar the cares sulpiate of with a solution sulpate of eopper, one pound to fifteen gal-
lons of rater. Some rarieties are more liable to injurs from this disease than others. A1so land, it is less injurlous than ln moist ralley land, it is less injurl
or shut-in locations.

\section*{ELI" baling Presses.}

The standard press made by the Collins Plow Company, of Quincy, lll., is the "Eli" continhigh praise, and it was among the interesting objects in that section of the rorld's fair at Cbjects in there "Fli" presses won the highest award of merit They are distinguished for their rapid work, the couverston of immense power and many mechanical improvements Information and illustrations of the largest line of baling presses in the country will be sent un request, by the Collins Plow Company, 1167 Hampshire street, Quincy, III.

\section*{
}

STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE


HOI FARMERS AND FRUTMEN



QUAKER CITY GRIWDIHG MILL




\section*{Our Jfarm.}

\section*{science and agriculture.}

Tafity of Detroit a series of importaut meetings. This series inch-
ded the annual conrention of ded the annual consention
merican Association for the Ail the American Association for the Ail-
rancement of Science, that of the Soeiety rancement of Science, that of the Sueiety
for the Promotion of Agricultaral Science, and the American Association of Economic Entomologists. These mational organizaltions receired a cordial welcome at the
hands of the citizens of Detroit, and the sentiment was well roiced by Mayor IIarberrs and ex-Senator Thomats W: Pabmer. Among other things the latter said that amid the general scramble for mones, place and power which eharacterizes the present is an increasing number of men and womtn who are de
Formerly it was considered that there was a conflict betreen science and relig-
ion. Let us hope that that dar has long ion. Let us hope that that day has long
been passed and that the more enlightened been passed and that the more enlightened
public recognizes that religion has to do public recognizes that religion has to do
with the spiritual nature of man and science with phrsical phenomena.
"What is scicuce "." I bare asked the question of mans, but hatre never received a satisfactory answer. Herbert Spencer tions by means of reasouing; but he admits that that is not a full definition. I would define scienee as "the classification of phenomena to the end that principles may mar be deduced rules of action that shall be applicable to particular cases." ."How did science originate?" Br extended obserdid science originate? Br extended obser-
rations, experience and comparison. The first man who gare a formmla for scientifie
methods was Aristotle. when lie declared methods was Aristotle, When lic decclared
that "all realsoning must he basd on facts." Science is like the hlessings of heaven-her benefits fall upon the just and
the unjust. She has lifted the poor to comfort and taught the rules of correet licing. She has manacled pestilence that stalketh at noondar, and strangled the
afrit of the semer. She has declared the afrit of the semer. She has declared the laws of sanitatiou so that he who runs may read. What her future will be no
man can foretell, hut we linow that it man can foretell, hut we know that it
will accumulate untold hessings mpon the race.
"Whe:lt Consumption in the United Prof. Henry Farquhar, of the Department of Agriculture. There is a great difference in the wheat consumed by different
nations. Franee leads with eight bushels for each inhabitant, while Scandinaria and Russia are at the other extreme with
from one to one and one half bushels. from one to one and one half bushels.
Great Britain stands next to France, with an arerage consumption of from tive and one half to a little orer six bushels per
capita. In Canada and Australia the amount is reported rery rariously, being somewhere near that of Great Britain. culty in collecting data, but the best statistics obtaiuable show that it is someWhere between fire and one third and fire
and one half bushels per annum for each inhabitant.
Prof. R. C. Kedzie, of the Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich., offered some contributions to methods of testing flour: He
said in part: "Michigilu millers ask for said in part: "Michiginn millers ask for
some method of testing winter-wheat some method of testing winter-wheat
flours applieable for commercial hises.
The The most natural test is by haking into
bread, but this is too slum for commercial bread, hut this is too slum for commercial
purposes, and too much depentent uron the skill of the baker. Donghing the thour and washing out the glnten is also too
slom, and in this nu account is taken of soluble albumen. The method of testing must eliminate the personal equation and gise eomparable, numerical results. It
munt also he rapid and easily used ly persuns of ordinary skill.
"The testing mast also take account of flour; the strength or riscositr of the dough, the color of the surface when moistenerd, and also when drich. In making the lart water to two parts of flume. The eter, by which the resistance of the dough to being forced through an aperture by constant force is noted, as the resistance to
a steel crlinder pressiug upon the dongh in a steel crlinder pressiug upon the dongh in
a tube haring au opening one fourth of an
is a tube haring au
ineh in diameter.
"Tested in this way the 'pattem' Honlr
shows less strength than the straight." It is leetter for pastry amb the latter breal."
"Progress in Agricultural Chemistry"
was the subject of an auldrus by Dr. II. W. Was the subject of an aldrus by Dr. II. WI:
Wiley. of the Department of Cariculture Wiaslington, D. C. He stateed that it Would not be long he fore the farmer might
apply to the laburatory for particulur niapply to the laboratory for particular mi where it is needed. Thre most mirlicell prois ress hats been made almeng the line of the fying terments, and the results of the ex periments are sufficientls cheouraging

\section*{ret come to agriculture by following out}

Dr. Salfielu, of Hanover, spread upon : peaty soil, which was almost barren, a other leguminous crups had been grown. This galve excellent results, Many peaty Whieh derelops nodules un legaminons llinuts that it reyures inoculation with
other soils containing it before legnminons Thens can be raised.
The commereial name of the preparation to be used for thus fertilizing the soil is "nitratine." This is sumetimes used di-
which on germinating derelop rootlets on which the organisms grow. The best methfirst introduce it in an sufficient quantity of moist earth, which is subsequently stirred trom time to time until the organisms hate had time to multiply and dis-
tribute themselres in great numbers throughout the entire mass. This mass thronghout the entire mass. This mass
is thell applied direct to the field, either by sowing broadeast, or in ordinary drills used in the distribution of fertilizers.
The seeding of the soil with appropriate nitrifring ferments is certain to become as
mach of an exact seience as the use of the proper ferments in making liread or
the manufature of butter and cheese. the growing and fermentation of tobaca and in other commercial operations whe acter and value of the product.
In some notes "Cpon the Annual Gronth of Timber," Prof. IV. R. Lazembs stated that on the farm of the Ohio State Thiver
sits the timber trees that made the most rapid growth were the fullowing named in order: Yellow locast, catalpa (speciosa), black clerry, white ash, black walnut. He nable in the way of quick returns.
The growing of forest trees and the presexisting woodland is a matter of signal importance to every citizen. The rapid.
and oftentimes recklcss. destruction of our timber trees, without any effort to restore the loss, is compelling thase who
come after ns to paly for necessary wood and lnmber many times the cost at which we might and shonld hare grown it.
This improridence is beginning to seri-
ouslr affect our economic conditions. Perhaps we are not justified in saring that our climate hals materially changed during the last fiftr rears. Possilly the arerage the Union is about the same as it was one half century ago. Be this as it may, we our creeks and rivers are becoming more and more irregular in their flow, floods are nore common and droughts appear to be more frequent, more severe and more protracted. It calu be laid dumin as a general
proposition that no tiller of the soil has ans moral right to cultivate more ground than he can maintain or increase the fertility of.
A.s. leqenemate that in pruportion as the son enlitator. Hle who continnes to work 'run-domi," exhansted or infertile suil is hopelessly handicapped and cannot compete \(\%\)
tile acres.
Perhaps
ing the phe are not yet justified in urgiug the plauting of furest trees for the elimatic effect that ther mar uroduce but we certaintr are justified in ursing foresttrec planting for certain specific purposes. These may lue enumerated as follows: (1) For timber: (2) for shelter and protectim, and (3) for ornament.
For the first purpose mueh rough and rugged land, many rarines and steep hillsides. in fact, everr acre where trees will
gruw, that cannot be profitably plowed,
or is cultivated at a loss, should bere
cluthed and devoted lienceforth and for evor to our nusit valuable varictios of
timbere trees.
For the purpose of shelter helts of tren
should bo planted whererer huildings
xposeld to cold, sweeping winds
Under the general head of protection, the hanks of streams, ponds, open ditches, ete. maye often be so planted with trees that flools and raluid current
Mr. Orton and other eminent geologist make the statement that all soil is on it evel the march of the soil is slow, atmost transfer from higher to lower levels by the This is especially the case where the soil free from regetation. If corered with rees the washing is but slight
For whaterer purpose it may be planter and grown. we should nerer forget that a good tree, one that has some exchange-
able ralue, will grow just as thriftils ama able ralue, will grow just as thriftils and
surely as a poor one. The growing of for est trees is like the produetion of ans othe farm crop. Arhoriculture or forestry, is same laws that and is subject to other crops. For example. We do not cum ber our grain-fields, orclards and garden: with inferior varieties of grain, finit to raise the best. It is equally bad ecomomr to allow dogmood, alder, red emm.
white ash. hickorr. hlack malnut locmst. white ash. hickors, hack malmut, catalpa grown with equal faeility. We should sere to it that each acre we control prodnces


Tilmiam R. Laze

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

From Califorma.-C'alifornia is a state of if he believes all that he reads about
There are many favored localities inl southern part of the state especially, an here, if one has plents of money, he is likely
to succeed. The soil is rich, the climate superh, hat land is vels high. There are some places here Thare a man can get land
by making a sinall payment and wait uutil
then the fruit comes into beariug before payiug
for the land. Now, however, fruit is worth so little it is not safe to enter into such an fruit must he sprayed or sulphured; picking hoves and packing paid for, commission men and freight ckarges paid, learing a rery
small profit, if ans, when the returns come in. There is work to be had on the grain-
ramehes and orchards, hut it is not long in
one place, and a man may hatce to go some distance from home to obta
delightful in the coast coun
interior the heat is extrime, and the north noorthern eomaties, are terrihle. In srowing grain the ground is smmuer-fallowed. thu The arerage rield is ahout fifteell sacks :in arre: a sack weisioing one huudred and fort pounds.
Esparto, Yolo countr, Cal
From North Carolina.-A New Defartume in Rallrnading.-The Seahoard Air
Line bailroad, of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, has estahlished a department no onls new to itself. hut hitherto entirels un partmeut is called the Industrial Iepartment. Mr. John T. Patrick, for many years comNorth Carolina, and a man well posted in needs and opportunities of the sonth. has heen phaced at the head of this department manager of the Seaboard Air Line, a man tral states as a must successful rallmad manager. gives it his hearty support. Thes ivad means to give its new policy a fair trial to help the people liviug in the to
contignons to its limes to know more, get short, a policy of increasing its own husiness and ralue by first inereasing the wealth and opportulities of the people. Under the direc farms are heing estahlished. one for eaeh teu miles of the road. Also the means of im-
proving their breeds of stock are provided

 merons als expert.s to give instruetions: in



\author{
traiuing-school, is inteed, a new plan, But
}

Pine Bluff,
Before cold weather sets in again why not go through your outbuildings and see if there are any leaky roofs, any shingles or clapboards coming off, any cracks that need stopping up to make the buildings warm?
Remember your stock will do better if kept warm, chickens grow faster, hens lay more eggs, cows need less grain and give more milk. The best roofing and side-covering to-day is the celebrated \(\Lambda_{c}^{T}\) cponset Waterproof Rect Rope Fabric. It can be used for roofing, covering sides and walls of houses, barns, hen-houses, green-houses, hotbeds, haystacks, wagon-tops, and many household purposes. It is very much cheaper than shingles 'or clapboards, and while it won't last forever, it lasts a mighty long time. With the necessary nails and tin caps to put it on, it only costs at the factory one cent a square foot. You see, a little goes a long way.
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farmer. Send for catalogue and price. THE FOOS MFG. CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.


\section*{Quit Jfam}

THE POULTRY YARD.

\section*{W}
the breeds and profits. HERE the farmers fail is in cer
tain experiments which seem to be universal with them: the
of two breeds in the attempt to produce something better than the originals. Great
pains and expense are undergone in the endeavor to get one or trio pure breeds,
one of which mar be of the Asiatic family and another of the Mediterraneans; for instance, the Brahmas and Leghorn trpes dissimilar and adapted for parposes especially characteristic or thas a pea-
The Bralma is large in size, has comb, feathered legs, and cannot fly. The
Leghorn is small, light in bods, actire, and Leghorn is small, light in bodr, actire, and
has a single comh (some rarieties possessing rose-combs), and it does not thrive well
in confinement, preferring to forage, being able to fls over a high fence. The two the results of a long-continued sritem of selection. The farmer knows that the is a persistent sitter when it becomes broody, while the Leghorn rarely sits. being considercd a non-sitter. Arter keeping farmer that hy crossing the two breeds farmer that hy crossing the two breeds
he can unite the good qualities of both and secure something superior to either of the parent breeds. That is where he ruins his
breeds, for instead of derising from the cross a bird combining all the desirable ply divides and reduces their capacity. He loses, the size of the Brahma, the adranthe Leghorn. He does not hare in his cross-bred fowls the prolificacs of the Leg-
horn nor the hardiness of the Brahma, and he also finds himself stocked with a motley lot of birds with no uniformity After a rear passes he allows his forms to
run together and his flock becomes a lot of scrubs.
Now, this crossing of the two breeds to get something superior has been
tried hundreds of times and by many. It is the same old stors of attenipting to
improse in a hurry, and it cannot be done. Nen breeds cannot be made iu a dar. All many experiments, and it requires a quarer of a century to fix the characteristics to standard of points. It has been maintained that a hen of a non-sitting breed
will lay more eggs than a sitter and will gire a larger profit. This does not alwars
happen. The non-sitter also requires a during that perion she does not produce rood of chicks for market. Another point is that the best sitters are those that lar cggs in summer than at other seasons,
which is natural, as they are usually actire, requiring a range, and will not there is lint little advantage in what mas
be termed the best lasing breed, as careful records kept of a whole sear's work
show that with fourteen breeds on trial in competition there was only a difference hens (arerage for each hen) and the lowest, Whilc onls one egg was the difference he-
tween the first, second and third lots, aud non-sitters. A trial. with the same hens
another vear lirmght the lest of the pre-
rious scar to the fourth place. It is better
\(\qquad\)
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
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\section*{POULTRY in Large flocks.}

Mans claims hare heen made in faror of ulncias inexperienced persons to rentur into the ponltry business under the delnion that they can surcly make a compe tencs eren if falure ensues in every orher ince the most enthusiastic indiridual that it is impossible to realize much that is held out invitingly. With the sum of en hundred dollars or as much as thousand. it is proposed to eugage in the poultry business. The question is considred and discussed as to the profits ther it can be noticed that there is no cupatiou that would not be considered rers profitable with a profit of twents per cent, alize one half that percentage. To \(\$ 1,000\), therefore is to secure in the poultur business sofore, is to secure in the poultry tain in ans other direction, yet many who tain in ans other direction, yet many who
invest \(\$ 1.000\) in poultry and the necessary enildings are not satisfied unless ther can make a sum nearly equal to the capita emplored. One cause of much expectation is the fact that fuwls multiply rapidls, and will naturalls increase. which is true: but requires the loss of a rear for the chicks o reach matnrits, while the expense is
conrring all the time. The sum of \(\$ 1.000\) rould not pas for the huildings and fowl necessary to start with fire hundred hens. nd the prefit will not amonnt to one dollar it mas be urged that one can. bs doing the rork himsclf, make \(\$ 500\) a year on a cap tal of \(\$ 1,000\). but it will not be profit is performed \(b y\) the insestor or br emploring some ne to ascist. That, homerer, i the hright side of the husiness. If a per
son can incest kis noncr so as to gire himself emplorment it will be a great point poultrirmen hare succeeded in keepinn \(\quad \cdots\) hundred hens. On the farms where farmers are alreads established ther can poultry pas well on their investment, but all who mas engage in the business will find that as soon as the labor is hired the some other pursuits.

DUCKS AND THEIR COLOR.
The ducks haring white plumage ar so liable to show in the carcasses; and those who hare had the work of picking ducks can testifs that it is not only diffibut one must be an expert to have the dressed ducks arrire in the market in
the most attractive condition. Now, of the white hreeds, the Pekin and Aslesbury are preferrei, the Pekin heing considered hetbut the breed with the plumpest and bes carcass is the Caruga, the drakes of which
cau be made to weigh ten pounds. and the female will lay as many eggs as her siste of the Pekin hreed. Unfortunately the Caruga is a black duck, although after it is dressed it shows a beautiful golden skin, It is a question whether, in order to send
the most attractice carcass to market, the raiser of ducks is willing to he put to a rid of black pin-feathers. The Caruga iso stands confinement well, is harde, and is really the best of the breeds.


\section*{CLEANING THE POULTRY-HOUSE.}

There is much less consideration giren the roosts and nests than ans other porion of the poultry-house. With the desire 0 sare labor the roosts are nailed to the ralls and the nests are fastened in place iself. the comsequence being building sible the poultrshnuse and rid it of rermin; for as long as there is a crack in mhich a louse can hide there will be liabilits of rapid increase of the pests, a single female laving enough eggs in a day to furnish the foundation for million in a week. Erers roost should be level, that is, all the roosts should he the same height. and should be so con tricteci as to permit of being bario conside to he clennsed The mest should not be joined, but separate; soap boxes being be joined, but separate; soap-boxes being the hens to wall in rather as to compel the hens to walk in rather than fly upon the nests from the top. If the roosts and nests are taken outside they should be lightly brushed with kerosene and a lightd match applied. The fire will run over the surface mithout doing ans harm. The roosts should be treated in the same manner. If properls constructed the roosts and nests can be taken out and replaced in a few moments, learing an emptr poultry-house, which can be easily cleaned.

\section*{CONDITICNS AND BREEDS.}

Every breed has its friends who are readr to claim it as superior to all others, woll as the most prolific in summer. is truth in What the adrocates of the different breeds claim, but ererrthing con ferent breeds claim, but erersthing conlepeuds upon circumstances. Breeders of Light Brahmas will maintain that their orced excels all others in winter-time, ret instances bave occurred where Light Brahmas do not las while Leghorns on an
adjoining farm produced eggs during the Whole winter. The fact was that the Leghorns had the most farorable conditions, such as warm quarters, plents of room for exercise in the poultry-house, mer a rariets of food. There are also summer conditions. The forls that have a kept in confinement simmer than range in the summer season, Brahmas ing them to excess, and ther will probing them to exces, and the whob the produce as any egs summer as the Leghorns. There is really no best
breed unless the poultrymen adapts the conditions to the breed, so as to derire the best results therefrom.

\section*{CROP.BOUND}

There are more crop-bound fowls late
in the year than at any other period, for a reason that in the endearor to secnre
a sump food the forls will swat low dried grass and other substances, which pack in the crops and prevent the passage of the food to the gizzard. There is no way to prevent the difficulty if the hens are on a range, but as soon as frost destrors the grass it will be an adrantage to supply finely cut clover har that has been scalded, Which will lesseu the desire to cousume substances which they should discard.

\section*{DARK-EGG BREEDS.}

The Brahmas and Cochins are the two reeds that lay rery dark-colored eggs. All others produce eggs that are dark to a certain cxtent or are pure white. Ereu
ameng the two breeds mentioned there mill amang the two breeds mentioned there will as dimes he hens that will uot produce eggs upon that dark eggs arc never obtained from the mon-siters. The hens that lay dark eggs may not be the best larers, but wherc the market reqnires a special article they are the ones that shonld be used for
supplying it.

\section*{INQUIRIES ANSWERED.}

Weight of Pehins.- L. B., Xenla, Ohto,

\section*{Writes: "W'h
Pekin dupls?}

RFilly:-Drake, clght ponnds; female, seven
ver.

Tertiso.-L. J., Woodstock. N. Y.. writes
What calles vertlgo. Wlll the use of ker sathe, cate., in a poutery-house callse gas
\(\qquad\)
hitme:-Vertgo is due to hlgh fecding. the emady lwing to reduce the food, giving none up, on a ranse. The keroselle raluses no gas,
and the droppings lu the soll will do no barm.
L.ew-leathering.-J. E., Benver. Pit. writes
Are the Langshans required to have heary "Are the Langshans re
leg-fenthering the sam

\section*{breeds:"}
lieply:-Only the Cochins aud Bralhmas should be heavily feathered. but Langshans dle toes.
Hens Not Layinyr-R. E. F.. Sterling, III. ing that are on a range an
Rerlr:-They have been overfed and are or laying. Omit the two rations and compt fowls to seek all their food.
Lameness.-E. R. S., Camden, N. J., writes正 raluable purang more .o evers da.. Being raluable pure-bred hen \(I\) wish to eure ber The roost is high and the forls in good condition."
Reply:-It is due to the jar when reaching the ground from the roost, and is a frequen roost or allow the hens to rest on strav. at night.

SCIENCE APPLIED TO CORN. The "Seientific" and " Buckeye" Corn Har Springfield, Ohio, bave safety-shafte safet5 seats and safet \(y\)-guards. They are light draft, hare hest tempered steel knives, douhle cas-ter-wheels, and wings which are easlly turned up out of the way. Boss can handle them easily and salely, and the cost is solow that a machine will pay for itself in cutting trenty or thirty aeres of corn. Write them.


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\(\$ 50\) WEEKLY
SCOOOP AND SCALE



\section*{Our jfireside.}

\section*{beautiful hands}

Oh, your hands-thee are strangely fai Fair-for the e ewell that sparkle the
Far-for the witclery of the sell
Fand Farr-for the witcliery of the spe
That ivory keys ulone can tell ; Bnat when their delicictet touches rest
Here in nues own do l lote them lest, Here in way own do \(I\) love them hest,
As I clasp with eager accuusitive spans
As My glorions treseure of Leautifur hand
Marrelous-wonderful-beantiful hands!
They can coar roses to loom in the stran Of sonr own brown tresses, and ribbons will twine Tnder mysterious touches of thine, Into such knots as entangle the soul,
And fetter the heart noder such control

As 1 remember the first fair tonch
 1 seem to thrill an \(I\) then was thrined
Kissing the glove that \(I\) fonnd unfilledWhen I met yonr gaze and the queenly bow As you said to me, laughingly, '" Keep it,
And dazed and alone in a dream I stand Kissing the ghost of your beautiful han
When first I Iored youn in the long ago
And held four hand as I told you soPressed and caressed it and gave it ik kiss And sid. "I could die for a hand lil
Little I dreamed love's fnll ness yet
And prajers were vain in their wild demands
For one waruu toncl of yonr beautifull hands.
Beautiful hands! Oh, beantiful hands
Could fou reach out of the alien lands Could you reach out of the alien lands
Where you are lingering, and give me to-night Where you are lingering, and give me to-nig
Only a touch-were iterer so light-
Hy heart were coothed sud my weary brain Only a touch-were iterer so
My heart were soothed aud me weer
Would lull itself into rest again ; Would lull itself into rest again ;
For there is no solace the world con For there is no solace the world commands
Like the caress of sonr beautiful hands.


AN INSPIRED BLUNDER.

M FIT
Anse fon seopir one It sis sume the wis transcontinental rail
mars that the raried
phenomeua of human
history presented by phenomeua of human
history presented by
these gentlemeu of the
road mar best be studied. Tifwana, a small station three miles from
Santa Rosa, colorado, where I replaced the Santa Rosa, Colorado, There 1 replaced the
"section boss" during his racation-grin a was Loys: I was filling general-utility prarts that
summer, because of financial disaster-which summer, because of financial disas
you can spell p-o-ke-r, if you like!
All outbound trains stopped at Wigwam for
water, and the depot master at Santa Rosa water, and the depot master at Santa Rosa
used to send empty hox-cars to wait on our
side-tracks until some homeward-bouud freighter could return them to where thes phaces for trances, and rows between train-
phate
hands and such unprofiable roragers were of frequent occurrence and of direrse aspects
hoth pitcouss and humorous. Ire seen hoth pittcous and humorous.
Methoulist parson tnined out.
Metholist parson thrned out. Who had spent
the mones for his fare on charity, aud I're lookell on at the expelliug of a swell. tem-
porarily beggared bs riotous lising. wiose
naue is innwn Often my sympathies were opposed to tbe in-
terests of ins counpany, and ouce I attempted an erasion of its rules-with the result that. exeept for somebody's "inspired blunder,"
should be haunted hy the responsibility of
trayedr. ragety
M. term1 of service mas over. The man
whose substitute \(I\) had been would come back
to bis post withln a couple oo hours. The an bis lost withla a, couple of hours. The
afternon was hot, the tittle office rerre
stlll. and a nap assisted me to get rid of some irksome tlme, when across the borderlaud
between sleepiug and waking I heard a
"Will you glve me a drink 9 "
The voice was refined, and so familiar tbat
 itor.
H, leaned against the door-frane-a dings,
drooping tignre, wibose bair and balf-grown brapd were dusty past guessing at their
origiual color, wulle his dark eyes made ond
ore
 Clusive fasbiun as his voice.
"Who are you?" I asked, briskly. "I've seen
youn lefofure."
The tramp drew his grimy brows together "Watss" he nuttered. hesltatingly. "I re-
meuber you now." Me dropprd on the "lid of a bencli beslle him.
dead beat,"" he gasped.
My memory bore him prompt testlinony,
nud turning to a cupboard I produred a bottle the inlugled eageruess aud dilffeulty of faint-
neess and of a throat parched alnust to paralysts,
I matchell bium curionsty, comparing my last
slght of pieasant, prosperous Terry Rolf slght of pieasant, prosprous Terry Rolfe
with this lroken-lown trimp. He and bls
chum, Jiu Croslly, belonged to a party of
engineers in whose company I had camped
for several week during the preceding for sererat weeks during the precening
spring. Those two were just frout the Eastspring. Those two were just frou the East-
the tenderfeet of the lot-latber given to
picturesfue sombreros and brilliant red sashes, yet jolly comrades.
"Have son heen long on the road?" I asked, whan he gave me back the glass.

Where from?"
He stared at his sbabhy boots without repls:
Jientally I rerie wed the list of eatastrophes in recent daily papers, and c
ho mention of the name of Rolfe
"Herd
"Hard linck,
"Where is
He looked dumbly np at me, while into
Hene his eves came that which none of us bebeld
often, thank God! hut which at first meeting we know to be despair. Tben bis head drooped. and he fainted.
I laid him on the
I laid him on the floor, and worked over
him until he revired. him until he rerised.
"Why should I bear this?", he marmured,
half conscionsly. "I would let uo other nav live who had silled Jim." He caug his hreath with a sobbing cry that hurt to hear. "My darling. Iinust go to her: 1 must
tell her how I--" His roice sank iuaudihts. tud I rememher hearing that he was to marry Jiru Crosby's pretty sister next autumn, Wherl, bors, we read the Pible occasionally in Colorado, and we find lessons wblch fit our
lires. Such lessous teach us to prefer the lires. Such lessous teach us to prefer the
Sawaritan to the Pinarisee, even when our neighbor proves to be stained by the blood of a friend, and mad with the resolve to
tramp across a continent to see once more tbe tramp across a continent to see once more to
sweethenrt from whom this crime will part
forerer!
Rolfe rallied some strength after he had eaten tbe fragments of my dimer and bathed
his blistered feet. But be refused mr offer of ticket on the night express to the East. "I cannot risk meeting any one from Trin-
idad." he said. hoarsely. dad!" he said. hoarsely.
I bethought me of certain box-cars waiting on our side-tracks to be carried during tbe
next twenty-four hours many hndired miles urther from Trinidad. Within one of these empty rans I proposed to install him, and so disturh his solitude until he reached the linit of its journer, where he could probabls slip r. and just hefore plan he accepted eagelparture I accomplished that defrauding of the company who paid me to protect their
interests.
"Fon don't want thauks:' he exclaimed, when I left him in the dusky car with a jug
of water and sone crackers. "As for shaking of water and some crackers. "As for shaking
hands." he euded, shuddering, "You hare hands." he euded, shuddering,
guessed what mine have done!"
I was going whence he bad come, as I had been summoned to Trinidad by the division
 tragens. I reflected, as I settled myself in the smoker. The conductor took a seat he-
side me when we were fairly off. and re marked that we had escaped the wonted fight dispossessisecreted tramps.
"There is oue trawp, however, supposed to
e tramping this way, whom I should like to ineet." he continned." "Terrence Rolfe,

Terrence Rolfe?
- Foung engineer-you know him, Watts; yon weut down the road with his party a few
nonths ago." "Great chum of a fellow named Crosbr?",
"Just so, and engaged to Crosby's sister. "Uust sin. and engaged to Crosbrys sister. Well, sir, he skipped out of Trinidad last
week, under the belief thatt he had killed his rieud-"" belief? Is Crosby not dead?" I in. terrupted, something children call a "lump" choking my throat.
"Seither dead nor likely to die. unless he hrings on brain ferer fretting over Rolfe"s
disappearauce." disappearauce.
Theu do we reach a telegraph station?" "Another hour yet. Where is Rolfe, you "Trell
nine."
ne
This was his story:
The conpany profected that summer a branch line connecting Triuidad with a towu
fifty miles distant, and the engineers were emploged to lay it out caniped in the
neigillorithond. Thes ran up to Trinidad for

 Witcherl. Rolfe persistently sougbt to save
bis frimad from his clutches, and his efforts ats frimn from his cluthes, and his enorts
transfornient the fancy she at first manifested for him into the hate such a woman cher-
isluss toward the man for whom she would



 the policec. arrived Crosily show wed no slku of
life. Juanita glinty accused Rolfe, and he.
whio seemed to have gone quite mad. fled
froun hls not rers energetic captors. (crosis)
many hours insensible. Then, like tue chap
iu the miracte, he "became of right mind." iu the miracle, he "became of right mind.
He refused Juanita's attentions, and, sending for the authorities, declared that Rolfe had been actuated throughout the affair hy a derotion to him aud bis fami
feared had led to a catastrophe
"Put the police to shame and produce your man," coucluded the conductor
Forthwith I confessed the
Forthwith I confessed the plot whose disastrous result was carrying poor Rolfe as fast as steam could take him awas from the one remeds for bis despair. I did not share
Crosbs's dread that he would attempt self. destruction, hecause I knew him to be sustained by his wild scheme of escaping arrest until he had made his defense to his sweet heart. But tbose long hours of rain agony Were hitter to antlcipate, even from the
cilm distance which lies betreen us and another soul's misery.
The conductor and I combined our wits and our familiarity with the company's regulations to intercept his journey. The halts of freight-irains, however, depended upon many circumstances, and were irregular beyond our power of reckoning. The only possibility of ning-places of that frelghter, and to its ulti-mug-places of that freignter, and to its ultistation, but it was bours after our arrival Triniतad, and long past midnight before I re ceired auy reply. The dispatch informed me tbat car three hundred and sixtr-nine was not with the freighter, and that train-hands had reported it to hare been blunderingly left t Tigwam.
Such uncertaints was unlikely to reliere Crosby's suspeuse, eren if so late a risit would have heen permitted at the hospital. sent a telegram to Wigwam and betook my Before b
Before breakfast on the following day walked again to the station. A freight-train
was crawling in, with half its ugls length was cra whing in, with half its ugly length
slowly winding around a curve. Instinctivels gianced orer the line of box-cars, oue of whose compeers so occupied my thoughts.
Surely there was curious similarity in that comhination of numbers on the last. Or did the distance deceire my sight? Or was rowing nerrous?
As I stared, sha
As 1 stared, shadlug iny eres with my hand against the glare of sunilight, the door was
pnshed open and a man, sprang from the car. He stumbled a step or two, fell, and scranbled to his feet
Aever in college races had I run so fast as 1 ran then; nor for so high a stake. An-
other iustant and Rolfe would recognize Trinidad. He would heliere that a fiendisb trick of treacbers had brought him back whence he ind fled. Here, where those steadily revolving wheels suggested swift escape from his agony, would he curse God and die?
While I live I shall remember the tall, swaying figure, the hlazing eyes which confronted me as I rushed toward him.
"Not yet, sou devil!" he cried.
He croncied to dash under the train. Put my arms clasped him.
Despair is mightr the
Despair is mighty though fettered by hunger and exhaustion. He would hare got hands sprang to my help.
Then finally be lay limp and panting in the hold of my assistants, I found breath to
"Rolfe"" I gaspued. "Listen! God upsets men's plans, not a devil. Against your will and mine you have been brought back here
hecause Crosby is alive! He will recorer as soon as he knows that yon are safe

Tes, he married Crosby's pretty sister three months
wedding.

\section*{SIze of a spider's thread.}

Leeuwenhoek. the first microscopist, wrote
165s as follows: "I have often compared in \(1655^{5}\) as follows: "I have often compared
the size of the thread spun by full-gromn spiders with a hair of my beard. I placed the thickest part of the bair before the micro I could form, more than a hundred of such threads placed side by side could not equal the dlameter of one such bair. If, then, we suppose sucli a halr to be of a round form, it follows that 10,000 threads spun by the full-grown spider when taken together will single uair. To this, if we add that four ang sphers at the tlme whe? they beglu to spll thelr webs, are not larger than one full-grown one, and that each of
these miuute spiders possesses the same or these mitute piders possesses the same or-
gans as the larger ones. It follows that the exceeding small threads spun by these little creatures ruust be still four hilindred times sleaderer; aul consequently, that t.000, 0060 of these minute splders threads cannot cqual in substan
croscolle.

\section*{census of the world.}

A census of the world seems Impossible. alteled labor ls to be one of the glgantic projects to celebrate the advent of the twen more stupendous undertaking has never be Incepton at the hlenuilal meetlug of the
held at Bcrne, Switzerland, wbere a conmitlee was appointed to consider ways and
nicans. The first step in this important committee \(\cdot\) e and aid of Li Hung chang. They met him when he mas in Berlin, and secured his promise of his influence in China. In no nation will the work of census-taking be more dif foult than in China. Anything approximil Ing an accurate census of the population of doubt, an impossihility. Iu addition to the poles, there are many spots on the eart and others from which a census ennmerato berer mould get away alise. The population of the earth is now estimated at \(1,600,000,(0,4)\) guesses föunded upon the observation rarelers, and upon the guesses mentioned treatles given hy such countries as Chin?, Persia, Arabia and Turkey.-London Mail.

\section*{THE USES OF FRUIT.}

Of all the classes of nature's edihle proauctions that of fruit is most pleasing to ife senses. That fruit alone will not sustain he orgnic ary to the maintenance of perfect hent is equally correct. Prof a P. Eliot ("Dit tic and Hrgienic Gazette, " Novemer) summarizes the uses of fruit as follows
1. To furnish variety to the diet.
2. To reliere thirst and introduce water into the system.
4. To supply organic salts essential to prop\(r\) nutrition.
5. To stimulate the kidners, increase the
or of urine and lower its actity low of urine and lower its acldity.
6. To act as laxatires.
i. To stimulate and improve appetite and digestion.
S. To act as antiscorbutics.

Couccruing the mode of preparation, ripe re much more palatahle to be cooked, and ious in the uncooked state. The proper tine o eat fruit is either at the heginning of the meal or between meals, when they aid digestion and exert the greater laxative effect. dilute the gastric pletion of the meal, they digestion.

\section*{THE DOOR-SPRING.}

Truly in no minor feature is the progress of civilization more apparent than in the present common use of the door-spring. We don't shut doors now nearly as mucb used to; we don't stop to shut them.
spared that trouble and we save time. pen thet trouble and we save time. Wre eare the door to take care of itself. In the time that it would have takeu us to close door is not neglected; it shuts itself, calmis, quietly is nogech certaints as the mily, marches amas. There is tess slamming of doors now than ever, and fewer doors are left open; and the saring of time effected hy the use of the self-closing door is in the ag. gregate tremendous.

\section*{A WORLD. FAMOUS SPRING.} Among the "knobs" of southern Indiana
tbere is a spring of water which is a strauge nd marrelous creation of nature. It is of a giant limestone hill, corered with a ar don earth. In finding its way upward it is supposed to filter through beds of irou, sulphinr magnesia and stratas of other luiverals and rocks, and finally hursts forth in a strong aud constant stream of cold water as clear as the pnrest crystal. By some mysterious workings known only to an all-wise creator,
the water which flows from this spriug has a wouderful effect upou the luman system. It was known and prlzed hy the Inllaus: the properties. It was known as a faumous lick for deer by hunters in ploneer days. The carly Freuch settlers were the first whit men to risit this spring. and they liter estab ished a misslon there. For rears the only oad for the spring within eighteen miles of the spriug, which largely iucreased the nuuber of pilgrims who sought the living waters anululty. By and i, some cuterprising fellow bullt a little hon
and later the railroad built a line direct the sprlug. Now a magniticeut hotel, with lectrlc ligbt and steam heat, stands upon the mineral sprlug "Pluto." Thousauds of pert) ble suffering from disordered iiver, stoman and kluneys, aud thilr kludred fouruey thither for a short stay, aud go awn sluging the pralses of "I'luto" spring. 1 healing pronerties are so pawerful and
effectlve that it sounds like a falry tale relate the numberless cures that hase made by drinklug the cold.clear spring-wat The botel accommodatlons are splendid:mid would udiana, For French Lick, Orauge County, its name from belng a deer-lick and a misslon of the early Freuch settlers.

\section*{NATIONAL DEBTS OF THE WORLD.}

It is a well-known parados that a romntry
camot be prosperous without an reptain
ammont of national debot. This may le dis-
puted, but it is certain that hardly al civilized puted, but it is certain that hardly al civilized
nation is to be fomm to-day without the burden of national debt. The 'MI:nutelsZoitung." New Fork, couniled some interesting statistics on the subject, from which "The national debt of the world is mow \(290,000000.000\), while in 15 T5 it was SO3.750, the world in this regard with a deht of 6.000,040,000, followed ber Great Britain with \(\$ 3,300,00,00,04\). The thirt on the list is
 fifh with \(\$ 2.530,000,000\). Span comes nest With \(\$ 1,350,000,000\), and the luited states is
suruth with \(\$ 190,141,9,2\). Ciemany has a surenth with \(\$ 1!n ; 141,3 \%\)
ar-lt of ouly \(\$+20,000,140\).
pain owes comparatively the largest sum of foreighers, while in France the great bunk
of the paphes are in pussession of the Frenchmen themselves. But nearly every other uation is indehted tor enormous amomnts to its
own sulects. France takas the lead as a lending people on aeconnt of the good tinancial people. The example of France semus tu confirm the proposition that a mational delut is a
good thing for the prosperits of a people, for in that comutry the national delot and the sen-
eral prosperity of the populace have steadily adranced in recent decades in equal proportious.
rom the following table in which can he seen for twents rears ago are given in the first umn:
\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|}
\hline ance & . 000.0010 .014 & \$6.060,000.000 \\
\hline England & 3.9 \%1,00\%,0ヶ0 & 3,300, 1010,1010 \\
\hline Anstria-Humgary & 1.751,011,410 & 3.460. 112 m ).000 \\
\hline Enssia &  &  \\
\hline Italy & 1.95и, (1) (\%) & \(2.530,0600.0100\) \\
\hline C'uited states & \(\bigcirc 2\) & 996.141.952 \\
\hline Spain & 1,375,006, 0: 11 & 1,395,00t, 0.0 \\
\hline (iermany & 1,1011.011,010) & terenterat \\
\hline Australasia & 2:30, опи, (\%) & 1.200,010, (1) \\
\hline Turker &  & 900.0100 .000 \\
\hline Tortugal & :45., 014.0011 &  \\
\hline Indi: & (6.) 1 (1) & \(6351,1000,1104\) \\
\hline Lrazil &  & \(59 \%\) \\
\hline gxpt & З-п. & 30. \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
"Rather remarbable is the increase of teble repeated statement of Great Britain that its logal colonies enjoy a higher degree of pos-
perits thau do those that have berome inperity thau do those that hare berome in-
dependent. Japan and the Argentine liepubif. belong to the states that hare in receut cears been contracting debts on a large scale, latter sito,000,000. Borrowers on a some-
 Canda with \(\$ 2 y .5,(1),(i 00\), an increase of irmat Britain, inclut \(\$ 5.4 S 5,0(H),(H) 0\), almust equal to the debt
"One reason for the enormous increase of national debts is probably the fact that mon-
er is now much cheaper than it was twentry ears ago. At present the total sum of in (n),000, while twenty years ago it wias time was \(\$ 0.000 .0 n, 0,0,0\) less than it is present. In 1875 spain and Hexico paid a Although the natioual debt of Frauce is chormons. ret it pars comparativ,
suallest anonit of interest mones. \(\$ 185,(001),(100\), while Great Britain pars ammual
 \(\$ 11 \pi, 000,000\); Spaiu, \(\$ 56,000,000\); Austria-Hun-
gary as much as \(\$ 156,004,000\). The latter conntrr, accordingly, pays more interest than Pramee. althongl the French debt is twice as interesting to note that each inlabitant of France nunst, on the average, par each year sian, \$1.2!: each Englislman, \$3.15; eacli
Anstrian, si.Jn; pach Italian, \$3.sn; each spaniard, sa.25: each American, 42 cents, aud each Gerinnu, 33 cent

\section*{FARM POWER}

The praetice of grinding feed, and in many seetions steaming and couking the same, is
rapidy growing in facor with the most progressive farmers. This necessitates the use of some good, reliable power, as well as some
means for steaming or cooking the feed. The well-known firm of James Leffel \&Co., Springfield. Ohio, are building a line of stean
Enginesand Boilers larsely used and specially Engines and Boilers larsely used and specially
well adapted for such service. In addition to furni-hing necessary power for grinding feed, saring wod, shelling com, etc., their ontfits
"an also be arranged whereby steana is had at the same time for other service, such as warmins water, cooking feed, etc. A new pamphlet, "D," has: been issued by this compauy, fully illustrating and describing their latest imillustrating and describing their latest in-
proved work in the Engine and Boiler line. copies will be sent free to parties interested, on application to the comp:ung, and any reanda copy and correspond with then before pur-

DECADENCE OF THE MEDIEVAL TRADES UNIONS.
The moral havor wrourht by these monng)
 humanity, malking its rictims more graspiln; practice of evely trick and deception Newgate sharper to erade the laws; it stime np a contentiou that rivaled the quarrels "t the Guelphs and (ibiletlines. Apprentices bi were not uerely pitilessly therl and brutally pmished; they were often left in ignorance of to leanin. In that fright fnl social and moral revulsion folluringe the fong amd derastating Wars of the sisternth and serenteenth cen
turies the corporations becalme more dete mined tian ever to maintain their imdustrial aristocracy aud monopoly. They refnsed to
admit any trade less ancicut and honorable admit any trade less ancicht and honorable
than their own to the riglits and privilegen of the law: ther suiled themselves by coutac their savage and releutless pursuit of persons engaged in unanthorized trattic ther inraded the homes of contraband wo hdden product of their toil. leaving them and their fimailies destitnte and starring. To snch absime new plates for court faporites, that occupa tims like the teaching of dancing, the selling
of flowers and the catching of birds were of fowers and the catching of birds were
organized, and homogeneons occupations like the hatmalsers' and carpenters' were divided the motern miul--Appleton's Popular Scimonlern!
e Mouthly.

\section*{KEGS OF ONIONS THE WEAPONS.}

Shortly liefore the Rerolution, when the air Tras hearin farged holl Major Putnon the approaching struggle, oll Major Putnams hap the redconats, and sometimes inveighed against their arrogant superciliousuess in mo esty's regulars orerheard Putnam assert that the provincial arms, untutored in arms a
thes were. would fight \(\pi\) ith the conrage trained soldiers. The officer resented the
assertion, and after some hot words chat assertion, and after some hot words chal
leneed the major to al duel, prorided be dared to tight.

Dare!" shoutel Putnam. "Th
"Name tueu." h:umghtily replied
ame tore. 1 and morrow; the distan:e ten paces; the fight to be as follows: You sit on one leag, \(I\) on another: a slow fuse to be attached to each longest shall be declared the wimner:"
Tiere was nothing for the officer to do but lowing day at the appointed time and place the combatants took their seats upon the bezau sputtering, rapidlr approaching the kegs. The otficer was deathly pale, and watched the growing dauger with dilated weses. At last he could stand it uo louger, aud matman out of sight. Whell he had goue anar, and disclosed to his friends a leg of onious. When the matter came to light the
officer was snljected to laughs and gibes of the entire command.-Harper's found
Table.

\section*{BOUNTIFUL CROPS}

Are now harrested in Okliahoma and Kansas on the line of the Chicago, Rock Island \& Pacific Railway.
It is the lest district to engage in farming and lands are cheap. Purchase white rou can yet a bargain and secure what you want-a furm and home. It is in the right latitude The Oklahoma district is settling rapidly twice a month send for full particulars and map of this district at once. Address

John Sebastias, G. P. A., Chicago.

\section*{EXCUSED.}

A pleasant story of her routh is told by an old lady whose early home was iu Consclool, crying in anticipation of disgrace and possible punishment. when a de
by her side said:
"What is tronbling fou, my child
Between her sols Annie explained.
"I will write a note to four teacher asking her to excuse you." said the stranger. kindls The little girl protested. He did not know her teacher. It would be of mo use. but
the big. black-haired man had mritten a few words on a page nf his nute-bonk, and, Whors oll a page nf his note-bonk, and,
will won give your teacher that. I the
still mubelieving, the little girl handed the s.rap of paper to her teaeher, Who read its quent. The uote read:
'Will Miss excmse Annie for belng ost oledient servant Daviel Wemster."
 Painting can only be done well by having the best materials - Purc White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil, properly applied. There is nothing clse "just as good." Avoid mixtures" and unknown brands of White Lead - the "sold-for-less-money" sort. (See list of the genuine brands.)
FREE rotwemand Broaduays, Acau Lork.

\section*{40 VALUABLE BOOKS FREE}

\section*{A Most Extraordinary Offer!}







JOHN SHERMAN'S FIRST MEETING WITH LINCOLN.
Secretary Sherman sars he never will forget his first meetiug with a president. It was
shortly after Lincoln's inaugnration, and he stortly after Lincoln's inaugnration, and he
attended a public reception, fell into liue. and waited an hour or two for a chance to "Dnring this time \({ }^{\circ}\) sars Mr. Sherman, was nondering miat I should sar and whit Lincoln would do when we met. At last it at me a moment, estended his hand, and said: \(\quad\).'You're a pretty tall fellow, aren't you? Stand up here with me, back to back, and
let's see which is the taller." ack with the greatest man of his age. Naturally, I was quite abashed by this uncxgired Liucoln
. \(\cdot 11\) y home is in Ohio,' I replied
thought su.' he said; 'that's the kind of Herald.

\section*{THE NEW TEN}

Matrimony has ten commandmeuts.
These were studied ont by Theodore Par-
Eer shortly before the day of his weddiug.
ions, which the inseribed iu his jonrnal.
Ther are as follows:
1. Xever. (xdelut for the best reasons, to
oppose wiffes will.
2. To discharge all duties for her sale
recly.
3.
Never to scold.
Kever to look cross at her.
Vever to worry her with commands.
S. Never to worry her
G. To promote har piety,
T. Tu bear her bmidens
S. To overlook her foibles.
9. To save, cherish ind forever defend her
rs. Thus, God williug, we shall he blessed
only recently a pcor farmer

pan of her own. She would occasionally get time from leer sening and mending to drop around to the dump. She sifted out \(\$ 10\), 041 ,
or so in her spare momeuts. This mas aunsement in the strangest year's honesmoon that is recorded. The tiro stalted tif moon that is recorded. The two started tif-
teen wontlis ago as bride and groom. She
was the devoted sweethcart of a poor Fresuo Was the devoted sweethcart of a poor Fresno
farmer. Thes hare returned to san Fran-
cisco with all kinds of gold-dust, numers cisco with all kinds of golu-dust, nuggets
aull coin. They hare millious in sight, and
behind the millions is a prettr romance. behind the millions is a prettr romance.

\section*{CRIME INCREASING.}

People do not realize how the tide of crim-
iuality iuality is risiug in this country. Accorling to the censis reports, we had one prisoner
beuind the bars for every \(3,4+2\) of population in 1sin. Lu \(1 S 90\) the ratio had risen to oue
in tini. By this time it is probably une in in Tin. By this time it is probably one in
500. Statistics shomed a rear ago that in my own state of Massachusetts one in every in prison. mostly young men. The floating criminal population in this country, in and ont of jail. is estimated at three quarters of
a millim.-1). L. Afoods. iu Sunday-school


\section*{CONSUMPTION CURED.}

\section*{}
of a simple vegetalle remedy for the speedy and per-
manent cure of Consumption. Bronclitis, Catarrlo.
Asthma, and all Throat and Lung the

errans Complaints. Having tested its wonlerfil
curative powers in thonsinds of caees, and desiring in


\section*{Our Housebolo.}

\section*{ONLY SIX MONTHS MORE.}

Six months from now I shall pay all bills Of this there can he no question. And I'm sure that about that time I'll be Relieved of this indigestion.
Six months from now in the bank I'll place The cash that I're heen saving. Or \(h\) g that time I am sure
A way to fortule paving.

Six months from now, or about that time, I shall quit the hahit of smoking, And that is the time my life will be

The is the time month
That is the time (six months from now When I shall not have to horry.
dll things heing adjusted. why, then There'll be no canse for \(\pi\) orry.
Sis months from now: Oh, glorious time Am I impatient? Never!
For this glorious time I'il wait and walt For this glorious time I'il
If I have to wait forever.

HOME TOPICS

PMrkis Pie.-Cnt the pumplin into into pieces ahout two inches long. and pack them in a steamer. Set the steamer over boiling water. When the pompkin is tender, so it can be easily pierced bs a fork, drain all the water pussible from it, put the pumplin into a pre serving-kettle, and set it on the back part of the store where it is not vers hot. Let it cook here until it is quite jrs stirring it often to prevent scorching, and then ruh it through a colander. It is bes cook the pumpkin the dar hefore rou wish to make pies. in a cool place. To a pint of the sitted pumpkin take three eggs, a teacnufnl of sugilr, il half teaspoonful of cinnamon or allspice. ground, a half teaspoonful of ginger and a halt teaspoonful of sat. Beat these together to a cream, and then add a quart of milk. Line the pans with a good but not rers short crust. fill with the prepared pumpkin, grate a little nutneg orer the top, and bake until the pie firm in the center.
Poisoxors Plants.-It is a lovely time of the rear to be out of doors, in the fields and woods, but one should be on the lookout for poisonous plants, as the resnlts from handling them are otten quite serere Poisnn-irs, or poison-oak, as it is some-
times called, and poison snmac, or aogtimes called, and poison smmac, or dog wood, helong to the same family. The pois-on-sumac is a shrub, growing from si. to eighteen feet high. The stem is smooth. or nearly so, and the leares composed of seren to thirteen thin leaflets. It grows in moist, swampy places. The poison-iry climbs bs rontlets over rocks or up the sides of trees. It is easily distinguished leaflets. while the Virginia-creeper has five. The leaflets of the poison-iry are rather domny underneath, and are sometimes rariously notched and sometime entire. Some people are particularly susmnch so that the efflurium rill callse poi-
present bad effects eren when one has touched a poisonous plant. It is wise to
take this precaution whenerer one has beeu where the plants might be. The best remedy I hare ever tried for the irritation produced br these plants is to bathe the affected parts with a mixture of soap linimeut and oil wase mixture o soap linimeut and oh or sassaras, which any druggist can prepare. I hare been told that simply bathing the affected parts
with water as hot as with water as hot as it can be borne, and
repeating it every hour or two, will allay repeating it every hour or two, will allis
the intolerahle itching, stop the spread the intolerahle itching, stop the spread of the inflamuation, and effect a cure in i das or tro. This would certainls be orth a fair trial. Maida McL.

\section*{LETTER-BOX.}

Tlat is an unlucky person who does not collect in his lifetime a few choice letters which he mishes to cherish as he would the ashes of a dear friend. A lady told me recently that she found the letter ents annonncing the hirth of a little girl, and that little girl was herself, lom girl to be middle-aged. Imagine hō̄ she felt to be middle-aged. Imagine hoir she felt
as she perused those pages! Such a letter

s that is worth keeping, and lore letters from the man sou married, or from those
sou did not. A beautiful casket is morths

soning when merely passing near them. Sombtimes immediate washing with hat, strong suap-suls or ammonia-water will
别
part of the page our editor has allowed a life-sized representatiou of the top of this exquisite hox. It is of chip-carring with all the variations allowed by this the siuplest branch of wood-carving. In draw ing the design upon the wood the nicest accuracs must be observed. A pair of compasses is necessary in getting the cir cles exact.
This casket, lined with relret and finished with a brass lock, will he a thing of beatry from generation to generation and a joy to all who appreciate true art İ. K.

\section*{LINEN AND BRAID CENTERPIECE}

Where one cannot embroider well it is lost to keep to plain serring: and in this comlination of braid and linen evers one conld accouplish a heautiful decoratire pieme of work. To form the squares baste another piece of the material on the main piece, and hemstitch all around the edges, and then put on the braid decorations. It minst first he basted and then sown firmly down. sathering it at places where turus or chrves must be made. If only a corner presty centerpiece.

\section*{TWO MOTHERS.}

That mans a habs suffers tortures at the hands of an ignorant yonne muther or a careless matse no ohservant person can
deny, and this is particularly so turius the long, and this is particularly so during the
lof summer. Mauy a child'
bahs, who cannot speak to tell of its needs or feelings, and who, if it cries, is jolted, patted or dosed, when nine times ont of ten a little sensible attention, such as an ohler persou mould appreciate, is all it requires.
We call to mind one roung mother and her six-months-old babe, who, though rery fleshy, was mell and good-natured all the summer, although the season was a long and trying one. His clothing consisted of the thinnest of all-wool skirts, low-necked and short-steered, but long enough to come well domn orer the abdomen. napkin. and short, loose slip or irripper of lightweight tennis-flannel. If the mornings or erenings were cool a light flannel or tennis flannel skirt mas added.
The mother sensibls forbore holding him any more than was ahsolutely necessars, folded him to he much of the time ally, when the afternoons were particularr hot, his little slip was remored, and he rolled and bicked in perfect comfort attired onls in napkin and shirt.
The greatest of care mas taken with his bottle to keep it perfectly clean and sweet. and during the entire hot season he was diluted nothing but pure, perfectls sweet milk. diluted according to the doctor's directions. His bottle mas giren him as he Tis mun the floor, so he was spared the warmith of the mother's bods while eating: and when he went to sleep he was left on the comort on the floor, with a square of tennisHannel thrown over him, and awakemed refreshed and happy: not hot, perspiring and cross, as is so often the case Itis daily bath mas nerer omitted, and if a change in temperature came suddenly, as so frequentls does during the snmmer, his clothing was immediatelr attended to, io that he was immediately attended to, hilled nor wirm duly for wirm enoveh to perspire uning July, August and September, he was well and happr, and his uother by her wise treatmeut and rare good sense saved herself uluch overtrork and worry alll was able to enjor her baby all the time.
Not far amar was another mother whose baby was about the same age, and who cried, fretted and worried the must of the ime. It mas attired through all that hot snmmer in a long-sleered flamel shirt, such as it had worn during the winter, lannel skirt and muslin dress. ant as consequence was constantly hroken ont with the heat. which every drop of perpiration irritated. and avery movement f its little body iucreasem the chafing of ts close-fitting, heary shirt. For homrs at time would the mother rock it or wall the floor holding it closely claspet in her rms, in her vain endeavers to quiet it. plantive wails, the warmoth of her bonly only increasing its disconfort. When tiren ature bromglit forqetfinhoss in sleep, was put to bed in al closem ronm, coveren with a crocheted aforlath. "for feal of drafts," aud the mother conld not muler tand whe haly slept sul litte and atwa ened so cross alnd fretral.
When remonstrated with for keoping it warmy dressed, she roplied that hally ras so delicate allud took rold son easily that she must keep it wamly dressed, ant ronld not he male to molerstand that exhing weakenerl the elltire comervated that it conld stand the train nervated that it comld stand the strain belolitated and its dize SMom hecominened in sympathy, and dnring the early
days of September it fell a prey to bowel belts now in rogne. On the Hy end of the tronble, and in three days time passed band put two eres; one on the extreme
away, leaving the mother's heart desolate
as she bewailed the strauge dealings of Providence
Shond another little life be placed in carefully study its neets and requirements, and learn in time that too often a mother's ignorance is more responsible for a baby's demise than the dealings of a "mysterious Providence" Clara S. Everts.

\section*{ORESS FOR ELDERLY WOMAN.}

Too many women when ther get into middle life begin to think themselves too dress should take on a more elegant look in the way of material, while you can select a quieter style of making it. The

the perfectly plaiu skirt relieved by the panel in front of black relret ribbon orer ceam-rohite satin and edged with heary et. The maist, of cream-white Liberty orselet of black satin, and shoulder-collar and revers trimmed with the jet. Two costumes conld be made of this by haring that is worn leare off the white trimmings.

\section*{HOME DRESSMAKING-SKIRT-MAKING}

Handle the sectious of the skirt carefully after cuiting, as the bias edges ith rather. Baste the seam or he skirt either bottom or top, but alrays with that sectiou which has the most bins edge mat permost or toward the sewer bias edge mpern is all right, and the patcarefully done, the seams will come out eren looth at top and bottom. Seam with the machine, laying a strip of lining selrage uprermost on all bias seams, the raw edge of the strip coinciding witb the raw edges of the sections being seamed. This stay-strip need not be basted, but shonld be carefully held in place while seamed. Seams should be true and straight, as defects are sure to be seen casting ellges of eaclash section, so that the seams may he pressed open.
Iress all seans rery carefulle, being sure that the sections do not lie slack while the seam is leing pressent, as there may be a cruase pressed into the skirt mear the seam. Fining the plack a tly, ant on the other witl a with a Hys, and on the other band of the skirt slound material. The length as to allow the skirt to lap only cam with a tape attached to the upper inside corner. Fusten the other end of the tape to the top edge of the skirt, in such a place that the meight of the nocket will be on the tape, not on the seam.
the back, adjusting it to the facins of the band and basting secmels in place. Tre changes dilit and make any necessary ment back fullness falling forward Baste on the outside of the hand and seam. Gake out hand-hastings and turnin elges haste logether. Stitch hoth edges of the reuient, being easily hidden are most con-
end, just at the edge of the fy where i joins the skirt. Place hooks to correspond on the other end of the band.
Tro hooks may be sewn on the outside of the band for belt-securers, or to hook into bick.
Item a facing of lining orer the pressen opeu seam at the bottom of the slirt, to coser the raw edges of the haircloth stiffcning. Face the bottom with a strip of relreteen, allowing the lacing to show Press the skirt througbont on the wrong side, put tapes on the band with which to hang the skirt away, and the skirt i

\section*{omplete.}

It canvats stiffening is used, it should stitched on as a facing to the right side o the stiffening. Then apply the stiffening as a facing, allowing a piping of the re reteen to show on the outside of the skirt

\section*{HOUSEHOLD TTEMS}
"One of the household ambitions of ms life has heen to be able to purchase cheese cloth by the bolt, honsenceper to me one day when we were
discussing topics of home nature in gen discussing topics of home nature in gen
eral. "I wonld like an unlimited supply of it. for dish-cloths, tea-towels, dust-rags and uses too hunerous to mention. It is such a ready absorbent, washes so easy and keeps so white. Why, its uses are legion. But at four and five cents a sard I hare never felt justified in using it as promiscuonsly as I wonld wish.
In reality there is nothing nicer for the many uses mentioned. and many more Long curtains of int were puce a part of an inpretentious little dimingthree seasons, the cloth was utilized in parious wars, and we readily 'echocd the wish that we might ha re it by echocd the A fairly good substitute for cheesc-cloth A fairly good, substitnte for cheesc-cloth
is the sugar-sacks that may be had at any grocers at the rate of two for fre
cents. They are ustally picked mp pretty close, though, and to get them it becomes

certain number to be sared. There is more, than a square yard of cloth in each sack, and weare it is very like cheese-cloth. It soon bleales ont white, and is a rers EInsekeepers often make from these sacks rery pretty white aprons for "teatime" wear, or aprons to use while bakiug Tre luy a number of them every season, and find uses innumerable for them. Our supplies of granulated sigar come to the grocers put ny in this sacked form, and housewives are so generally coming to hold article that it is many times impos sible to get them.

\section*{IVORY SOAP \\ Divide a cake with a \\ IT 5 (V) stout thread and you have \\ Floats two perfiectly formed cakes
of convenaint size for the toilet}

Wasb-day is losing much of the dreat that came with it since we adtopted the of them. Incompetent lielp is the rule rather than the exception. Girls lack ex.
ecutive ability and the good jodgment and ham:agement that is necess: cesstul running of the wheels of the house hold machinery, and the work is sure herself right at the helnu every hour of the day. It not infrequently happens that
the mistress is otherwise engaged much of her time, and donbtless physically- unalle to be always at the post of supposed duty. She has then to manage the best she ean and hastening the work along. Wash-day ecame a dread day in reality, for though neither strong enongh to be in the litchen and latudry nor having the time to spare
from other duties, it was an absolnte necessity that we spend the lietter part of the torenoon there, if the reekly Washing
was ont of the way before dark. the washings large with but three in the family. Mismanagement, slow motions and partial indifference would accomnt for t all. But we worked a change that has somewhat rerolutionized all this. Erer: morning, or second morning at the farth est, a smanl tnb of suds is prepared and
the soiled articles of clothing are washed ont. Thes are run from the suds into dried. Mans things require no further White sbirts, skirts, fine table-cloths and White sbirts, skirts, fine table-cloths and
napkins and all such artieles are folded when dry, and when wash-day comes the are ready to be put into the boiler with
cold suds to stal't them, scalded and rinsed, cold suds to stald them. scalded and rinsed,
when ther are white and ready to be laudered. Frifteen or twenty minntes each day suffices to wash all the articles that hare not then come nearly so often. Kitche towels, erers-day underwear, colored shirts and aprons and dresses are quickly washed are soon iroued and out of the way again Many such doilics are in use, and by corct ing the entire top of the table with them a white cloth mar be made to do serric and be kept clean for many days, and the Enongh starch to give gloss and firmmess is added to the last cold rinse-water
table-cloths and doilies. The kitehen table-cloths and doilies. The kitchen
aprous and dresses, roller-towels and teatowels, underwear and all sueh common
articles of the wash are not ironed. Time, strength and fuel are sare
To kcep ants ont of the lard-jar we have a particnlar penchaut in that direc tion, and pounds of lard have been ing the jars to the darkest corner of
he eellar produced no cffect. Ent when
tul) supplied with a pail of water, we had the tubs are needed thes are placed upon the cellar bottom for the fow homrs that the tubs may be in use, when they ar withi paper and plates to Feep out the dus. Other articles of fond
are particularly fond

\section*{arety on the corered jar}
which the mik except the home suppl. dails: The amonet sent to the creamery into a glass fruit-can, the can slipperd int a clean cloth sack made for the purpose down in to the conse well-w, then shper til the bottom of the jar and cloth touche gotion from new strips of muslin is pimmed to the sack. The milk keens cool an

More cream being needed, it is taken from the night's milk in the creancer-cinn, and
put into the cistern as is the can of new mills. Butter is put into an carthem disll, surinkled orer with barrel-salt, enferel With another cloth and papers, and also
be preferable, lint that is among the

\section*{among the farm leelougings of every farm,}

\section*{condant that the participation will he in}


TYPEWRITER HEADQUARTERS,



\section*{SHORTHAND}

TAllity 31 counses \(\%=\) Uais. MAll

\section*{Uation tus mame}

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\section*{Enameline} The Meden
STOVE Pollst

DUSTLESS, ODORLESS, BRILLIANT, LABOR SAVING. Try it on your Cycle Chain,

\section*{You Often Hear}

\author{
people say "there are others,"
} but they usually add "we know Columbias are the best.' There never was a truer acknowledgement of Columbia superiority. At the present prices there is no reason why you should not join the army of Columbia riders.

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\section*{Great Southwest}


SOMETHING FOR NOTHING


 Agent wanted. If yu. wat innerfee wite oulo.

LEARN
TELEGRAPHY.
OPIUM

\section*{nearer home.}

OCr the hill the sun is setting
Aud the eve is dralring on; Forly droops the gentle twilig Gone for are-its race ls \(0^{\circ}\) Soon the darker shades will come Still it's sweet to know at erel We are one day nearer home.

One day nearer, sings the mariner As he glides the waters oer, While the light is softly ating On his distant native shore. as the fhristian one the foum As his he-boat cuts with rapture I am one day nealrer home.

Searer home! les, one day nearer , In our Father's house so brightto the greeu fields and the fountains In the lathd of pure tellght For the heavens grow brighter ooer us, And the lamps hang in the dome, For were one dar nearer home
\(\longrightarrow\) —

M

\section*{A SONG IN THE NIGHT} sonl, he not so anxious abont the written that peace. Is it not which passeth muderstanding? What is that hut a song in the night? It is one of the songs without words. It and darkness may be around, about thee, and yet thon maycst le able to sing. Do not distress thrself to find a caluse foi thyy jor. Hast thou not read of a bush llat was all in flame, and yet was not consumed? The facts were all against its permanence; it was unreasonable that it
should lire. But it did live, and why? should lire. But it did live, and why?
Because there was a roice speaking within Because there was a roice speaking within
it, singing within it, agalinst facts, spite of reason, in defiance of circumstances. It was a song of words, a comfort without canse, a strength without angclic legions. So, ofttimes, shall it he with thee. There sliall he moments in which thy Gethsemane shall reveal no flower, in which the cim shall not pass, in which the legions ot anisels shall not come; and yet, strange to say, thou shalt be strong.
Thou shalt fy withont pinions; thou shalt walls without feet; thon shalt breathe without air; thou slant laugh without sunshine; thou shalt lless without linowing be the light, and thy joy shall he onts from Qod.-George Matheson, D.D.

\section*{SUNDAY FEEDING}

Cuder the heading of the "Sunday Penatty of Irregular Feeding," the "Medical Record" points ont that in our progress from harbarism we have evolred a people with whom regnlarity in eating is ahsolutely mecessary to good health.
result of this artificial existence the secretions are poured ont and realdy for action with the monotony of clockwork. If this custom is neglected the riolator not only ntiners is done to the digestire apparatus injury is done to the digestire apparatus,
which has heen so educated that it requires which has heen so edncaterisc and positive a dempite amonnt of exercisc and positive lromptness in feeding that requirement.
The stomach haring poured ont its secreThe stomach haring poured ont its secre-
tions, as enstomary, waits only a short time before allowing them to he alhsorbed without the accompanying nutrition which goes to the formation of more sccretions. Itter a few such experiences the secrelions become less in amount and activity. and indigestion ensues. Drspentics are ordered to eat at inffcribly regular interrals. Normal stomachs are ly no means many, ret this role, so imperative to sufferers, is regularly disregarded by the well. Once a weck the thee regular meals are replaced by late rising and abstinence, followed by gluttony. The gastric juices know nothing of a serenth day of "rest." ame the result is disconfort, stupidity and

\section*{GOD'S LOVE.}

Human lore may clange. The friendship of last year has grown cold. The gentleucss of sesterday turned to severity. But
it is never thas with God's lore. It is eternal. Our experience of it may be rariable. hat there is no rariableness in the ness of his love may fade out, but the lore clings forerer; the gentleness of God
ahides cternal. "FFor the mountains shatl deprrt, and the hills lee remored, but my
kindness shall not depart from thee, neith er shall the corenant he remored, satith the Lord that hath merey on thee.
There was never a moment nor any cx from the heart of which a message mas not instantly be sent up to frod and back is not of in some remote he:iren merely He is not a way at the top of a long, steep life-ladder, looking down upon ns as we struggle untrard in pain and tears. He i with each one of us on every part of the war. His pramise of prescnce is an eter
nal present tense: "I ann with thee." So the the believer a
assurance.

\section*{CRITICAL MOMENTS}

Mans of the misfortunes and disasters which afflict humanity come in consequence of carelessaess and neglect at some partic war moment. The man who "didn't think" finds the labor of a lifetime wasted. The woman who "didn't think" finds her plans disarranged and her efforts rain because of disarranged and her efforts rain because of
some lack of watchinness at a particnlar some lack of watchenhess at a particma
time. It is a great thing to know when critical time has come, to grasp the onpor tunity or grapple with a difficults: to
resist the adversary and conquer in the resist the adretsalry and conquer in the strife; and in order to do this we must watch continually, rea, more, we must guide us with his exe.
There is no moment when we can safely cease to watch. There is no hour which mas not prove the hour of defeat an das by dir we neglect to improve Witch against eril: match against sin: Watch and pray lest we cuter into temptation. "Wiatel ye. therefore, and pray always, that we may le accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass. and to stand before the Son of man."-Th Christian.

\section*{SPIRITUAL CRIPPLES}

Looking ahroad among Christians, how many eridences do we meet with of general shortcoming? Some seem Without places in life. Some seem without feet; they never go an inch out of their way to serve others. Some seem roiceless; the never, cenen by word, encourage any on Who is cast down. Some seem deaf; the never listen to the roice of suffering Some scem without hearts; they do no seem to know that sympathy and gen
erous feelings are. What an appearance a procession of such characters wonl make if they could be seen as they are in public streets. Mang seen to have no
ears; and the Savior might well exclaim, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear:"

\section*{BE GOOD FOR SOMETHING}
"He has good material in him," we oftel he:rr it salid of some young man, and we count the words a commendation. But after all, ther count for vers little. A pile of boards is good material, but it can be bnilt into a church ol a prisou, a home or a place of infams. Iron is good :nate rial, but out of it can be formed a railing to protect or al chain to imprison. A per
son must not ouly lave good material in son must not ouly lare good material he is a mere cipher in the world, and might as well never have been born.

\section*{A SELF-DELUSION}

Men cheat themsclves; ther mix their mblition and their philanthropr, and per suade themselres that philanthropy is the horse in the shafts of the chariot when it is ambition only. It is the wolf in cheep's clothing-the bear with the cow's skin covering his ferocitr.-Reuben Thomas, D.D.

\section*{CRIPPLE CREEK INVESTMENTS}

Big fortunes have been made by a small furestment in Cripple Creek stocks, and the
way mave suddenly acquired wealth would make interesting reading. We can not here go Into dotails, but if you will write us we will suggest a plan that will materially improve your pecunlary conditlon. We have something special to offer, and it wlll cost you nothing to send us your name and get on our Ilst for Cripple Creek IIterature. Our facilitles in the stock business are unexcelled. Address Springs, Colorado.

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\section*{Prizes Awarded}

\section*{IN THE AUGUST WORD CONTEST.}

Mast, Crowelid \& Kirkpatrick, Publishers Farmanation Fireside.
Decir Sirs:-We, the judges in your August Word Contest, after a careful exam Ination of the lists of words submitted to us, formed from the letters in the wor "Beautiful," find that the following persons have formed the largcst number of award them the prizes

\section*{NAMES OF PRIZE-WINNERS.}

ABRAHAM TABER, 21 Lincoln Street, New Bediord, Massachusetts, formed 201 correct and admissible words, and is awarded the first prize-a \(\$ 100\) bicycle. Mr. Taber's list was received Angust 30th, at

MRS. CORA FOSTER, North Lewisburg, Ohio, formed 198 correct and admissible words, and is awarded the second prize- \(\$ 30.00\) in cash. Mrs. Foster's list was received Angust 27th, at 3 p. M.
C. W. PEEK, Atlanta, Georgia, formed 197 correct and admissible words, and is awarded the third prize- \(\$ 2.00\) in cash. Mr. Peek's list was received August 16th, at 3 P.

MRS. EFFIE S. FOLTZ, Fowler, Illinois, formed 197 correct and admis sible words, and is awarded \(\$ 17.50\) in cash. Mrs, Foltz's list was received August 30th, at 7 A. 3. (See note below.)
T. U. CONNER, Jr., 531 College Street, Macon, Georgia, formed 197 cor rect and admissible words, and is awarded \(\$ 17.50\) in cash. Mr. Conner's list was received August 30th, at 7 A. M. (See note below.
E. B. CANNON, Tabor, Iowa, formed 196 correct and admissible words and is awarded the sixth prize- \(\$ 10.00\) in cash. Mr. Cannon's list wa reccived August 7th at 7 A . M .

The following-named persons came very near being prize-winners: Mrs
Wm. W. Whan, 1539 Phillp Street, New Orleans, Wm. W. Whan, 1539 Phillp Street, New Orleans, Loulisiana, 195 words; Miss Daisy Hodgsou, 1012 Plilip Street, New Orlcans, Loutsiana, 194 words; B. A Young, Signal, Ohio, 193 words; Walter Newton, Howard, Ohin, 192 Words;
Robert Doud, Elvaston, Illinois, 191 words; George S. Adams, Clatsop, Oregon, Robert Doud, Elvaston, Illinois, 191 words; George S. Adams, Clatsop, Oregon,
191 words; Harry Bennett, 2610 Nagazine Street, New Orleaus, Louisiana, 191 word
words.

All the other lists contained less than 190 words which were admissible unde the rules. In a number of the lists over 200 words were written out, but those
not admissible, according to the rules as understood by tbe judges, were marked not admissible, according to the rules as underst
Respect fully,
out.
F. Petticketw
i. Weir.
M. Weir.

Judges of August Contest.

\section*{TO OUR READERS.}

The above report of the judges in our August Word Contest explains itself By the time this paper reaches our readers the six prizes will be in the hands of the prize-winners. Tbls makes six \(\$ 100\) bicycles we have giren away as prizer this summer, besides a number of otber valuable prizes. All of the prizes were awarded impartially and strictly on the merits of the list or guess sent us Naturally some of tbe contestants mere disappointed. It is aggravating to come
so near yet miss a prize, but surely no one bolds us responsible for their failure. so near yet miss a prize, but surely no one holds us responsible for their failure. offer some big prizes. We invite every reader's atteution to the great bargains in premiums offered elsewbere. Respectfully,


\section*{Qur niliscellany.}


HONEST BUT SHREWD YANKEE.
There was a funlly calse of iuternational There was a funuy calse of iuternational
houesty dormin in Arizonal, just on the line

 and chickens hriny line prices in Arizonia.
hut to raise forls in Mesico aud hriug them
actoss the houndary or to buy the feed and atcross the houndary or to buly the feed and
hrring it acrons aronld involve the payment
of a consideralle duts, which would cat the profits ahout as fast as the hepus could eat
the corll. As for smuggling that wais not to he thought
Amasa is a rankee and is so houest that
his ueighlurs say be wouldn't talke edrantare his ueightors say be wouldn't take aldrautage
of a man in a horse-trade. But he is of a wan in a horse-trade. But he is also
full of Saukee ingenuits. aurl after dee cogitation he haits a long. slim hen-coop, one
Lalf of it in Arizona and the other in गlexico Ou the liue there is a gate. Over the tine
orere are larns containinu feed. At feeding. thime the gate is openen aud the chicken fingcier shoos bis flock into Mexico, where they
eat their meall. Thell he shoos them back to the protection of the American flag. where thes digest this Mexicaul grain, lais their
eggs and carry on their family affiairs, Mr. Barrow sares about tiftr per cent ou grain and makes that mnch oii his chickens, and if
there is any swuggling doue it is done hy there is ans sumsint biddies.- Wrashine ou Times.

\section*{RESPECT FOR THE NERVES.}

Respect for the nerres, then, demands the aroidance of orerwork of every kind, whether
mental or physical. Too much eating is orer work of the digestive organs, too much bicy-cle-riding draws too bearils on the heart and
lungs, too much thinking or fretting overlungs, too much thinking or fretting over-
taxes the brain. But, in fact, overworking the digestire or assimilative organs or strain ing the heart or lungs goes to the werre
centers to register the fatal lexion; for so centers to register the fatal leaion; for so
long as the derangement is not hesond the
power of rital force to power of rital force to rectify it, it is hat stored.
The true thenrs of living a bealthy life would seem to be tins: Take care of the
nerve centers: to do this, guard against orernerve centers: to do this, guard against orer-
work-that is. orevexpenditure of nerrons force. But a majorits. perhaps, of fairly in-
telligent people do not tnow when thes are
making the most destructive imroads npon making the most destructive furoads npon
their vital supply. and such ignorauce is ver ence. A person of weak stomach hy eating a hit of pickle may hring ahont a nerwon
waste greater than that caused by a dar: maste greater than that caused by a dar:
bard labor. He bas made a demand upon a supply the force. It is like heating weak borse because be canuot drair a load itor's Ontlook, in The Chantauquan.


FRIENDLY PERSECUTION IN SICKNESS. dired, against the persicentious thes are com-
pelled to cmure from friends who feel it thin duty to call :man condole with the sick.
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dame Fortme is caprieious in erers comu- } \\
& \text { ry, but particulaty su :anoug the mines } \\
& \text { Richard Lorkes, as well as hnulreds of other }
\end{aligned}
\]

 kindly remarked that I was so changed be
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { operated hy the Diamond Hill Compans. for } \\
& \text { linety cellts The group) of clams wals }
\end{aligned}
\] shouldn't have known me, and he hoped I'd
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { bought last year hy the scotch syulic:ate } \\
& \text { now in possession for a sum sumposid to be }
\end{aligned}
\] pull through, which meant. 'I'm sure rou
can't last hong, poor fellow:' and had I heard
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { \$1. Sionomo. hut Mr: Iorkey did not make } \\
& \text { the differmee betwren the sum he paid for }
\end{aligned}
\] hat J-. Who was taken wick at the same time Wras, hat sen serel op hy the doctors? He itenss, which made me feel as if I should fly
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { he lias wo complaints lo offer, for the prop- } \\
& \text { erty he bonght for wincty cents he after- }
\end{aligned}
\] uto it thonsand pieces:
call like that is enongh to kill anybods
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { ward sold for eight thousand dollirs, and he } \\
& \text { has always contended that his slare of that }
\end{aligned}
\] Who docsu't know how to resist the influ-
anount was the easiest moner he ever mark of smbis sympathy. Hearell silve the I do wish ur fricuds rould talk to me of something hesides myself, and how I look,
and how I feel, for I am reminded of all that far too often. If thes want to show their fricudship and help me get well, they will
help me to forget myself aud all my difficnies. Pras throw open the windows and let gloom of that to dry off the dampmess and Health.

NOT HARD TO DO.
The first letter the answers-to-queries man opened, as he sat
tained this question:
"Please tell me the hest method of preparing yonng oninns so they will leare no
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\) tive in ahout the size of a pea. salt to taste.
\(\qquad\)
\(\qquad\)
\[
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Dame Fortme is cal } \\
& \text { try, but barticulanly } \\
& \text { Richard Lorkes, as wel }
\end{aligned}
\]

\section*{mosquitoes and flies fight.} A (ambldi (Dela ware) farmer tells a stors
of a queer cumbat between a swarm of thes almd mosumitos orw the possession of a
lorse. The animal was srazing in a mealow
when a hugu cloud of
 to drop to the carth. Thic howse was rovered
\(\qquad\)


\section*{This \(\$ 5.00\) Outfit FREE}

The 44 tools and articles in this outfit, purchased singly in retail bardwarestores, would cost not less than \(\$ 5.00\). We hare sold thousands of the outtits in the past few years at \(\$ 3.00\) each; but owing to the breaking up of the steel trust, and the low price of iron and other raw materials, we are enalned to have them
manufactured for a less price than ever before and still furnish a better nutfit. manufactured for a less price than ever before and still furnish a better and give the purchaser the benefit of the lower cost price; also most of our profit (it is the subscription we w-ant); therefore, we offer this

A COMPLETE OUTFIT OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS FOR BOOT, SHOE, RUBBER, HARNESS AND TINWARE REPAIRING.




All these tools are full=sized and practical in every respect; in fact,
they are the same tools, etc they are the same tools, etc.
used by regular shoe and harnes makers everywhere. We guar:
antee the outfit to give entire antee the outfit to give entire
satisfaction or money refunded. PRICE OF OUTFIT, AND FARM AND FIRESIDE ONE YEAR, \$2.00.


Get Four Orders, Send Us Eight Dollars, and We Will Send to You FIVE Outfits, and to Each of the Five Persons Farm and Fireside One Year.

\section*{โmiles.}

JOHNNY IN THE HARVEST-FIELD.
Father and mother and sister LII
Are down hy the dark blue sca, And I'ru on the farmo with Uncle Bill, Who is ruaking it hot for me

\section*{tWO INKY WAYS}

There was a man who advertised In spot obse-a single time. In spot obscure placed be
And paid for it a dime.
And just because it didn't bring Him customers hy score, He sain, or lather, swore

He seemed to think one hammer tap Would drive a nail clear in;
That from a bit of tiny thread A weaver tents could spiu.
If be this reasoning hright applied To eating. doubtless he Ten men a century.
Soule day, though, be
Make advertising pal
He'll hare to add ads.
And alvertlse each day
his delicate constitution.

ATrait-"Ifow do. old fel?"
Weginald-"How do. deah ho Artinar-"Did you-aw-celebra解queen's-aw-jubilee?" saug 'God Sare the Queen.' don't \(y^{\prime}\) knor., al day. Did you-aw-celebwate, old chap?", Awthaw-"Aw, no. You see, deal boy, I
was. afwaid I might ofend the-aw p wince, don't \(y^{\prime}\) know, if he should beab I had ex-
preessed satisfaction at the long weign of the queen."-Town Topics.

EXCUSED.
"You wish to be relievel from jury duts, julge.
"It's public spirit." said the unwilling
thlesuman, "ou the score of ecouoms. I hare mpipepsia, jugge, and I nerer agree with any-
Wuny. If I go on this jury there will be buly. If I go on this jurs there will be a
disagreement, and the countr will have to \(\overrightarrow{0}\) to the expense of a new trial.'
her sole qualification. Mrs. Bagro-"Tell, me, professor, will my
danghter ever hecome a great pianist?" Herr Togleschuitzle-"I gaunot dell." "But has she none of the qualifications
necessary for a gnod musiclan?" necessary for a good musiclan?
"Ach! Yah, matam, she has


\section*{NO ADVANTAGES SECURED.} "Things do not seem to be equallzed in this life," complained the man with one leg.
"I am at a disadrantage when walking, and 1 secure no concessions from ms tailor be-
cause of haring but one leg."-Nen York cause
Forld.

\section*{OFFRED A BARGAIN.}

\section*{"Do fou think it's true that e
has his price?" asked the heiress.}
thoughtfure I don't know," he answered. sou ueedn't look any farther."-Chicago rost.

\section*{IT'S DIFFERENT NOW.}

\section*{"Are you going to spend your ra
the sea-coast this summer, Charles} Charles-"No. The boss put in a cash re cisco Examiuer.

\section*{HAPPY INNOCENCE}

\section*{The wife-"What a sweet smile there is on} the babr's face. Johu.
The husband-"Yes; he's prohably dream-
ing that he's keeping me arake."-Tomn

\section*{STILL BEHIND}

\section*{"This," said the iceman, "is t
rear when I cut considerabte ice
"Tr,"}
"You," said the kitcuen ladr, "
balf as murk as you are paid for."
Statesman.

\section*{LITTLE BITS \\ First Popullst-"Whuldn't you like to see
the rallroads carrsin' us all free?" Sccond Populist-"I dunno. I thluk the} fare."
Mrs. Youngish-"Oh, Bob! What shall I do Mrs. . Youngish-"Oh, Bob! what shall I do
Bibs is crying because I wou't let bim pull all the fur off my new muff:" Mr. Youngish-"Well,
hinn the cat."-Tid-Bits.
Young mother (on the train)-"Moumm's-itty-pitty-peshus lammy-angel-drlie desde-t weet-estingateryived, atsutitls,"
Old gent (seat ln frout)-"And they blame a man for cursin' the mother tongue!" Madge-"I think Jack is going to propose
to me soon, mama." to me soon, mana."
Her mother-"Why do sou say that Madge-"He took me out to look nt some tandem wheels last crening."-Philiudelphla Americau.
Mabel-"Mr. Sweetser tells me I aun the
oulr woman in the world he cares auythlug ouly
about.
about.
Edith-"I suppose he doesn't class Mas Goldlng aumong women. I kuon he always
calls her au augel."- Boston Transcript. "This biercle war is a great boon to the
public. A good machiue is now withiu reach of the arerage pocket-book."
"I say it's a heastly shanne! I boughit ms "I say it's a heastly shanne! I boughit my
bicecle for one huudred and five dollars on the instalment plan-and I'ml still payin

Officer-"'Yls, th' Dutell an' th" Oirlsh do he great paaple. Shure, 'tis all th' law biz.,
ness ar th' couuthry thot's in their hands." Dinkelsplel-"How ros dot?",
oflicer-"Why, 'tis th' Duteb thot wakes Officer-"'his, 'tis tu' Dutcak wat wakes do yez moind?
Kansas Populist orator-"I tell you, nis friends, the sturdy farmers of Kansas are standiug face to face wlth hunger and want."
Voice-" "Why dou't they make a kick?" Kansas Populist orator-"Well-er-they'r so busy harecsting their enormons whea A professor of Trinity College, Dublin overhearing an uudergraduate making use of profane language, rushed at hlm frantically, exclaiming:
"Are you a ware, sir, that you are imperil
ing your iumortal soul, and, what is worse ineurrlug a fine of five shillings?"-House hold Words.
spinitewer (after seance)-"You say these
pertectin' us?"
Mediun -"
"
Mediun-" "es."
Widower (with convictlon)-"Then that ag'in the day afte saild nothin' about
"It is getting." silid the pessimistic man
"that a United States senator conntt
his self-respect.
"Oh, I dunno,", said the optimist. "There
are chances for him to clear enough to malke him bave a pretty good opinion of himself." -Indianapolis Jourual.
Diogenes was on foot, with a bicrcle lau-
"Why ao
the king
"I amı looking for the hest wheel on the market,"- quath Diogenes. "and up to the present date each man I hare met has rec
oumended a different one."--Washingto Capitol.
A little girl has au uncle who taught her to open and slut his crush hat. Oue ere silk hat. Which he left in the hall. Presently he sat the child coming with his net hat crushed into accordiou plaits.
"Ob, uncle," she cried, "this one is rery
hard. I've had to sit on it, but I can't get
It more than half shut."
"That whole Pompeiian trouble might have been avoided," observed Diomed to Caesir as the two sat ou the banks of the Styx
talking about the misfortune which befell talking about the misfortune which befel
that citt, "if we'd ouly had had an effic lent city," government.
Bahh." said Ciesar. "You couldn't
made Vesurius quit mith an ordinauce.
"But if the street-cleaning department
"Put if the street-cleaning department
seen to the remoral of the ashes promptr "Al," said Caesar, "quife so."-Harper
It is said that General Skobeleff, on the ere of the battle of Plerna. ofrered to soldier the clooice het treen one hundred rubles
and the cross of S . George for having saved his life. Said the young soldier:
"The cross of St. George? What is it worth

\section*{the cross of st. Georg}

Replled Skobeleft
Mr good fellow, it is not for the worth of the thing. but for the honor, that I offer than five ruble
The soldier clinched matters by answering "Nen, then. Fin have the cross of st. Georm

MRS. CURTIS, NEW YORK,
Tells Her Experience With Ovaritis.

A dull, throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with an occasional shooting pain, indicates inflammation. On examination it will be found that the region of pain shows some swelling. This is the first stage of ovaritis, in flammation of the ovary. If the roof of your house leaks, my sister, you have
it fixed at once ; why not pay the same it fixed at once; why not pay the same respect to your own body? Do you live mile tor? Then that is why you should attend to yourself a
once, or you will
soon be on the
You nee
not, you oughtnot
to let your
self go,
when oneo
your own
ing hand out the help-
will advise you, without money and will advise you without money and
without price. Write to Mrs. Pinkham, without price. Write to Mrs. Pinkham,
Lynn, Mass., and tell her all your sympLynn, Mass., and tell her all your symp-
toms. Her experience in treating female illsis greater than any other living per son. Following is proof of what we say:
"For nine years I suffered with female weakness in its worst form. I was in bed nearly a year with congestion of the ovaries. I also suffered with falling of the womb, was very weak, tired all the time, had such headaches as to make me almost wild. Was also troubled with leucorrhoea, and was bloated so badly that some thought I had dropsy. I have taken several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and several o her Blood Purifier, and am completely cured. It is a wonder to all that I got well. I shall always owe Mrs. Pink ham a debt of gratitude for her kind ness. I would advise all who suffic to take her medicine."-Mrs.. Anvil Curtis, Ticonderoga, N.Y.
Don't Stop Tobacco



\(\$ 75\).


LADY CANVASS
Naty



\section*{A BIG OFFER}


GOLDRIIGSFREE!

\(\qquad\)
I WANT A MAN

\author{

}

S18 aWeekEasy

SELL YOUR BRAIAS DT efting patent on




ROCKER WASHER will wash ing pieces in 1 Iour

\section*{WRITERS WANTED Lodo copring nat home.}

 WRITE \(=\) (7) COLUMBIAS \({ }^{2 d} \$ 5-\$ 15\)


Will S500 Help You Out? ?




FREE CATALOGUE Of OUR Gioods.

(3) FATFOLKS \(\begin{gathered}\text { reduced } \\ \text { a wount } \\ 15 \\ \text { ibs. }\end{gathered}\)


O
ASTHMA CUREDI
PILES 5

RUPTURE \(5=2\)
Sanall

\section*{AN \\ AGENT \\ WANTED \& *}

In every town and neighborhood to solicit subscriptions for the \(\%\)
Woman's Home Companion
Extra liberal commissions, and special helps furnished, including the most successful premiums Good income assured workers.
Write at once for terms and sample copies. Supplies free. Address

Mast, Growell \& Kirkpatrick springfield, ohio.
"1 met a man yesterday ", writes Mr. M. J.
Stimson, Elk City, Kansas "" who said he would Stimson, Elk City, Kansas, "who said he would
not take ten dollars for his copy of Peerless not hake could not get another, and that his boys at if he could not get another, and that his boys at
school had got 100 in their geography examinations
ever since he had it. He wondered how Farm and ever since he had it., He wondered how Farm and
Fireside for Woman's Home Companion and the Fireside or Woman's Home Companion and the
Peerless At as could be sold at \(\$ 1\) for the combina. tion." A wonder it truly is, but most remark
able of all is the liberal commlssion allowed canvassers for thls and our other unrivaled come binations.
particulars



\title{
Samantha Among the Brethren
}

\author{
By Josiah Allen's Wife, Author of "Samantha at Saratoga."
}

We have another Samantha book. Heretofore it has been sold by agents, and, of course, at a high price. We recently purchased the right to publish the book, and for the first time this excellent work is offered to the public at a price which every one can afford to pay.

\section*{Comic Illustrations}

This book is fully illustrated with pictures drawn by a noted comic artist. The two illustrations shown on this page are from the book, and give an idea of the treat in store for all who order a copy.

\section*{The Funniest Books Ever Written}

To a past portion of the reading public the works of "Josiah Allen's. Wife" are the funniest ever written. Yet she draws many a good moral and drives home many a lesson between laughs. Her fun is as pure and wholesome as a little child's prattle, and her books can be read with profit as well as pleasure by every member of the family. "Samantha Among the Brethren" is considered by many to be the best book she has ever written.

\section*{TESTIMONIALS ON THE BOOK.......}

BISHOP JOHN P. NEWMAN said: "It is irresistibly humorous and beautiful. The best of all that has come from the pen of 'Josiah Allen's Wife'." Annong the Brethren' must be a 'heathen and a publican.' The book is full of humor and wit, and the keenest cuts of irony and sarcasm."
FRANCES E. WILLARD says: "Modern fiction has not furnished a more thoroughly individual character than 'Josiah Allen's Wife.' She will be remem his heroine bave passed into oblivion; for this reason Josiah Allen's Wife is a 'Creature not too bright or good,
For buman nature's daily food.'
She is a woman, wit, philanthropist and statesman, all in one

\section*{Our Cheap Introductory Offer}

Over 100,000 copies of this book were sold by canvassing agents for \(\$ 2.50\) a copy, which is the regular agents' price for all the Samantha books. Of course, at this price the purchaser got a fine binding; but the agent and publisher got a big profit, too. Our edition of the book contains every word found in the \(\$ 2.50\) edition, but we make the following low offer:

We will send "Samantha Among the Brethren," and Farm and Fireside One Year, for 35 cents. Think of it, only 35 cents !
When this offer is accepted no commission vill be allowed and the name cannot be counted in a club. The paper will be sent to one address and the premium to another if so desired.



Guaranteed to be as Described Below and to Give Entire Satisfaction or Money Refunded.

> Our new teaspoons have given such universal satisiaction that many have asked us if we could not furnish tablespoons to match. We are now able to do so, also able to furnish a sugar=shell and a butter=knife. They are all made of the same metal, have same proportion of silver=plate, have same design on the handle and will be engraved with same style Initial.

An Entire Set of 6 Spoons Counts as One Premium. This Illustration Shows Exact Size of Tablespoons.

INITIAL LETTERS \(\begin{gathered}\text { Each } \\ \text { spoon, } \\ \text { and every teab } \\ \text { tablespeon, }\end{gathered}\) sugar-shell and buter-kifie eth be engrrued free
of eherge cith an imital letter in old English. In ordering, say what initial you want
engraved engraved
on your silverware Silver=plated Spoons with coin-silver. They can be used in cooking, eating, medicines and acids the same as solich silver spoons. These spoons will not, cannot turn brassy, will not corrode or rust, and are strong and hard. Spoons of equal merit are sold in the average jewelry-store for about \(\$ 2.50\) a set; but because we buy them direct from the manufacturers in enormous quantities, and because we do not make any profit off of spoons (the subscription is all we want), we are enabled to furnish them at the biggest bargain possible. In beauty and finish they are perfect, and for daily use, year after year, nothing (except solid coin-silver, which cost about \(\$ 10.00\) a set) excels these spoons. They are silver color through and through, and will last a lifetime

\section*{PREMIUM OFFERS}

The Set of 6 Teaspoons, and This Paper One Year,
The Butter=knife and Sugar=shell, and This Paper One Year, The Set of 6 Tablespoons, and This Paper One Year,

INDEX TO FARM AND FIRESIDE.

VOLUME XX.-October 1, 1896, to September 15, 1897.

Arlicles are indered nuder departments and by the number of the issue in which they appear. The volume begins with the first of October, and the semi-monthly issuz are numbered regularly from 1 to 2 . The articles marked inus *are illustrated.

\section*{With the Vanguard}






\section*{}







\section*{Farm.}




\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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ELEGTRIC WHEEL CO., Quincy, III.



Cabled Field and Hog Fence,


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[^0]:    President Charles IK. Adams, of the Visconsin, recently gare a bacatan of Precently gare a baccalanreate address on In this address Dr. Alanis sketched the prugress of chlucation, and showed the growing relationship between he scholar and the cause of good gorerument. From history he drew proofs of his argument that the controlulvaced forms uf ciril orernmeut were presentela wout by mons of riril enrernment were presented an Concluding his address In. Adams said:
    "The settlement of the currencr, the question of res enne, the relatinns of the rich and the poor, the legitimate power of corporations. the adjustment of taxes, the gorernment of cities-these are indeed mighty ques-

[^1]:    What is the Missing Word?

[^2]:    "This brings the United States to the front as a prominent wheat exporter under somewhat similar conditions to those which existed in 1859, a period of reviral from the precedinge great panic after five or six supplies of wheat were very sencrally short, and those in the Cintel States unisually bountiful. We had passed througl the period of recuperation following that of orerintlation and speculation, erch as we hare within
    the last four years. The most encouraging feature of the last four years. The most encouraging feature of
    the sitnation to-day, then, is found in the adrancing the situation to-day, then. is found in the adrancing price of wheat during the harrest season. It will he difficult for newspapers with axes to grind to make the point this year that the at valuce in the price of wheat is going to the speculator and elerator owner instead of to the producer. It is the American farmer who is to profit first hr the statistical situation of the cereal this time; and with the improvement in the material welfare of the American agriculturist must and dues begin the improvement of general trade throughout the countrs.

[^3]:    AIR AND ATHLETICS
    What a man of torlay needs most is not thletios in a gymasimm, but plenty uf
    fersh air in his lums. Instead of a ghamtits of violent exercise that leares him (1) lealoll to bratho right, stand right and it risht. Aml if the woman who spends $\Rightarrow$ mund time and strength getting ont into the air woulh ilress loosely. hreathe lemply, and erot thr alir into her. slie would rect from many
    $\qquad$
    TRIAL FREE.

[^4]:    SIX GRAND PRIZES FOR AUGUST
    no industrious hov or girl will let this oppor-
    tanity to get. a prize $n$ hy withont tring for
    i.. The contest is simple and
    out.

